

# 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.  
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EDITORIAL

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## PROGRESS AT WEMBLEY

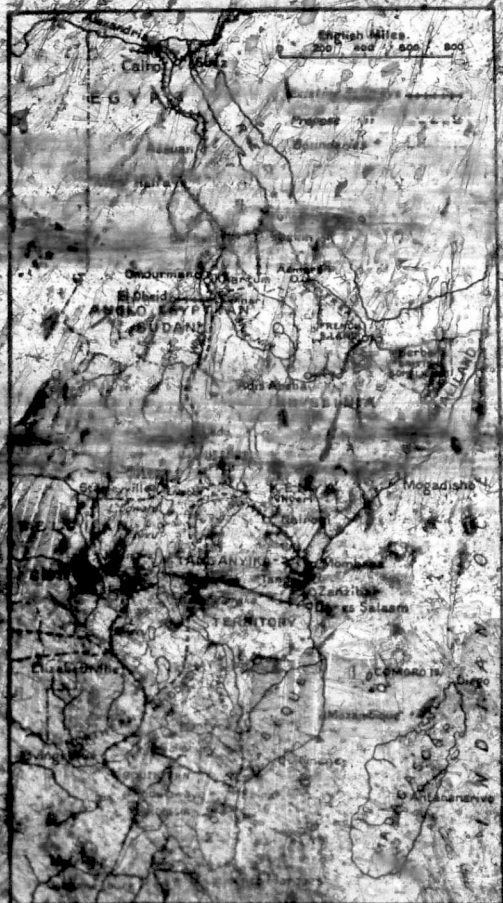
The British Empire Exhibition having run more than half its course, an earnest analysis of its achievements is not only possible, but also wise. A few weeks ago there were grounds for those that a searching examination was to be made, unfortunately that hope does not seem likely to be realised. Even now we believe that by the right means greater public enthusiasm could be aroused and the Exhibition continue in increasing strength. The motto will again draw crowds and the "Wembley hundred" is a popular new feature. If a broader Imperial appeal would, we are confident, fully justify itself.

It is a pity that we can congratulate the British Empire Exhibition on its progress only in the limited sense that it has not yet failed to put on the laurels well won. With each new week the work of consolidation has progressed. In friendly rivalry the Courts add to their attractions, learn from their experiences, and intensify their programmes.

Even when attendances have been low, the British Empire Exhibition has been able to attract a considerable number of visitors. The exhibition is a clear view of the life upon which they would embark. It is as they come for and friends the Courts are the white-washed Arabian Pavilion are making a goodly list of its public offices, pending the establishment of the Trade and Information Office under Colonel Franklin.

Part of their undoubted success is probably due to the systematic reformation of the Commissioners and their efforts to keep right abreast of developments. One leading official told in the other day of his anxiety to get in touch with "X" whose news will be so much fresher. "A day or two, or three, or four months earlier than the inquiries had himself in East Africa." One of the main reasons is the ideal in view and keenness is the keynote of the efficiency of East Africa's spokesmen.

If the Empire Exhibition is to have less than full value this year, and that is to be attributed primarily to administrative and public failures, it has called loudly for more energy for months past. East Africa can contribute well served.



Small Propositions Succeeding

Meanwhile the creation of small plantations and patches of sugar cane increases, and an ever-growing number of jaggery mills are being installed. It is necessary to find out closer acquaintances with the subject that the great factories do not have it all their own way, and that the properly equipped small grower has a good chance of competing and making big money at present prices. Carefully made expert estimates of the world's markets for this commodity show that some twenty years must elapse before the present growth of production can catch up with demand, and this, he it is held, applies only to existing sugar consumers. It is also to be considered the hundreds of millions in Africa and elsewhere who do not know the taste of the prepared article.

With all the potentialities of this magnificent trade within my ken, the industry seemed sufficiently important to make it worth special effort to portray it practically, and with this object in view I attended one fine morning at Masongolemi intent upon visiting a typical small plantation, the estate of a share of Mr. L. J. Gilbert's Marioni sugar estate, in the lower Kibwezi River.

Masongolemi is situated with a six miles front on the lake, and lies seven miles north from the station. The elevation is about 5,000 ft. above sea level, and the natural rainfall 28 in. per annum, both very favourable conditions; for, firstly, according to Koeber's table on the effect of altitude and temperature on sugar production, the maximum returns can be expected at about this elevation, and, secondly, as it is one of the properties of irrigation, or gravitation, it is held to supply the normal requirement of water, which, as it is, would be insufficient, with an annual rainfall of 28 in. In the weather, thereby ensuring a steady growth of the cane, and a high yield of sugar. The soil is a heavy, sandy loam, and a fairly high level of water table, and the ground passes from the higher country to the west and north-west. The basic rock is granite and gneiss.

An Actual Example.

At the time of my visit to this beautiful and picturesque property 300 acres were under cane, and the narrow strip of land kept the growing crop in a very healthy condition. The cane in the field of one that has been planted in the stools in the nine-months-old fields stood with 20 to 30 canes springing from each, between 10 to 12 ft. high. These possessed a circumference around the individual canes ranging from 4 to 6 in., and even here, in some instances, between the perpendicular joints of the cane, the spaces averaged 3/8 of an inch, the longest which I measured by tape reaching 9 in.

This cane, most of which has only been planted during the last two years, is averaging over two tons of sugar per acre, as expressed by the simple mechanical centrifuge, a roller No. 2 Gann double-gear Squaw brand mill and operated by a smaller 1-hp. Petrol's 6-hp engine. It is unlikely that more than 60% of sucrose is obtained by this primitive plant and more up-to-date machinery capable of turning out one ton each day, even in a way out of the world, be installed in time for the main crushing, which takes place in June and July. This jaggery is finding a ready sale at 1s. 6d. per cwt. Prices are there is no difficulty in keeping up the output as the work is popular with native labour, which offers itself freely at Marioni, even when neighbouring

sugar estates are extremely short of men. By the way, careful investigation has failed to discover any pest or disease afflicting this crop anywhere in Kenya. Even the elephant and rhino to be found in the neighbourhood of Masongolemi have never been known to touch it.

Productive Rewards.

Under the simple conditions of planting and cultivation—all work here has been done with the *gabi* or Native hoe—the cane yields an average of 35 to 40 tons to the acre, and it is noted that the Beaume hydrometer gives a constant reading of between 81 and 82 degrees density to the pice. This shows a yield of nearly two and one-third lb. of sugar to the gallon.

On planting a new area the inevitable weeds that grow in the rows of cane are checked three times by hoeing, after which the natural fall of trash, or dead leaves from the sprouting cane, covers the ground and creates a very efficient mulch, which checks the further growth of rubbish and also preserves a constant amount of moisture.

At present the cost of producing a ton of jaggery is fairly low, and when the new plant has been installed with its minimum output of 25 tons per month, the one ton for every working day of 8 to 10 hours, this will be the preliminary step in completing the equipment for turning out white sugar—there will be a better income for the owner of the estate. A further 300 acres are being put in this year to increase the output to 3 tons of white sugar daily, thus augmenting present possible returns by three. Within the next four or five years it is proposed to plant the balance of 1,500 acres with this crop and to increase proportionately the capacity of the machinery.

It is only in the early stages of development that such heavy and out-of-pocket expenditure is necessary to meet conditions, but the very quick return on investment, and the very quick return on investment, already up and down the country, in similar propositions are being made, and it is held that I think, been a good idea to have a small plantation, less than 100 acres, that would produce a few tons of jaggery to be sold in the neighbourhood, and especially in the present state of affairs, when the prices of jaggery are to be well above 1s. 6d. per cwt. in this

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A NOTE ON CHILD LABOUR

By a Tanganyika Kapper Planter.

To fulfil our destiny in Africa satisfactorily it is essential while there is yet time, to increase the European population wherever there is room, i.e. wherever a white bread-winner can by his personal skill and industry make at primary production an income of say £7500 per annum per acre. It is the stiffening of Europeans that can in the days to come save the continent and the Native from seizure and control by those sinister, subtle forces that will assuredly come along. The Bolsheviks are already deep amongst the Chinese myriads—they are knocking stealthily at the door of the Black Continent in his different places. Africa, properly held, will come under the great bulwark of world civilisation against the flood of "monoclears and cashiers" now gathering in the East. (Already Nigeria, the Sudan, and a number of other places are practically closed to our race. Are we to make the same mistake throughout the whole of Africa during the twentieth century? Perhaps not for many men's eyes are today turned to the fact that there can be no permanency in our forms of civilisation, our trade and our methods, in the hands of coloured peoples unless they are reinforced and sustained by ample numbers of our own race.

ENGLISH CARS IN UGANDA.

Need for Forceful Salesmanship.

From our Resident Correspondent.

Nampala.

We are told that the percentage of English cars in use or imported into East Africa (excluding Tanganyika) to-day is 17. Whilst this is a big advance, it is still anything but good.

In Uganda we see very few English motor cars or English motor vans, although the sales and repairs are done by Englishmen. There comes an array of other American makes.

The reliable English cars are few and far between, and the reasons given for this preference are many. Some users, especially Indians, will tell you that the price of English cars is prohibitive; others assert flatly for this country the foreign cars are better from all standpoints than the English, while others again object that the English cars are not of sufficient clearance for the rough roads.

But the most serious objection is that the foreigner are far and away better than those which English firms offer. But the one outstanding feature almost universally admitted here is that the English is the best made of all cars, and will stand the most knocking about.

75% of the trade is not nearly good enough. As in every other instance of the importation of foreign-made material here, the trade goes chiefly with English methods of doing business. However much we might like preference being given to our own country's manufactures, the fact remains that in many lines the cheapest article provided is worth anything at all as compared with the goods in these countries. If there is enough profit behind the sale to bring it into production.

As with many articles, with other articles English stuff is considered to be the best in the world, but the English manufacturers have yet to learn that their material is not pushed under the nose of the progressive buyer, and is offered at a premium, than this sale goes to the actual buyer, and generally has a bit of the gain.

There is talk about Child Labour. Now to some people the idea of children working at all is very repugnant. Perhaps it is because they realise their own dear children need twelve long days work. Child Labour is not a dreadful thing, and for the purpose of dispelling the ill-founded idea, I think it is an iniquity that must be legally stopped, let me relate what it really means on plantations in East Africa.

First of all it must be understood that the work is generally that to which men are assigned. Its chief divisions are as under.

**Seed Plantations.**—On sisal plantations the children take the de-corticated fibre and hang it on the line to dry, picking out tow, and make sisal into bales for baling. All this is work of the very lightest description. Usually the children are sitting down, chatting and laughing. They are as happy as sandboys—and no more strenuously worked.

**Cotton Picking.**—The amount of work here varies entirely with the child, as they are paid by weight. They regard it in the nature of fun, much as do the young hop pickers in Kent. I do not agree that young children should work in cotton ginneries, unless, of course, as a matter of fact, they would be quite fit for it.

**Kapok.**—In the case of this culture the children break up the soil, take the pulp and sometimes even seek away from the boss, receiving money according to the amount cleaned. It is the simplest of tasks. In my own case, I have some hundreds of children at this particular work—the following is a day's labour.

The children arrive at 7 o'clock go down to the sheds, and receive the kapok in pods and sit down, either in one of the sheds, or some cool and shady place. At nine o'clock they have had an hour of rest for food—which generally means an hour. They leave on work at 10 o'clock. The amount of work done varies considerably. Some are able to clean 45 kilos, others only 15 kilos. It largely depends, of course, on whether the child is to

work where the children do have to do their own work, or rather on their parents' gardens. As a rule, they go off at day-break. The boy will carry the box and sometimes the basket of food, &c. He or she will work nearly all day, except in the heat. At either some end of his mother's garden work. They do not return till nearly 5 o'clock, and then they are laden with fire-wood. This is really hard work, but has been going on for generations.

The employment of children is a matter of the utmost concern of the Government, and it is to be hoped that child labour is not a repellent, iniquitous thing, as has been suggested by some organs of the British Press.

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# LAYS OF EAST AFRICA

By W. J. Mangan's Verse.

"Sith death robbed East and Central Africa of Cullen Gouldsbury, no one has sung their song with success. The silence has been broken by a hopeful man; only once in a while, there was none to interpret the great young hands that in less than three decades have displaced the idleness of ages. With freer aspirations and black open's philosophy called for records in poetic phrases."

Now comes Mr. W. J. Mangan to break the silence. His "Lays from an East African Lyra," Gay and Hancock's latest work form a little volume that any old East African must be glad to find in his shelves, were he placed in assigned company with Cullen Gouldsbury's "From the Outposts" and "Songs Out of Exile." The three collections of verse, when beat together are spirit of the country.

The reader can slip one of them—or the three of them for that matter—into his pocket and forget that the railway journey, the ride back to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika or Northern Rhodesia, the boat to Zanzibar or a Nyasaland he will still had familiar faces described, his own half-realized thoughts expressed.

Gouldsbury and Moberg are set-people, and as his writings and them when they fall, the beneath the standard. They stand as the initiated and corrected, the illuminated a true insight into savage Africa, its life and ways.

How often have we heard the strains of Kipling's "Mandalay" waited across the still African night? Henceforth East Africa has its own words set to that haunting tune. Under the title of "Safari" Mr. Mangan sings his song of the road.

"Through the scorching heat I come, I rush onward  
With a sigh,

of the night, as it was in days gone by,  
I see it still is crawling on apostles for roads,  
With its servants cursing and the porters with their  
heads down, the hot sun on their heads,  
The tired men on the roads,  
The tired men on the roads,  
Well, we didn't use the codes!

The atmosphere is right, the picture true and valid. The East African Campaign is recalled in a friend who  
... you there  
... that  
... of those who tried to make it ours  
... surely that monument is the monument  
... If monument they need whose names should  
... Deep graven in our memories

Similar thoughts are evoked by Ingilo Hill.  
"Shadows of night enshrouding Ingilo Hill,  
Softly the twilight falls  
Over the great old earth who lies so still,  
The old one lies so still,  
Conquered who'll never fight another fight,  
Our numbered six to one,  
Little they recked of odds, for come what might,  
They must yet be done."

Mr. Moberg does not deal with those who would have us forget the war and its memories. Some of his best verse is frankly martial. Seven four-lined verses "To the King's African Rifles" are a sample. I should like to quote the whole, but the following

"This is the measure of impartial dealing  
Twist black and brown and white,  
That though we cannot probe your inmost feeling,  
Yet when we fight you fight."

Loquain's sad tale would leave you none the wiser,  
You never knew Malines.  
You never knew the culture of the man Kaiser,  
Nor what his rule would mean.

Yet when the dawn would see us to deliver,  
Our hearts to his care,  
You showed our baskets and tea to him,  
Our quarters you would share."

Unmoleed you faced my bayonet and rifle,  
Quicker than you calm  
You looked on Mexico as the nearest trail,  
Comrades in arms Saitan.

### The Lighter Vein

The "Lyra Jocosca" in the latter end of the volume entertaining and will be all many a similar incident. For instance, there is the cook who regards as his spoil Worcester sauce, salad oil, macaroni, curry powder, and butter. "The place I've never seen they call Mashongochogochoch," good natured chaff of the Native Defence Force, the grating the arrival of a despatch rider scattering passers-by to right and left and carrying

That he'll come to Malibaga for tea!  
There is humor and understanding in the four lines that voice the settler's ideal.

You say that labour is our aim,  
It's most unjust suspicion;  
We want the justice made to wait  
Without the least coercion.

and an equally pure truth in the District Commissioner's remark.

"I may not be," the Native  
...  
... how should we improve?"

One of the comments is that about a page should have been sacrificed to songs from the first world wars. One should have had the space given to native East African verse or translations of Native verse, such as the beautiful "The Sixty-seven" and "The Seventy-seven." But the volume is one which

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### TWO MEN AND A CLAIM

Tale of Early Mining in Northern Rhodesia

By G. E. Head.

In an earnest quest for some measure of light diversion, I trickled into the club at Fort Jameson de Joy scoured into my heart when I saw Old Barney engaged in lapping up a long drink like a kitten with stolen milk. He was always known as Old Barney; in fact, few people were aware of his real name. His one virtue—a faculty for telling a thrilling good yarn which he wore away by all the saints in Ireland is perfect rubbish.

"I hear reports of fresh gold findings," I remarked, apropos of nothing in particular.

"Gold?" he snorted. "You men now don't know how to get rich out of gold. You file your claims in a nice office like perfect little pensioners, contribute your selves over a drink and ask how clever you all are. Gold? Scrubby, Bill Jackson and Steve Callaghan were the gold for gold."

"Don't remember them," I said. "I see the Government is taking an interest in mine now. I know how to dig out his stories."

"Have any remembrance?" As you don't know, I'm sure was something of a mystery to all of us here. Old Barney never knew what was his largest mine, but as the day is telling you, he had just found some gold. He was tired and wanted a huge raw indication impartially over a quart of the best whisky compass.

"One shining bright afternoon," Scrubby came striding down the street, which, I believe, was the shore, a thin, mangy looking Native, sitting on his hip.

"Iwanyahe beated," Iwanya Gallyn he steal your gold."

"Never a word said," Scrubby simply chucked a coin at the Native, and walked on, as though someone snaffling his gold was an everyday affair.

"Next day he had left Fort Jameson and we heard afterwards that he did the five days march in three. When he got to within a mile of his workings, he saw a line of smoke rising from Callaghan's fire, and when he came cursing the air blue as any ordinary man would, he claimed his claim, took a good drink, and he walked home."

"I have been with the range of Callaghan's mine," he said, "and he knows lead and made a beautiful neat hole through each side of the hill."

"Callaghan came out looking for me," he said, "and then he saw Scrubby standing perfectly calm, carelessly playing with a rifle."

"I had a game two matches for each other," Scrubby shortly said, "with exactly the same result for an hour and a half."

"I had a temper to match his, but I'm not enough to ask for cold water in both."

"Hello, Jackson," he called out, "come to have a look at the claim?"

"Callaghan, I asked for my share of the claim, and you are going to steal it."

"Come, come, man," Callaghan said, "I'm going to give him with the rifle. He probably got the rifle display of temper. I suppose he's got a hand on the claim at the working."

"They were all together in each other."

"Step where you are," said Scrubby, "and tell you boys to bring you out your rifle. I'll be here."

"Call for that rifle," he said, "Scrubby said."

"Callaghan knew what was going to happen, and decided to take the sporting chance. His boy caught the rifle and ran to the claim, but at Scrubby's instructions on the ground out of range and distance, he fled."

"I'm going to shoot you," I said, "on the other hand, I'll shoot me if you miss, and we'll both go to hell. There's plenty of cover hereabouts, and hills, mountains and bushes, and we ought to get some fun."

"He had a queer sense of humour," said Scrubby.

"Callaghan never said a word, merely striding off to where the rifle lay, and listening the bait round his waist, washed round an ant hill."

"Then this funny hunting for beer."

"Scrubby lay down behind another ant hill, lit his pipe, and took a pot shot at the table top of Callaghan's hat. After that nothing happened."

"Callaghan began to lose his brains. If he argued, they could remain in that position long, and by the time night fell he could not sulk. Scrubby, who was sure he could determine by his pipe smoke. He put his gun out and waited. Presently he saw the ant hills empty. Station slowly creep over the rim of the mountain. Should he shoot? No, better not. Scrubby might move if he did."

"Patently he was dry through the dying heat of the day, his mouth as dry as a lime linn, till the sun dropped behind the hills and the African night moved swiftly. But Callaghan was not thinking of the beauty of the night. At his thirst and rage he had his rifle, and now he wanted to kill, he hadly wanted to kill that evil and interfering, who had caused this deamable thirst."

"Suddenly and gently he crawled forward through the darkness till he was at right angles with Scrubby, and lying flatly over a dark bundle, resting against the ant hill. With satisfaction in his eyes he raised the rifle to his forehead. Fingers lovingly he pressed the trigger, gasped, watching the end of the bullet speed, to that handle, and that was ending his short career in a disappointed plip."

"Callaghan was puzzled. There had been no cry, and no movement. While he was in the midst of these speculations, the world turned upside down. Reaching a coherent stage in his thoughts, he discovered himself over the ground, his and legs, with leather things, and Scrubby standing over him, meditative, with his Chopin's Funeral March."

"You see, what had happened," Scrubby guessed that Callaghan would go, and up to the point of the result of his hat and temper, but not."

"Hello," said Scrubby, in imitation, "come to have a look at the claim?"

"I'm going to shoot you," growled Callaghan, "what are you going to do with me now?"

"I'm going to shoot you," said Scrubby, "I've got a lot of pounds of meal, a rifle, and had a dozen cartridges, and I'm going to shoot you, but I'm going to have the rifle and the rifle just now, but murder me if I do."

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PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Beeston, one of Kenya's pioneer settlers, has left the Colony for a trip home.

Earl Kitchener and Lord Cranworth are returning to East Africa at the beginning of September.

Mr. D'Ortiz Smith sails for Uganda next week by the Mashobiri.

Dr. A. H. Spangier, M.C., O.B.E., is acting as Editor of the *Urban Official Gazette*.

Mr. R. W. Noakes, of Liverpool, was a recent visitor to the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Langford, Mr. C. R. Talbour, and Colonel Cowburn Howard are among those who arrived in London from Kenya last week.

Mr. Perina Mangan has been elected to the Plateau Maize Growers of Kenya since the formation of the company three and a half years ago, has been

Mr. A. W. De Lamoignon, of Paris, Kenya has contributed to the *Times* a number of interesting comments on remarks made regarding the Colony during the recent debate in House of Lords.

Captain Bellamy recently crossed Africa from Algeria to Cape Town, a motor car, has been noted for production and his wife who accompanied him, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Dr. Zwemer, distinguished American authority on Islam in the South Africa states that in the Union there are at present only 60,000, but there are five millions in Africa south of the Equator and fifty million African Moslem adherents north of the line. In the Union white women and girls are being won over to Islam, according to Dr. Zwemer and other competent observers.

Press reports from the East African High Commission that it looks like an East African High Commission had one out of 14 doing duty as a sub-conductor of ordinance and holding his job down efficiently, and to do so know numbers of instances in East Africa of boys under 15 who for long periods are left in charge of their father's *shambas*, with hundreds of Natives firm hands, mostly recruited from savage tribes, under their control.

The King has given authority to the following officials of the Sudan Government to wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Nile conferred on them by the King of Egypt in recognition of valuable services.

- Mr. Harold Alfred MacMichael, Assistant Civil Secretary.
- Mr. Charles Armine Willis, Director of Intelligence.
- Major Percy Calvert Lord, late Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, Railways and Steamers.
- Mr. Arthur Claude Parker, Assistant General Manager, Railways and Steamers.
- Mr. George Ronald Storrar, Assistant Chief Engineer, Railways and Steamers.

The Hon. W. Tait Bowie has been home to Scotland or leave with Mrs. Bowie and children.

Mr. G. Poysonby, managing director of the British Central Africa Company, has reached Nyasaland on the business of this company.

During the absence from the colony of Dr. C. H. Gidding Bird, Bishop of Mauritius, Alexander C. A. Chatterington is acting as Vicar General and Commissary.

The decision of Dr. Leonard Fraser to accept the foreign mission secretaryship of the United Free Church of Scotland deprives Nyasaland of a well known personality.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Clark, the oldest residents at the Victoria Falls, had the honour of presenting the Prince of Wales with an ivory cigarette case during His Royal Highness's recent visit.

The Hon. James M. Brodie, Joint Exhibition Commissioner for the Mauritius Court at Wembley, has been appointed an Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Sir Edward Grigg, accompanied by Major Milton, visited the Kenya Court at Wembley on Monday last. He was shown round by Mr. Hobbs, the Colonial Secretary, and the Secretary of the Court, who had the keenest interest in the various exhibits.

Mr. S. Simpson, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, the new Director of Education, have been appointed Official Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Uganda Protectorate. It will be remembered that at the end of last year Mr. Simpson was appointed by the Governor to be an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Hussey only recently took on his duties in Uganda after a valuable and distinguished career in the

At William Northrup McHenry, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, United States, and of Kenya Colony, explorer, rancher and big game hunter, who died at Nice on March 23, aged 52, believed to be a millionaire, left extensive real property in the United States, Kenya Colony and elsewhere, estate in Great Britain of the gross value of £4,974, with net personal property of £1,000.

He left all his property to his wife, who will survive him for twelve months after his death. She did not survive him.

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East Africa in the Press

ELEPHANTS ON THE WADPATH

... from Malindi, a coastal strip that elephants have become a pest, and that there is hardly a garden which has not been wholly or partially destroyed by them, says the Daily Express. Seven people have been trampled to death.

Zomba is reported to have been asked for a number of Native police to drive the elephants over the border to Portuguese East Africa, whence they are usually come, and Mr. Green, the Provincial Commissioner, is quoted as the authority for the declaration that over a distance of 300 miles from Ngebo to Fort Manning there are thirty-four troops of elephants, their trails being like a spider's web over the whole of the Malingando district.

WOMAN INTEREST IN KENYA FOOD MARKET

The ... slowly installing ... and its coastal division between Mombasa and Voi, 125 miles, is equipped entirely with oil-burning engines, and the new steamers on Lake Victoria, which are operated as the marine department of the Uganda Railway, are oil fueled, tank cars transporting the fuel oil between Mombasa and Kisumu ... reports Mr. Aves M. Warren, American Consul at ...

Farm power requirements for codes-pulping and ... are too small for Diesel engines, as the usual ... Kenya runs (powered to 20 horse power). With the economic development of East Africa ... four mills and other ...

Imports of ... oil into East Africa during 1924 amounted to 3,358,002 imperial gallons and 1925 receipts totalled 4,276,000 gallons. All imports are supplied from the Persian and Burma oil fields and transported in small tank steamers operated by the British Shell companies.

BARGAINING IN THE MARKET PLACE

YONDER a burly Swahili woman is arguing over the price of some cashew nuts. Her voice is raucous and loud. She gesticulates with hands and arms. Her eyes flash with the very fire of barilla. "Those nuts that price, *Harabani! Sabaha!* Why should she pay such a price? Why! The man over the way charges some cents less—precious cents there, indeed. The man over the way smiles, his gleaming teeth showing under his expanding grin. But the salesman refuses to be moved.

Sphinx-like he stands leaning against his stall, non-enchantedly taking in every word of the impassioned harangue. His oriental phlegm remains undisturbed. He turns leisurely and passes a remark to a companion. The woman shrills louder as her exasperation grows. Then, suddenly she unrolls a strip of cloth and produces the requisite coin. She is beaten. And she knows it!

So the merry game of bargaining goes on. There are those, more quietly disposed, resigned to reigning prices, who phlegmatically tender the necessary money. They have long since realised the futility of argument. Their philosophy is one of quiet acceptance of facts. For

facts are stubborn things when wielded by an Indian or Native trader, vegetable vendor, ... Mombasa Times.

AT A WATER HOLE

In the *Windsor Magazine* for August Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore writes interestingly on cinematography at an East African water hole, illustrating the article with some excellent plates. A realistic description of early morning work in the bush contains those words:

It is eerie work moving about in the wet lands of East Africa during the dark, objects take on strange and terrifying shapes. An innocent antelope becomes a treacherous chineer, a lion looks like a crouching lion, everything is unreal and uncanny, birds uttering strange and startling notes, jackals and hyenas sink away as noiseless as ghosts, and it is hard to tell what they are, herds of antelope and zebra scamper off with a clattering of hoofs that awakens the echoes of the night, wait a bit, thorns like unseen beasts of prey, lay hold of one's clothes, still worse, one's hands and take toll of cloth

A KENYA SETTLER'S LETTER

... service by a frank letter to the *Manchester Guardian*. He says: "According to a correspondent who wrote to you in May, I am 'one of the thousand speculators who are reducing the four million potential customers of Lancashire to a state of penury.' I assure him that I am not. I am an Englishman who, with the help of the Natives, hopes to produce some really good coffee for the English market. No one can grudge me the hardest penny I may happen to turn over by doing this. Out of the 75,000 I invested in my farm at least 10,000 has gone to the Natives by way of wages. (The rest has gone to America for implements, Eastern ...)

... and the African hunted the antelope, he would pay here at all, the Native would have drawn my pay. Therefore how are we reducing him to penury? He only wants a spear and a few goats. Lord Buckmaster would have me share the wealth I am creating with the Natives, only I had some to share. Beyond a certain appreciation in the value of my land, I have shown no profit on the farm for all four years. On the contrary, I have had to leave it to my wife where to earn money ...

... When I first pushed a spear on the ... I think gave me as a soldier-spear by the Government. I sent these for quite a while before any Natives came and asked for ... I have never had any lack of labour since then, and all my boys are free to go when they desire.

"When the chaos of war and cattle-thieving was ended by the establishment of British rule, some other activities had to be found for the Natives in the place of keeping his spear sharp. Work, whether in the form of growing cotton for himself or for wages from me, is the obvious answer. At the area suitable for growing cotton is restricted to a thin belt round the lake, I don't see what the rest of the Natives have to lose by coming and working for me. The grave mistake made in England is that the settler is not to make his pile and then leave the country. Ninety per cent of us have made our homes here for good.

That is the sort of statement that creates conviction to the mind of most unbiased readers. The individual East African can render woman publicity service if he will take the trouble. In the case of East Kenya and Britain both stand to gain.



## GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

An Episode and A Warning

From an E. Government Official

Your recent references to Germans in Tanganyika Territory remind me of an incident that is both interesting and enlightening, and serves to show how British interests may be endangered by the over-generous consideration of British officials.

It was at the time of the German invasion in 1917-18 that I chanced to be in the neighbourhood of the Opate Mountains in the hinterland of Tanganyika. I had just heard how the Germans had raided Keme Station, taking the stationmaster and several Natives, and also taking three European prisoners. Now, as I had been a guest of the gentle German for over two years, I was not looking for any more of his hospitality.

My business for the Government was inspecting and reporting on abandoned estates, and in many cases I was the first white man who had visited some of these plantations since the Germans had retired from the country. Consequently I was always more or less on the look-out for Germans hiding, especially in the hills, when the raiding party had broken back and had been seen to go far away.

On this particular day, as I was returning to the railway station, and with a horse and a pack, I was to pass a small road leading to the house of an estate which I had visited on my outward journey. I could see a Native running towards me and halted to hear his news. It was very much to the point. "Hwana, there is a German up at the house, hiding a mile."

"Oh," I thought, "I've still got to go on and tell the Native to make himself scarce. I at once turned back."

I was not going in for long distance shooting, and so took up my position behind a tree, and waited. Presently I saw a man coming down the road.

"What is the name of the German?" I asked. "He is a German," he was saying in the usual graceful manner associated with German horsemanship. A rifle was slung over his shoulder.

I waited till he was within twenty yards, and then stepped out from behind the tree. I had my gun ready. He stopped dead and swept on his hat.

"Oh, good morning, Captain," knowing full well that I was not of that rank, he spoke in very good English.

"What is your name?" I asked. "Who are you?"

"My name is B——. I am a great friend of the D.P.O. at ———, and I came to look at this estate."

"Who gave you permission to look at this place?" I asked.

"The D.P.O. I work for the English Government at the mica mine."

"Yes, but this is not the mica mine; the mine is nearly 15 kilometres away."

"That is indeed so, but I thought I would come for a ride. I am returning now."

I was not at all certain of the man, so let him go ahead of me. When at last we reached the mica mine, I found that he had spoken the truth.

A plausible fellow, he was put in charge of a mica mine, allowed money, and praised by the Colonial Officer—all this, let us remember, when British subjects could have been employed as most conscientious and efficient workers. Later on, when one of the Government mining engineers took over the place, he very soon found out that this man's efficiency was for himself.

This German lost his job, afterwards started trading in Tanganyika in a motor-car, and then got a ticket for some place other than Germany. But as he owed a lot of money, a policeman was sent to Mombasa to bring him back. Eventually he left the country.

Mind, all this happened with a man who should have been given no rope. Think you he and those like him would be to-day? At the best, it will be difficult to supervise the actions of all the Germans who will soon be in the midst again, and it is as well for us to remind ourselves of the Government of the risks we are running.

## MAJOR DANE'S GARDEN

By M. F. PERHAM (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

Great African novel at last, one which breathes Africa on every page! This book has obviously been written by a man who has lived and worked amongst the people he portrays, and who thoroughly knows the strange world which he has set them to. That stage is Samaliland, the Underchela of Eastern Africa, a country full of complexities and inhabited by tribes which are in every way unique.

It is a hard country and an insidious people, yet a country and a people which once seen, either need or enthrall. Not only is the country bristling with difficulties, but the politics and the system of policy in its administration are made equally plain.

Through it all a woman, the wife of the O.C. Troops, threads her way. She is the type of woman Africa wants, prepared to bear her share in the work of the country, and pleased to find that that share means more than to arrange tea parties, dinners and dances.

Then there is Dane, the man who by night and by day works Africa, not for his own gratification but out of his love of the country he serves, and because of the deep faith he has in the right of its laws and the greatness of the people.

There is a story here, but it is not a story to sorrow in the end. We read Dane wants to leave Africa, a tall white Africa to make him, instead he breaks him by the bitterness of all ways, that of turning his troops against him. However, he has his chance of influencing a weak Governor, and has on himself to blame for the failure of his scheme.

If the author can be accused of anything, it is his justice at all. I think he is a little hard on the authors of the other African novels, but he is right in his own mind. It is a hard country and an insidious people, yet a country and a people which once seen, either need or enthrall.

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A LETTER FROM ABYSSINIA.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

Addis Ababa, July 14, 1925.

When Mr. J. H. Bentinck, H.M. Minister to Abyssinia, and Mrs. Bentinck, arrived at Addis Ababa on Friday, July 23, at 3 p.m., there was a great crowd of British subjects at the railway station to receive them. Having taken charge of his office, Mr. Bentinck paid official visits to Her Majesty the Empress, when eleven salute guns were fired, and to all the Foreign Legations at Addis Ababa.

On the same day the representatives of all the British communities went to greet the Minister at the British Legation, where Mr. Fazlayhusain M. G. had offered loyal homage and cordial greetings on behalf of the Bohras, Hindus, and Arabs. As usual, those present were entertained with tea, coffee, cakes and fresh strawberries.

Later in the month Messrs. G. M. Mohamedally and Co. invited the Minister to take tea at their residence with the representatives of the Bohra, Arab and Hindu communities. The Minister then called on the Minister to see and talk with the British firms on many important business points. The Minister also had a long talk with the Boura Indian Free Laborer Union after receiving the report and short history of the institution prepared and by Mr. Brahmudin Vajist in Gumbati and translated by Mr. Fazlayhusain M. G. Azad, he and Mrs. Bentinck were garlanded. Merchants hope that the new Minister will aid in the extension of British trade in this country.

On July 6 His Majesty's Zauditho Emperor of Abyssinia with His Highness Ras Tafari, the Heir Apparent, and Archbishop Echege created a precedent by visiting the General Stores, godowns and warehouses of Messrs. Mohamedally.



Visited from left to right: H.H. Ras Tafari, H.M. Zauditho, H. Archbishop Echege.

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**TRANSPORT IN NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA**  
*The road to the Railroad*  
*From Our Own Correspondent*

Part I. Jameson

Before our produce reaches railroad it has to travel 270 miles over a road full of interest and variety. Fort Jameson is about 250 feet above the sea and Blantyre, the railway, about the same, but this does not mean that the road between the two points is level. As a matter of fact, with the exception of a few level stretches, the whole road is a series of ups and downs, and though recent alterations have made many and great improvements in the conditions, opportunities for bettering the pulling power of your engine are still legion.

After leaving Blantyre the transport road runs down to the place at Matope, cutting out Zomba, the administrative capital of Northern Rhodesia. In the old days, before the horse route via Matope, everything had to go to Zomba, thus waiting forty miles, but as far as we are concerned Zomba is now up a backwater. The new road to Ncheu via Matope was made a year or two back, but at the expense of the Fort Jameson planters, the Government being unwilling to build it on the latter terms, though the road leads south to the Shire valley.

At Matope the river Shire crosses at the head of the Murchison Canal, and a side-way and short bridge crosses the river during the six months of the dry season. The road is built on the mmacacadau road. The Shire is here only about 1,300 feet above the sea, so that the road has made a big drop from Blantyre. This is the lowest part of the road and when one leaves the river a gradual climb is commenced, the gradient being easy until Ncheu is reached, by which time the road has reached about 3,000 feet.

Between Matope and Ncheu there is one stretch of hillside without water, which means no villages or huts, and that any soil road to be found throughout that distance, by its means a choice place for a road. There are other stretches of hillside, but none so long. The villages and huts are found at intervals along the rest of the road.

**Splendid Scenery.**

After leaving Ncheu the hardest climb of the trip begins, instead, as here the road rises over 1,000 feet in six miles. To make the road passable a great deal of cutting out from the hillside has been necessary. A great deal of trouble and time has been put into this, and the constructors are to be complimented on the result of their work. The road is built up to the top of the hillside, and the engine and machinery are pulled up the slope, and are not allowed to descend.

The next thirty miles is very up and down, gradually

rising till Dedza, the highest point of the road, is reached. The altitude here is well over 5,000 feet, so that there has been a net rise of nearly 4,000 feet since leaving the Shire. Dedza is generally made a halting place for the trip, which takes two days right through. The North Chatterland Company have a depot at Dedza, and it is here that goods and produce change over from the heavy horse to oxen or ox waggons.

Considerable stretches of the country passed through between Blantyre and Dedza is fly infested, so that ox waggons—the cheaper form of transport—cannot be utilised. From Dedza to Fort Jameson ox waggons have their own road, which only meets the motor road at Fort Jameson itself. From the fly transport point of view, their road has proved satisfactory, good loads being carried and the health of the animals being excellent. Much produce, however, travels all the way by cart.

From Dedza to Lilongwe, 50 miles, there is a great deal of an grade, but much has recently been done to improve gradients and cut out bad swamps. The new road passes through some very grand scenery and is well worth the trip for that alone. At Lilongwe the White Trucks of the Central African Transport Company stop, these being too heavy for the old road and bridges between here and Fort Jameson. The rest of the journey is done with light carts.

From Lilongwe to Fort Manning there are not many severe gradients, this piece of the road being perhaps the easiest throughout. There is a slight rise from the Zua river up to Fort Manning, which is at about 4,000 ft. altitude. Some of the best land to be seen from the road is found along this stretch, especially at the Lilongwe end.

**Over the Border.**

Shortly after leaving Fort Manning the border is crossed and we are in Northern Rhodesia. The distance from the border to Fort Jameson is not great, about 15 miles, but the latter we never had to be crossed in this form, as a year or two ago a bridge was built. In 1919 a timber bridge on brick piers was built, but it stood well, and then a concrete bridge was built.

As soon as to the west of the road, there are some of the civilized wayside by side. Natives dressed in skins or bark cloth and armed with bows and arrows are to be seen. They are in motor cars, frequently driven by the Natives. Here we see a motor taking three days to get to the next stage, and another motor carrying a load goes in three days with a load of soap. All sorts of animals to the road, and the various and other creatures all claim a share of it. Indeed, a creature is seen, and it is a large one, and it is a very large one. How to get it to the road, it is a very large one, and it is a very large one.

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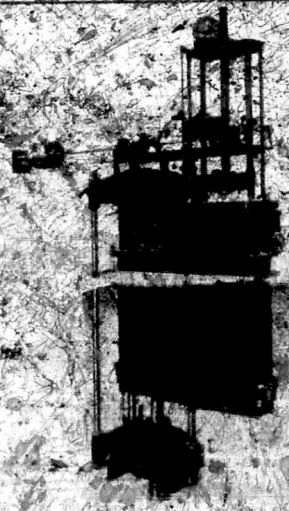
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

No parcels of Kenia sorts have been offered during the past week, the average values of which were...

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Bugisli, Robusta, Freshly, Second size, Third size, Peas) and their corresponding prices.

The stocks of African coffee in London are returning at a rate of 45,000 bags against 43,000 in the corresponding week of last year.

MAIZE

The probable price of East African sorgh should not be made an issue, but although at the moment no offers are made, these are expected at any moment...

Sellers are not in a hurry to sell, and those of buyers and only business of a continuing nature is being done. Value of East African are...

Larger supplies are now on offer, and prices have risen. America has purchased No. 1 Tanganyika and...

Table listing various items (e.g., Masaland tea, A.T.S., African Lakes Corporation, Blagden & East Africa, Ltd., Esparanza, Mini Mini) and their prices per 40 packages or 100 lbs.

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OTHER PRODUCTS. Castor Seeds. Hull would probably buy East African...

Prices are steady, with 700 lbs. fair sort quoted at 17d. August/October shipment word, and October/December...

London and Paris buyers of Kenia coffee are offering 20 25 and 25 25 for shipment in January.

Dura. London sellers are asking 16 10 for fair sort, but buyers will not offer more than 15 5. Activity is apparent in another direction.

Groundnuts. East African decaffeinated has been sold in South Europe at 24 17 5-6d. with August/September and September/October shipments, for which sellers are now asking 24 10. There is, however, very little business passing.

Ginseng. Kordofan natural is quoted at 25 1 and cleaned 54 5. August/September shipments the spot value of all kinds are very little business is passing.

Insued. The value of East African in recent lots is about 2 10.

Mustin. White and/or yellow float is quoted at 17 2 and August/September at 16 1 7 5-6d. the nominal value being 15 5 5.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Manufacturers of the Decca Portable Gramophone offer prize of three guineas, two prizes of two guineas, one of a guinea, and 12 consolation prizes of Decca Record Album Carriers...

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**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

Tiger steamer "Klaustephani" Castle, which left London on Thursday, August 20, carried the following passengers:

**First Cabin:**  
 Mrs. E. H. Bantshel  
 Mr. J. R. Bell  
 Capt. N. K. Bell  
 Lt. E. C. Blyth  
 Mr. E. A. Bayce  
 Mr. H. Brack-Laurie, J.P.  
 Mrs. C. Bradley  
 Mr. Ian, Mrs. Trephurn

**Second Cabin:**  
 Miss Brown  
 Master Brown  
 Mr. J. Bunting  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chambers

**Third Cabin:**  
 Mr. J. A. H. Charles  
 Mr. H. M. Croft  
 Mr. S. J. de Waal  
 Mr. F. W. Douglass  
 Mr. G. Duncan-Best

**Fourth Cabin:**  
 Mr. F. E. G. G. G.  
 Mr. A. G. G.  
 Capt. B. E. G.  
 Mrs. F. G.  
 Master F. G.

**Fifth Cabin:**  
 Mr. V. M. Gaba  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gale  
 Miss Gay  
 Miss A. B. Gorman  
 Miss M. J. Grant  
 Mr. R. McQueen Grant  
 Miss M. Grant  
 Mr. J. V. Gray  
 Miss E. Hammersley  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hatridge

**Sixth Cabin:**  
 Mrs. E. M. G.  
 Miss F. G.  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. G.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. W. G.

**Seventh Cabin:**  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Mann  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. McKean  
 Miss A. M.  
 Mr. H. J. Oake  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Farrell  
 Mrs. J. S. O'Farrell  
 Mr. Philip W. Richardson

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**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**

Modona left Zanzibar for Dar-es-Salaam August 23.  
 Amulree left Zanzibar for East Africa August 23.

**ELLSMAN AND BICKNELL.**

Crosby Hall arrived Durban for Lourenco Marques August 16.  
 Stanley Hall left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira August 17.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**

Rijkhof left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports August 18.  
 Raadfontein passed Uruu for East African ports August 21.  
 Springfontein arrived Antwerp for East Africa August 20.  
 Kipfontein arrived Marseilles homewards August 19.  
 Madinee left Mombasa homewards August 18.  
 Melkerkerk left Beira for further East African ports August 21.  
 Nykerk passed Durban for East Africa August 20.  
 P. O. A. G. G.

**UNITED CASTLES.**

Garth Castle left Aden for Natal August 23.  
 Gorrif Castle arrived Mombasa homewards August 23.  
 Dunluce Castle left Beira homewards August 21.  
 Garth Castle arrived Beira August 23.  
 Goddard Castle left Beira for Beira August 20.  
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# EAST AFRICA



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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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## EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

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## CONSOLIDATING EAST AFRICAN GAINS.

With increasing frequency the world is catching renewed proofs of East African progress and faith in East Africa's future is slowly but surely growing in the minds of many who but a few years ago regarded those parts of the Empire as fever-ridden swamps and arid deserts. Gradually the quiet work of enlightenment is being done.

It also happens that the present week's issue of the Journal contains notable records of advancement all round the Empire. Kenya's achievements in wheat production, Uganda's and Nyassa's successful investigations, Tanganyika's administrative and agricultural work, and the fact that the Government has been seen to settle and the Parliamentary Chamber to discuss—these are a few of the significant subjects that receive treatment.

They are of great not merely for their own intrinsic importance, but because they are an index of agricultural progress, and an index of what the next few years may be expected to mean for the rich territories with which we are concerned in these pages. Apart from those above mentioned, the territories of Portugal, Spanish Sahara, French Congo and the two British Cameroons, it is probable that East Africa will render as big a contribution of her part as any other portion of the continent.

We are only beginning to realise the magnitude of her resources and her potentialities. Cotton growing in the Sudan is a success of which the local administration and the Empire are congratulating themselves, but it was only a few weeks ago the question on a large scale, because a fair amount of seed and labour is available, and the cotton crop this year had or more than the usual yield of 100 lbs. per acre. Exports of cotton are estimated to be worth over £1,000,000 and the cotton crops will be expected to be the best ever grown in Africa. In addition, the cotton crop is being increased by the introduction of the American variety of cotton. The introduction of the American variety of cotton is being increased by the introduction of the American variety of cotton. The introduction of the American variety of cotton is being increased by the introduction of the American variety of cotton. The introduction of the American variety of cotton is being increased by the introduction of the American variety of cotton. The introduction of the American variety of cotton is being increased by the introduction of the American variety of cotton.





# NYASALAND AND THE REPORT OF THE EAST AFRICA COMMISSION.

By H. G. Hyde.

There has been little enlightened criticism on the Report of the East Africa Commission. The main comments have been on the proposal to spend 10,000,000 on communications. While most of the home newspapers accept this proposal as necessary, a few think that the money could be spent to better purpose at home. It is unnecessary to argue the point in such a paper as "East Africa," and we can only hope that the enlightened self-interest of the country will see the wisdom of giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

Effective criticism of the Report will probably come from the "builders" themselves, as only those on the spot are able to deal with the numerous complicated questions involved. The general principles enunciated are excellent and will be unquestioned, but the details are sometimes inaccurate and open to argument. We would point out a few with reference to Nyasaland.

The proposal for the disposal of the Commissioners was very short for anything more than a "rough" idea. The Commission spent four days' work on the spot which was a heavy one in Nyasaland, and they were able to see only a few miles of the country. Their report presents

an account of what they saw, but it is not the most complicated had, nor the lightest, idea that the problems were being discussed and were never able to give their opinions.

In spite of these defects the Report lays its finger on several of the most glaring handicaps to the development of this Protectorate, such as its water communications, the prevalence and spread of disease, and the want of timber, minerals, stockbreeders, high roads, and

### Question of Exports.

The Commission found it difficult to get any idea of the true state of the country, and it is not clear whether they were able to work during the rainy or planting season, when the work is of most importance, but it does not look as though they were. In fact, the Commission found it difficult to get any idea of the true state of the country, and it is not clear whether they were able to work during the rainy or planting season, when the work is of most importance, but it does not look as though they were. In fact, the Commission found it difficult to get any idea of the true state of the country, and it is not clear whether they were able to work during the rainy or planting season, when the work is of most importance, but it does not look as though they were.

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and it is clear that the development of the country depends upon the success attained in inducing the Natives, who have no economic compulsion to work to take to steady labour, either on their own account or for Europeans. The day will come, of course, when, owing to increase of population, the Natives will have to work for his living and owing to the wastefulness of his best asset, the land, this day is not so far off as many imagine.

### Nyasaland's Waterways and Railways.

The Commissioners say nothing of the Nyasaland waterways, which ought to be part of any scheme of communications, formerly both the Lower and the Upper Shire were navigable. Now they are useless, purely from want of conservation. While discussing expensive railways we have left our waterways being derelict. Few people appreciate the fact that these waterways could be easily brought back to use and kept in a navigable state. Lake Nyasa is a regulating reservoir, and has a lake 350 miles long and 40 miles wide, which only requires excavating at the outlet in order to calculate the millions of gallons which are here raised one foot in the lake each day. It is a waste of the water to allow it to run to sea, but the maintenance of the waterways in the dry season, as well as for minor irrigation schemes which would banish the fear of famine is a project which the investigation is wanted.

If the Upper Shire were again made navigable, there would be a waterway from Malawi to Harare or by way of 150 miles to the Lake Nyasa, a distance of about 250 miles. It would then only require an extension of the present railway from Bulawayo to Malawi on the Upper Shire, and a short new line to link the two.

Nigeria is near the Sahara, we have nothing to propose as a waterway, a mistake to suppose that it would serve the southern or developed part of North Africa. The Port Jameson area of the Fort Jameson area would then be in the same position as Nyasaland now is. The Commission insist on the railway bridge because it would involve the expensive device of loading of all goods, yet under the present conditions, and in the

by the port of Blantyre, but if the produce from Blantyre is handicapped by the double handling to the Zambezi, why about the double handling by this route? The proposed new railway has sufficient cotton in the fact that it will open up and develop very rich country through which it passes, and also assist the northern part of Lake Nyasa. The Port Jameson area would probably be best by an extension of the Nyasaland railway system, which the Zambezi bridge if built, abolish double handling, and develop an equally valuable country.

### Scientific Research.

In the chapter headed "Scientific Research and the National Institute," a general invitation is levelled at the Government of its support of such a project. It is not clear that the idea could be carried out, but it has been suggested that the Commission should have done so any for the responsible people. The fact is that the Government has not done so, and the Commission has not done so.

was composed of officials and laymen, and which reported in 1924 would have shown them that their criticism is unjust.

Formerly, we had a so-called Scientific Department with very few real scientists in it. Witnesses before the Commission pointed out the fact "that no present member of the Agricultural Department is a professed expert in any of the agricultural products of the country." The Report stated that "the appointments of the chemist and entomologist are necessary, i. e., the strictly scientific men. Again it says: 'What the European planter wants is technical advice, and that in view of the financial stringency, it is better served by the periodic visits of an expert in a local product and not by the maintenance of permanent Administrative posts, i. e., a mycologist for the tea industry.'

The chief criticism of the Parliamentary Commission is directed against the view that the country could not at present afford to continue the geological survey. The Supplementary Report of the Finance Commission states: "We have no hesitation in expressing the view that the department is one which the Protectorate cannot at this juncture afford.

"The investigations by Government at this time are considered unnecessary (into the coalfields since the only coalfield in the Protectorate is the one being worked near the Sabaki River is built." The Commissioners evidently think that the coal discoveries were made by the present holders of the titles, but he himself would be the first to disclaim such honors.

As a matter of fact, all these coalfields were pointed out by Livingstone, and later the extension of the Tete coalfield into British territory was traced by a former Geological Commission, Messrs. A. B. Andrew and T. E. G. Bailey. Many geological discoveries have been made in the past but none of them workable until communications have been improved. There is unfortunately need for the most rigid economy, hence the community has asked for the best practical advice on practical matters, meaning leaving aside questions of more or less scientific interest.

The Nyasaland Commission would have been glad to see the financial contribution is to be proportionate to its size and population. In all these joint questions it would be obviously unfair to make each territory contribute equal amounts. Nyasaland is also inclined to question the wisdom of the present appointment of one officer to investigate the taxseily problem in the Protectorate, not because we do not appreciate the urgent necessity for these investigations, but because we feel that the man appointed is not really an expert. While he is a very able Commissioner's proposal is to solve the problem by means of a strong body of experts working together.

**The Land Question Examined**

The Commissioners have gone most astray in dealing with the land question. They rightly criticize the high rentals and short leases which are handicapping the country at present, and they recommend the nine years lease system, with fixed low rental at the outset per acre. We agree with them also that the Crown lands, which are in effect Native Reserves, should be vested in a Trust Board or Board, which would command Native confidence.

As to its dealings with European holdings that issue will be touched. Their suggestions amount to confiscation and their facts are badly distorted. The lands referred to were mostly bought before the Protectorate was proclaimed, and on King North Coast are about one twenty-fifth of the area of the Protectorate. These estates, when purchased, were sparsely populated and were such as the Natives of the country, or four per

cent. When the British Government took over the country, all these were purchased, and a conveyance of title was issued, which contained an estate in fee simple. About this there is, and has been, no question, and this is distinctly and emphatically laid down in a judgment of the High Court (to which the Commissioners refer) that an estate in fee simple was continued to the holders (1907). In their certificates a clause appears stating that Natives on the land at the time it was purchased could not be removed or disturbed without the consent of Government. This refers to the few Natives of these lands before the year 1800, but was later extended by a ruling of the High Court to those Natives who resided on the lands in 1903, as a rough and ready way of deciding who were entitled to the privilege at that date.

The Commissioners now, more than twenty years later, extend this, not to these original settlers, but to present "resident Natives," and convert the right of free residence, which the original settlers had so long as they remained on their original holdings, into a freehold right to at least 8 acres per hut. This is flatly at variance with the decision of the High Court, which expressly points out that the Natives acquired no freehold rights, but only the right to remain on their original holdings, which were to be limited to a maximum of 8 acres per hut. Anyone who knows how the Natives shut about will recognize at once that the clause secured to the original settlers the customary use of the land until they had exhausted its fertility. The effect of the clause was to prevent them from being disturbed before, in the natural course of events, they wished to move to fresh land.

**Commissioners' Proposals**

The Commissioners go on to question the right of the landlords to charge rent to "resident Natives" on their land, although it is the fact that the population which is now settled on private land as workers largely consists of aliens to the districts and of aliens from outside the country. Thousands of Natives have been settled on private lands as squatters under a labour agreement which was not even born when the land was acquired, in some mysterious way, 1903.

Those claimed for even the original Native residents. To meet the case the Commissioners state they suggest a new mode to them to raise the Land Tax, so such a way that the landlords will have to disgorge. The Commissioners are in favour of such a proposal, but they hedge it about with such reservations, allowances and excuses, that it is difficult to see what the proposal actually is. The Commissioners are evidently in a hurry to get out their report, and so they have not had time to consider the new proposal fully. There are some who troubles to work it out will find that the new tax on this acreage would amount to £17,110 per annum.

It would take too much time to discuss the matter in detail, but we think it will be agreed that when the Commissioners had such a large sum of money in mind they should not only show it necessary for them, but they might also have given the people most interested a chance of stating their views, when they would have heard the other side of the question. The Commissioners will find it difficult to urge the plea of necessity in face of the Report of the Nyasaland Land Commission, which showed quite recently that, after fully providing for Native wants for the present and next generation, there was still a balance of over 2 million acres of good cultivated land which the Government had in reserve.

The Commissioners charge the various disabilities under which Nyasaland labours, as if they unthinkingly add the greatest disability of all. What progress can

is made in any country when Government first interferes with freehold titles, then confines them, then doubts them again, then limits them and finally ends in these Commissioners gravely suggesting a measure of virtual confiscation? Can anything more fatal to development be conceived than this continual tampering with the rights of freeholders? And what becomes of their expressed dual policy of European and Native development?

The Rise in Land Values

Much is made by ignorant (and often envious) people of the rise in land values. It is said the original pioneers bought the lands for an old song. It may be replied that had any of them attempted for many years after they had bought them to sell these lands in London they would not even have got the price of an old song. A cup of water in Britain may be worth little, but it might be priceless in a desert. Trade goods cost little in Mombasa, but to get them into the heart of Africa forty years ago, and to take all the risks incidental to trading in a savage country, costs a lot. The pioneers bought the lands at their market value, and many of them spent their fortunes and their lives in developing them.

What is the price of a man's life? What value can be placed on the energies of the man who has toiled and toiled himself off from all the amenities of home and country and civilization, and bathed with men and beasts and ocean winds in order to make his land profitable? Can the Government recommend lands which in their recent years have been bought by individuals and companies without any return?

Did the Government assist them by steamers on the rivers or by building railways? Not in Nyasaland. Its development is the result of private enterprise by missions and planters and traders. If to-day the land is opened up, communications established, and the pioneer is being no longer entitled to the result of their labors, but the people who criticize never seem to think of what is happening every day. What about the land values in London and in the States?

The rise in land values will probably say these are the results of fast development. There you have it.

How Nyasaland has Progressed.

In Africa the pioneer is doing in fifty years what in this country has taken five hundred years to accomplish. Africa is not being colonized step by step through the slow stages of civilization, but is being colonized by the act of seizure.

But what is the result? The pioneer is now in contact with the outer world, his goods are placed on its lakes and rivers, his crops, replacing the jungle, its native man, civilized and educated, and its Parliamentary members in a few days that Livingstone, the intrepid traveller thought he was too long to accomplish.

The Commissioners did their journeys in comparative comfort, in motor cars, over good roads, and instead of meeting the spear and bow of the savage, they met crowds of smiling natives. Yet these are people who question the validity of the title to land of the user who did the work, and regard them the result of their efforts.

Nyasaland has all to gain from the decision to bring these East African territories under one law. What will the settlers in the other territories say when they hear that the reward of the Nyasaland landowner is to estimate values on his land as a worker is that the Native is supposed to have acquired freehold rights?

In dealing with this Cinderella of the Protectorates the Parliamentary Commissioners quite consistent. While they refer to the rights of the landowner under which the territory labours and its consequent relative poverty, they do not propose any relief, but instead suggest adding to its burdens.

Why should Nyasaland be the only territory in which there is an Income Tax and a Land Tax? Why should all the others have Government constructed railways, while Nyasaland is compelled to pay the high rates levied by private railways, companies which admittedly add to its burdens. One would have imagined that recognising these and the other obstacles to progress, the Commissioners would have refrained from suggesting other handicaps.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

Unsatisfactory Immigrants.

Eur Mahan Singh, deputed by the Indian Government to report on the Indians in Mauritius, recommends that no more unskilled Indian labour be sent to the island in the immediate or near future, says a Times cable from Simla.

On the whole (he says) the Indians have prospered in Mauritius. They have proprietary rights in the sugar cane cultivation, and large deposits of the savings banks. But recent unsatisfactory immigrants are complaining of low wages, the high cost of living, and the arduous nature of their work. The players on their part say that the wages were not credited, and say they would rather do worse manual labour than work with these recruits. Repatriation is proceeding, and over 800 persons have already returned to India.

At the 1921 census, out of a total population of 250,935 persons in Mauritius, 248,468 were returned as Indo-Mauritians, 17 persons as Indian caste labour in Mauritius, "other Indians" numbering 17,500.

MR SOUCHON LEAVING LONDON

Mr. Souchon, C.M.G., Joint Exhibition Commissioner at Wembley for Mauritius, which colony he represents, leaves London for the French Empire Producers' Organisation since the departure of that body. He has given prolonged personal study and experimental on his own estate in many branches of tropical agriculture, and is one of the few persons in the world who can speak the language of the tropics.

Mr. Souchon will be accompanied on a illustrated visit to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. On his return to Mauritius will be regarded by all those who have been brought into contact with him. He is a member of the East African Protectorates Committee of the South African Exhibition of 1914, and this and in the name of the East African territories will venture to visit him and his family in a village. Mauritius owes him a debt of gratitude for his work in London.

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# LAND ATTRACTIONS OF KENYA.

## WHEAT GROWING.

*By A Special Agricultural Correspondent.*

No country in which wheat settlement is taking place can be said to be a complete success if its products are capable of becoming well supported, or if it does not fail. That grain from which the staple food of civilized humanity is made.

This fact has been recognised in Kenya since its earliest pioneering days and many settlers have had a turn at growing this essential cereal. As with most other crops which were quite suitable here in the initial stages of experiment, the seed had to be imported and none knew what vagaries it might commit under the strange conditions of these semi-tropical or temperate highlands, according to elevation, in which it found itself.

Time after time failures registered but in a few cases and obtained highly satisfactory results from the sowing. So encouraged the area would be greatly extended in the following year. But then, or perhaps the third year, their early success was usually ruined in some great catastrophe that would destroy the whole crop but leave them without seed to go on with.

Such trials are of course commonplace in new countries; and Kenya has had more than its fair share of them. In nearly every case the cause of loss in the wheat fields has been, or through some caterpillars have been nearly as bad. Strange to say, smut does not appear to be extensive and the damage done by this pest is insignificant though the common variety of blight-sprouting against this risk is usually fatal.

In spite of the financial discouragement naturally brought about by experimental failures, a proportion of settlers steadily persisted in wheat growing and directed their attention to selecting such varieties as would flourish in the local soil and situation, and to put in a fenced area, often with quite good results, over a series of years. These, however, soon saw themselves faced with another drawback which often militated against the thorough acclimatisation of this cereal by bringing their efforts to an abrupt ending.

Their trouble was the difficulty of getting anyone to buy their wheat when they had grown it. When a colony has a surplus of wheat, it is not a very desirable commodity.

It is not until the necessity has arisen for the marketing the grain and afterwards reducing it to the form in which the public require it. Modern flour mills are highly technical and very expensive establishments and people more especially house-wives, accustomed to supply their commissariat from the perfect flour of Britain, America, India or Australia, are not to be persuaded to make their own flour from the hard, unrefined, wholemeal ground from indigenous soil. The mills only meant to pulverise the grain into a soft food, when the best flour is obtained for the baking at the mill.

### Establishing Docks.

Nevertheless, a dogged pegging away at many handicrafts, serious as they have been, has brought wheat growing through, until to-day it may be reckoned to be an established main crop of the Colony. That an insuperable objection on the part of Nature here exists to this cereal has been the fixed

belief of the optimists, and is confirmed by the knowledge that both in Abyssinia and the highlands of Uganda wheat has long enough been grown by the Natives. In the former State a number of excellent varieties occur that the inhabitants have used for bread-making from time immemorial, and possibly had our first consignments of seed come from that country. The initial losses and discouragements of our settlers would have been minimized. To start a new industry in this, under equal conditions with seed such as Manitoba No. 1 hard, or even the Australian export wheat, seems inviting trouble at any rate for the first few years of acclimatisation.

### Departmental Cooperation.

About twelve or fourteen years ago the Agricultural Department of British East Africa, now called Kenya, appointed a permanent official whose task was wheat breeding and experimenting with varieties already being grown, in order to supplement the amateur efforts in this direction of the settlers interested in this crop. The late Major Evans was selected for this post, and though he may not have had much scientific training in this branch of agriculture, he was both intelligent and enthusiastic. The war upset his very promising beginning of this work, but he will be remembered by all wheat growers of Kenya's first generation of pioneers as the founder of this branch of research in the Department of Agriculture.

Since the war a capable, highly trained and zealous official, Mr. Burton, has been giving us the benefit of his great personal experience of the splendid work done in these directions by the institutions of the Agricultural Stations of Britain. There are now on the market a number of rust-proof wheats, which are already being extensively grown in the proved wheat districts of the colony, and increasing areas are being put under this grain annually until the production of at least enough to supply the local demand is at length in sight. When our own needs have been fulfilled, Kenya will enter the export trade, and another channel for bringing wheat to the market will have been created.

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grown here, and an established reputation for good, honest seed grain, true to name, has been earned by the management.

Local consumption of flour.

One great present-day encouragement to the industry is the number of mills that either exist or are going up, consequently promise to compete keenly with one another for the farmers' produce. The latest has been promoted by Mr. R. O. Hamilton, an old Liverpool miller, and is just about ready to take grain and turn out flour. It is costing some £20,000 and is by far the most up-to-date and spacious mill in the country. The situation at Nairobi should give it certain advantages over the other smaller mills scattered up and down the farming districts of Kenya.

The smallness of the white population of Kenya, sufficient only to give in round figures is not to give one the idea that the local market for best grown flour is very limited, especially as the Native lives on maize meal. But one is inclined to forget the large number of Indians in the Colony, namely 30,000 or 40,000, who are also wheat eaters. Uganda and other neighbouring states are likewise promising potential markets.

As matters stand, the actual consumption of flour within the Colony amounts to nearly 300 bags daily, or 225,000 bags annually. Just about half that is not being grown in Kenya, so there is plenty of scope for development. The Agricultural Department has been very helpful in its attention to the subject, showing commendable energy to foster this line of farming in harmony with other crops.

Wheat-growing areas.

One useful regulation of this Department is an arrangement by which all selected wheats may be tested and verified at the Kabete laboratories, where Mr. Burton has his headquarters. The effect of this is that the grower, buying from those whose grain has been through this examination, has a certain guarantee of purity and genuineness. He may therefore be fairly certain about getting a proper return for his sown crop.

It is the opinion of the writer that in greater areas of wheat-growing exist in Kenya than is generally supposed. Much of the experimental work carried out in the past has been done on soils, and particularly in the highlands, which are suitable for the grain. In most parts of the world it is regarded as a general rule

that wheat does best in districts that are too dry for that moisture-loving cereal, maize. And that one is courting trouble by attempting the crop wherever dampness and a temperature up to or over summer heat prevail and are concurrent. The first settled country in Kenya belonged to the latter class and is more suited for coffee, maize and dairying.

In Australia wheat is grown in arid areas with a rainfall as low as 10 in. per annum, while 30 or 25 in. is considered ideal for hard bread wheats. In Kenya, however, very little effort has been made to test the lower rainfall areas, and nearly all wheat growing has hitherto been conducted in belts of country with a precipitation of 30 to 40 in. and even more than that. Only the durum or macaroni wheats can be relied on to do well in other parts of the world under such trying conditions.

New districts suggested.

To-day the cereal is being increasingly grown around Machakos and on the Athi Plains, at Naivasha, Nakuru, Molo, Londiani and on the Usisi-Gisuru Plateau. There is a tendency to choose high lying districts irrespective of rainfall, probably because the cold nights discourage, if they do not kill, the rust spores, and some good crops of stiffish wheat have been obtained.

Nevertheless, judging by wheat growing in other lands, the best areas near the coast for this grain are those to be found in the drier belts around Voi or even in the wilderness between that station and Mombasa, and from Voi up line, more or less all the way to Nairobi. Up country the Laikipia Plateau, Limetuita, Masai Reserve and vast tracts of the Northern Provinces which have as yet been undeveloped to European settlement, undoubtedly include a high proportion of wheat lands. In many of these territories it should be possible to introduce the favourite Australian combination of merino sheep and wheat production.

One of the great advantages of wheat growing is that a minimum of Native labour, especially unskilled, is necessary. Nowadays nearly all the work on an up-to-date wheat farm is performed by machinery, and in the Mallee, a Victorian country of Australia, I have known men who year after year could practically put up a standard and harvest 100 acres of this single handed, with only the help of a bullock. It is to-day, indeed, a comparatively minor occupation requiring intelligence, skill and attention, rather than laborious toil.

EXPLOITATION OF THE COLOURED MAN

In "The Exploitation of the Coloured Man," a pamphlet published by the East African and Aborigine Education Society, the writer, Mr. J. G. Bennett, writes in Kenya that the East African is a "victim of the East African."

That remark will probably not be endorsed by the great majority of East Africans who have studied the document in question, which refers repeatedly to the necessity for the moral, mental and physical uplift of the East African Native.

Nor will many of our readers agree with the writer's statement that "there is no longer a free choice between wage-labour and the Native system of agriculture." One has but to look at the published reports of the different East African Departments of Agriculture and to recall the scarcity of labour for work on European estates to realise that this statement, on which much of the pamphlet is based, is erroneous.

Equally misleading is the declaration that "next to nothing is done to encourage and assist the Native population to make beneficial use of the land for its own profit." The post-war economic history of East Africa definitely refutes this assertion. Witness the amazing development of cotton production in Uganda, the development of the same industry in Tanganyika,

Nyasaland, and the Kavirondo Province of Kenya, the progress of coffee growing by Natives in Uganda and Tanganyika, Native tobacco cultivation in Nyasaland, Native rubber plantations in Kenya and Tanganyika, and the many other developments of the past few years.

And because the writer makes no mention of the fact that, in fact, not more than 10 per cent of many of the anti-settler charges which have been broadcast during the past two or three years.

CHANGING NAIROBI

These be times of influx of new people. Little by little the nature of the European population of Nairobi is changing. One sees new faces almost every day. Each successive boat from the South or from Home brings its quota of new arrivals; they dribble in by dozens, ones and twos. One wonders what they all do, and where they all work!

This process of intermixing new blood with the old is having a signal effect on the appearance of the people one meets in the street. Gone almost entirely are the days of the townsman in shorts and shirt open at the neck. Orthodox city wear is steadily claiming the people and the Wild West appearance of yesterday is going rapidly. — Mombasa Times.

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**TANGANYIKA IN 1924**

*A Record of Progress*

MUCH of the information contained in the Report on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for 1924 (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. net) has already been chronicled in these columns, but the document is nevertheless of importance to all interested in the Mandatory.

Trade statistics are recapitulated, and we cannot too often remind our readers of the progress they denote. All the principal articles of export showed satisfactory increases over the previous year, and with the sole exceptions of sisal and hides and skins, were greatly in excess of the shipments under the German *regime* of the last pre-war year. Let the following table speak for itself.

	1924	1923	1922	1914
Sisal	20,854	12,835	18,128	64,855
Groundnuts	8,961	16,508	18,684	359,918
Coffee	19,800	4,437	5,261	352,580
Cotton	2,192	1,362	2,541	12,775
Copra	5,477	6,604	8,125	178,237
Hides and Skins	3,150	2,068	2,547	185,843
Grain	1,377	11,786	14,483	130,237
Sisal gum	1,776	4,435	3,002	50,371
Beeswax	354	302	423	14,666
Chickens	0	519	910	18,594
Other	318	221	221	1,850

There are some of the figures that caused the East Africa Commission to state that no part of the world had developed so astonishingly in 1924 as Tanganyika, Uganda and

At the close of the financial year 1923/24 the ordinary recurrent accounts showed a small surplus instead of the estimated deficit, while for 1924/25 a surplus of some £60,000 is anticipated in the ordinary accounts, against a way deficit of £100,000. The land tax totalled £25,000 or 40% per cent of the total revenue in 1924, and Customs duties, which amounted to £37,115,7s. 6d., added 32% of the revenue. The value of exports rose by no less than 57% within the year, namely from £1,611,000 in 1923 to £2,527,000 in 1924.

**Native Agriculture.**

The production of cotton lint by Natives during the 1923/24 season reached 2,940,710 lb., as against 1,220,500 in the previous year, the respective percentages to the total production of the Territory being 64% and 43%. For 1924/25 the total crop is estimated at 2,800,000 lb. Native production of sisal for the same period is estimated at 20,854 tons, against 12,835 tons in 1923.

The Tanganyika Native Farmers' Association, which in 1924 have taken 223 cases to court.

To ensure the success of Native coffee growing in the Kilimanjaro area and to safeguard European and Native plantations against disease an experienced European coffee grower was engaged temporarily, when possible he is to be replaced by an agricultural officer. An interesting development is the establishment of a Native Farmers' Association, which appoints one or two Natives in each area to keep records of and inspect each plantation, reporting diseases or dirty plantations to the coffee officer.

Three ploughing schools for Natives have been established in the Tabora and one in the Mwanza district, nearly 150 ploughs having been issued for payment within two years.

**Scarcity of Labour.**

It is admitted that both private employers and Government Departments had difficulty in securing

sufficient supplies of labour, and the volume of development works, the increased production of economic crops by Natives, and the development of European-owned estates may shortly render the labour situation acute. A number of administrative officers consider that most Natives prefer to travel to white settlement areas, and there contract for work on an estate of their own choosing, rather than await recruiting agents in their tribal district. The slaves of Ziwa Island, who were released in 1923, having refused to work for their former owners. Arab coastal planters have found themselves in serious difficulty.

**Land Alienation and Development Proposed.**

European settlement in the Southern Highlands of the Territory having been repeatedly referred to in these columns, it is interesting to recall that the Land Ordinance of 1923 provided for the grant of rights of occupancy (not freeholds) for periods up to 99 years, the maximum area permissible being 5,000 acres. No further land is to be alienated for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the district of Tanga, in the districts of Usambara and Pangani north of the Pangani River, in the cultivated areas of Moshi and Arusha, around Kilimanjaro and Meru, or in the area reserved for the use of the Waza tribe. The total area of land held in the Mandatory for agricultural purposes by Natives is 1,780,360 acres, of which British subjects, other than Indians, amount for 1,118,073 acres, Indians 662,287 acres.

Of 128 gold claims pegged on the Lupat goldfields by fifty-two prospectors during the year 23 were abandoned. It is explained that only one alluvial claim may be held at a time, and that when the heavy gold has been extracted and the yield begins to fall off a claim is therefore abandoned and a new one pegged. There appear to be obvious drawbacks to this arrangement, especially now that over a hundred miners are at work. A very valuable discovery of tin ore in the Bukoba district is being extensively prospectured.

The East Africa Commission, in its report on the situation in the British Empire, Exhibit 1, p. 10, records, it is definitely stated that a special trade is to be created to deal with the tsetse-fly menace, that the trade is to be abolished in favour of the rattan cane, that a manufactory for Native soldiers and porters who join the war is to be created at Dar-es-Salaam, that the international boundary between Tanganyika and Tanganyika on the north side is to be adopted, and that the boundary between Tanganyika and Tanganyika on the south side is to be adopted.

**Reports from the Districts.**

The extracts quoted from the annual reports of administrative officers on the subject of agriculture, and especially Native agriculture, are worth summarising. If space permitted, it would be most instructive to compare them with the last German reports.

**Arusha.**—A considerable increase in the planted areas of coffee and the planting of coffee by Europeans and Indians are noted.

**Bagamoyo.**—Native cotton production was more than quadrupled during the year, during which efforts were made to induce the Natives to use ploughs.

**Bukoba.**—If the cultivation of groundnuts and chillies is decreasing, coffee exports reached 3,335 tons during the year, as against 2,62 tons in 1923.

**Dar es Salaam.** Cotton was fairly successful though heavy losses were made in some areas. For the first time the distribution of cotton seed shows a decrease for the 1925 season.

**Duduma.** The 2,050 tons of groundnuts exported include the produce of Kondoa Irangi; at least 5,000 tons would have been produced but for the failure of the rains.

**Ilaga.** The Natives are showing a disposition to grow wheat, and are anxious that the district should be restocked for cotton growing.

**Kisumu.** Groundnut export was small, the cultivation of rice and sisim increases steadily. Soya beans are to be tried.

**Kilwa.** Considerable quantities of sisim and rice compensated for a disappointing cotton crop.

**Kondoa Irangi.** A good deal of *nitawa* was exported and groundnut cultivation, which was introduced in 1922, is rapidly expanding. Mkalama is cultivating twice as much ground for the 1925 crop as in 1924.

**Lindi.** The cotton crop established a record, groundnuts and sisim did well, and the output of sisal is increasing considerably. 500 tons of *nitawa* were for the first time exported to Europe to be used in biscuits.

**Mbeya.** Cotton production increased from 61,200 lb. to 72,200 lb.

**Morogoro.** The Native cotton crop was exceedingly satisfactory. About seven per cent of the growers, mostly Greeks and Italians, also did well.

The export of sisal increased over 300% and three new plantations were planted this year.

**Moshi.** Cotton output more than doubled, 22,78 tons. Coffee trees tended by Natives now number 707,000, as compared to 150,000 in 1923. Rather more than 140,000 of these trees were in bearing at the end of the year.

**Mzama.** Despite unfavourable weather the cotton crop established a record. Groundnut and sisim cultivation also suffered from climatic conditions. The rice harvest was however very satisfactory.

**Pangani.** There are thirteen flourishing sisal estates in the district. Native copra exports increased by 283 tons, but the main feature of the year was the introduction of cotton to a Native *stawa* crop.

**Tabora.** There was a large increase in groundnut export, but an account of shortage of rain cotton was disappointing, the total output approximating 500,000 lb. of seed cotton.

**Tanga.** European settlers are, of course, principally interested in sisal and coffee; there being only small Native exports of copra and rice.

**Usambaya.** The total area under mature sisal amounts to 3,000 acres, in addition to a 300 acres planted since 1921. There are 2,200 acres under coffee.

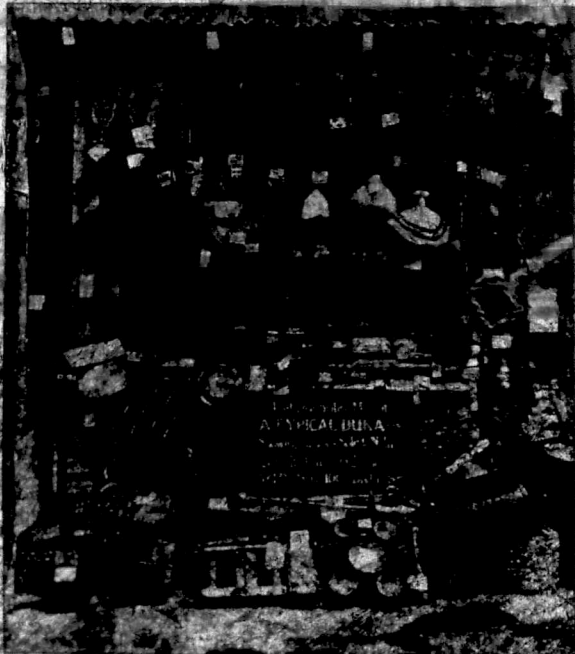
*The fostering of Native interest in cotton growing in the Province of Tanganyika is a most interesting story, and will be told by the speaker, read by the Administrator, and discussed by the audience.*

# TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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INTRODUCTIONS MADE BETWEEN MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANT



INDIAN DUKA (Shop).

TRADE AND TRADERS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA

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

### HUMOUR OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

By *Chimpango*

*We have asked Chimpango, who is well known to all old Nyasalanders, to let down some further amusing incidents that happened last year in the Court of which he had charge, and to which he has returned this session.*

"Can you tell me the names of all the tribes in East Africa?" was a question I once had fired at me by one of two ladies.

"What part of East Africa, madam? It's a pretty large place, you know."

"All of it, of course!"

So I rattled off the names of about twenty tribes, and then said:

"Do you want any more?"

"No, I don't. Can't remember one you have mentioned."

"Come along, dear" (to her pal), and off she stalked indignantly.

We had in the Court a "Tobacco Industry" showing. The portion of the model was up. "Curing" showed a number of stems with tobacco hung up and in process of being cured. This I heard described as "Those are bananas, dear." Another lady was explaining to her small boy that this shows how tea is cured, although the model was plainly labelled "Tobacco." When I corrected her I met a very indignant retort.

The first Saturday after the opening day in this was the day of the "Coop" final. By 10 a.m. that day found the two large comfortable-looking stands and Court was in a state of two fullness of people. The Villagers of Newcastle United there they were away after their overnight journey until one awoke with a start, probably dreaming he had heard the referee's whistle.

"What's the time, maaster?" he asked.

"Half past twelve."

"Thanks! Will ye wake us at two o'clock?"

"I did, at two to the minute, and they were duly grateful."

"It did most days last season," a dear old lady asked where the ostriches were.

"Just at the Stadium end of South Africa, madam."

"Oh, dear, is that far? I'm sure I cannot find it."

"Quite close, about fifty yards away; but I'll come along and show you."

"Now that is kind, and are they real ostriches, and have they real feathers?"

"Quite real, madam, but you see it's a wet, cold night, and I expect they've been shut up in their stable."

"Now, that's most annoying. I came here to see only two things, the relative African places from West Africa, and she's got pneumonia and is in her hut and they will not let me see her, and now you say the ostriches are shut up. I'm going home. And she went."

There were times, of course, when time hung heavily and one felt weary with answering silly questions and watching the throngs of people passing through. Then, when the atmosphere was close and dusty, one felt inclined to say like "The Aged Gentleman at a Garden Party," so aptly described by Walter Raleigh:

I wish I loved the Human race,  
I wish I loved the silly face,  
I wish I loved the way it walked,  
I wish I loved the way it talked,  
And when I'm introduced to one  
I wish I thought what jolly fun!

However, these occasional times of boredom, probably due to a somewhat tropical fever, were more than compensated by the many delightful and interesting interviews one had with people really requiring information. The American and Canadian inquiries always seemed to me to know exactly what they wanted to ask, and to have it on the tip of their tongues. They wasted no time in getting it and passing on.

I am afraid the countless throngs of children who visited the Exhibition did not learn very much. The great majority, but not all, were very badly behaved, pushing and crowding and touching every thing, and they were equally badly controlled. Their itinerary seemed far too big for the time allowed, and the constant cry one heard was: "Get along."

It was a treat, however, to have the Boy Scouts in. They faithfully carried out their Scout law in every detail, and it made one wish that every boy and girl could join the Scout or Girl Guide movement.

I also renewed the acquaintance of many old Nyasaland friends, and am looking forward to meeting more this year. Without the British Empire Exhibition we should never have met again.

And now what will be the result of all this? I am sure all our deficiencies will be met largely by having more goods brought before the Great British Public. Constantly I heard the remark, "I'd no idea they grew that, but there we must try and get some," and I had many inquiries as to where our produce could be obtained.

Age continues the good work. The real thing will trust, bear fruit a hundred fold and bring glory to all the Colonies and Dependencies of our Empire, and our people will be glad in it.

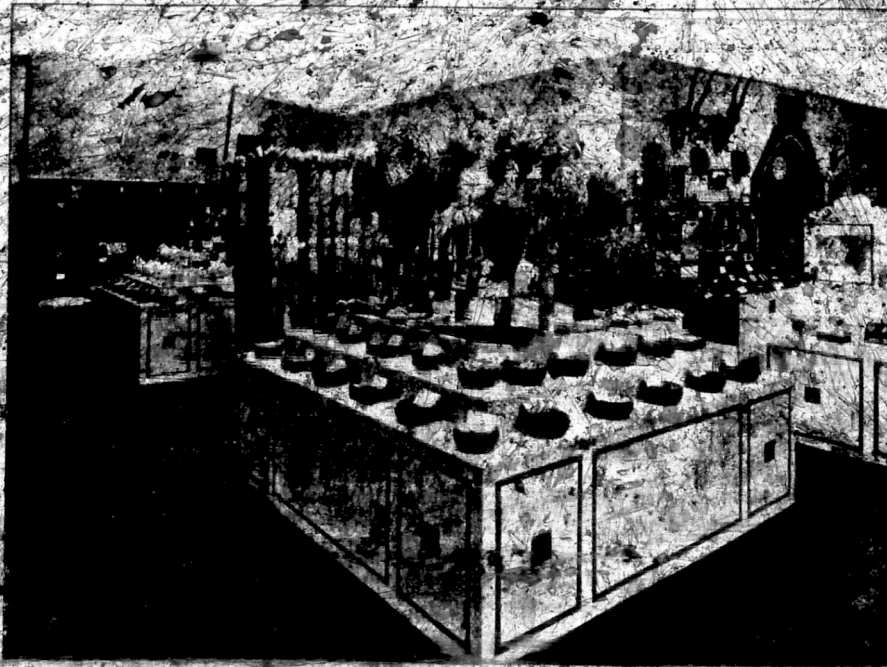
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ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

By "EYALABA."

Somewhere in Uganda.

Dick was talking over the open place where my tent stood. Behind the reed fence round the camp the elephant grass was already darkening and a noise was rising from the forest-belt down below.

Liter night life—which sleeps during daytime was slowly stirring. The plantain-eaters in the forest cooed a little, as saying goodnight to one another. A few monkeys chattered. A bush-buck disturbed at its evening meal gave a few challenging barks.

The first of the men told off to watch over my camp at night came slowly along carrying a wisp of dry grass with a live cinder in it. He blew the cinder into a flame to put fire to the logs and dry sticks lying in the middle of the clearing. One by one the rest stirred up.

"Nze" (I) they called at the entrance to the camp.

"Who are you?" came from the others.  
"Nze, I came to watch." Then he was allowed entrance.

Their heavy bark-cloths made a rustling noise as they walked. Each looked for a convenient log to sit upon, and each mumbled as he sat down.  
"Muyudo! How are you?"

They started talking amongst themselves, keeping an eye on the time on the *bwaza*, who sat enjoying the fresh evening breeze.

"It looks like rain," said one.  
"Yes, let us throw some salt in the fire, we don't want to get wet here at this fire," spoke a big young black giant.

"Do you want to bring famine?" complained a little old fellow with a small grey beard. He pulled at his pipe and spat at the fire.

"Famine, No, but I don't want to get wet. And prevent the rain from falling by throwing salt in the fire?" quoth he of the grey beard.

"Let us ask the *bwaza* for some salt," suggested a third.

"What do you want? Salt to throw in the fire?"  
"Yes, *bwaza*, that will prevent the rain from falling."

"Yes, it will. Give us some salt and you'll see." They got some salt from the cook. The fire sputtered angrily as they threw it in. "Ah!" they uttered contentedly, all except the old one, who shook his head sadly and looked at me with wondering eyes. "What were things coming to?"

An *nyoko* (small bull) was setting up a low wailing cry.  
"That is possible," said one of the men, "left out at night and suffering in cold dread."

That's one of our forest goats; one of them explained to me.

"Forest goats? What are they like?"  
"We don't know. No one knows. Who sees them does. No one has ever seen them. They are only found here in the *mabira* (forest ranges). At night they cry."

"Can't you catch one?"  
"No, when you come near they disappear. Who wants to die?"

"If one howls distally," said (you stop it) I said, "I can," said the old smoker. He fetched some dry grass, and when the animal started its awful chorus once more he held the grass fiercely into the fire. "Like this," he said. But the howl that followed was worse than before.

"Wait a bit, I'll try again. I did not do it properly. Like stuffing the straw into its mouth, like this." But the beast would not keep quiet.

I smiled. They, however, were having none of my scepticism. It was really true, just as with a jackal. "When it cries or barks and someone abuses it, it keeps quiet."

"How do you abuse it?" I asked.  
They looked at one another, then one spoke out.

"By saying *nyoko*."

"Is saying *nyoko* abusive?"

"Yes, a man's speaking of his morals to a person of whom you think little." *Kitamu nkoggo* (your father dry bones) is the same thing.

"Over there," he pointed with his spear in the darkness, "over there is a hill called *Nyoko* (he was not told). Formerly they called it *Kitamu nkoggo*. One day before the white man came the King of Uganda crossed that hill. He asked his men its name. All kept quiet. The King got angry and asked once more. Then one of the men spoke."

"*Nyoko*."  
"Why did they not tell him the real name?" I asked.

"And get killed. Do you think a man could say *Kitamu nkoggo* to the king and live?"

They chuckled over my ignorance. If I could not know the way of the *nyoko*, I was considered defeated. *Nyoko* was fought between us, so I turned into my tent and tried to sleep.

"Kweee—kweee—kweee." A fox not far away set up a lull.

"*Nyoko*," said the man round the fire, and once more all was still. I fell asleep with the shadows of the fire dancing on my hand and nose.

Next morning when I got out of my tent my *nyoko* uniform was once more broken through. They looked at me and I looked at the *nyoko*. The *nyoko* had been forgotten about for a *nyoko*.

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A PLEA FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

By the Editor, EAST AFRICA

Dear Mr. Editor,

Many thanks are due for your most interesting paper, but like all good things, it has its drawbacks by which I mean that it makes us in this Colony green with jealousy at the good luck of the better known parts of East Africa. There they appear to get every wish granted, to have officials who take an interest in the country, and to have Major Ormsby Gore for a fair godfather.

Here we seem to be the no-man's child, the starving waif amongst other colonies. We are told at every turn that there is no money to spend on anything in this country. We are handicapped by having a railway whose charges prevent us exporting anything except high priced produce such as cotton and tobacco, and it is a railway with a monopoly for years to come. You recently drew attention to this fact under the heading "Exporting Maize from Nyasaland," where you jibed at paying 5s. 3d. for 10 miles. What about us? We have to send our produce, which will stand exporting round three miles of a square to get to Salisbury, through a mass of the 200 miles of the much promised Simons-Kaifu Railway. Is it likely that this line will be built when they are building the double distance?

Farmers in the Mazabuka area have been standing on their hind legs, asking for our Agricultural Department to be brought up to date and cease to be regarded as a backwater wherein officials for whom it is difficult to find other employment can be placed. We have struck against the transit of Southern Rhodesian cattle through this territory to the Congo as we are free from East Coast Fever. Southern Rhodesia unfortunately is not; but it is all to no effect, as it still goes on. Again, land up here, miles from the railway, is dearer than land miles from the Southern Rhodesia.

There is a thing that I am sure you will consider to be a splendid country, but it requires a little help.

Mr. Editor, it requires some sportsman like you to take up our cause and espouse it, as you have done for East Africa, and further for Major Ormsby Gore to come out again and really see this country, to go amongst the farming community and hear first hand their complaints and their views on the possibilities of the country. He got time, the famous "Lone Stone" he did not. He did not go far away from home, but their friends, who are the "Lone Stone" who were having arrived there, seem to get anchored in the rest of their service. We want Major Ormsby Gore to become our fair godfather as well. We promise him not to give him an elephant or hippo or rhino or any such domesticated pets!

In conclusion, I hope that you will be able to find a corner in your paper for our cause. This is a splendid country with enormous possibilities. There are thousands of acres that could go under cotton annually. (Already there are two up-to-date gineries in the country, put up at the growers expense, and there is plenty of cheap labour. Unfortunately in spite of these attractions, it is one to be avoided by settlers for the present, though heaven knows we want them badly.

Yours sincerely,

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION'S REPORT.

We quote hereunder some of the references made in the Report of the East Africa Commission to

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The outstanding problems which confront the Government of Northern Rhodesia are the improvement of communications, the development of education and public health services, and the fight against the tsetse fly.

By far the most important economic resources of North-Western Rhodesia are its mineral deposits. There is every reason to believe that in the neighbourhood of Bwana M'Kubwa and for 200 miles to the west of it there are very valuable deposits of copper. The ore is of a high grade, and the development of the field is in its infancy. New plant reached Bwana M'Kubwa in 1924, and work has now begun. This new plant cost approximately a quarter of a million sterling in England, and a further £150,000 was paid in freight on the railways to the Bwana M'Kubwa.

New impetus has been given to agricultural development in the vicinity of the railway by the cultivation of cotton. In the season 1923-24 experimental patches comprising a total of some 70 acres were planted with encouraging results. This season it is anticipated that cotton will be picked from approximately 11,000 acres, the largest single estate being 1,700 acres, and that some 1,200 tons of cotton will be available for export.

The principal export from North-Eastern Rhodesia is tobacco from Fort Jameson, and there is room for considerable extension of tobacco cultivation there if entry could be obtained in the European market. The principal obstacle in the way of cheap transport facilities, the present cost of carrying in a ton of goods by road being 10s. 6d.

There is no doubt that if the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar, and coffee could be carried out successfully in the Tanganyika district, particularly in the valley of the Rufu river and the north-west, which is ideally suited for the cultivation of cotton, we are of the opinion that steps should be taken by the Government to encourage African production in this district and to provide the necessary technical assistance.

The Governor brought to our attention the fact that the Government of Northern Rhodesia are faced with the necessity of providing for the education of this vast area. It is estimated that the population of the Northern Rhodesia is 1,000,000, and there should not grow up amongst them an uneducated, mean white race. In our opinion European education should be compulsory in the schools, where sufficient European children say thirty, forty or fifty being built and equipped by the Government. In the more outlying districts, where the European population is too sparse to justify the erection of a school, arrangements might be made with local missionaries to provide the necessary education. Free education cannot be afforded by the Government, and fees should therefore be charged in respect of all European pupils, except where the parents can prove that severe hardship would thereby be entailed.

Improved Transport Necessary.

Provided adequate feeder roads are constructed, the needs of Northern Rhodesia should be satisfied by the existing facilities that already exist. The position in North-Eastern Rhodesia is entirely different, owing to the absence of railways or roads. The greater part of this area is at the one end

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cut off from administrative headquarters, and on the other is barred from producing economic crops for export.

We are satisfied that the potential resources of this territory can only be successfully tapped by means of a railway from the north end of Lake Nyasa to Dar-es-Salaam, the construction of which we recommend in this report, and that the benefits of closer administration can best be secured by the development of an adequate road system.

We have recommended the construction of a trunk road which should run from Livingstonia through Broken Hill, Serenje, and Kasama to Karonga on Lake Nyasa, and have referred to the stimulation of Native production in the country round Abercorn. If a road is built to connect Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa it may be possible to export the produce by the new railway from Lake Nyasa to Dar-es-Salaam. Its present outlet, however, is via Lake Tanganyika and Kilima, and, provided an adequate steamer service is maintained on the lake, there is no reason why the production of economic crops for export in this district should not be greatly developed.

There is need for the extension of the British steamer service between Kirobo and Kasama. Arrangements are being made by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory to rent the former German steamer, the "Götzen" (cargo capacity 2,000 tons) for this purpose, and if this proves satisfactory we recommend that through rates should be arranged by the Tanganyika Government for such produce as cotton, coffee and groundnuts, from Kasanga to Dar-es-Salaam.

One of the questions which is being discussed in Northern Rhodesia is the possible division of the Protectorate, and the administration of North Eastern

Rhodesia with Nyasaland, and so far as we could ascertain local opinion is opposed to any such division. In our opinion, the time has not yet come to consider such a proposal, and no division should be made at present.

**NATIVE FANATICISM**

A remarkable incident of wholesale drowning in a river on the Belgian side of Sakania, a frontier township between Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, which has been reported by the Bulawayo correspondent of the Daily Mail, recalls the account contributed to our columns some little time ago by Mr. W. Hammond.

A native named Mwansela, meaning Son of God, believed to be a religious fanatic from Nyasaland, is said to be the leader of a movement which has been performing baptisms in the river by night.

More than fifty dead bodies have been recovered. A considerable number of lesser "heads" assistants of Mwansela, have been arrested, but the leader escaped after a fight with the police in which casualties are believed to have occurred.

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**OUR KENYA LETTER**

*From Our Own Correspondent*

Nairobi July 25, 1925

This is a red letter week in Nairobi and in Kenya generally, for we have the combined attractions of races and agricultural show, so arranged that there are four days of consecutive amusement and instruction for those able to devote their time to these matters. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of tropical diseases, Kenya is land of horses and horse-breeding, and, considering the small white population, it seems safe to hazard the statement that no part of the Empire has a larger proportion of horse-lovers or horse-owners.

**Traction Trains**

Every morning during this period of activity some demonstration of motor ploughing is to be seen on the new show ground of the Agricultural Society. This form of traction went so much out of fashion largely on account of the heavy cost of kerosene and petrol, that a few months ago it was possible to pick up second-hand tractors at nominal prices. To-day they are all at work again, and the interest being shown in the above mentioned exhibition is proof that many are thinking of this partial solution to the labour problem. No country in the world has more to gain than Kenya from the introduction of motor power into agricultural work, and the future of the tractor is a very interesting question.

**The Locally Born**

Very few youngsters over fifteen years of age can claim Kenya for their native place. We are all the more pleased, therefore, to record the attainments and successes of any that do behold, in order to demonstrate the mettle of our local heroes. Louis S. B. Leakey, who has just been awarded a first class in Tripos and a foundation scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, was until sixteen years of age brought up at Kabete, near Nairobi, by his father Canon Leakey, formerly a schoolmaster in the Diocese of Salisbury. He was a very bright and well-balanced boy, with an unquenchable love of nature and a perfect knowledge of the Kikuyu language and people. He is a young Kenyan who may go far and do much for the advancement of his native land.

**Lupa Goldfields**

So many of our community have quickly left Nairobi for the gold mine of Lupa, in Eastern Rhodesia, without giving thought that there is no gold there, and that the only thing that might be left behind is a few dollars. A man to come back reached town and has been relating his experiences and rumours in the local press. The field, according to his statement, seems to be yielding a return at the rate of about £300 to £500 per annum to most of the miners, with a few bonanza claims in addition. None of the rumours that have been floating about now look foolish. The Lupa gold-miner in question, who goes back again soon, says that it is quite a suitable enterprise for a man out of a job, but with two or three hundred pounds with which to cover the expenses of journey, necessary equipment, &c., but he considers that it would be a mistake for anyone to throw up any permanent billet to undertake the venture. Such a statement sounds like common-sense talk about our tropical Klondyke.

**Kenya Tobacco**

For many years sporadic attempts to grow a commercial tobacco have been made in Kenya with indifferent success, mainly because of the heavy soil which is selected, producing an yield of such

small quantities that the most economical smoker was hardly warranted by it. The products of the Grey, Sabote, Blue, Lankan and Isis, which are far more promising for a bright gold leaf of medium strength, is now being produced, indeed, a company which has been registered is already turning out a local pipe tobacco that promises Kenyans for smoking. Cigarettes in wholesale quantities are also being manufactured, and Kenya may soon be largely self-supporting in these commodities.

At one time we wondered what became of the tons of tobacco grown and pressed under the late Government tobacco expert on the roof of the son of Kabete. It is now a fairly open secret that it was sent to the troops in the German East African campaign, and there are folk unkind enough to attribute the length of time it took to round up Von Lettow to the soporific effects of this drug-like local product.

**Bomb Importations**

The recent seizure of a consignment of bombs on a ship unloading cargo at Mombasa is a reminder of the need for our authorities to protect from themselves our ignorant Native peoples, who are highly susceptible to the sinister influence of international agitators. Wherever the waters are troubled, there the professional trouble-maker will be found fishing—financed from afar by subtle and civilisation forces. We have Bolshevism seeking to spread its sinister doctrines throughout Savage Africa, and it behooves us to be on the alert. It is a matter of regret that the bombs seized were purely for the tropics, but whether that be so or not, the warning does not come amiss.

**APPOINTMENTS**

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended August 10, 1925:

- Kenya: Sub-Inspector, J. R. Second Officer, J. A. J. Campbell, Local Administrator, Northern Rhodesia: Mr. A. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Mr. S. J. Turner, Junior Assistant Surveyor, Tanganyika Territory: Lieutenant D. E. Southey, Assistant Inspector of Police, Lieutenant J. Sanderson, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Messrs. J. S. Magnay, R. A. Montague and S. D. Hara, District Reclamation Officers, Game Department, Captain Newton, L.D.S., District Surgeon, Medical Department, Mr. W. G. Jackson, Local Administrator.

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

- Mr. R. W. Loyal Grant, Attorney-General, Kenya, to be Puisne Judge, Ceylon; Mr. R. A. K. McRoberts, Magistrate, Zanzibar, to be Police Magistrate, Sierra Leone; Major L. F. Regnard, Assistant Director of Public Works, Mauritius, to be Director of Public Works, Mauritius; Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Roberts, Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, Kenya, to be Chief Veterinary Officer, Kenya; Mr. D. H. Elias, Superintendent of the Line, Uganda Railway, to be Superintendent of the Line, Nigeria Railway; Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Chief Railway Accountant, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Accountant, East Africa Railway Department, Sierra Leone; Mr. L. G. M. Keoif, Engineer, Assistant, Posts and Telegraphs, Department, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Telegraph Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Department, Gold Coast.

### NYASALAND AGRICULTURE IN 1924

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland for the calendar year 1924 clearly shows the progress made in European and Native agriculture. Thanks to high prices ruling in the home market, the tea crop continued to prosper, exports exceeding 1,000,000 lb., and their local valuation increasing by almost £20,000. The prosperity of the industry was wisely utilised by many estates, so that cultivated areas have been extended, drainage improved, more extensive and up-to-date factory plant installed, and seed of improved jats imported.

#### European and Native Tobacco Growing.

After several disappointing crops tobacco growers had an excellent season which was marked by a visit from Mr. W. H. Taylor, the cotton and tobacco specialist of Southern Rhodesia, whose views were of considerable help to planters. The use of artificial fertilisers is reported to be receiving increased attention.

The export of tobacco leaf grown by Natives is estimated to have reached about 500 tons. A noteworthy item in the report is the Department's plea that early measures should be taken for the control of this industry, which is open to several dangers, as, for instance, the production of inferior tobacco, the production of crops in the shade of forest trees, and the destruction of soil fertility and fish supplies. The report proposes that individuals should be allowed to cultivate only a small area of tobacco, and that such an arrangement would result in a substantial restriction of seed leaf without unduly interfering with labour supplies for European estates. The aim of the Government is that a Native, so long as he resides upon Crown land, shall grow only such tobacco as he and his family can handle without recourse to the employment of other Natives. More ambitious Natives should lease land under the conditions which generally prevail in the

#### Cotton Production.

European grown cotton yields were better than in the previous year, though still far the low level is suggested that the best way to increase the production of cotton is to start for once

The Government does not anticipate stability in European cotton production in Nyasaland until large areas below the 2,000 feet contour can be brought under irrigation, the crop being sown in autumn or winter, and harvested just before the rains.

The production of Native Grown cotton was the best ever achieved, almost doubling that of 1923, and being more than four times that of 1920, when the yield was 115 tons of seed cotton. In 1924 the total was 360,000 lb. of seed cotton. The total value of cotton produced in Nyasaland in 1924 was £400,000 against £100,000 in 1923. Further development of the industry is confidently anticipated.

#### Some Items of European Agriculture

	Area under Crop	Yield
Cotton	26,120	15,422 cwt.
Tobacco	20,502	65,287
Tea (Family Sisal)	8,902	29,852
Tea	5,079	9,922
Wheat	3,406	30,676
Beans	677	3,361
Coffee	424	34
Cashew	102	1,088
Castor	191	1,439
Rubber	1,500	5,570 lbs.

#### Photographs of Cereals.

In response to a number of requests, we shall during the next few weeks publish a few of the photographs from our Special Wembley Souvenir Number.

### UGANDA'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of the Geological Survey Department of the Uganda Protectorate for the year ending December 31, 1924, states that the outstanding features of the year's work from an economic point of view have been (1) the completion of the preliminary inquiry regarding the occurrence of petroleum in Uganda, (2) the demonstration of the occurrence of gold over a long stretch of the Kafu River, pointing to the probable existence of auriferous beds, (3) the discovery of a mineralised area in the south of the Protectorate.

The downstream search for gold in the Kafu River, which was initiated by the result of purely geological work necessitated by the mineral oil inquiry, has not given any very definite results, but there has been proof that gold is found in the gravels of the Kafu over a section of the river examined and tested.

An area of 60 square miles in the country of Kapula has been mapped in more or less detail, a number of quartz reefs having been sampled and assayed and prospect beds put down in the area. So far results have been disappointing economically.

Very fine colours of gold have been obtained on panning the gravels exposed in the banks and in the present bed of the Lania River, and cassiterite has been found in North-Western Karagwe in Tanganyika Territory.

In order to make general mineral investigations the Department has generously undertaken the examination of samples sent in from neighbouring British territories. That the policy has been successful is evident from the fact that a sample of iron ore from Kenya was identified and led to the coal searching activities now proceeding at the coast. Some most hopeful-looking samples of cassiterite (tin ore) from Tanganyika Territory were also found, and the area of origin is now being prospected.

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AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

**COFFEE.**  
 Steady prices have been obtained for the small parcels of Kenya coffee which have been offered, but on account of their limited quantity little demand has been met. Prices are practically unchanged, as under—  
 A size, good to fine, 1435 to 1450; medium to good, 1335 to 1400; medium to good, 1300 to 1375; medium to fine, 1175 to 1255; Cobson to medium, 1025 to 1125; 1115.

At the last auction 13 bags of Kenya coffee were offered and sold; 203 bags of Kenya were offered and 100 bags sold. Bags of Uganda were offered but only 100 bags were sold.  
**Greenish** 1300 to 1375  
**Good** 1175 to 1255  
**Cobson to medium** 1025 to 1125  
**1115**

**TEA.**  
 The market is quiet, spot quotations being 2/4 to 2/6 for good, and prices are 2/4 to 2/6 for good according to standard of grading, and with forward shipment.

At the last auction 101 packages of Masailand tea were offered, realising an average price of 22/12 per lb. The summary is as follows:  
 African Lakes Corporation 20 packages @ 18/- old  
 Planture & Bros Africa, London 101 @ 18/- old

The market is firm and generally satisfactory. Steady buying has taken place at the beginning of next week leaving a small surplus available for late season business. African tea is gaining in popularity, many marks hitherto considered doubtful being taken in. Values are—

**South African** 2/4 to 2/6 for good  
**Kenya** 2/4 to 2/6 for good  
**Uganda** 2/4 to 2/6 for good  
 according to standard of grading, and with forward shipment.

**Wool.**—With a tendency to better prices, good business has been passing in all positions.  
**Mauritius.** Spot and forward positions are meeting with a better demand, closing values being—  
 Prime 30 per ton  
 Good 28/3

OTHER PRODUCE.

**Sisal.**—East African sisal 50-ton lots to Mombasa for September/October shipment is worth about 2/3 per 100 lbs. The market is quiet, spot quotations being 2/3 to 2/4 for good and prices are 2/3 to 2/4 for good according to standard of grading, and with forward shipment.

**Wool.**—The market is quiet, spot quotations being 2/4 to 2/6 for good and prices are 2/4 to 2/6 for good according to standard of grading, and with forward shipment.

**Wool.**—The market is quiet, spot quotations being 2/4 to 2/6 for good and prices are 2/4 to 2/6 for good according to standard of grading, and with forward shipment.

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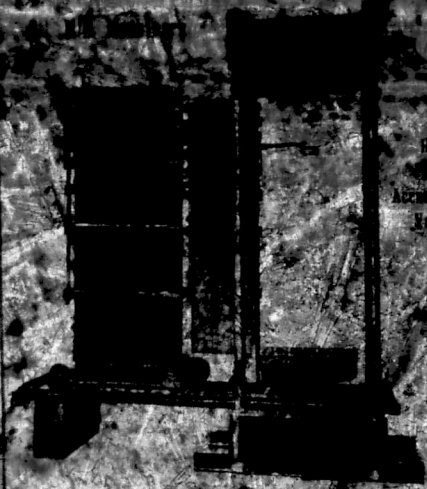
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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

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

## THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

### Fashion's Whims

Though the *Rue de la Paix* has decreed that the "little" dress of crepe de Chine has had its day, many ladies resist the youthful slip line and short skirt. In fact, the feminine community no longer accepts without hesitation the angust declarations of the dress designer. My readers in East Africa will be glad to know that for its again to be the chief condition for evening dresses this season, Di-dik skirts would be hard to beat from a point of view of beauty and would undoubtedly add to the richness of a *chaos frock*. For some countries, they are made in many different ways, such as showing a narrow collar of the frock or forming a long line down the back in a narrow band.

For the *chaos* is also much used in afternoon and evening dresses, comes and comes, but it is a very silky texture and hangs in the soft folds that so delight the eye of an artist. It may be seen in all colours, but more especially the new shades of green (a dusty olive, the fresh young leaf tints) and a bottle green.

Some ladies are reverting to the medieval type of frock and at one evening dress parade a number of rows of arched rouch interest. Some are wearing evening dresses that long to the feet and had panels of silver gauze and little sleeves. In another of the time of rich wire that the hedges followed the line of the bare; above the hips showed the waist line of the skirt wide at the base, which reached the knees were laced with silver and the feet were encased by silver leather cuffs and

### Peach Surprise.

For this diet you will need peaches (fresh preferred), mayonnaise, shelled walnuts, bitter apple or *fruit de viette*, lime or orange, and nutmeg. Chop the walnuts and apple or orange, and mix with mayonnaise. Fill the peaches with the mixture and arrange them on a platter.

Arrange the peaches in a circle, and place a peach in the centre of this. Cover with a thick mayonnaise mixture.

### On Bottling Fruit

Many folk would be glad to bottle the surplus fruit of their gardens if only they knew a ready and proper way of doing it. Home bottling need be neither elaborate nor laborious. It requires no special apparatus; indeed, the process may be performed with ordinary jam jars, a fish kettle, the largest soup pan in the kitchen, or even a zinc bath, some mutton fat and a bladder, gutta serena, tin of oil silk, or one can make shift with thick parchment paper.

It is essential to weed out from our stock of jam jars any with chipped rims and to see that the rubber bands to be used are fresh and of the best quality. These having selected all the requirements for bottling, wash and prepare the fruit, not using any that is over ripe.

Pack the bottles carefully with a long spoon, taking care to remove all tough skins by pre-treating with boiling water for half an hour, then packing the skin with a sharp knife. With peaches or nectarines cut in half and pack the cut side downwards. When the jars are full to within just half an inch of the top, cover with syrup. To make the syrup, in 2 pints water dissolve 1 lb. of sugar, afterwards boil, and removing the scum and foam.

Place the jars in the sterilizer, the water in which should be cold and reach to the neck of the bottles. Heat over a very low fire for one and three-quarter hours when the thermometer point of 100° F. should have been reached. Let the fruit remain at least 15 minutes in the water and place upon a wooden surface.

Pour some perfectly clean mutton fat over the surface of the fruit, and cover the jars with bladder. This is a very effective preservative. Tie this fabric down with damp string. The string tightens as it dries, making an effective and secure fastening.

To prepare vegetables use the routine method. Blanch for fifteen minutes in boiling water, with a dash of salt, remaining roughly 1/2 an hour in water. Sterilize in the same manner as fruit. The difference is that the water is not to be changed, and should be removed to a point for three-quarters of an hour.

J. E. GRANVILLE.

## To Preserve Health and Strength

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

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 Capt. J. Kerrick  
 Mr. A. A. Kirby  
 Mr. R. Walbycombe, M.B.E.

**Algoa**  
 Mrs. R. S. Ashby  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams and two children  
 Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bale  
 Mr. K. Boman  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Barmenden and child  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bailey  
 Mr. R. B. Baskin  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Clarke  
 Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Callanan  
 Mr. W. F. G. Campbell  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Crosland  
 Mr. H. C. R. Clerk  
 Mr. J. C. L. The Lord  
 Mr. G. W. G. C. Goble  
 Mr. D. F. G. Goble  
 Mr. E. Flather  
 Miss G. Gossman  
 Miss Gabbins  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gore and infant  
 Sir Edward Grigg  
 W. C. O. G. M. G.  
 H. G. O., etc., and suite  
 Lady Grigg, child and nurse  
 Mr. E. B. Hoyle  
 Mr. R. Hinchiff  
 Mr. A. F. Hoyle  
 Miss G. Hinchiff, A.D.C.  
 Mrs. H. Hoyle  
 Mrs. L. M. Hoyle  
 Rev. J. Jackson  
 Rev. K. Jencks  
 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Laverac  
 Miss Y. Muller  
 Mr. F. J. Moore

Passengers marked with an asterisk (\*) joined at Mar-a-Mare.

The steamer, which left Mar-a-Mare to-day for East Africa, carried the following passengers to—

**Beira**  
 Mr. A. C. Emerson  
 Mrs. R. E. Evans  
 Rev. R. M. Gibson

**Algoa**  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams  
 Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bale  
 Mr. K. Boman  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Barmenden and child  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bailey  
 Mr. R. B. Baskin  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Clarke  
 Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Callanan  
 Mr. W. F. G. Campbell  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Crosland  
 Mr. H. C. R. Clerk  
 Mr. J. C. L. The Lord  
 Mr. G. W. G. C. Goble  
 Mr. D. F. G. Goble  
 Mr. E. Flather  
 Miss G. Gossman  
 Miss Gabbins  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gore and infant  
 Sir Edward Grigg  
 W. C. O. G. M. G.  
 H. G. O., etc., and suite  
 Lady Grigg, child and nurse  
 Mr. E. B. Hoyle  
 Mr. R. Hinchiff  
 Mr. A. F. Hoyle  
 Miss G. Hinchiff, A.D.C.  
 Mrs. H. Hoyle  
 Mrs. L. M. Hoyle  
 Rev. J. Jackson  
 Rev. K. Jencks  
 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Laverac  
 Miss Y. Muller  
 Mr. F. J. Moore

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 Mr. and Mrs. G. Notidge, infant and nurse  
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 Mrs. E. D. M. Nicholson  
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 Mr. G. A. Read  
 Mr. and Mrs. Rawlin and child  
 Miss H. P. Rogers  
 Dr. and Mrs. Ross and infant  
 Mrs. Rydan  
 Mr. and Mrs. Smith, child and infant  
 Miss E. A. Spencer  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Snowden  
 Mrs. Smith  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith  
 Miss C. E. Smith  
 Mr. D. S. Smith  
 Lt.-Col. E. N. Twining  
 Mrs. J. M. Walmsley  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitley and child  
 Miss A. Whitley  
 Mr. F. S. Williams  
 Miss L. C. Wright  
 Mrs. E. G. Wynn  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright  
 Mr. L. E. B. Ashby  
 Mr. C. J. Buckley  
 Mr. J. R. Dyer  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fairley  
 Miss A. K. Grant  
 Mr. W. Hargrave  
 Mrs. W. Hargrave  
 Mr. A. Hume  
 Mr. F. G. Kinella  
 Mr. R. Kildea  
 Mr. F. A. Mousie  
 Mr. G. Thom  
 Mr. W. G. Woods

**Beira**  
 Mr. Bryan Hendrie.

**Dunes Saloom**  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. Evans  
 Thomas  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Wight

**Dunes Saloom**  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams  
 Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bale  
 Mr. K. Boman  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Barmenden and child  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bailey  
 Mr. R. B. Baskin  
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 Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Callanan  
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 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Mr. G. Jencks  
 Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Laverac  
 Miss Y. Muller  
 Mr. F. J. Moore

**St. Jengorm Castle**, which sailed on Thursday, August 27, carried the following passengers to—

**Beira**  
 Mr. A. E. Leirne  
 Mrs. S. Boothby  
 Master J. Boothby  
 Miss J. Boothby  
 Mr. A. H. Campling  
 Mrs. E. L. Hendry  
 Lieut. C. J. Keegan  
 Miss C. Littlebury  
 Miss O. M. Peacey

**Beira**  
 Mrs. D. C. Rodwell  
 Mrs. E. C. Shearer  
 Mrs. E. D. Smith  
 Mr. N. S. Vaughan  
 Mr. N. S. Whitehead  
 Mrs. M. Wainston

**Mombasa**  
 Mr. H. Mitford Barcherton

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

**CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON JORDI SERVICE**  
 "Borden" left Port Sudan for East African ports August 22.  
 "Clan Alpine" left Dunes Saloom homewards August 21.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**  
 "Jagfontein" passed Beira homewards August 23.  
 "Borden" passed Beira homewards August 22.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Beira for South African ports August 27.  
 "Randfontein" passed Beira for East and South African ports August 21.  
 "Springfontein" left Antwerp for East and South African ports August 23.  
 "Ripfontein" arrived Beira homewards August 23.  
 "Madison" arrived Suez homewards August 28.  
 "Madison" left Beira for East African ports August 14.  
 "Heemskerk" left Beira for South and East African ports August 20.  
 "Madison" left Beira for East African ports August 20.  
 "Borden" arrived Amsterdam for South and African ports August 26.

**UNION CASTLE**  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Suez for London August 26.  
 "Durham Castle" arrived London August 24.  
 "Durham Castle" left London for Beira August 24.

**REITER LINE**  
 "Reiter" arrived London from East and South Africa August 21.

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# EAST AFRICA



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



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## MECHANICAL TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA.

Less than a decade ago East Africa was profoundly suspicious of the ability of mechanical transport to be of service under local conditions. Motor tractors had not been even thought of and motor cars were still a rarity. The war brought a prompt and radical change. True, when at times unsuitable vehicles failed to do their work, the scoffers were justified. But it was not more than a temporary triumph for scepticism and conservatism, for motor cars, lorries and cycles of other types were daily gaining public confidence. The East African campaign definitely proved mechanical transport to be indispensable to the progress of the rich territories over which it was fought, and since the Armistice the settler community has turned increasingly to mechanical aids to development.

No country in the world can show so phenomenal an increase in the imports of vehicles as Kenya and Uganda. In 1922 their entire stock of motor cars numbered only 100, while in 1924 their total of tractors were numbered within two months. Their numbers had jumped to 645 and 450 respectively. Increases of seven-fold and thirty-fold. Motor cycles likewise gained in public favour, the annual imports advancing from 107 to 911 within the two years. Motor transport had come into its own and secured general recognition as a necessity and a luxury.

The one obstacle to still further progress has been the high cost of fuel. Indeed, until a few months ago, the high cost of fuel was the one factor which brought to a halt the development of the motor industry in East Africa. The high cost of fuel was the result of the high prices of petrol bills incurred by their operation, their high fuel consumption, and increased labour difficulties. These factors have so combined to alter the position that today tractors are being more rapidly imported than at any time in the history of Kenya.

For farming operations and for the transport of goods and passengers, mechanical means are to-day essential. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the rate of progress of East Africa is to a considerable degree governed by the use of such means. The widespread utilisation of mechanically propelled wheels hastens the exploitation of new and distant areas and the provision of cheap power is therefore a matter of deep concern to the country at large.

We are therefore glad to publish this week an examination by Mr. George Howland of the price of motor spirit in Kenya. His analysis and suggestions must be of the greatest public interest, and we shall be glad to hear the views of readers on this important subject.



Motor spirit came approximately half from Dutch East India Islands and half from the United States of America, the paraffin practically all from U.S.A.

**An Oil Refinery in Kenya.**

Could an oil refinery be installed at Mombasa or Nairobi at a sufficiently low cost to justify itself by effecting an appreciable saving in the price at which petrol and paraffin could be sold? It is certain that it would ensure the elimination of many of the items contributing to the present high costs.

Let us briefly examine the prospects.

It is clearly better to carry a large volume of any commodity to the consumer in the form in which it is most cheaply conveyed and that in which least loss in transit is entailed. No one can dispute that it would cost less to convey crude petroleum from the oilfield to Nairobi than it would to carry the same tonnage split up into petrol, paraffin and fuel oil.

By pipelines crude oil can be discharged direct from the ship into tank railway cars and storage tanks on shore, thus obviating manual handling and eliminating expense not only from this but also the loss arising from leaky tins. The handling as much as possible of petrol and paraffin in bulk instead of putting it into tins and cases, also saves the cost of the tins and cases.

There is no import duty on crude or fuel oil. In 1924 there would have been a licence under Customs Act No. 1393 for petrol and £16,027 for illuminating oil. The fuel for the country has been manufactured in Kenya out of belemnite.

If the refinery were at Nairobi there would be a saving in ton freight for petrol, since under one of the high rates instead of the lower one for other forms of oil. Mince for export is now carried at a flat rate of 1s. a bag (15s. a ton) from any station in the country. Perhaps an even lower rate could be obtained for crude oil carried from the coast to Nairobi.

All but a negligible quantity of the products resulting from the treatment of crude oil in a refinery—the chief products being petrol, paraffin, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and paraffin wax—are wanted in Kenya. The percentage of each obtained from a given quantity of crude oil depends on the oil field from which the crude oil comes.

The production of plant based on the refinery. By a refinery plant a high percentage of petrol can be obtained from crude oil. But as petrol is not the only product the refinery is wanted to supply, a low price plant would probably meet the case of Kenya. Petrol and paraffin are, of course, wanted by the general public. The fuel oil would, no doubt, be taken by the Uganda Railway and railways in neighbouring East African territories. In 1925 all locomotives between Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza were burning fuel oil.

It is not clear how the refinery would be financed. It would probably be economical to buy up these fuels and more oil. Paraffin wax is used to make candles. In 1924 candles valued at £3,665 were imported by Kenya and Uganda alone.

**Putting Work out to Contract.**

People in Kenya might well say, "but we know nothing of refining petroleum and we might make a bad mess of the job if we took it on." This is the way the question should be looked at, and on it a method of procedure needs to be based. Do not experiment with or gain your experience of how to run an oil refinery by doing it yourself, but put the job out to contract. As in farming, where most of us have had to learn what to do and what not to do from bitter experience, often at considerable financial loss, get someone capable of handling it and who does know the job to do it by contract and miss the bitter experience part. One then knows how it will be done, and what it will cost.

The same considerations apply to the location of the refinery. That part of the business which people in Kenya know more about than do the suppliers of the plant should be handled by local people. They can find the site most suited to their requirements. They can ensure the necessary water supply can be arranged with the Railway as to freight for the transport of the plant from the point of discharge to the site of the refinery and subsequently make arrangements for transporting the grade petroleum, the sale of the fuel oil and other products of the refinery.

Contracts should be entered into with one of the best firms supplying refinery plant. The first contract should be for the supply of a plant sufficient to handle, say, 34,000 tons of crude oil in one tank steamer to the refinery, the plant for the refinery itself, and to transport all such plant to Mombasa and to erect it at the different sites.

A second contract should be entered into with a company or firm to run the refinery, keep it in repair, supply everything necessary for the treatment of the crude in its various stages of manufacture, and provide all necessary staff, labour, etc., at an inclusive annual charge. In the agreement it should also be set out that the 34,000 tons (i.e., 10,000,000 gallons) of crude are to be converted into, say, 1,500,000 gallons of petrol, a like amount of paraffin with a residue of say 15,000 tons of fuel oil, 5,000 tons being retained for the refinery's fuel requirements. An analysis of the crude petroleum to be supplied and analyses to fix the grade of petrol and petroleum to be produced would have to be agreed, but this should present no difficulty.

**Cost of an Oil Refinery.**

The approximate cost of a complete oil refinery plant capable of refining 30,000 gallons (approximately 300 tons) of crude oil per day or about ten million gallons of crude oil per annum, to produce motor spirit, kerosene and fuel oil—the proportions being approximately 15% spirit, 15% kerosene, and 60% fuel oil—the balance of 10% being allowed for loss in refining—including the necessary plant complete, freight to Kenya Colony and erecting and including all buildings, would be £160,000.

But a refinery can be put up by stages. It could be a simple machine to produce motor spirit, kerosene and fuel oil. To this could be added lubricating oil plant and later candle making plant.

Only a small start is required to work an oil refinery. Let us assume that a capital of £250,000 would be required, £160,000 representing the cost of the refinery and the balance of £90,000 being working capital. Allowing 10% to cover interest and sinking fund the annual charge would be £25,000.

Let us assume the price of crude oil is 1s. 6d. a gallon at the present time. This is to be presumed a price for the refinery and all other middlemen on its way from the oilfield to the consumer.

**Obtaining Cheaper Petrol.**

One might assume that Kenya could buy its crude, convert it into petrol and other derivatives, and sell the petrol at the same price, i.e., 1s. 6d. a gallon without making a loss, particularly if there were no middlemen taking their percentages.

To this 1s. 6d. we will add 6d. a gallon for interest and sinking fund—even though the London price must include interest on the refiners' capital. Kenya's present annual consumption of petrol is about 1,000,000 gallons, and one million sixpences make £25,000, which is 10% on our £250,000 capital.

That brings the cost of our petrol to 2s. a gallon. The present price in Nairobi is 1s. 6d. a gallon (100 gallons or 4000 gallons). The difference of 6d. would be used to effect a reduction in retail price, partly

to pay the excise duty, and partly to pay for the cost of putting a certain quantity of the output into two service stations for the supply of petrol in bulk would have to be established throughout the country in as many places as possible.

#### Questions of Finance

The all-important questions of the supplies of crude petroleum for the refinery and the price to be paid for it cannot be fully dealt with now. Suffice it to remark that the cost of crude would probably be in the neighbourhood of £5 a ton. It is morally to be expected to be appreciably less. The price is a matter of negotiation with the petroleum producing companies operating in Persia, the East India Islands and elsewhere.

Now the refinery is to handle 10,000,000 gallons of crude oil a year, producing 1,500,000 gallons of petrol (500,000 gallons more than our present consumption), 1,500,000 gallons of paraffin (1,000,000 more than the amount imported in 1924), and 4,500,000 gallons of 15,000 tons of fuel oil for the railway (crude oil is usually reckoned as seven barrels of forty-two gallons each, 1 ton).

To arrive at an approximate estimate of annual income and expenditure if Kenya had its own refinery let us assume that the railway carries the crude free of cost from the coast to a refinery in Nairobi and in return gets the fuel oil at the low price of £3/10s. 0d. instead of the £4. a ton which it paid in 1924, and that it gets paraffin at £2 a gallon and the petrol at 6d. a gallon.

12,000,000 gallons of fuel oil at £3/10s. 0d.	3,600,000
1,500,000 gallons of petrol at 2s. a gallon	30,000,000
1,500,000 gallons of paraffin at 6d. a gallon	37,500,000
	£240,000
<i>Expenditure</i>	
14,000 tons of crude petroleum at £5 a ton	70,000,000
Interest and sinking fund	25,000,000
Cost of running the refinery	10,000,000
Surplus	200,000,000
	£240,000

If lubricating oils were manufactured, as well, a considerably larger income could be obtained. Over £400,000 worth of lubricating oils and greases were imported in 1924.

It is possible that part of the capital required to install a refinery in Kenya might be raised under a guarantee of the Treasury as empowered by the Trade Facilities Act, 1924 (No. 274). Moreover, as the British Government is no doubt aware of the vital necessity for lower priced petroleum products, they might help with capital for a refinery run on co-operative non-profit-making lines. The Government Railway requirements are closely allied to those of the settlers, and it is essential for both to get the raw materials obtained from crude petroleum at as low a price as possible. The Kenya Government would probably efficiently protect a refinery's interests if it were run solely for the benefit of the country under a non-profit-making scheme.

The motor spirit "Napalm" manufactured from the waste products of sugar factories in Natal is sold in Durban at 1s. 6d. a gallon. This fact indicates that Kenya might get a cheaper motor spirit from the waste products of its sugar factories.

Another point: The report recently published by the Geological Department of the Uganda Government on the petroleum found at Lake Albert, gives distinct grounds for thinking that Lake Albert may prove to be an oil field of great value to Uganda and Kenya. It is to be hoped that the Kenya and Uganda Governments will see that leases granted for the working of any oil field under their jurisdiction will provide that a sufficient percentage of the output of this all-important raw material shall be earmarked for sale in Kenya and Uganda and at a reasonable price, and that wells must be worked and not just proved and shut down.

The facts and figures clearly suggest that steps should be taken to examine the whole question of the prices and supply of one category of Kenya's essential raw materials. Their supply at lower prices would encourage the wider use of motor cars, lorries and tractors, and in some cases permit mechanical means of cultivation and transport to be employed where they are now prohibited by their high cost. More land would come under cultivation. Labour shortage would no longer be so acute a drag on progress. To carry on farming operations more by mechanical means and less by manual labour would save of immense value to the colony.

## Our Wembley Souvenir Number

The Journal of the African Society—and we could not instance a more critical reviewer—says of our Souvenir Number:

"We commend the enterprise of 'East Africa' in issuing this magnificent special number. That Journal is barely ten months old, but, on the evidence of this fine piece of work, the infant is very much alive and kicking! We have collected a good many Wembley Souvenirs, but not one that is so much to our liking as this. It is well worth keeping permanently."

**HAVE YOU SEEN THIS NUMBER?**

### LORD DELAMERE'S LAND EXCHANGE.

Correspondence Published by Government.

So much controversy has been aroused in Kenya and in England regarding the exchange of land between Lord Delamere and the Kenya Government that the White Paper on the subject (Cmd. 2500, 3rd net. H.M. Stationery Office) is sure to command unusual interest.

The first communication is a despatch from the late Sir Robert Coryndon recommending that the Ndaragua farms of Lord Delamere, 22,400 acres in extent, should be exchanged for 100,000 acres further east in Laikipia, which plateau had been found to be generally unsuitable for small farming. The water difficulty, said the Governor, was pronounced, and, whereas the Native semi-nomadic tribe, which originally occupied it, was able to maintain large herds of stock by constant migrations, the European farmer, bounded by the precise limits of his farm, and that a small one, found it difficult to prosper.

The Ndaragua farms of Lord Delamere contained very good land for small farms, valued at 15s. per acre and readily saleable at that price. In exchange it was recommended that farms aggregating 63,095 acres, and of approximately equal value, should be alienated on the usual terms of the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915.

The report pointing out that the Government would be benefited by the receipt of higher annual rents. The Ndaragua property, which was held under the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1902, was subject to a rent of some £93 per annum, while the land proposed to be alienated in exchange would produce a rent of £302 yearly in addition to a further rental of £214 receivable from the Ndaragua property if and when sold off in small parcels. The 63,095 acres were regarded as useful only for the purpose of a large sheep ranch, which Lord Delamere proposed to stock with 100,000 head.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, enquired whether the land could not be used to the advantage of a greater number of persons, asked for precise information as to the number and tribes of Natives on the alternative tract proposed, and expressed the view that there could be no objection to the exchange unless they so wished. Their presence, said he, might be inconvenient only if their number was large, and in that case the justification for alienating the land at all was not obvious. Questions and answers given in the House of Commons on the matter were submitted for the information of the Colonial Government.

#### Views of Kenya Government.

It is stated in writing that the Government proposed to be alienated in proposed exchangers, a large tract, owner acquiring a further large tract. It is stated that Lord Delamere had intimated through his manager that, as far as he was personally concerned, he was quite willing that the area under question should be put to good use in smaller blocks provided such could be done, but the Governor did not consider that course practicable on economic or other grounds. The Ndaragua property could, he said, be divided into twenty or thirty good blocks of 100 holdings and should provide one of the healthiest and most attractive township sites in the Colony, whereas the farms which would be granted to Lord Delamere in exchange were suitable only for a sheep ranch, as a large one, having been abandoned by the original holder because they did not present any suitable proposition in a well planned and developed as a single unit. The grant of the land to Lord Delamere would, moreover, not prevent members of Laikipia from obtaining further land, as a very considerable acreage was available for alienation.

Attached to this letter was a statement by the Chief Native Commissioner that none of the land in question is in or near any extinguished or proposed Native reserves, and that no Natives have any rights over it, while the Active Director of Agriculture, in recommending the proposed exchange as advantageous from the Government's standpoint, reported that the Ndaragua land was certainly not suitable for subdivision into small farms of 400 to 600 acres, but that it might be subdivided into areas from 1,500 to 2,700 acres, as was intended by the Land Department. He valued the Ndaragua land at least twice as much as the Sugere Valley land, which was the best of the land offered in exchange, and he expressed the opinion that the exchange was sound from a business and development point of view. It was on January 9 of this year that the exchange was finally approved by Mr. Amery, who had meanwhile become Colonial Secretary in succession to Mr. Park Thomas.

### JAPAN AND EAST AFRICA.

New Subsidised Shipping Line Proposed.

According to Tokio mail advices, quoted by the Financial News, the Government intends to subsidise a new steamship service that will operate direct between Japan and East Africa.

Such a service, which has long been advocated by the Foreign Office and other Government Departments, and which is known to be planned by Mr. Adachi, the Minister of Communications, would give Japan an advantage over all Occidental nations both in the purchase of raw cotton in East Africa and in the sale of its manufactured cotton goods.

A direct line to East Africa, according to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which has applied to the Government for a subsidy, would open up to Japan a source of raw cotton that is cheaper and almost as good in quality as the American cotton, and would render more accessible a market for the products of Japanese mills. Japanese spinners have already in the raw material and a direct line to East Africa in limited quantities by shipping it on the vessels flying the flag of the King Sun at Bombay and having it transhipped from there. This traffic, however, is subject to considerable delay and a heavier freight rate than a direct service would entail.

Special Commissioner to East Africa.

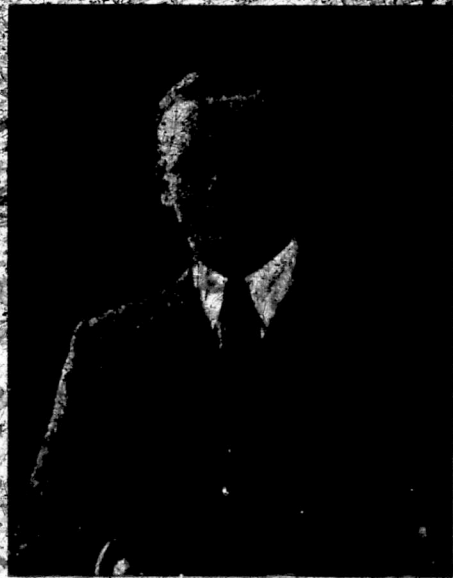
The plan of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the supply of the Japan Cotton Company.

At present the shipping company has sent a special investigator, Mr. Nohura, who is in charge of the oversea trade section of the company, to inquire into the conditions in East Africa, and the Department of Communications is sending another man, Mr. Fukuhara, secretary to the Shipping Bureau, to investigate the cotton industry in Uganda and the possibilities for a market for finished goods.

As well as asking for a Government subsidy, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is offering to issue of debentures amounting to 20,000,000 yen, partly to meet the payments of maturing issues and partly to establish the new service to Africa, as well as to expand its lines to South America and along the China coast. The present Government subsidies to shipping, provided for by legislation enacted in 1900, expire on March 31, 1920, and the Government, in making out its new budget, will make a special provision for the new East African service, it is indicated by the official of the Department of Communications.



SIR EDWARD GRIGG, K.C.M.G., C.M.G.



MR. E. B. DENHAM, C.M.G.

Sir Edward Grigg, the new Governor of Kenya, who leaves London to-day for the Colony to which he has been appointed, carries with him not only the good wishes, but also the high hopes of an unusually wide circle of people, by no means confined to those with close East African connections. In the past the choice of a new East African Governor has almost always been of outstanding importance only to those immediately concerned. Sir Edward Grigg's appointment has, however, created a new and important factor in political journalism, in so far as it has become a subject connected with East African questions.

It is not necessary to say that the champions of certain groups which are tireless and not often hasty in their examination and criticism of East African policy and practice, are half inclined to suspend their public utterances until Sir Edward has had time to take the helm in Kenya and acquaint himself with the main currents, shoals, and rocks through which his course of duty must be navigated. It would be difficult to find a more ardent desire to

know the details of the new Governor's views than those in the various quarters in this country, especially in the East African, which in its turn, especially during the arrival of its new Governor for the Colony, which was frankly sceptical when the appointment was announced, has made up its mind that there is no hidden motive of which it need have fear. Sir Edward Grigg's speech at the East African Dinner at which he visited Kenya, approached, and in the course of his address assuredly be met half-way by the financial representatives whose co-operation he has already secured. His comparison of Kenya's position with the standard of other Colonies was a timely and thoughtful one, and the assurance given to the financial community, which is the backbone of the Colony, that they will have their share in the development of the Colony is an interest in the advancement of East Africa that we could tenderly commend and laud.

Our first wishes for his happiness and success in his new office are, however, not the only ones that may be expressed. It is the hope of many in their hearts with a certain amount of anxiety

Mr. E. B. Denham, who has been Acting Governor of Kenya since the tragic death of Sir Robert Coryndon on February 10 last, and who will hand over his charge to Sir Edward Grigg when he reaches Mombasa at the end of this month, will be able to look back with satisfaction on nearly eight months of progress. An Acting Governor is usually a person of marked type, and it is not surprising that Kenya, during such a period during the interregnum, should have had a Governor who was a sudden and experienced African administrator had been in the Colony only a few months.

Just as he was, when opening a new session of the Legislative Council, it fell to his lot to review the progress of the Council in the seven months that had elapsed since his call to the highest office in the Colony. The address, which was in effect a record of his stewardship, showed that Mr. Denham had done a good deal of work in the various departments, and was sure that the time would be found to be a good one for the Colony. His method is not so court easy popularity. He might, for instance, have avoided touching the subject of increased taxation of the Council as a whole and especially of those best able to pay, and he might have expounded less vigorously his disagreement with the Colony's wretched provision for the Education, Land, Agricultural and Medical Departments. Some people would have left those matters as additional burdens to be taken up by the new Governor.

Mr. Denham said during the course of the address in question, that the last seven months have been a very busy and interesting time for the Colony, and will be remembered in the history of Kenya as of lasting historical interest. The progress made in the various departments of the Colony has been a very good one, and it is to be hoped that the new Governor will be able to continue the work of the Acting Governor. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will be able to continue the work of the Acting Governor. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will be able to continue the work of the Acting Governor.

DEATH OF GENERAL TICHE

Memories of the East African Campaign.

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Joseph Tiche, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., J.C.S.O., who collapsed and died in a London restaurant on Saturday afternoon last, was in chief command in East Africa from April 1915 until the arrival of General Smuts in February of the following year. He was responsible for the attack on Bukoba in June 1915 by a combined force of the King's African Rifles, the 25th Royal Fusiliers (Legion of Frontiersmen), and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the actual operation being conducted under Brig. General J. A. Stewart. As a result of this move the German town on Lake Victoria was occupied and the wireless tower destroyed, though the position was not permanently held by our forces.

The plans of Major-General Tiche (as he then was) for the general attack along the Longido-Maktau front, on the border between British and German East Africa, were in the spring of 1916 adopted by General Smuts, except that the latter determined to avoid by a flanking movement a renewed frontal attack on the strong enemy position at Mt. Hill.

When the South African general took command of the Second East African Division, with which he took Salaita, the German position was abandoned by the Germans. On the 21st he occupied Taveta, and on the 23rd he took the strongly held German positions between Latema and Reara, the South African Infantry, Rhodesians, the K.A.R., and the 130th Battalion, with South African mounted troops on the flanks, advancing across a thousand yards of open ground towards the heavy bush in which the enemy lay concealed.

They reached the bush, but, unable to penetrate, he had to dig in for some hours till reinforcements of the 5th and 11th South African Infantry Battalions arrived. At that time General Tiche, who had taken over personal command from General Malpas, in the two South African Divisions.

They were confronted with heavy fire which prevented their occupying the *ack* in the centre, which they were to take and hold, just as the withdrawal was being effected under direct orders from General Smuts, flanking parties of this force forced the enemy to retire, and the whole *ack* was occupied with losses numbering less than 300, thus forcing the doors to the German Protectorate.

General Tiche was, however, severely wounded in the attack, and died in hospital in East Africa in 1918.

He was also in command of the operations in Uganda, Ankole, and Unyona, and received the medal and clasp and a bar for his services.

In 1915 he was promoted to Major-General, and in 1920 to Lieutenant-General, and retired in the following year. General Tiche was a keen sportsman and Colonel-in-Chief of the Second Frontier Force Rifles of the Indian Army, was 67 years of age.

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From a New Kenya Subscriber.

I look forward to your little journal each mail, and find same very interesting. I learn quite a lot of things about my neighbouring territory of which in the ordinary way one cannot get any real information.

\*\*\*\*\*

DEATH OF MR. W. E. CUTLER.

The Search for Dinosaurs.

We regret to have to report the sudden death from malaria of Mr. W. E. Cutler, of the University of Manitoba, who was in charge of the British Museum East African Research Expedition, which in May 1924 began operations at Lunda Gurni, in the Lunda district of Tanganyika, in an endeavour to discover fossil dinosaurs.

Mr. Cutler, a Canadian, who was attached to the Canadian Forces during the war, had previously had considerable experience in collecting fossil remains in North America, and particularly in Alberta, was regarded as one of the foremost palaeontologists of the day, and was therefore invited by the British Museum to lead its expedition, and the work done by him in East Africa during the last fifteen months has amply justified his selection for a task rendered difficult by climatic conditions.

It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Cutler, who was fifty years of age and unmarried, was accompanied by Mr. L. S. B. Peake, a Kenyan-born Cambridge student, who handled the transport of the expedition, and who returned to London at the end of last year with the first crates of specimens and photographs. In Mr. Cutler's last letter he reported that another twenty-six cases were ready for despatch, and that the additional material unearthed would fill another seventy cases or more.

The museum, as mentioned by the Museum, has not been published, but in interviews given before reaching the scene of his excavations Mr. Cutler gave it as his opinion that the great dinosaur for which he was to search was geologically from eight to ten million years old, and was probably twenty feet high and some eighty feet in length. One of the largest shoulder blades so far dug up, which measured no less than seventy-four inches across, he estimated to be from 10 to 12 feet long. Two of the largest bones to reach London have for some time been on view at the Tanganyika Museum in London, and also exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, and it is sad to think that they will never be seen again.

The death of Mr. Cutler, one of the world's best known authorities on prehistoric animals, is a serious blow to a scientific expedition of which the hopes have been centred, and which has been labouring on a site on which the Germans spent some £2000 in their pre-war investigations. The undertaking led by the late Canadian research party was of the greatest promise, and it is sad that death should have cut it off at its leader.

IN PLACE OF QUININE

A New Remedy for Malaria.

A paper issued by the Medical Research Council on "Clinical Comparisons of Quinine and Quinidine" foreshadows the possibility of treating malaria with quinidine instead of with quinine, a much more expensive drug.

As a result of tests which have already been made by medical officers in Uganda, the Sudan and other tropical territories, it is concluded that the immediate effect of quinine bisulphate in cases of malaria is as good as or slightly better than that of quinine bisulphate.

The importance of this conclusion is, of course, its effect of providing an alternative, and a cheaper one, to quinine, which has hitherto enjoyed a unique reputation as a cure for malaria.

Cinchona bark contains many alkaloids, the most important being quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and Cinchonidine.



PERSONALIA

Sir Charles Crewe expects to return to South Africa towards the end of this month.

Miss J. Holiday has been appointed a Lady Medical Officer for the Uganda Protectorate.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes is to lecture in the United States on the subject of her Abyssinian film-making journey.

Mr. Wey Gibbons, who first arrived in East Africa in 1892, is shortly expected to arrive in England on leave.

Two Americans, Mr. C. E. Gault and Mr. Paul J. Hoefler, have left for South and East Africa in quest of the bush baby ape.

Dr. J. M. Zwemer, editor of the Moslem World, who has been visiting North, South, and West of East Africa, recently arrived in London.

According to the Uganda Herald, Mrs. Douglas, of Nairobi, Kenya, has been in the country collecting material for a book on the Protectorate.

The engagement is announced of Mr. A. R. Bingley, only son of Major and Mrs. Bingley, of Gilgil, Kenya, to Miss Norah Hickmans.

Major O. C. McLaw, of Kerengere, was recently married at Dar es Salaam to Nurse Ingeborg of the European Hospital in the Tanganyika capital.

The obituary notice of the other day at Brighton to which the late Mr. H. G. Weston belonged.

Alderman H. Milner Black, J.P., ex-Mayor of Brighton, and Mrs. Black, left England on Saturday for a visit to two of their sons who are farming in Kenya.

Mr. A. G. Cotton, of the Kenya Bank, has been spending the week-end in Nairobi, and is expected to resume his usual annual business duties in the next few days.

The Church Missionary Society states that the new Director of Education in Uganda is working in the most complete harmony with the missionary societies.

Is Lord Bunsford to visit East Africa shortly? We are told by a Tanganyika correspondent that he is expected to take a shooting trip in the Territory with a party of friends.

Amongst the Imperial representatives entertained by the City of Hull last week were Sir Alfred Sharpe, Sir Lindsay Smith, Sir Freyrodyn Wynne, and Colonel W. H. Franklin.

We learn with great regret that Mr. Atholpdale has been advised by his doctor to resign his secretaryship of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Farmers' Association. We wish him a speedy and complete restoration to health.

Lord Delamere's exchange of land is recalled by the publication of the Government white paper reviewed elsewhere. The document has received wide attention in the home papers.

Mrs. Florence Kipattiek, who recently visited Kenya to obtain local colour, has written an East African story under the title "Red Dust." Serial publication began in the Daily Sketch of Monday last.

Major Lloyd-Jones, whose book "Havasi" is due for publication this week, has told an interviewer that he is writing a history of the K.A.R., and is badly in need of more facts concerning the regiment.

Mrs. A. Sakoff, of Tabora, recently conducted an interesting experiment by sending a native, attired in a gunny shirt plastered with glue, to do his usual work in a bad tsetse belt. When the wearer returned in the afternoon, no less than 100,000 tsetse flies were found to have been caught by the shirt.

Mr. A. J. Underwood, late of Magadi, and now general manager of the Technical Advisory and Research Bureau, Ltd., has made an interesting and correct analysis of an article contributed to an evening newspaper by Capt. Russell Smeethon, honorary secretary of the Parliamentary Radical Group.

In a letter to the Times, General Sir John H. Davidson has pointed out that Japan's increased exports of grey sherings to East Africa are attributable to the conditions under which Japanese textile operatives work. Characteristically the goods are sweated, he makes, but a strong case for the imposition of a duty on such articles is not made.

Mr. R. H. Robin, of South Africa, who has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Uganda Railway, says during the present month to be going in to the British railway companies were invited to submit recommendations for the post, and Mr. Robin, one of four so nominated by the Great Western Railway, was finally selected by the Colonial Agents. He has made a special study of railway operations and is a member of the Institute of Transport.

East Africa is losing many of its best football and rugby players. Mr. W. Ross Skinner, a Cambridge Blue, who hails from South Africa, is bound for the Kenya service, while Mr. D. C. Cunningham, the Cambridge forward, and Messrs. G. R. Wadsworth and R. J. Hilliard, both Oxford forwards, are all shortly leaving for the Sudan. On the other hand, Major S. G. Layzell, who is now home on leave from Kenya, means to turn out again for his old club, Northampton.

The eight Sudanese notables who have been visiting England as the guests of the Sudan Government left London last week on the return journey to their native land. Among their experiences during the latter part of their stay were visits to the Chelmsford works of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, a trip round the Port of London (including a chilling few minutes in a cold storage chamber, a fireworks display at the Crystal Palace, and a trip in a Sandon to Upham House, near Aldenham, as the guests of Sir James Currie, whose interest in Sudan affairs remains unabated. Four of the eight notables also visited the mosque at Wandsworth.

**SISAL IN MAURITIUS**

The following notes were drafted by the Director of the Mauritius Department of Agriculture.

Sisal plantations were first attempted in Mauritius about 30 years ago by Mr. Nash, then Director of the Anglo-Ceylon Company. An experimental plantation situated at Vacoas, about 1,000 feet above sea level. The results were so encouraging that the Woods and Forests Department created a nursery at the Botanic Gardens, Pamplambousses, in order to assist the public in propagating sisal, shortly after the same department started a plantation, near La Caze, on the northern littoral of the island and the results were very encouraging. In fact sisal soon grew wild in the locality. The Anglo-Ceylon Company in their turn started a plantation at La Chaumiere, about 300 feet above sea level, again with very promising results.

The great difficulty confronting these pioneers of the sisal industry was the production of good fibre by means of the machinery then available. This obstacle was removed when the Robey and Corona decorticating machines became available. Mr. Nash in 1902 started a plantation of about 200 acres on the northern littoral of the island. The plants grew extremely well and a Robey decorticating machine was employed with success for the first time in 1905.

In 1920 the Department of Agriculture started a sisal plantation of about 30 acres at Plaine Lauzun in the vicinity of Port Louis.

The plantation of sisal was subsequently increased by thirty acres. In 1922 the virgin leaves were harvested and treated by the Corona machine, about eight tons of excellent fibre being produced. A ready market in London. In 1925 the whole area of 60 acres was harvested and the leaves dealt with successfully by the Corona machine.

There is no doubt that sisal grows very well in Mauritius and is peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of the island. It is possible to grow sisal on a very small scale for the home market, but a much larger scope for the sisal industry in Mauritius.

**PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE**

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal has recently published a statistical record of a large number of food stuffs and other raw materials imported into the United Kingdom, and, having gone to the trouble of analysing very carefully those articles of particular interest to East Africa, we are able to append a most instructive record showing side by side (a) the total amounts of the various commodities into Great Britain, and (b) the amounts of such commodities exported by the British East Africa group of territories, that is to say, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles and Mauritius.

	Total U.K. Imports, 1924	Exports of East African Territories (net all to U.K.) 1924
Cotton seed	37,842 tons	30,191 tons
Linseed	24,486	1,803
Peanut kernels	266,954	32
Hemp	107,376	30,552
Groundnuts	99,226	16,359
Copra	688,019	22,364
Castor seed	36,858	728
Ginger	23,099	
Maize	37,781,610 cwt.	1,178,578 cwt.
Sugar		
Refined	11,000,821	3,461,029
Raw	23,777,789	
Tea and leaves	1,283,208	50,622
Extracts for tanning	1,158,302	
Bark for tanning	438,105	7,049
Cocoa	585,175	285,431
Gum arabic	163,408	407,290
Juicy	7,029	1,716
Cotton	15,766,301 centsals	779,327 centsals
Wool	7,049,013	5,394
Rubber	1,000,000	6,730
Tea	512,348,688 lb.	36,500 lb.
Tobacco	18,767,346	13,102,135

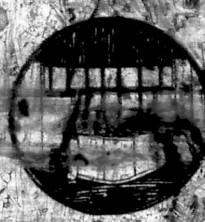
It will be noticed that in general almost all the very best African exports are sold to the consumers of the Home-land. This table shows many an item in which East Africa might well intensify its share of trade with Great Britain.

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With qualified labour—water-tight tanks of all shapes and sizes. Plans and specifications free. Write to the Works.

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**FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony**

Full facilities for inspection. Messrs. COOPER & RAIS, Estate Agents, 11, St. Mary Ave, London, E.C. 3. Telephone—AVERLEY 11.

**A. J. STOREY, BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.**

BRANCHES: Limbi, Zomba, Fort Herald, and Fort Johnston. PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS: Campbell, Bannell, Carter & Co., Ltd., 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3. GENERAL EXPORT AGENT: P. G. Storey, 6, Bromley Green, Shortlands, Kent. Dealt in: Tobacco, Leaf, Lint, Cotton, Beans, Hides, Chillies, Capsicums, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, thus, and all other goods. Produce bought for cash or on planter's commission.

**JOSE CREIXELL, COTTON MERCHANT, 10, FONTANELLA STREET, BARCELONA, SPAIN.**

Dealing in Cotton for twenty-five years. Desires to enter into business relations with Growers and Exporters of East African Cottons. To facilitate direct shipments is open to deal in Coffee, Copra, Groundnuts, Oil seeds, Maize, Sisal. BEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

### OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

Probably the first case on record in Kenya arising out of the neglect of a company to file its annual balance sheet in accordance with the requirements of the local Companies Act was heard in the Nairobi Court last week and the defendant secretaries fined £5 each. An event like this gives us quite an up-to-date "City" feeling.

#### A Settlers' Champion.

Kenya settlers have read with eagerness and interest the full speeches made at the London East African Dinner, the texts of which arrived by last mail and contentment is particularly felt at the undogmatic attitude taken up by Sir Edward Grigg. In many quarters one hears the opinion expressed that, if he arrives here with a mind so fluid and so unobssessed by preconceived ideas as his speech encourages us to anticipate, then he may prove to be the big-hearted, big-brained, practical man for whom we are waiting. Grigg is largely inarticulate, civilian settler and pioneer, whose unorthodox but inevitable work can alone rivet a safe and permanent progressive civilisation on a volcanic base.

#### Demand for Tractors.

One of the most significant facts regarding Kenya brought out at last week's great Agricultural Show held for the first time on the Society's beautiful permanent grounds at Kabete is the rapidly growing interest of land owners in motor tractors. Indeed, the increase in the number of these farming machines in the colony indicates that the settler has made up his mind to seek an alternative to the ox-drawn plough whose cost has been steadily rising of late. Already many tractors are working in different districts, notably in the central provinces, where the absence of a road and the smallness of the farms, restricted as they were by available ploughing land and the number of entries, have done much to stimulate further interest.

A promise was made by the Director of Agriculture that an ample area of land for extensive trials with these implements would be provided and a series of field days held during the next few months for the benefit of the public. In the field days

at Eldoret, the tractor was shown in a number of its compactness and strength. A 10-ton specimen at the Show pulled 18 furrows; the former seems peculiarly suitable for local conditions; the latter appeared to many farmers to be intended rather for the smaller cultivator. Are there no British tractors of practical type obtainable?

#### Oil Fuel.

Deposits of last week's record Agricultural Show and the tractor trials, a largely attended and influential public meeting took place at its close to consider the question of the reduction of liquid fuel costs and the Hon. E. J. Shea, Legislative Councillor for the Uasin Gishu Plateau, produced some arresting figures on rail charges for transporting these commodities to Eldoret. The charges, for example, on one truck loaded with this necessity of life and economic development amount to over £80; the exact cost of carriage to the Railway being under £10. The development by tractor of the most fertile areas of Kenya and Uganda cannot proceed until such a heavy burden rests upon the settler's shoulders, and even his car is far more

A necessity than a luxury nowadays. It must never be forgotten that owing to disease and insect-ry, cattle will not be employable for many years in some highly fertile districts, and the only alternative to stagnation is the tractor.

#### Legislative Council Session.

The new session was opened by the Acting Governor in a long speech exhaustively covering the seven months of his vice-regency. All the unofficial and official European members were present, but only one Indian representative took his seat on the first day. The session is not likely to be a very important one, though a number of useful measures have been tabled and will be passed; the estimates are being kept for the September sitting, when Sir Edward Grigg will probably preside. These estimates, if not exactly a rod in pickle for our new Governor, will tax all his administrative experience and ability to adjust satisfactorily, and it seems hard luck for him to be put up against so tough a proposition at the outset of his career here. Heavy additional taxation is predicted, and it would be against human nature if the unofficial members swallowed this without exhaustive analysis, criticism and perhaps hostility.

Certainly the general feeling is that living expenses are already far too high for so young a colony and that, before any serious development of our numerous and rich assets and potentialities is the right line to follow, which course, if successfully accomplished, would automatically fill the State's coffers under existing taxation arrangements. Unfortunately, this can only be achieved rapidly by throwing open more land and encouraging an influx of more settlers—a policy opposed to present tendencies.

#### Native Interests.

Judging by the programme of work for the coming month, native interests are being given a prominent place. Indeed, most of the bills introduced and voted upon refer to some advance or reform to be made in the Native's interest. Education, medical services, the suppression of witchcraft, Native Councils and trust funds, prison accommodation, detention camps for first offenders, model dwellings, census taking for adequately reliable statistics on which to base future rates of progress, etc., etc., these are some of the matters to be settled.

The only point on which it is hoped that may be an important contribution will be made is the white man's irrigation of the services of experienced irrigation engineers from India, Egypt and South Africa to report on our immense potentialities for increasing production by means of applying to human cultivation and use the waters now running off our great Highland areas in all directions to the sea or inland lake system. It is believed that the Yatta plateau and plains will receive the need of attention from these engineers when they arrive, for amongst the rivers specially mentioned by His Excellency were the Tana, Thika and Athi.

In this direction alone there exist opportunities for settling thousands of white families, provided the land is distributed on commonsense lines and husbanded in the matter of area. For after all it is not the quantity of land given out that counts but its money-making qualities when put to its best uses. And if a given area, whether 50 acres or 5,000 acres, can when fully developed be expected to produce a satisfactory regular income, it is surely enough with which to entrust one individual when we have many thousands of deserving and capable white men and women within the Empire who could be only too glad to get such a chance of a settled livelihood. (Fin-

### EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their hands, and Home notices are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Orders for new books have been placed by the Sudan and Tanganyika Governments.

The Customs receipts for the port of Dar es Salaam during June amounted to £15,413, as against £13,067 in June, 1924.

The population of Mombasa at the end of 1924 is officially stated to have been 821 Europeans (501 males and 320 females and 154 children), 5,250 Arabs, and 25,000 Natives.

The first day of the Kenya Agricultural Society's show. Firms exhibiting motor cars, lorries and tractors are reported to have done good business.

During the last two weeks of July and the first week of August 1925 a quantity of goods were received from the port of Mombasa.

The groundnut crop in the Tabora district of Tanganyika is much below expectations, but there is still some possibility that, on account of the greatly increased area under the crop, the exportable surplus may equal last season's tonnage. There may, however, be a considerable shortfall.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda via the port of Kilindi during the latter half of July and the first week of August included the following items: 1,037 packages agricultural implements, 1,140 bales blankets, 3,250 packages cement, 1,700 cases condensed milk, 3,127 packages cotton piece goods, 171 cases bicycles, 543 packages domestic items, 805 bales advanced sheets, 1,081 packages industrial and agricultural machinery, 19,000 packages iron and steel manufactures, 13,000 tin kerosene, 1,827 cases lamps and lanterns, 200 cases motor vehicles and parts, 1,104 packages paints and colours, 2,000 packages tea and shippers, 1,140 cases soap, 1,000 cases tea, 1,234 cases tobacco and cigarettes.

At the recent meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, over which Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., presided, it was decided that Liverpool should require direct shipping services with East Africa if it is to obtain its share in that matter. The Jersey City is showing unmistakable evidences of a further step being an increasing East African business.

It is stated by an Uganda source that several cotton ginneries in the Eastern Province have changed hands during the past few months at prices ranging between £19,000 and £27,000. These figures are considered to bear no reasonable relation to the intrinsic value of the properties and to be caused simply by the restriction of new cotton buying centres, certain existing ginneries in the Eastern Province have thus acquired monopolistic values.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last three weeks for which statistics are available amounted, *inter alia*, to 413 packages (cotton slats, 2,734 bags coffee, 1,405 bales groundnuts, 539 bundles hide and skins, 114,257 bags maize, 10,707 bags cotton seed (all for the U.K.), 2,049 bags sisal, 1,000 bales sisal and small tow, 2,107 bags waste bark (for Great Britain) and 10,660 bales of cotton, of which the U.K. took 6,073 bales and India 4,582 bales.

Soap-making machinery, driven by water power from the Ruiru River, is now at work near Nairobi and it is anticipated by the proprietors of the venture that their output will be about 100 tons of soap per annum. Plans to extend the capacity of the plant to 1,000 tons have already been made. The machinery was recently ordered in Kenya and is expected to arrive in Nairobi for the purpose of erecting a large soap factory. A Common soap imports into Kenya and Uganda last year were valued at £1,000 of which Zanzibar supplied 25% and Britain 44%.

The statutory meeting of shareholders of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. was held in Nairobi on Friday evening at Winchester House. According to the chairman's report, the total assets of the company were £25,000, the net profit for the year 23,000, and 301,000 shares of preliminary expenses £40,000 brokerage on shares £7,760 in respect of 200,000 shares £3,560 remitted to the mine, and £20,000 reserved as a loan against profit available for the year.

### LAND IN KENYA HIGHLANDS

Settler home on leave is able to introduce intending settlers to 20,000 acres of Coffee, Maize, Wheat and Sisal lands in Kenya Highlands, in blocks from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. Will sell only after inspection, but able to give full information at interview or by letter.

Apply Colonel KIRKWOOD  
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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

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

## THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

Pat Young

A good poultice can be made in the following way. Thoroughly dry rose petals in sheets of paper. Then place in a jar one layer, sprinkle this with essence salt, then another layer of petals, then salt, and so on until the jar is full. Leave for three days, then stir thoroughly and add more petals and salt, mixing this daily for a week. Now add cinnamon and cloves. After a few days add a few drops of your favourite scent. This makes a delightful perfume for the lounge, sitting-room or bedroom.

### For the Home Dressmaker

When cutting out, the cutting should be done on a surface of paper, the cutting operation, and if it is found that the material has to be cut, the selvages should be pinned so that the pattern position may remain in position. Mark the corners of the pattern at the four corners, the pattern should be pinned to the fabric, sure nothing will slip. Only the best steel pins should be used, for it is impossible to prevent the common variety from leaving a permanent mark. The outline of the pattern piece should be marked round.

It is not perhaps generally known that the set of a garment depends on the grain of the fabric running uniformly, which means to pin in a way that the threads which run parallel with the selvages must always be placed so that they run straight and not diagonally as does the weave of the fabric. For instance, if the sleeve be placed as follows, the material on that the straight grain runs from the centre of the sleeve to the right-hand corner of the sleeve, the sleeve will not set well and will carry a twisted look.

### For Household Duties

Many women are doing their own housework these days. Not by any means all of them remember that a little cold cream rubbed into the skin before turning a room out, and rubbed off afterwards with a piece of soft material or cotton wool will prevent any dust or grime getting through the pores of the skin. It is worth trying.

When the fingers become chafed, the cure is to move the hands constantly in water. For the hands to be kept to a nightly massage with an admixture of vaseline and olive

oil. Let this remain on the nails overnight and then be washed off with hot water. Fingers which have become cracked to be brittle should be polished with paste rather than powder, for the latter is apt to aggravate the trouble.

### With Lemon or Lime

Corns can often be got rid of permanently by treating them to a few days application of neat lemon or lime juice. After a footbath, wrap up the offending toe wholly in a clean piece of material, preferably linen, soaked in the juice; cover with a piece of tape or oil silk and assure its being kept in position by adding a bandage. Repeat the treatment for a few days, and unless you are unfortunate the corn will have disappeared.

### On Chemicals

Not many women know how to make practical use of chemicals in the house. Spirits of salts, for example, should be used when applying it, and it is better to protect the hands with gloves, for this strong acid burns immediately. Old brass or copper polishes beautifully if scalded with boiling water after having been cleaned with this.

Iron marks and iron mould may be successfully removed by sprinkling a few drops of salts of tartar on the stains and afterwards pouring boiling water over them.

Sodium bicarbonate is very useful, firstly as a skin powder, and secondly when mixed with a thick cream as an instant soothing agent for prickly heat.

Stains from either coloured or white materials, by liberating the stains, the glycerine itself may be removed by the application of methylated spirit, which is to be used on a suitable article for cleaning mirrors. A cupboard well out of the reach of the idle fingers of the younger members of the family or of the daily servants is the only place in which chemicals should be kept, and it should be made to lock up.

Advertisement for Ovaltine, mentioning London address: "Kiln" 80, Oxford Gardens, London, W. 11

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FRANC

TRAC  
 FO  
 Wad. Africa

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

OTHER PRODUCTS

COFFEE
The market generally is quiet with buyers still waiting to see what will happen in London.

Kenya
SIZES
No. 1 12 1/2 to 14 1/2
No. 2 11 1/2 to 13 1/2
No. 3 10 1/2 to 12 1/2
No. 4 9 1/2 to 11 1/2
No. 5 8 1/2 to 10 1/2
No. 6 7 1/2 to 9 1/2
No. 7 6 1/2 to 8 1/2
No. 8 5 1/2 to 7 1/2
No. 9 4 1/2 to 6 1/2
No. 10 3 1/2 to 5 1/2
No. 11 2 1/2 to 4 1/2
No. 12 1 1/2 to 3 1/2
No. 13 1 1/4 to 3 1/4
No. 14 1 1/8 to 3 1/8
No. 15 1 1/4 to 3 1/4
No. 16 1 1/8 to 3 1/8
No. 17 1 1/4 to 3 1/4
No. 18 1 1/8 to 3 1/8
No. 19 1 1/4 to 3 1/4
No. 20 1 1/8 to 3 1/8

London stocks of African coffee are on a par with those reported last week.
D/R according to quality 275/200
D/R Tons 262/272

MAIZE

Supplies of East African maize have not yet come to hand and the values calculated by shippers are considerably in excess of South African prices and this fact is likely to retard business.
Taking South African No. 1 as a base, East African No. 2 should be worth about 115/120.

The London market for maize is quiet and the values are those reported last week.

D/R according to quality 275/200
D/R Tons 262/272
According to position and assortment.
Sisal 275/200

Good business was done for sisal in March of next year, but offerings of additional cargo are so small that demand exists for scarce. Values are:

Superior 245/100
No. 1 243/100
No. 2 238/100
No. 3 235/100
No. 4 230/100
No. 5 225/100
No. 6 220/100
No. 7 215/100
No. 8 210/100
No. 9 205/100
No. 10 200/100
No. 11 195/100
No. 12 190/100
No. 13 185/100
No. 14 180/100
No. 15 175/100
No. 16 170/100
No. 17 165/100
No. 18 160/100
No. 19 155/100
No. 20 150/100

SALTD AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO

The Liverpool stocks of Nyassaland tobacco are valued at 103 hogsheads and 16,000 bales. Values are:

Dark 100 to 130
Medium 100 to 130
Light 100 to 130
No. 1 100 to 130
No. 2 100 to 130
No. 3 100 to 130
No. 4 100 to 130
No. 5 100 to 130
No. 6 100 to 130
No. 7 100 to 130
No. 8 100 to 130
No. 9 100 to 130
No. 10 100 to 130
No. 11 100 to 130
No. 12 100 to 130
No. 13 100 to 130
No. 14 100 to 130
No. 15 100 to 130
No. 16 100 to 130
No. 17 100 to 130
No. 18 100 to 130
No. 19 100 to 130
No. 20 100 to 130

of the value of East African tobacco in September. October shipments are about 100,000 tons and are steady.
London market being quoted from 100 to 110 and 120 for October/December shipment, etc.

London market being quoted from 100 to 110 and 120 for October/December shipment, etc.
Messrs. Gillies report that 1,000 tons of Uganda cottonseed have been sold to Liverpool at 20/25, but this is unconfirmed and seems doubtful, for Liverpool buyers generally are holding off their bids being around 20/30.

There is a near about position East African cottonseed has sold at 20/25 and with a more disarrayed position buyers are offering 20/25 for August, September and September/October shipments buyers might pay from 22/10 to 25/00 but the Continent has revised offers at 24/25, 6d.

It is noted that African m/c tea lot is worth about 120/00.
Sellers of East African are reported to be 20/25, but there are buyers in Rotterdam at 25/00.

Two parcels of Nyassaland tea were offered at the London market.

MAURITIUS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

We have received from the Hon. J. M. Brodie, Delegate for Mauritius at the British Empire Exhibition, an attractive little booklet dealing with the Mauritius College of Agriculture, an institution erected to supply a long felt need, particularly on the part of the island's great sugar producing industry. Our readers will recall our recent report of the opening of the College by the Governor, Sir Herbert Read.

The expenditure on the building and equipment which amounted to some £14,000 was provided from funds raised by the sugar industry of Mauritius which industry is bearing a special export tax in order to finance the institution. The principal of the college is private and consists of 100 acres of agricultural land. The prospectus of the college can be obtained from the principal of the College at Reduit, Mauritius.

VALUE AND NOTE SHEET FORM
of produce—cotton, slabs, cones, corns, undertaken
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

The s.s. "Lancaster" which sailed from Kilindini on August 8, has brought the following homeward passengers:

**To Genoa**  
 Mrs. K. G. D'Offici  
 Mr. A. V. B. de Ribeiro  
 Gomes  
 Mr. P. W. Gordon

**To Marseilles**  
 Mr. S. Blackhurst  
 Mr. B. de Fontenilliat  
 Mr. T. Krätzer  
 Mr. R. C. Higgins

**To England**  
 Mr. A. E. Armstrong  
 Mr. T. Bainbridge  
 Mr. A. A. Barnett  
 Mr. A. G. Barr  
 Mrs. I. M. Barr  
 Mrs. E. Bennett  
 Miss Bennett  
 Mr. C. G. Bishop  
 Mr. E. C. Bradish  
 Mr. and Mrs. P. Cairns  
 Mrs. L. M. Cheston  
 Miss M. F. Cheston  
 Master E. W. Cheston  
 Mr. J. H. Clarke  
 Mr. G. H. Clarke  
 Mr. J. H. Coul  
 Colonel F. T. Cooper  
 Mr. G. E. H. T. Cripps  
 Miss A. J. Croft  
 Mr. E. H. Colls  
 Mr. D. J. J. Covey  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dumas

Mr. B. B. Donald  
 Mr. N. C. Drury  
 Miss S. St. Pison  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hardy  
 Sgt. C. W. J. Haite  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hepburn  
 Miss M. J. Heston  
 Mrs. M. Huxtable  
 Miss E. Huxtable  
 Miss D. M. Holdsworth  
 Mr. Kenderdine  
 Miss E. J. Lawson  
 Miss D. Leburn  
 Mr. A. Muchmore  
 Mr. T. G. Bond Nelson  
 Mrs. O'Hagen  
 Mr. Pearce  
 Mr. G. Pope  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothwell  
 Rev. J. G. Russell  
 Mrs. J. Rubelli  
 Captain G. H. Shelswell  
 Mr. C. H. O. Skellie  
 Miss D. H. Stanier  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Terry  
 Mr. M. F. Terry  
 Mrs. J. M. Tuck  
 Mr. J. R. Wadman  
 Mr. L. S. Watnall  
 Mr. A. F. Wilson  
 Mrs. A. M. Wilson  
 Miss M. M. Williams  
 Mr. W. E. Winston  
 Mr. J. Winter  
 Mr. L. S. Waterall  
 Mr. G. A. Woollen

Karanga left Zanzibar for Mombasa September 7.  
 Mashona passed Fimsterry for East Africa September 7.

**BULLARD KING**  
 Upland arrived Lourenco Marques August 30.  
 The Anna left Las Palmas for Lourenco Marques and Beira August 27.

**CLAN**  
 Clan Macquarie left Liverpool for Mauritius August 15.  
 Clan Ross arrived Durban for Beira August 28.  
 Clan Kinloch passed Gibraltar for Mombasa August 27.

**ELDERMAN HARRISON**  
 Borderne left Aden for East Africa August 26.  
 Waytara left Glasgow for East Africa September 5.  
 Statesman left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports August 30.

**HARRISON**  
 Professor arrived Natal for Lourenco Marques September 4.  
 Intombi left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira September 1.

**HOLLAND AFRICA**  
 Jagerfontein left Las Palmas homewards August 21.  
 Banka left Table Bay homewards August 25.  
 Rietfontein arrived Port Natal September 2.  
 Raadfontein left Zanzibar for further East African ports September 3.  
 Springfontein arrived Port Natal for East Africa September 5.  
 Klipfontein arrived Hamburg September 5.  
 Madioen arrived Marseilles from East Africa September 5.  
 Meliskerk arrived Mombasa homewards September 5.  
 Heerkerk arrived Port Natal for East Africa August 11.  
 Nykerk passed Dakar for East Africa August 30.  
 Boerop left Rotterdam for East Africa September 27.

BEIRA PORT TRAFFIC

During the 12 months ended June 30 the total cargo movement at the port of Beira was 272,735 tons, as compared with 243,345 tons during the first half of 1924.

Between April 29, when the Zambezi floods had subsided to a level permitting steamer navigation, and June 19, coal cargoes amounting to 366 tons, were shipped from Danga, the river port of the Zambezi delta, with which it is connected by light railway, to Beira, from whence it is conveyed to the coast by rail. The Ministry of Development, Ltd., is now proceeding steadily and successfully.

Union Castle

**UNION CASTLE**  
 "Carlow Castle" left Mombasa for Port Natal September 6.  
 "Gratian Castle" arrived Natal for Mombasa September 6.  
 "Christie Castle" left Mombasa homewards Beira August 27.  
 "Dunelm Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Natal September 5.  
 "Glen Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques for London September 5.  
 "Glen Castle" arrived London from East Africa September 5.  
 "Kilnfontein Castle" left Port Natal for Beira September 5.

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