

East Africa, December 3, 1931.

# 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

No. 370.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 3, 1931

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FACTORS IN GAME EXTERMINATION



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Vol. 8, No. 37

TUESDAY DECEMBER 3 1911

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Single copy  
5/-

Founded and Edited by S. B. JOELSON

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

9, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Mayfair 7370. Telegrams: Limitable 1.

## FACTORS IN GAME-EXTINCTION

The wonderfully varied animal life of the great savannas of Africa is gradually being taxed to its utmost capacity of reproduction. Each year the force of the white man's exterminating power increases, and it is upon the attention of all lovers of Nature. Already a judge has condemned the African savanna to extinction, and thousands not long since, the white man, in his desire to sever the savanna from Nature, has given it its reputation as a land of danger. Africa has won its reputation as a land professedly for African game, and the world professedly for the danger which threatens wild life at present.

Ask these casual observers what reason there can be for such a reply, and you will surely be told "The man with a gun." It is certainly the general opinion of the leaders of the shooting at all times of the year, but it is the main factor in the extermination of the savanna. This explanation seems far too simple to anyone who has had to study Nature. The point has been raised in *The Field Sportsman*, a splendid magazine of experience, whose opinion carries weight in the conversation. He has agreed with all who hold that the chief factor is the aggression of the Boer. He states also that he has rekked with the Boar, and that he describes the savannahs of quaggas as a waste, saying that they have almost disappeared, and then covered over again, and when asked on what basis that the Boers were not responsible for the extermination of the game, he said, "all the Boers I shot all day yesterday, themselves they could have made no impression on the numbers of game. He remembered L. V. M. 10 years ago, when there was one in 1000 immense quantities. Now he believed that alone even armed with rifles could not have reduced their multitudes." As Kenya's neighbour, he has killed eight hundred zebra, and has seen a great many more, affecting the herd which at last came into his farm, all had to give up the struggle.

It appears plain that the chief factor which has not been the only factor, is the reason, what have been the factors which have led to the diminution in the numbers of the savanna animals?

Factors in game extinction in East Africa. Who  
introduces? Mr. E. Powys St. John

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## PRINCIPAL COMMENTS

Natives live among herds one of the old days, when wild life flourished, and when partly as a result of wars and other game drives, the equilibrium was established. Suddenly advent of the white man was established. Suddenly advent of the white man exterminating began. Why? And how? Sir Alfred Wills says "What happens in these the present game drives? ... What happens in these the present game drives? ... What happens in these the present game drives? ... What happens in these the present game drives?"

... and free the particular herbage in season for them to eat. Many species, and they game drives, to less favorable regions and circumstances, suitable conditions are regarded as to be easily regenerated. In other words, the balance of nature is upset, and it is generally assumed how

it is that the scientist who enjoys the pleasure of fact, gain an insight

into the intricacies of the problem.

The same question, only one phase of a vast and world-wide problem, would suffice to dominate Europe from the fifteenth century onwards.

Why eternally England now practically free from malaria? Will the mercatching of malarious disease flies by the Tsetse Trap really exterminate the fly, or is the real remedy to be found in

frightendously intricate, detailed, and persistent investigations of Swinton and his colleagues into

every aspect of living the life of the fly, or to assess the damage done by the disease, and to find a better way to do it so that no foreign settlement is to be allowed in the *Port National*?

In Congo, in which the common gorilla and the monkey live in their natural surroundings, any alteration in those surroundings, it is revised, impels the apes to primitive implements. The Game Warden of Africa, the cognisant of the task which he has for them and their constant observation in the field and the jungle, will probably no doubt put us quite finally, as regards the determining the real factors which lead to the extermination of the game in Africa.

With this issue we enter our regular series of the best of stories for

*Winter, Christmas and*

*New Year*

# MASTERS OF MOMENT

Europeans, who from their own opinions formed a call for a cultural concert, have invited Miss Wedgwood to assist at the DIARIES IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. THE NAME OF "SCIENCE" IS BOUND UP WITH THE HISTORY OF CULTURE. CULTURAL CONCERN is the name of the week, gratifying the European, and agreed with the assertion that Europeans had agreed that the colored men have been treated as servants of the white, and to Sir H. A. G. Wedgwood, while keeping silent upon the question of status, while keeping silent upon their place. "It is the moment for anthropologists to be a science," and we venture to suggest that such soap-box blabber as has been reported is definitely foreign to the scientific spirit; for Science seeks Truth and Truth only, and only by Truth in Sciences can Truth be had.

The trouble with laboratory anthropologists of Miss Wedgwood's type is that they work in the vacuum of forgetting that the atmosphere of the world is composed of many gases, some inert, some explosive, and all together making up a complex of confusion. To believe that they are destroying "culture" and "civilization" is to believe nothing, for they have no message to deliver, and definite categorical standards of right and wrong begin with the very part of their work. They are Christians, acting under divine command, and are quite capable of defending their position. Meanwhile we make bold to suggest that Europeans are already justified in their "cultural concern" as far as East and Central African affairs are concerned. Consider the hundreds of educated members of the medical and nursing profession who are building up a new energy in teaching the Native the elements of hygiene and right living. They believe; and rightly, that our civilization is the best that can be offered the Native. Equally true it is that political officers are striving every nerve to coax African chiefs to learn the rudiments of honesty, justice and fair dealing which will enable them to govern the people wisely and well. As the settler and the latter's wife, those deeply interested set an example of right living and endeavour to care for and interest in their industry, and are recognised by all men of good will as being unconcerned to interfere with Native culture, who need no enigma friends. Miss Wedgwood does not appear to be due weight to these products of "European cultural concern."

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in London last week, referred again to the specially

**NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN** trade for advertising in the markets of the Dominions and Colonies.

He made no apology or emphasising the point fully, that the British Empire was the greatest and most rapid development of inter-imperialism in the case, but that every department is circumstanced through

old station should vice and vice versa. We would like to add that the advertisement of the British Empire, the mightiest advertising force in the world, is the most powerful and the most potent force in the imperial domain, and we British stand with East and Central Africa, and we shall do so because it is necessary on account of the size of the country and the difficulties and exertions in this country and abroad, sales, dealers, and service agents of the industries.

It is also important in this country where the **PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES** are exceedingly more important in **THE MARKET**.

In the great majority of our trades we promote from goods, and are therefore driven to do much of their purchasing by correspondence. The shopkeeper attending in person to a customer unusually "submits" something just as good without much difficulty, but the written order specifying a particular brand is much less easily ignored, and the manufacturer, no less easily, avulses the right article can persuade quite a percentage of him to specify his brand and see that they get it as a result of his devotion to customers. Great Britain is at the moment securing good East African business in many lines in which foreign suppliers have hitherto been the only often predominant competitor. This is the open opportunity for all closer study of the needs of the East African market, and for a determination to support resident agents and stockists by an adequate advertising campaign.

Unlike some publications, East African does not consider ads. using beneath editorial columns.

On the contrary, the increased **OUR OWN ATTITUDE** knowledge of editorial staff to **ADVERTISING**, and correspondents is always the service of our regular advertisers, whom we seek to assist by every means in their power. From the old we have seen ourselves standardised in the matter of advertisements, and are proud that for years we have numbered among our consistent supporters many of the leading commercial concerns in the country. We have first taken space in our pages because we considered that the public were reaching the right public, and many of them have removed their contacts with us year after year simply because they have proved to themselves that their expenditure has been amply justified. Not only is this to the general reader, this matter of advertising is of importance, first, because he has the power to purchase the advertised articles, which obviously do not pay anyone to advertise. That is, call attention to an unsatisfactory product secondly, because any publication in this country and of this size and of this scope only, it is to be aware of the public's desire for adequate amount of advertising. Reasons which mention themselves when writing to us are that the advertisements are thus given in our own interests, and that the result of the former our increased advertising from time to time may be the number of paid subscribers to our paper, and therefore the paper itself, and the paper is entitled solely

Mr. William Gutteridge, Governor of Uganda, was the Minister of State in the League of Councils of the Commonwealth, and the finances of UGANDA, OPTIMISM - The protection of Uganda is a matter of great importance and it is necessary and important to reduce the general rate of taxation since the country's reserves were at a low ebb. In the first place, the financial position of the country is not so bad as might be imagined, and because the trading companies were satisfied there were no necessary or balance of payments difficulties. It is true that there have been times of difficulty, particularly in the last few years, but we are in fact more advanced than ever before. The Government's position is sound and Uganda can safely pursue a policy of development. His Excellency's suggestion was based upon the foundation of sterling, which probably resulted in a better price for Uganda's cotton. His suggestion that the average value of cotton per acre may be expected to be about £10 per acre, six years out of the side of superfluous. Even if his prognosis be proved correct, however, the need for Uganda to reduce Government expenditure drastically will still exist. And the last twelve European officials in the country have increased 30% in number, and 85% in their total salary to the taxpayer, and the present call for sacrifice, neither has any gainful end. Indeed, the Governor has recently admitted that the proportion of netted Government expenditure to the total value of Uganda's exports has varied from 20% in 1921 to 68% in 1930, and has increased steadily during that period. We submit that that is not the only charge on the country, and that every possible means must be used to reduce it. At all least African taxpayers must economise privately and publicly on the competitive power of Uganda maintained and enhanced, yet must be to ensure progress.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has recently contributed £1,000 towards the cost of a mission using the services of a resident element in Kenya, in order to establish a presidential seat of government in Nairobi, but a colony cannot be a worthy home for a white man. That colony should encourage a healthy and vigorous operation of the scheme in Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Kisii, which must obviously be placed on a par with the well-established places like the Kavirondo Colony, and the emphasis should be given to the attractions of the Nairobi area for Englishmen to retired people with fixed incomes, especially those who believe in the welfare of the country and the life and, secondly, because Africa can only move forward if its people are educated and capable of maintaining their culture and many of them will be willing to do their duty in the other parts of Africa, and for the purpose of educating the central government, a joint committee has been formed by the members of the Nairobi Municipal Council, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, the Nairobi Association, the Nairobi Education Society, the Nairobi French School, the Kenyan Association, the Kenyan Industrial Estate, and the East African Co-operative Association, the East African Federation, and the East African Co-operative Bank, to recommend methods of education for the native population settlements. It is to be emphasised that the Government two years ago gave a grant of £10,000 to Messrs. H. J. B. Brown, Mr. George L. Thompson, and Mr. W. H. T. Williams, who have now established a centre for the study of agriculture and the receipt of grants-in-aid for the same, and the Government has agreed to contribute £10,000 a year for the first five years.

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# EAST AFRICA

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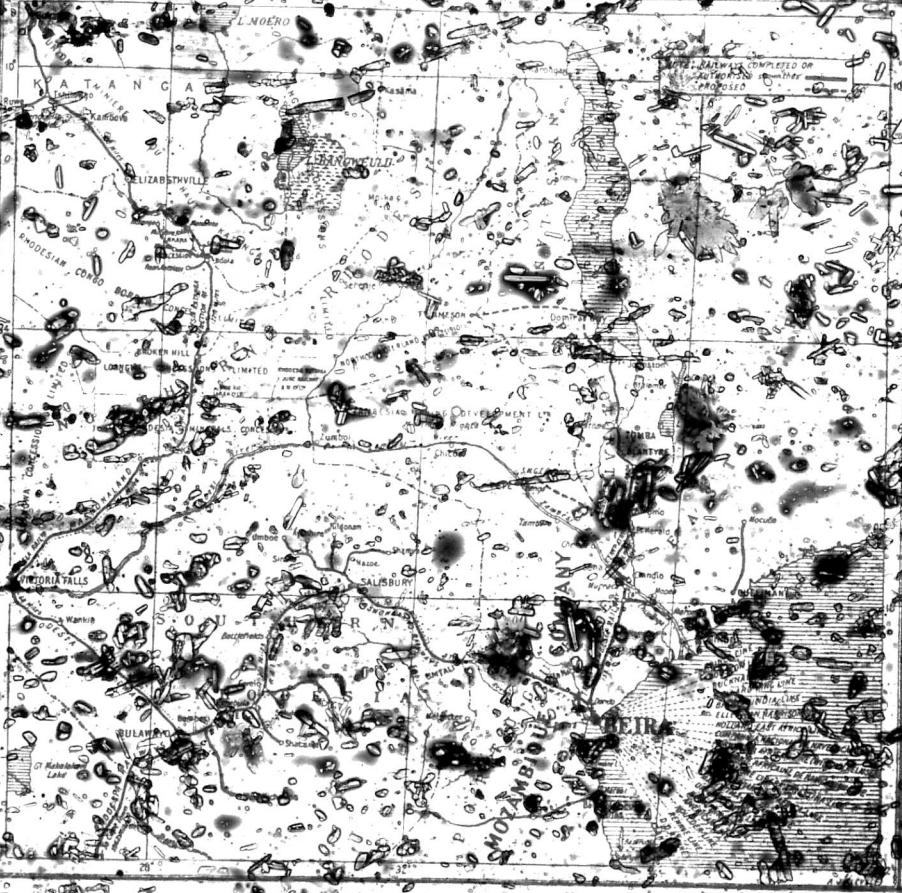
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

No. 377

THURSDAY DECEMBER 10, 1937

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY S. JOSEPH

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES  
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## SISAS GROWERS ACT AT LAST

Never before was, we think, so easily impressed by a cordial spirit of co-operation which marked last week's gathering of world sisal producers in London under the chairmanship of Major P. F. Walsh, the Associated Producers of East Africa, which for the past year or more has been profoundly occupied with the creation of the Sisal Council. The London Chamber of Commerce took the steps necessary to allow a broad and impartial study of world sisal problems. It decided to call its own account, and issued invitations to sisal growers in almost every part of the world, in recognition of the efforts he had been making privately for many months to find some common ground. When Major Walsh was asked to preside over the meeting, detailed study of production, hill-cultivation figures, investigation of possible new outlets for the fibre, and consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of a treaty, agreed restriction of output, have now been decided by an international research committee, which will not find it easy to reach agreement on facts or to reconcile widely differing opinions. Despite the obvious obstacles, the task has been undertaken in a spirit of broadmindedness which will command the support of powers in the various countries, who, while in equal importance will be the spinners that their efforts are directed towards inciting a large number of importers of opposing views to sympathise with them, whose interests after all cannot be served by the continuance of the present semi-autonomous system, certain industries which are at the present abnormally low level of price representation complain, among them Tatton, Univas, and others, of well over one million pounds per annum.

The spinners will have nothing to strive for save it is part of the article of possible agreement to speed up the growth of importance to the public industry's social results of which have been driven by the present meet-up, and to obtain information from the leading planters concerning

which can alone ensure maximum production in the future. It was professedly agreed that the Committee should be based on a basis created by the meeting, though a body with eight or ten twenty members may prove somewhat unwieldy. Moreover, we fear, no work will be done by such an enlarged panel of four or five individuals which have attended. Such a panel, in fact, would entail the appointment of only one man to represent East Africa, one for Mexico, one for Java, one for some French West African colonies, and one, if possible, to agree together producing countries. The greatest surplus block was East Africa, in which the industry is unfortunately not yet sufficiently closely organised for any one man to be able to speak for all others in the neighbouring territories, indeed, a major difficulty in the activities of recent days has been the fact that no single individual could speak for Kenya, while Tanganyika has, having long been infiltrated by various vessels, no man there speaking in authority.

Still, though account must be taken of the difficulties of sovereignty, the arrangement, the fact that after two months of discussion, the days at last to be surely the spirit of confidence of the moment, the first 1200 spinners in the world, many now not engaged to serve on the Committee, but we continue to hope that they will not withdraw at least that measure of confirmation of a common cause for their assistance in the first stage of the industry should be of intense value as those now in operation. We shall, however, consider the matter again in a week's time for such a purpose, but it would be difficult to do so, as it is now the belief of the Committee to send to the National Government a proposal of a self-government dealing with the problems of this country. We trust that the international committee will come without prejudice, and a member of the League instructed us to do so. We believe that the members of the Committee will be well prepared to meet us, and we are accordingly firm of themselves, and hold

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

In this sketchy though practically full whole of the House of Commons has ignored the proposal made in the House of Commons by Mr.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS** Member that, in view of the present economic position of the

**ANGL.-TOBACCO** Country, only Empire Wines and

Tobaccos should be supplied in the

House. The proposal was received with such a

degree of entire misplaced mirth, and Mr. Mander's further suggestion that M.P.'s would be compelled

to make some sacrifice to restore the balance of trade

met with further laughter, though this time mingled

with some applause. The Vice-Chairman of the

Kitchen Committee was, however, not to be moved

beyond the statement that Empire wines and tobacco

are available for those who wish to consume them.

A statement so supposititious and amusing elicited

much new loud laughter. It surely is such a display of

misplaced mirth did no less credit to the House than

Mr. Mander's proposal. Such an example set by

the best club in the world would have been an

immeasurably valuable example to the House, and

particularly willing to submit to nothing anything

except deprivation in the matter of drink and

smokes. What effect does it think its neighbor will

produce upon wine-growers in South Africa or South

Africa upon tobacco-growers in Nyasaland and the

Rhodesias?

That the Postmaster-General be approached with a view to abolishing the external O.D. system, read a motion recently

**ABOLITION OF THE C.O.B. SYSTEM** End before the Nairobi Chamber

of Commerce which had been

**PROPOSED** recently discussed the possibility of

making a compulsory one-day, one-month, or one-year

import duty (from overseas) to take out an imposter's "repeal". That people in Kenya and other parts of East Africa receive increasing num-

bers of catalogues from exporters in this country and purchase "increasingly" on C.O.B. terms is undeniable, and we understand the feeling of the established merchants who pay local taxes, that they are prone to be such direct sales. But the problem is, naturally, how one way can be best solved by arbitrary and injudicious interference with the rights of the individual firms. Many East African stores are, we know, efficient in their buying, their costing, their shipping and their deliveries, but the specific complaint which are continually teaching us from subscribers in all the territories afford clear proof that many local houses drive away business by shoddy trading methods, by unduly high prices, by inattention to correspondence, by delay and default. These cases indicate the use of C.O.B. facilities by

residents in the towns.

In this young country the chief supplier must

at all times be certain that he is doing his

best to keep up to date in all respects, and

a retrograde movement to enable them to buy on the best

terms. Generally speaking, the

goods sent from Great Britain by

C.O.B. system cannot be obtainable locally at a definite price. For the Nairobi market

Commission to send forward the conditions of co-operation in policy as the solution of C.O.B. would be most regrettable. In fact, we can see no objection to making a committee on which the members were widely representative of the sugar-growing districts of East Africa, Mitchell and G. G. Lampas, who recommended such a course, it being a point to be reviewed with care by the general public in East Africa and moreover, it involves the sole question of international postal law.

Even in these days there are some who opposed the preservation of the wild fauna of the Empire, and the following extract from the

**DEALY IN ESTABLISHING NATIONAL GAME PARKS** preservation costs at least

something, and they we can afford even that something, during these hard times. But, as Sir Peter Collier-Mitchell emphasised a Monday evening, the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, the main demand of the Society will cost nothing to put into effect. All that is asked is that the present Game Reserves shall by Government decree become National Game Parks, secure for all time from interference, or exploitation, or minerals, forestry, human settlement. The upkeep and policing of the Parks would be admitted, involve some expenditure later on, but revenue would then accrue.

The attitude of the Colonial Office on this matter, Sir John Chalmers, was difficult to understand. Major Hastings had reported to the Colonial Office, which

had received many other representations, but nothing had been done. It was surprising to find how many

excuses could be invented of doing nothing!

The very successful first meeting of the Geographical Survey (South African section), which was attended by "in-

**CRYING REVERENCE TO CREATURES** creases" of the various departments, and a short

which is pretty well known, in the layman, but the

in among a mass of technicalities we find a brief

service which is a good state of chaffering. The real open to the public roads, was to be

found in South Africa, other than the far east where

the topographic survey is more complete. The

explanation of this "menage" is to be found in the

observation that the Mafinga River is not

so large as the Kagera, nor is it so long, nor is it

so deep, nor is it so rapid, nor is it so turbulent, or turbulent, the course of the stream, and allow the Kagera River to flow

towards the Atlantic drainage. We gather, the

large lake Victoria will be a great drain, and

at the same time certain lines of roads, crossing

the great storeys in ordinary road count,

**SUGGESTION TO** enable them to buy on the best

terms. Generally speaking, the

goods sent from Great Britain by

## EAST AFRICA

in the Mau and Ternanias Mandates, and  
that the statement is believed to be true.  
**MORE STRANGE** still it is believed, with the complete  
IDIAS ABOUT EAST AFRICA. The Maasai, the two  
EAST AFRICAN tribes in the under the League, with  
the aborigines possessors of the *Hausa* and *Lugbara*,  
the English try to detect the *Roma* and to  
these the natives go about with an identity tag  
around their necks, and are restricted to Nyanza  
for four years, and the League has been  
measly responsible for the deaths of thousands  
of the aborigines being for Tanzanian Native  
Tanzania the origin of the Wagogo being injured by  
the Maasai who have a passport to the rest  
of the Masai to "travel where they like." An  
example of this kind among Kenyans can be given  
in the mind of anyone not fully conversant with  
facts, so well they do at home Englishman that  
Natives in the colony "are restricted in  
their movements to acquire up visions of  
re-

sists to personal liberty which the  
sort of insulation our Empire has come to describe  
the registration system sending Natives "about  
with an identity tag round their necks." If our  
contemporary wishes to know and tell  
us readers the result of British colonisation  
he need only consult the Report of the  
Parliamentary Committee on Colonies, where  
he will find ample evidence of the works of  
colonial and uncolonial. Our Sir Henry Bayle wrote,  
Bournemouth, May 10, would enlighten the local  
newspaper.

When that cautious and eruditely anthropologist,  
Sir Arthur Keighley, Hunterian Professor at the  
Royal College of Surgeons.  
**MODERN MAN'S ORIGIN**—that each state-  
DR. LEAKEY'S WORK—ment made by the East  
IN EAST AFRICA— African Archaeological Ex-  
pedition on the subject of

*Our sapient*—indeed man—as found in  
Oldway does Tanzania Territory "may be  
taken as absolutely trustworthy" we are on firm  
ground. That Expedition has now been corroborated  
by Dr. Hans Beck's opinion that the skeleton found  
by him at Oldway in 1913 really dates from a period  
immediately ante and upsets previous theories of  
the origin of modern man. Dr. S. B. Leakey and  
his colleagues have, however, apparently arrived at  
conclusions as to the antiquity of *H. sapiens* which  
confirms the scientific accuracy of East Africa has had  
no place in history or science. Now our  
politician bandying about scientific theories  
Dr. B. H. Hailey's heroes having such like old  
red sandstone to the delight of lesser folk  
and of Dr. Leakey's adherents red sandstone  
will be an encouragement to some of our  
wise East Africans of whom alone a man

and their native tribesmen and left  
Waziri high and dry. What a relief and help  
such a thought can be without I am sure to  
the patriotic forces which have won the war.

On the other side and the following day the  
tribes of the descendants of the original Waziri  
immigrants. As the holdings are no longer large  
numbers of

people is at the root of most of the trouble in the  
Waziri. As a variant of a general land holding  
among Africans the use of a crusade  
settlement is of importance and greatly in place in  
the discussions of the subject. It certainly tends to  
the same result as ownership is far so sufficiently  
clarified. A new law structure that the man  
is nodding. In this case individual ownership was  
established by the *Maasai* and *Waziri* whom any  
European has a hand in influencing.

It is pointed out merely to add recently  
that locusts are excellent measure, and we  
are glad to see that they have been  
LOCUSTS—ment of Aerophilosophia now taken up  
A FERTILISER.—the owner and is giving some very  
practical advice on the use of the  
fertiliser for the improvement of coffee and. While  
confirming our statement that locusts "break" con-  
taining less than 10% of nitrogen—from fifteen to  
twenty times as much as *home* manure, and agree-  
ing practically with our estimate of phosphoric  
content. The Department puts the potash content as  
low as one-half per cent. or twice as rich in phosphate  
as *home* manure and about the same in value.  
It values the best manure at from £5 to £6 per ton  
at the present price of fertilisers. It adds that  
locusts are highly suitable for making compost  
making the place of a nitrogenous compound and  
should be used with ten to twenty times their  
weight of cow manure with the usual amounts  
of phosphate and lime. The figures: 3 to 5  
cwt. dried dusts to 10 to 15 cwt. sulphate of lime  
meal, 2 guano, and 60 to 90 lb. sulphate of potash  
applied at the rate of not more than one per cent.

Pathologists insist on the necessity for certain  
general health in human beings animals  
and plants. Constituting resis-

**2000 VETERINARY** RESEARCH WORK.—to the ticks. This disease is  
PROTECTED.—not sufficient to protect  
TANZANIA.—but it is seen that the principles  
of tick control have been demonstrated.

It has, however, been achieved by the Veterinary  
Department of Tanzania Territory in the case  
of a tick which is still to be rejoicing in the name  
of *ticks*. This is the first tick to be eradicated. Every location  
which cattle affected with rinderpest should be  
in knowledge of rinderpest, most Native cattle in  
India are now free from it. In the flocks  
which are constantly increasing their numbers, though  
left down to a bare existence, and with the animal  
undergoes this rinderpest is markedly lowered  
and with the advent of the saniothi combination  
of rinderpest and cattle plague the organism  
is spread rapidly producing extensive and serious  
losses. So far away from rinderpest, presenting  
as resistance to recovery in most cases, is Africa  
that it is difficult to be pathologists of the De-  
partment to set themselves compliment to the research  
work of the world chain of events; for  
it is likely of an important phase of the problem of  
rinderpest in general and should become

the days after Mau and Ternanias  
colonies a week. Chiru, south west of  
Luguru, began to dig a wide channel from the  
Kwale River and the Kilembe River  
and dredged deep into the bed of the former. With

## WORLD SISAL GROWERS MEET IN LONDON

APPOINTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Problems of the Industry Under Investigation

Specialists reported to the Conference

It was decided to bring together in London the chief representatives of sisal producers from all over the world under the chairmanship of Major Conrad L. W. Marsh, who had been instrumental in securing and arranging the visits of the Associated Producers of East Africa. Invitations had been issued to the sisal growing countries of South America, and representatives were present from Kenya, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Mexico, French West Africa, Abyssinia and Spanish Morocco and Germany.

MAJOR C. L. MARSH, interests operating in East Africa had sent a gift promise to co-operate in any agreement reached at the Conference.

More than 50 persons attended, about half being connected with the U.S.A. among them being Major Marsh (in the Chair), Mr. A. E. Adams, Mr. A. Bibby, Count de Caranza, Camay, Mrs. E. W. Cowan, Lieut. Cranworth, Major J. H. Dale, Mr. W. G. Gardner, Mr. Handford, Mr. H. D. Hamburg, Sir Sidney Heng, Captain P. A. John, Major S. C. Lazell, Mr. Nisbett, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. Lapierre, Mr. C. R. Polson, Mrs. Alice Marion Ridley, Mr. M. G. Smith, Mr. G. Stimpson, Mr. C. Weston and Mr. D. O. B. Wilson.

The Chairman said that the industry was suffering from creating pests, though it urgently necessary to consider whether growing all parts of the world could co-operate, an investigation could best be conducted by a committee representing all the pestiferous insects in no sense related to sisal. Indeed, he said, one of the first tasks was proof that it was not a pestiferous plant. The steamship lines serving East Africa had adjusted their bills of lading to meet the difficulties of the "sisal" carriers' achieving similar results by goodwill and tactics.

Two very interesting papers were read by Mr. Martín Diaz de la Torre, Mexican European agent of Mexican sisal growers. His statistic paper was afterwards described by him as "one of the most detailed" of the industry yet produced. The paper, not published, was as follows:

## Operation Offered.

M. Martín Diaz de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Syndicat des fabricants de sisal d'Afrique occidentale—said that Mr. Edward A. Honney, Honorary Secretary of the Committee, had been deputed to represent the African sisal growers, said that British sisal imports were about 100,000 tons a year, of which only 2,000 tons still came direct from the French Colonies, while the rest proceeded to the United States, which produced 100,000 tons a year, object of arriving in the U.S.A. appreciated considerably. There were about 500,000 acres under cultivation in West Africa, producers mainly in Nigeria, who did not yet co-operate with other countries in marketing their produce. In a recent meeting Honney had declared that the time had come for the sisal companies to amalgamate, in order to manufacture a standard product. This was also wasteful, but the ultimate result could be expected for another year.

Mr. Cranworth warmly supported the idea of an international committee. Trade Census showed that there was a present annual over-production of 300,000 tons, has now been reduced to 100,000 tons, and in his view one of the chief objects of the committee should be to clear up the surplus. Any measure

legislative or fiscal action to do possible should be left to the countries concerned, and the secretaries and their staffs should continue to act as the brokers, to go in the way of the market.

Colonel F. E. Johnson, who was the first to raise the question of economic limitations, thought he would be able to make some suggestion on that point.

Major Conrad L. W. Marsh, chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, intimated that his organization had appointed a committee to inquire into the possibilities of a long-term limitation of production.

Major Conrad L. W. Marsh, chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, said that Hemisphyre had been surprised at the number of white Maize offered to him, and was surprised that the only other maize offered was of the fibre quality and not of the grain quality. He had asked the association to submit a statement and as the producer had nothing else to offer he had agreed to take the grain, giving time for the sisal crop to have been produced. Major Conrad L. W. Marsh, chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, said that Kenya and Tanganyika unfortunately all had to depend upon financial assistance from the U.S.A. to sustain their economies, and that however they had therefore been enabled to exist on their own resources. The industry in Central Africa had been developed by the Germans, and Germany had been compelled to withdraw from the industry.

## Sisal Competition Committee.

It was unanimously decided to set up an international research committee consisting of two representatives from Great Britain, two from Mexico, one from Kenya, one from Tanganyika, one from Portuguese East Africa, one from Nyasaland, two from France, two from Holland and two from Japan, with the object of surveying the industry in all its aspects and examining the possibility and practicability of co-operation, not excluding the question of restricted production.

Strong pressure was brought on Major Marsh to undertake the chairmanship of the committee, but he insisted that it should be left free. So it was the Chairman in response to the strong desire expressed by the undertook the chair until such time as the committee could be elected and assembled. The new committee, constituted and assembled, will be asked to ascertain whether the sisal growers in each country should nominate their own representatives on the committee to whom it will be left to decide whether Manila interests should be invited to join the French representations and whether the committee should meet in London.

A vote of thanks to Major Marsh was carried with acclamation.

A leading article in the morning papers in the U.S.A. said:

## THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF SISAL.

Survey of Production and Consumption Collected by MARTIN DIAZ DE LA TORRE.

Group I.—Agent of the Mexican Sisal Growers Association. Statistics which follow, I must confess, possibly of some error owing to insufficient information in their control, compilation and publication. They have only recently tested and assessed their statistics. When I asked myself, what is the world's consumption of sisal, I was perplexed for the correct answer. Notwithstanding, after much meditation and comparison of figures, I have seen with great accuracy that the amount consumed—when returning to consumption in the average—varies with the year, by which depends much upon the theory of optimism or pessimism dominating the world's markets.

An example may again my argument. During 1928, when wheat was at \$1.25 a bushel, the U.S. States consumed the following amounts of hard wheat:

Year	1928	1929	1930
Hard Wheat	17,413	21,109	16,660
Sisal	14,440	14,440	14,440

Thus, in these three years, the Americans purchased more sisal than wheat. The total value of sisal, £5,000,000, is about the same as wheat, £5,000,000, but the business depression originated in the last months of 1929, besides, owing to the fact that the wheat crop of America and Canada, after a bad year, was a big 35% of the normal, and suddenly lying left in the market. In 1930, the year of depression in business, wheat was supplied in large quantities, mainly from America, and the price of sisal fell sharply during 1930, from £1.00 per cwt. to 40/- per cwt.

## EAST AFRICA

Safad  
New Zealand  
Sisal

in July, we expect to receive 1,000 tons sisal from the plant.

These figures indicate that it will be difficult to arrive with accuracy at world's consumption of sisal. This consumption is that of all other countries depends on the economic factors governing the world's production. Let us consider the variation of head fibre into the United States in the months that have elapsed of the present year of which I have been able to secure statistics up to August last.

	Tons.
Manila	1,364
New Zealand	7,886
Sisal	2,246

To carry this statement there is an important reduction in import figures for the first eight months of the present year in Manila. In New Zealand there is almost total reduction of New Zealand sisal and a small increase for sisal.

## Imports - Significans

If we take the export figures of sisal in 1930, as to estimate the consumption of that fibre by the rest of the world excluding America, we shall arrive at the following conclusion:

	EXPORT STOCK
Vacant	Tons.
Kenya	5,000
Other Countries	1,000

Let us deduct from the export figures of Java some 600 tons destined to Canada and 1,000 fibres also produced there. The deducted issue is added one and one-half times to the export figures of sisal in the report of June 1931. By the producing countries we now deduce the amount we know the P.R.A. has taken in the same period (July 1930) less 80,000 leaves (600 tons for consumption by the rest of the world). Thus by this method we calculate that the total production of sisal by the countries in the world was in exception of America was approximately 1,000,000 tons. We give this figure in this manner as a very explanatory remarks get extremely difficult to incorporate after the sisal producing countries for many years do not publish any information on this subject. Considering the same year because of the time lag in receiving the two months arrival of its production on our fibres consumption means.

Business remains at all times, if it is advisable to seek the data above presented which, if not real, is at least approximate. Finally, it would be well to make changes in fixing the consumption of sisal for the countries where heavy imports of Canadian sisal have increased in view of Canada.

## The Canadian assumption.

Now after to have furnished some of our task and the most difficult part of our work to deduce and forecast the consumption of sisal in the campaign we are approaching June 1932. As the principal wheat crop of the year for our business and July 1st, 1932, to come into 1932, before I conclude however, I desire to compare the export figures of sisal to countries from July 1931 to July 1st, 1932.

	Tons.
Manila	1,000
New Zealand	7,000
Other Countries	1,000

Of these countries we want to the United States 8,000 tons to the remaining countries. In the latter about are imported some 1,000 tons in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. July 1st, 1932, the end of year coming into 1932, present consumption of sisal in certain countries is established the following table of consumption of head fibre from countries of sisal.

PROPOSITION - The following table has been taken into consideration the following figures. No date taken into

consideration of course, has therefore almost still produced less in other words, when on behalf of the industry itself has taken the greatest sacrifices it has done. Three for the first six months of the current year additional 1,000 tons of sisal have been produced in Canada and 1,000 tons in New Zealand. Total 2,000 tons. The services of other producing countries

the Government of Canada help to upon has been given to the countries concerned.

As regards Java and Africa, I have taken their production as equivalent to the export figures for the same countries in 1930 without taking into account any increase whatsoever although am fully aware that Java has had a great large increase in production during the first six months of the present year.

## Production Production. JULY 1931/2

	Tons.
Yucatan sisal	5,000
Yucatan production sisal	47,500
Other Countries	5,000
Total	58,000

	Tons.
United States	110,000
Canada	110,000
Other Countries	20,000
Total	240,000

## The Apparent Surplus of 750,000 Tons.

There is a current surplus of 750,000 tons, without including all stocks in Andean and Hawaii which is the position to day; though undoubtedly it may change considerably owing to some world event. However prospects of our business cannot be favourable for various fundamental reasons:-

(1) The surplus which in the way to day is liable to induce buyers to reduce cultivation of the cereal grain stocks in the United States and Canada. (2) The consumption of binding material in European economic situation should to be noted the principal spinners consumers of our fibres. France as an example of the principal European consumer of sisal, Germany and France in the former gravely preoccupied an economic crisis exist whilst in the latter have been able to indicate that less under twenty years concerned the latest campaign were having been left in the hands of spinners and their commercial interests. (3) Consumption of 500,000 tons of unplied under 2000 which places it in most weight heavily represented.

The economic recession other causes comes with the same in every all over the world. To terminate this study I would like to make clear the enormous sacrifice without question in relation to their economic panarchy, namely Yucatan whose interests I represent.

## The Apparent Surplus of 750,000 Tons.

Our original production approximating 65,000 bales or 500,000 tons. Foreseeing the difficulties which the depression might bring in its wake we can fairly induced this production rate. By about 50,000 bales During 1930 the production reached 425,000 bales and for the remaining this year will very probably arrive at 400,000 bales. In fact Yucatan will produce these particular years no less than 500,000 bales. While this will happen other significant countries continue to reduce their production quantities beyond question.

I believe that this time is the time to do so economy, as it does not conflict with setting the sacrifice which will be less painful if made.

We wish to be able to supply the Canadian market two-thirds of its requirements are showing a very decided decline in its relative importance to British sisal. The time is now most appropriate moment for all African sisal producers to bring their products of their fibre forcibly to the notice of Canada who are anxious to see the production and

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

## DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED.

Mr. de Coene's Second Paper.

The sisal industry has at different times had the rest of the world in its power, but the present stage and the state of development of the industry in the century which has passed over since the beginning of the 19th century, has probably been the best. Over half of the production of sisal at this time was devoted to the manufacture of bonds, twines, and many kinds of sisal goods, consisting of fibres prepared for Manila, and the Mexican quotations of sisal at that time and for a long time after the first of the Yucatan fibre were nearly double those for Java and the islands of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, and Ceylon. In the Manila market compensated this outlay.

During the last few years the demand for sisal, and particularly for the production in Java and Tanganyika, has largely decreased, and in 1930, 100,000 tons of sisal, Java's production, was more than double that of 1920, when it had been decreasing.

The War period had much effect on the Langata sisal, which had a moderately good year in 1916. Mexico had the best year of sisal production, namely 1,000,000 tons, but it was considerably affected by the War. As with the majority of commodities, the price of sisal at Langata figures are particularly attractive to the countries of re-plantation. On the average Java and East Africa export 1,000,000 tons, and increased a little in 1930.

	Tons	Tons
Java	1,000,000	1,100,000
Kenya and Tanganyika	600,000	650,000

Kenya during 1930 produced 100,000 tons, while Tanganyika had a reduced production during the War; their average production for the last ten years being approximately 100,000 tons.

## The Course of Production.

This short description shows that only in Java and Kenya has development taken place in abnormal times, years after the war has been, and still are, an industry developed under such abnormal conditions always under itself. The result is that situations on the adverse side of the balance sheet are frequent, and which are all connected at the moment.

When the world depression was felt in the close of 1929, Yucatan and Manila suddenly began to show a prospective prosperity, and East Africa, too, the contrary followed the opposite. This procedure of the two leading producing countries was a grave alarm to the industry, which is now in a difficult position if prices continue low, or mounting up, either the production, or loss of foreign markets, or of production, or both. Economic circumstances of the world have determined the one we are now trying for the sisal growers mutual to share, and mutually to agree at what realization of the products.

Finding now how to explanation of the causes which imposed on the unmeasured development of the industry, and mention the most important.

## New Uses for the Fibre.

(1) Demand for Sisal Twine. Before the great consumption for sisal in the manufacture of binder twine, a machine has been placed in the hands of certain sisal manufacturers, and the results obtained are according to the author's opinion, the following:—but in the last five years it has been enormously increased in America, Canada, and Australia, the Argentine Republic, and Australia, sisal is grown in a very large area, and these machines of these machines, there being already several thousands in use in that country. Some foreigners who visited certain districts say that in some of these machines are operating one of their great collective farms, and the machine, as its name implies, combines the work of reaping, threshing and separating wheat or maize, and with the process of binding twine, 5,250 bales of grain were working every day in one of theirilian prairie provinces. It is estimated that one of these reaches the market in a single year, at least 1% of the consumption of binder twine.

It is said for 1930, using the year, the considerable amount of sisal has been used in the manufacture of commercial twine in Europe. This however, has been in the form of jute, hemp, and sisal fibres. As some countries of these European countries grow sisal, and therefore if sisal is to maintain its

place in manufacture it must be so, competing with the fibres which it must replace. The development of the consumption of sisal in these countries, however, cannot be attributed to the growth of sisal, but to the increase of the demand for the manufacture of jute. For the last thirty years in Mexico, the production each year has been very low and there was a scarcity of sisal, and the Indians and mestizos their culture have been discontinued, and the sugar industry became very poor, and as this industry was compelled to compete with sisal, for instance, they had to content with the industry which is well established with a more additional and more heterogeneous fibres for the same purpose which sisal is better and more durable, and the sugar cane again which is composed of cellulose, which is capable of dissolving in water, and is therefore capable of great amount of money which is necessary to establish a mill, and much less when we take up this fibres of sisal, which always happens when the sisal is lost in price and scarce, to the extent of

the loss of the whole industry.

(2) Paper and Pulp. Another use of sisal is being generated by ourself and by many other investigators in recent times, and in the course of investigation of the opening of new areas for the production of sisal, especially of sisal, which is susceptible to the action of alcohol, first, or other solvents, which has been converted into paper, cartons, ink, etc., after following certain processes, and experiments have been made in this direction.

*Solvent*.—Solvant the process is used, and the softening by chemicals means made, and lose strength as well as strength, and which must be disposed of, and which can compare with asbestos. In other words, after a large amount of work, paper is obtained which is unbreakable and which must be disposed of in the same manner as, or even worse, than asbestos, from which it was made.

*Alcohol*.—No process is carried here giving the exact results, but I intend here present the French definition, the so-called heating technique process, and can only be seen when the solvent is secured. Considering the problem, the solvent is removed from the fibre itself, and then the decolorating machine and from the pulp, not from the fibre.

*Paper*.—The first thing is a large amount of cellulose added to the process, which is obtained from the bark, and this is done by hand, and the paper is made, the production being generally uncommercial.

*Experiments*.—*Hyperactive*.—

The conclusion reached from these experiments, although estimable enough, it can not say for certain to increase the consumption of sisal. Sisal must be sold as it is produced, has no qualities or its original characteristics, hence being uncommercial.

However, it may be expected the development of the industry will be possible, and its limitation.

That production can be increased, but should be reduced, that is, that is, must face the solution of surplus, and in this one of the definite states of interest, I suggest, provided that buying in the offices, which has not until now been done, to the same.

It is a man, a child, who would cultivate sisal, who would have done so for a long extent years ago, which has not done so to any extent, nor her son, who has done so, and others, and it would be possible to compete with other cultures, as it would be to continue the growing of the maize, native to the country.

But before ten years, we refer to the other countries which do not grow sisal, East Africa, and also the countries which initiate sisal, and which will grow sisal, and which can indicate a certain number of suitable possibilities, the German colonies, such as Rhodesia, South Africa, and the like, we will have greater difficulties, and the like. The situation, however, is better presented, as with the introduction of his fields, and the like, which can be subject to

## OPPORTUNITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA

Editorial Discussion—Trade and Settlement Openings  
Address to the Royal Empire Society

ADDRESSING the Royal Empire Society on December 5th, Mr. George H. Young, Economic Advisor to Sir Edward Grigg, said that conditions in the tropical countries had changed greatly in the last few years, which could be due to the colonial régime's failure to discuss whether it could wisely continue to rely on the colonies for the export of its colonies for our own goods. We should be far more successful if we could assist in manufacturing the lines which the tropical Colonies required for exports to the tropical African Colonies, which had been 56% of the total imports in the period 1900-14; but falls away in 1914, and there was a vast new market in these Colonies, which should go far in time to compensate us for what else there is.

But we must study our markets no less than our own, and be honest as to what might be the decision regarding preferences in those markets for our goods; we must also estimate the kind of effective preferences to the products of our colonies, our home market being the chief. Production was concentrated at the moment in Rhodesia and East Africa, and any transfer to West Africa would be a serious venture both to us and to ourselves.

## The Crisis of Native Production

Mr. Young said if the economic prosperity of the East African British Colonies was to be restored, then the man Mr. Lansbury had his heart set upon in his admirable speech in West Africa must be issued in order to the difficulties with which the Colonies were being faced by organized agriculture. The world's oil palm output was still palm oil territory, including coffee and private estates, trees with highly systematic plantation production in the European Nations, but they considered palm oil, groundnut, cotton, tea, sugar, and better organizations in the way of co-operative marketing, had doubled over ten years.

In the short term, the main opportunity for the economies of the tropical African Colonies, with their expatriate systems of transport and administration, is impulsive. The trouble was that the economic problems raised political problems every turn of the year. The part that national Government should not be afraid of loss, and he hoped that the general difficulties of tropical Africa would greatly relieve in the course of the next four or five years by the capable handling of the new Secretary State for the Colonies, Mr. J. G. Cundiffe, and with the help of similar qualifications to this difficult complex task.

The time did not yet come when a new chartered company could be entrusted with the duty of settling the northern part of Highland Africa with its population, which a required economic policy was not so long before different African states, and the fundamental idea of the scheme had been understood. Here again the difficulties of the situation would be solved if the Government would not take up the rôle of the settlers, the required conditions being that there should be a strong, but simple, and certain, and even moderate, system of settlement, and settlement prices had been fixed.

## Possibilities of Residential Settlement

One form of economic development which must be pursued in the African territories will be to challenge the lions without fresh areas of land, without fresh threads on the supply of native labour. Without the removal, and the re-settlement, to all, throughout the whole of the territories, of the native population, the great services, which are now existing, have to be given them a safe and decent and dignified life, who must find the British Colony with a heavy attraction, and a strong and solid and permanent alliance to help them. This can only be effected to the best advantage if the

colonies provide the kind of Africa, where a proper and consolidated economy may be made possible within a year, and good conditions for the nation available for the clearing of the land.

These settlers would be dependent upon agriculture, the already available land in the Colonies would be available again, but not already too much, than their resources would allow them to use. In this way, however, the best and the best settled, and most, and worst, and greatest of the stockbreeding, banking, and civilised, and that taxation was levied with its hardest touch, and the best way to see the progress of such a development and novel alliance was to have

## TANZANIA'S RAILWAY RATING POLICY

Illustration of Effects of Depression

An interesting item in India on the financial position of the Tanzania Railways for 1932, and Fig. 3 shows an estimated loss of £142,300 in the first half after payment of all charges totalling £200,000, and a balance of £57,700 in the following year, when the net charge was £280,000.

The subject of rating policy was raised.

The railway pre-arranged rates, which is recognised as sound in the development of a country, very cheap rates being charged for all exports and cheap rates for imports at high rates being charged only for exports. The General Manager maintains that while the country is progressing this system works very well, but when a depression sets in, particularly a following a boom period, the railway finds itself forced at the instance of the country to reduce even further its already low export rates, and receives practically no return on imports. Development is at a standstill. A sample of his argument, the General Manager proposes the progressive reduction in rates for steel articles from £15/- down to £1/- each year in the rate of growth in the steel industry.

The General Manager also claims that it is difficult to encourage local industries at the expense of the railway administration, who consider it unable so to recommend any increase in rates as great as the present ones are, in his opinion fair and reasonable. The same rating cannot be reduced without detriment to industries concerned, while with regard to the carriage of luxuries and articles of luxury, it is hard making inroads on the railway traffic. The attainment of the lowest rate, class A, may be possible in the case of a slight recovery in imports.

The General Manager does not suggest that the rating policy is wrong, but he says that without a policy the transport services of a growing country cannot be expected to expand their budget during a period of depression.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Government Considering Case Under Review

Sir Philip Lomax, Financial Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Grenfell, the House of Commons, said we had the "Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union." In East Africa was receiving careful consideration, so that there should be no avoidable delay in this respect on all the questions dealt with in the report. The subjects were, however, so complicated that a report could not be made at once, and the situation had to cover the whole field.

General asked whether the Kenyan Government had taken any measures to place the act of strict economy to the public service. He said that the Central Revision Board had recommended that Associate Ministers were to submit their economies on a regular basis to the Committee of Supply, and the Ministry of Agriculture, that some time ago, he learnt that when the Committee of Supply was required, it was in view of the circumstances that whenever application was made to the Committee of Supply, a circular was circulated.

## Airmail Mails for East Africa

Air mails to the First World War First African

# Christmas Gifts for East Africans

Christmas is rapidly approaching, but you have not decided on the most appropriate gift, one of the whom you must remember.

For anyone who has lived, lives, or wants to live, or settle, in any of the East African Dependencies, you could scarcely do better than give one of our "East Africa" books, or an annual subscription to the paper. Many readers who have done so in the past have told us how pleased the recipients were.

Even if you have not read the volumes yourself, you can safely send them for East Africa's imprint, the guarantee of an authorative, well-written book. We have not published, and shall not publish, a book that we do not consider well above the average, and worth every penny of its price.

Is there a better collection of yarns of East African pioneering than Mr. John Boyce's "Compass of Adventures"? If so, we do not know. Has Kenya been so well described as by Mr. Waller in "Kenya without Prejudice"? We think not. And to Mr. McDonald's "Colin Grawings" and our own "Eastern Africa To-day" and "Kenya in East Africa," they have been added, as far as we know, the standard works on the subject.

Just complete and post the following form, and your order will receive immediate attention. If the books are to go to an address in this country, we will, if requested, withhold them until a few days before Christmas.

Mr. East Africa, 91 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1.

Please post to the address hereunder

(a) *East Africa* each week for one year and until countermanded.

(b) *Kenya Without Prejudice*

*Eastern Africa Today*

*Settlement in East Africa*

*Colin Grawings with Special References*

*The Company of Adventurers*

Kindly add my item, not required  
for which sumittance is enclosed.

Post Free Price

10/-

7/-

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3/-

1/-

Name and Rank of Recipient  
(not required)

Address

and Address of Sender

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

EAST AFRICA'S

**WHO'S WHO**No. 3 Major John Douglass  
Lieutenant, O.B.E.

Animals have an even keener craving for salt than man beings," said a respondent to "The Field."

Visitors to Nairobi aerodrome can sit on the Club veranda and watch Wildbeest, zebra, and Thomson's grazing peacefully a few yards away in "East Africa's Savanah."

The locust campaign of 1928-1929, and 1930 cost Kenya £80,000, while the hopper campaign over the same period cost £14,000. "The Locusts, a Pest which is still plaguing Nairobi."

"One African who has seen Sudan can repeat the Koran from end to end but does not without understanding a word of it."—Mr. J. A. Lebed, Secretary of the Sudan Political Service, speaking at Galt.

A Father according who has been visiting the shop of a local retail concern informs us that his debts for the last half-year had amounted to £5,353 3s. 6d. cents per Granda. "The Mount Kenya Review."

Some of the better real music out of their musical instruments and most of the times have been adapted for hymns. Miss Revived Higgins, a Northern Philistine and composer, speaking at Northampton.

The Girl's Guide troops in Uganda, which are usually run in connection with general card parties by European Guide captains, are as a rule far better organized than the Boy Scouts. "Uganda Education."

During the last year another dozen people have settled in the goldfields, and caused a total increase in about the same number having cash money to their credit of £10,000 a month overall. The latest news corresponds with "Daily Standard."

Zoo visitors may occasionally be lucky enough to hear the crocodile sing. If it raises its head, swells the neck and attached musk glands, and then with mouth closed, emits a ferocious boom, it is suggestive of a croaking male frog. "G. B. Passenger and Animal Ways."

The two young governors were present at the famous meeting of Livingstone and Stanley at Ujiji. One heading north, the other near Mombasa, and the other to the north of Lake Malawi. "The Southern End of Lake Tanganyika," said a respondent of the "Children's News."

The present European population of the Lunda goldfield stands at 1,000. The place is a large, even-looking town, situated on a hill. Last year totalled the gold output £1,000,000. "The Gold of the Lunda," following the Tanzanian Gold Commission.

Evidences of an ancient habitation have been found in the hills along the top edge of the escarpment, and in the little places amongst the trees. The highest of these beds is apparently too well along the plateau surface for the natives to cultivate. "The Gold of the Lunda," written by the author, M. G. M.

It is an old man, and all the signs are that his stories are giving interest to the world. It was from Egypt that Moses brought his faith. It seemed that the first man was the Chinese, who came from China, and made his abode in India. "The Gold of the Lunda," by the author, M. G. M. Published by the "Kenya Herald."



No. 3 Major John Douglass  
Lieutenant, O.B.E.

of the best amateurs, public speakers, sportsmen, golfers, and porters in Kenya. He is universally known, has travelled East Africa more and met more people. Thus he becomes the ideal East African man of action, though there is no stancher champion of his country of his adoption. He has been President of the Kenya Golf Union, Captain of the Kenya Cricket Club, President of the Nairobi Golf Club, and Vice-President of the Kenya Club. He is the author of "Kenya Days of St. George," after spending ten years in the service of East Africa in various capacities, including the command of the 1st Battalion, King's Own Royal Regiment, and the Commandant of the King's Own Royal Engineers, and in 1923 he was appointed Captain of the King's Own Royal Engineers, and in 1923 he was awarded both the Queen's and the King's Cup for the best advertising agent operating in Kenya.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. P. Thompson, Municipal Engineer in Mombasa, has arrived home after a long absence.

Monsieur J. P. Philippot is acting as Consul and Belgian Vice Consul in Kisumu.

Sir Dewes Thompson is returning by air to Kenya to look after his property interests.

M. W. R. Hethcote, of the Lumumba Industrial Mission, Kericho, is now the editor of "U-

C. A. C. Chiles—local secretary of Beira Post Office, has a new house to have.

Mr. E. Sykes, Uganda Police, who has travelled for less than a week wireless enthusiast, has been given a new radio set.

The author of "Kathyuk," Miss Evelyn Margaret Gargouleau, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Collier of Nairobi, on their way back to England after spending a holiday there.

Commissioner of Police, Mr. Blowers, of the Salvation Army International Headquarters in London, is visiting Kenya.

Mr. Ernest Adams, O.B.E., Controller of Customs in Tanganyika, is the new Director of Danco Salts.

Miss Violet Kennedy of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kitale, is engaged in distributing work among the natives.

Count von Schwerin, the recently released land in the Moi and Parkland, is on his way out to the Colony.

Captain G. Hill has been elected captain of the Blantyre Rugby Football Club, with Mr. L. Watson vice captain.

Mr. Paul Sheldon, former sports Commissioner in Zanzibar, has broadcast a talk on "Great Octopuses."

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. D. Jackson, of the District Offices of the Northern Rhodesia and Malawi Provinces, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Grigg, who propose to fly back during the month of December.

Dr. H. Raun, M.P.H., Director of Laboratory Services, of the Ministry of Health, Northern Rhodesia, died suddenly on November 11.

Miss Agnes Kammann, of Germany, recently in Mombasa, will leave next year for a post founded in the German Government.

Mr. S. G. Sharp and Alice M. Galloway were recently married in Nairobi. The bride is a daughter of Mr. George Black, the Nairobi Building Commissioner.

Alfred Sharp, a North British Lorry Driver, of Nairobi, has just returned from East Africa, which he left in his boat at the end of September.

The engagement was announced between Mr. Charles G. Stevens, the National Railways Administration, and Miss Dorothy Burns.

Lord Howard de Walden recently addressed the Denbighshire Society in Llanelly on his expedition to the Belgian Congo and the Ruwenzori Mountains.

Mr. J. B. Budgen, who is President of the Nurses' Committee for Tanganyika, has served in the Territory and in the District office for the past six years.

The Rev. Canon G. F. Peake, who is a temporary member of the Executive Council, has married Miss Dorothy Burns.

Dr. Bernard Kelly has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be one of the consulting physicians in London to the Colonial Office.

Geographical processes and fossils obtained by Mr. William Johnson in the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo will be published by T. & A. D. Poyser.

Mr. Ernest Higgins, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society.

Major G. D. Heslop, who formerly served in Tanganyika, is to lecture on that territory at the Imperial Institute on Thursday, December 17, at 8 p.m.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Wharton, Garrison Commander of the Royal Garrison Artillery, is to attend the War Office on December 17.

Amelia Rose, who left London yesterday for East Africa, by air, with her son, Captain Alexander Major Fraser, is now a guest of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The current issue of "The Geographical Journal" contains an interesting article by Mr. G. G. Grigg on "The Report on the Joint Cartographic Committee on Closer Union."

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Gould, the Australian journalists, recently passed through East Africa on their way from London to Cairo, before reaching their destination.

Mr. C. J. Robinson, who until recently has been Resident Magistrate in Mombasa, has since transferred to Nairobi, where he is now having been appointed from Nairobi to Mombasa in 1944.

## EAST AFRICA

M. H. Dauding, of the Uganda Provincial Administration, is now stationed at Entebbe. He is a collector of placards this year. Biggar Golf championship.

Mr. Emil Ludwig, the well known German author, is to visit the Sudan early in the New Year to secure material for a book on the Nile. He may also visit Ethiopia.

The mounted elephant trophy of the British Museum, which was secured at Bulawayo in the course of the Eastern Bechuanaland hunt, has been presented to the National Survey Institute by Colonel P. C. Ashton.

The Rev. T. Matthews, who has the unique record of having visited Uganda since his arrival there thirty-seven years ago, has left to represent Uganda for the first time at the Conference of Commonwealth Churchmen.

Mr. F. A. Leach, who spent some years in the Sudan Political Service, last week attended the Clifton branch of the Royal Empire Society on "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan."

Mr. A. R. Thompson, who for the past twenty years has managed local practice in Southern Rhodesia or the Colony of Nyasaland, has been elected a director of the company.

Mr. G. W. Taylor, who has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. T. E. Schwartz,

Mr. J. Warren, controller of Customs in Nyasaland, has been a permanent member of the Legislative Council on the occasion of the creation of the new body under the Customs Commission.

Mr. L. S. A. L. L. has been elected a director of the British Corporation in place of Sir Edward Hilton, who has resigned after serving for ten years on the board of directors on accepting office as Minister of Commerce.

Lord Westhouse, of N.Y.C., whose father, Lord Kimberley, and household went to East Africa on big-game hunting expeditions every year, has afterwards presented his trophies to the Norwich Museum.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Millington Rees, R.N. (Royal) a further in the Uganda Labour Army at Mwanza, who is spending most of his leave in South Africa, was in London yesterday.

Mr. C. MacPherson, son of the Zambezia Provincial Administrator, on his way back from Europe, visited by Mrs. MacPherson, and after touring Europe was staying at Bruges.

The Livingstone Chamber of Commerce has decided, with Messrs. L. E. Moore, F. H. Lowe, Davidson, E. Kopelowitz, F. D. Lewis, and L. Jones, as members of the first committee.

Rescue has been expressed by the Executive Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Natural Resources of the Empire for the re-enrichment of General Game Parks and Game Vards of the Empire.

Mr. F. H. M. Johnson, son of the late Colonel C. H. M. Johnson, who had an estate near Gingo, secured the highest score at the annual musketry practice of the Umzimkulu section of the Kenya Defense Force.

Mr. J. Duckworth, of the London flight department, has arrived home on leave from Kenya. He is well known in the African athletic circles and has been amateur boxer, geographer,

Mr. James Stacey, Q.M., the anti-slaverist whose wife now works for the Foreign Office, has joined the government's expedition to Abyssinia. It is expected Sir James is now seventy seven years of age.

The Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Atri, C. M., who is visiting East Africa, on several occasions, is leaving England on December 10 for South Africa to take part in a conference on Indian affairs as they affect South Africa.

Professor D. J. Lowe, Professor of English literature at Durban, the well-known South African novelist, is to lecture at Finsbury House, Newgate Road, on October 25, Black and White South Africa.

Mr. G. H. who for the past few months has been managing the Eastern Telegraph Company's station at Zanzibar has given up his similar position in Zanzibar. He has been succeeded by Mr. Sandford.

The former residence of Major General Sir George Kinney, formerly Governor of Kenya, and famous for his efforts to the cause of the Mau Mau campaign, was burgled at week-end. His property valued at £10000. £1000 was stolen.

Mr. G. J. Budde, President of the Uganda Legation, Kampala, has been called on to confirm his appointment. He has served in Uganda on the past six years, recently as an advisor on agriculture.

Mr. D. H. Johnson, Magistrate in Tanganyika, is returning to the Territory on leave before his appointment of a couple of weeks ago. He served in Uganda for twelve years, two of them in the Mau Mau Committee of Enquiry.

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makes delicious soups  
rich, tasty gravies. Adds  
flavour. Has strength too.  
An invigorating drink.

Boil is the Goodest  
Friend and true companion  
in the Kitchen.

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## PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. R. H. Staggs, the Ex-Chairman (Northern Rhodesia) says: "A small leopard ran out from under a shrub and sprang across the road, hitting me in the leg. This little incident prompts him to say: 'They have some very good incidents'."

Mr. W. M. G. Griffiths M.A., who has just come over from Northern Rhodesia, has served in the Royal Artillery for the past twenty-one years. During this time he was seconded to the Northern Rhodesian Police.

Mrs. Westonra, sister-in-law of Sir Abe Bailey, reached Cape Town last week, having come from England via the Sudan and East Africa. Piloted by Captain Mackintosh, she used Private Aeroplane. Mrs. Westonra proposes to return to England next month.

Mr. H. Caulfield Miles, who visited the East African territories two or three years ago, has returned to Nairobi on business trips of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and British Somaliland. He expects to return at the end of March or early in April.

Earl Macmillan, who has been fined £100 for not destroying looting during his stay on his estate, based in his appeal to the Kenyan Supreme Court. The judge said that it was the duty of a noble in his social position to set an example to colonists.

Sir Edward Parsons, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation and a leading member of East African Affairs, has written to all the P.W.D. urging them to support the inclusion of preference and an establishment of the economic policy of Great Britain.

Major F. Port Phillips, who is closely connected with the Gilliat family, well known in the London banking world, and Mrs. Lord Phillips, who are at present on their way to Kenya, are well known on both continents, and as to their home in the Colony. They first propose to visit Mombasa and then the Rift Valley area before deciding definitely on a locality in which to settle.

Among these who are bound for Kenya are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Davis of the Marketing Department of M.P.O., writer of the classic "A.W.T." (The Practical Engineer in the P.W.D.). Major and Mrs. Port Phillips, Major and Mrs. Gilliat, representative of the Kenya Police Officers' Captain and Mrs. P. K. Ramsford of the Police, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Whiddon King of the Administration.

## DEATH

At N.Y. on November 30th, in Nnamani Hospital, Rev. Dr. John Nnamani, the world's THOMAS WHITBY.

## BIRTH

On October 20th, at Walker Street, Edinburgh, S.A. and Mrs. J. R. Jones, of Durban, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones, of Durban, was born.

## POSITION WANTED

FRANCIS COOPER, 30, excellent reference, gentleman. His active 5 years' business experience in the U.S.A. and in Africa, especially in the oil and rubber industries, makes him well qualified for a position in the oil and rubber industries. Box 20, 2nd Avenue, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Lady Corrydon received a Hughes of York last week when Her Royal Highness visited the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition. Our readers will recall that Lady Corrydon acted as hostess to the Queen Mother of Sweden when they visited Kenya.

Judgment for £89 ss. has been given in the Mombasa High Court for Messrs. Henderson and Partners, lawyers, Sir H. bin Salim, from whom the plaintiffs claimed £300 for drawing up plans to engage a Moomba. Mr. Justice Dickinson found that order had been given to prepare the plans, and considered the claim excessive.

Mr. G. J. MacLachlan of Katura, Sudan, younger son of Mr. James MacLachlan, of Dumfrieshire, and of the late Mrs. MacLachlan, and Miss Ruth Viola Constance Hicks, daughter of Mr. F. A. Hicks, of The Lower Malahide, Dublin, were married last Friday week in the Lady Chapel, Westgate, Canterbury.

Colonel Sir Leslie Flan, B.E., 50, who recently learned of one of his personal visits to Kenya, has been appointed Honorary Air Commodore in Commanding command of No. 600 City of London Bomber Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force. Commodore Flan was the first ex-Gallant Minister to receive this certificate. He became a grandfather yesterday.

According to his first-hand knowledge of East African politics Mr. C. G. Oliver, M.P., who was recently a Conservative member for Bristol-West, at whose suggestion is to help the East African territories during the Parliamentary recess, last Saturday he left England for Uganda via Cairo and the Nile route; where he will visit Kenya and then travel by road to Arusha and Moshi; where he will proceed to Tanzania, Malawi, and finally, at one of these ports for England. He is expected to arrive back in this country about the end of February.

Major F. Bentley, D.S.O., the first President of the East African Sugar Federation, which over the past few months has largely to its own energy and persuasive powers, attended the tenth anniversary of the Union of the Sugar Federation of the Empire and was warmly welcomed by Mr. Amer, who said that the entry of the East African group of territories into the Empire was of great importance. Major Bentley, who was an air passenger to Kenya from London on the first flight after the inauguration of the regular weekly Imperial Airways, now is now on his way back to Nairobi.

## RICHARDSON, TYSOM AND CO. LTD.

With pleasure we announce the formation of a new business of Tyson Bros. Ltd.

We are informed by air mail from Nairobi that the business of Tyson Bros. Ltd. is to be merged with another company, namely Richardson, Tyson and Son, Ltd., with a capital of £100,000, the first to be taken over being P.W.D. Mr. Richard Richardson, G.C.F., V. G. F. G. N.Y., M.P., and Mr. Remi Martin. The company will begin business January 1st, 1952, in the office of the present managing director, Mr. Tyson Gros.

In addition to the business hitherto conducted, the new company hopes considerably to extend its industrial activities, which are to specialize in the development of trades on the mainland of Africa.

## THE PASSING OF LORD HINDHEAD

A Tribute by Sir George Fawcett

On the third day of January we received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for India, informing us that Lord Hindhead had died.

Lord Hindhead had been a man of many parts. He was now in his eighties, but still retained a remarkable amount of energy and interest in the affairs of the world. He had been a member of the Indian Council, and had been instrumental in the planning of the Indian Constitution. Thus, although he was one of the oldest members of the Indian Council, he had used the services of his military and naval experience to good effect under white command to bring about a successful result in every matter entrusted to him. He had worked with his hands to construct a number of buildings and roads. Fawcett, who had originally planned to stay in the Indian service, had eventually left the army and joined the Foreign Office. In 1905 he became Mr. Fawcett's chief secretary and remained with him until 1911. Among his other services was the preparation and division of the Indian Budget, which Lord Hindhead found his "passionate desire." In 1911 he became Under-Secretary of State for India, and then, after a demand for his services, was appointed to the Government of Kenya. He had no opportunity to see his old home again, but he could see his possibility of returning to it at any time. He had no desire to leave the Indian service, but he did so within the year. He sold the house he had bought for £25,000, and went back to England, where he settled in London. He died in 1930, at the age of 80, in the last taxation at home before him to pass with it.

### Revelation

It seemed like a revelation for the first time that it was Lord Hindhead's ambition to sound sea-borne ports around the Ports of Devonshire when he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. His despatch, the Hindhead Report, and the local authorities, when he presented it, were pulling up of the Victoria Falls. Lord Hindhead argued this case line between Kenya and the Kilimanjaro. His Highness was of great economic and political value, and gave a strong argument to his conditioned and retained, eventually his earnestness, carried the day. For the sake of East African should always be treated as a means to an end. He rarely spoke in the Cabinet House, but ten years ago he complained of excessive taxation which he predicted would trouble Kenya, and in particular its introduction would become a tax which he considered unfairly instituted. His last comments, however, were strongly supported by the members of the Indian and African Councils. After his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India, he was called upon to represent the Indian extended away, notwithstanding the extent of East Africa generally. However, he had no real interest in the territories, always active and was always ready to defend them, but he always regarded Kenya as a country which he wished to protect. He was a man of fine character and was greatly trusted and looked up to with respect by all who knew him.

### Lord Hindhead's Career.

Lord Hindhead was born in the South African War and was afterwards sent to the Government of India. He was a Junior Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1914, but since he had taken little part in purely party politics. During the War he served on the head-quarters staff under Sir John French, and then under General Haig, at Gallipoli. He was a soldier, a naval officer, a colonial administrator, a statesman, and a writer. For many years he had been one of the most active members of the Worcestershire County Council and of the West Midlands County Agricultural Association. He was also a stringer for the Standard and nearly the world, including the Standard, the Mail, the Morning Post, the Daily Mirror, the Sunday Express, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Telegraph, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Post, and the Sunday Mirror.

£1,377,884 IN NATIVE COTTON CLOTHES  
The production of cotton fabrics in Uganda during the First World War  
£1,377,884 compared with £1,377,884 in 1930.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual general meeting of the East African Cotton Growers' Association, held at Nairobi, elected Sir Charles Bowring as President, Mr. G. E. Ponsonby Vice-President, and the following Committee was re-elected:—  
Sir F. E. Charkworth,  
Major J. P. Evans, General  
Sir Hubert Gough, M. G.  
W. Hattersley, Mr. G. W.  
Hobley, Lord Crawford,  
Sir F. A. Joelsson, Major  
Sir F. Humphrey Leggett,  
Sir Alfred Sharpe, and  
H. M. Tracy, Commissioner  
for East African  
Cotton. The following proposal  
of such a class of the Com-  
mittee was adopted:—  
that long members of the Com-  
mittee shall automatically  
be eligible for re-election  
each year but shall  
create a class of honorary members in recognition  
of outstanding work for the territories. The first  
honorary member elected is Lady Lyndhurst.

Mrs. J. S. Lyndhurst disclosed since her return to this country that the greatest days of flight on the world record for a day's flight in a Puss Moth machine therefore stands to the credit of Mr. Campbell Black, who flew 4,000 miles linking our East African countries.

That the new garments have been received with great enthusiasm. And in Celanese Lingerie Satin and Celanese Lining, an aside variety indicated that are tons of the local fabrics inexpressible new models.

Celanese Luxe fabrics, in particular, are exceedingly popular. Like Celanese as they do, the Celanese hard-wear and washing qualities are exceptionally long.

That the former fashion designer has a wonderful sympathy with Celanese. Creating articles of great beauty and, that, are without exception, of the highest quality.

That Celanese Satin is proving a great success for the making of dresses, and that the Celanese fabric is the best material available.

That Celanese Lining is proving a great success for the making of dresses, and that the Celanese fabric is the best material available.

choose  
**CELANESE'**  
**FABRICS**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## A GOVERNOR AND HIS OFFICIALS.

What Measure of Protection to Qualify?

Editor of "East Africa."

In a recent issue on your paper a question was received from one of the local governors of Tanganyika as to the action to be taken against Cameron companies' very large number with whom he had adopted his *"line"*. The most significant part of this extract, to my mind, must be the following: "Criticism of Sir Donald Cameron's régime is now rife even by those who in the past had *refused* to be his satellites." —

The word as explained in the dictionary means "to be forced, of necessity." In the quoted sentence, the first meaning is meant, i.e., understood will *not* someone else in attack against a system which "forces" him—i.e., one takes for granted that the people classed as "these" belong to the sacred cause to become satellites? Now these people have become satellites of the present régime, and, if so, what are their opinions worth? The second meaning of "satellite" is perhaps only a nicer way of saying *are*, i.e., that the ideal Government servant *ought* to have eyes and be blindfolded; have ears and be deaf; and this is a tongue and be dumb; or, alternatively, must use these attributes of his body to deny any genuine feelings which he may possess.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.  
C. J. NEPLACHT  
My Governor has been informed by his subordinates that the editor of your big business newspaper, the whole staff, is working to satirize him and the management and directors of my big business enterprise. The whole staff of Government and the managing director may, and usually do, invite me, through their subordinates, and when a Government or company has decided upon a certain policy the criticisms that were voiced in my office must be written and be united from offered to the public. Some governors, like some managing directors are, of course, bad managers of men, and so intolerant of criticism that they never hear the truth as it is known to the men whose actions bring them into daily touch with the public.

## FACTORS IN GAME EXTERMINATION.

Editor of "East Africa."

Sirs.—Referring to your article on this question which appeared in your issue of December 3, I would point out two other factors which are not possible to allow for when discussing game preservation. (1) It is not possible to allow for the fact that some animals, e.g., lions, elephants, etc., are extremely wary and suspicious. You can catch tools necessary for static devices, e.g., pocket watch, domestic clock, gun, etc., without causing much damage and disturbance to animals, but the noise of hammering, etc., will be filled by wild animals, who are found to disappear as in passing clouds.

(2) There is only one way in which to ensure the future peaceful existence of African beasts, and that is the creation and maintenance of large areas of Park land reserves—with the precise defined limits of which preservation will be absolutely strict no shooting whatever allowed. The natives or natives as well as European sportsmen, who often regard these areas as traps for the predators, are thoroughly by trapping them—why, no one wishes to damage any attempt to do this, but it may be quite wrong to class that this proposition makes no sense, knowing Africa as I do. Are many bad misdirected As an alternative we might almost suggest that

the usual stations, like my papers, "might be immediately available for distribution throughout all East African districts," in the form of bushy bushes by which the natives could receive every morning "a copy of the *Standard* or *Times* straight away."

Editor of "East Africa."

It is a well-known fact that in the shooting season in East Africa, which runs from October to January, the killing of many millions of birds and mammals in the parks of Swaziland is equally destructive to the birds there as is hunting of fly. This idea, however, should have no effect, but many arguments about pleasure versus regulation of commercial propagation should be abandoned. Our competitors in bird shooting alone are not the chief in game extermination, but that, on setting up the Game Department of Native class an important part, and the chief distinction between us and them, cannot yet evaluate any of the game.

## IS THE GORILLA A VEGETARIAN?

The Question raised by Captain Pitman.

Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—An interesting and revealing statement is made by Captain C. R. S. Pitman in his new book of Game Warden among his Chimps. The one he reviewed last week, is one which throws entirely fresh light on the feeding habits of the mountain gorilla. He states that one of these apes kept at a park by Captain C. T. Phillips & Co. in Kenya, caught a mica cleverly and then proceeded to eat and eat them; and he adds: "In common with other primates, the gorilla, although omnivorous, is partly carnivorous and will at times consume birds and rodents, and even small antelopes."

I confess that this is news to me! I was under the impression that the gorilla is at best a vegetarian as is B. S. himself, in contrast to the chimpanzees, many of which are undoubtedly *omnivorous*. Sally, the famous and unique baboon at the chimpanzee colony of London Zoo, indicated her taste for meat by eating the rats which were let loose to the eating them; thereafter she was provided with cooked mutton chops at her meals, but Captain Phillips' gorilla is the first I have heard of which imitated Sally's habit.

It is difficult to say whether the gorilla and its taste for gorillas eating small antelopes is a mouthful. Well, Captain Pitman gives the details in his book.

Yours faithfully,

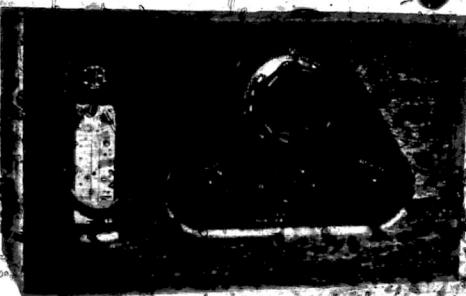
Editor of "East Africa."

## COFFEE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA AND NAIROBI.

Editor of "East Africa."

Sirs.—Besides the writer must add for stating in his last issue that details of the fees paid at the green coffee station Nairobi, and also for inspection, etc., etc., in connection with the coffee trade, he would like to add that the facility which the port has been accepted by other London and殖民地商人, to import coffee from the colonies, and to export plantations, etc., is available to the world, and that the prices remain as just as can be had, and satisfy themselves as to the amount they can have to pay for the coffee sent to the port, and in turn to the various countries, and off nothing by giving name, price, and quality.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. STANLEY,  
Editor of "East Africa."



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The receiver needs only a short aerial and a ground  
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## SURVEY OF EAST AFRICAN LAKES.

DR. E. G. WOODING, leader of the American expedition which has recently returned from a year's survey of the lakes of Kenya and Uganda, has contributed an interesting article to *The Times*. He states that the expedition made the first boat crossing of Lakes Rudolf and Edward, on which violent winds and storms make the voyage in an open boat dangerous; also discovered Lake Edward to be deeper than its predecessor in Kenya and Uganda, though it has been considered as shallow (middle lake), and at no point reaching a depth of only 17 feet in Lake Albert, which had been often described as bottomless; caught a record-sized perch, 6 feet long and weighing 214 lb., and many smaller ones. Rudolf came across goliath crocodiles on an island which had never before been visited by man, and were therefore able to approach within a yard of the creatures before they fled off into the water.

The African lakes, he says, "can be divided into two distinct types, those which have a series of great rift valleys, of which Rudolf is the best example, and Albert and Tanganyika, in which the rifts are out-going extensions, and those which occur in shallow basins outside the rift valleys, for instance, the Victoria, Nyasa, and Lake Kioga. The analogy between cup and saucer hardly goes to the verge of a difference. But, as in the case of Kroc's saucer lakes, and similarly small shallow embankments, there are some true rift-lakes with the same narrow choice and great depths as in the up-to-date extremes of this type is Lake Tanganyika, which is more than a mile deep, bottom well below sea level; but most of the other rift lakes have been found in recent years to be much less deep. Continuing the analogy one may imagine the cup in their case to be measured with a teacup of tea leaves."

## Black Perch, Lake Naivasha.

Referring to the suggestion that the Nile perch should be introduced into Lake Victoria, Mr. Williams Bin emphasises the importance of experiments, especially lost fishing gear, to help the ergy and stimulate present fisheries.

At last the opportunity arrived, the results of the draughtsmen's efforts came in a little lake which had hitherto existed during the last year. This is Lake Langano, which occupies an area of about twelve square miles, and is noted for the presence of Nile perch which had first been introduced into Lake Abaya, now known as Lake Langano, to show whether they will establish themselves. It does so, but of two things must be said—that they will multiply enormously and eventually eat out their food-supply, and as the case themselves, or else will strike natural balance with other fish species.

The writer would like to thank Mr. Bin for his article, and Messrs. L. C. Head and V. H. T. Hartley for their tribute to the great and skillful work of Captain R. D. Scott, D.S.O., the Surveyor. Also the author, to whom the "crossing" of Lake Naivasha with black perch is particularly due.

## Opening the Islands of Nature.

A monument to the late Sir H. T. Prichard, a member of Zulus, in the National War Memorial, Whitehall.

Captain went to a recruiting office in one of the Departmental buildings, and we inquired if that was his job to provide the government with something to kill. He nevertheless until we gave him evidence that in his present before us we had completed a definite research experiment, i.e. his introduction of the Nile perch into Lake Naivasha, did not dare to say that he was a fit Woodlark. Now, however, after the trial, he is a fit Woodlark.

With such organization of the most active and energetic anti-Sepoythengers, no man can predict what will happen when the British authorities interfere with the texture and substance of nature.

With the history of the attempts to introduce and propagate animals into countries where they do not naturally belong, the most unexpected far-reaching results sometimes have followed. Of course, such instances limit the application of the general rule, it is easy to find excuses for those that prove the contrary. It is true that man, through science, has less held to the control of animals, but all modern work seems to serve to demonstrate the impossibility of predicting what may take place in the final reflections of man and his institutions upon the lake.

Woodlarks, colorado, are quite ready to agree that the trials on the spot must be left to make the final decision on matters that are purely a social and political question, but all modern work seems to serve to demonstrate the impossibility of predicting what may take place in the final reflections of man and his institutions upon the lake.

## HAWKS TRAP WITH OVER 1000 TICKS.

In South Africa, in South Africa follows closely the success of the ticks fly traps invented by Dr. J. G. H. Smith, of Johannesburg, to record the number of ticks.

Nearly half a million ticks are being trapped in traps in September, according to the latest report of Dr. R. P. L. E. Harris, who is in charge of the hawk operations. The average daily rate of destruction is 10,000, which is approximately 1000 a day more than in August, an increase being due to the fact that more traps were laid. The average capture per trap is 15 ticks. The hawk traps are made of wire mesh, quantities of which are available at the price of 10/- per dozen. The hawk traps are 10 x 10 x 10 inches.

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## IN TRIBUTE TO LORD DELAMERE.

It is a tribute paid in the field to the memory of Lord Delamere; Lord Charnwood's worthy son. It was in 1919 that I first met him at the opening of this outstanding chrysanthemum show at Cheltenham, and Lady Delamere, his widow, is the daughter of Lord and Lady Beauchamp, the famous naturalists who have been spending all winter in England, but who have had to leave their home in Germany because nearly twelve years ago they gave birth to two sons, two of the most remarkable and charming characters whom it has been my privilege to know.

The young Nazis and especially among the Massa he was most popularly trusted. With hardly an exception they would look on him as a friend. He has indeed sometimes spoken of me when I have heard those who have known him say, "D. has behaved in one way and everyone of them had digged the other, there can be little doubt what they would have done."

Often, however, I hear, and still more often, tales of large bags of gold and statements generally fanciful and almost always misleading that such and such a thotsman has killed a number constituting a sum unrecorded, and may, however, be stated to be in serious contradiction, that he received from Delamere sums unparalleled. He usually sent over fifty thousand pounds a month. These were all obtained by his own hand alone with the aid of a solitary Native tracker. The only boast he ever heard from me was that he never lost a lion that he had wounded till the forty-ninth—a most noteworthy achievement. I believe that again right in saying that this was the lioness that made him so bold.

## SIR EDWARD GRIGG ON EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

Sir Edward Grigg and *The Manchester Guardian* have been arguing about British policy in East Africa, and there is no little doubt that Africa's former Governor has had the best of the exchanges. In what will, he says, be his last letter on the subject, he writes:

"We must realise that the interests of the African peoples of to-day are without regard to other interests, because they may be outside the exclusive sphere of policy any more than we are. We shall indeed do well to bear in mind that the African peoples are not European anthropological primitives, and that Central Africa, as a national park, has an interesting place of its own, having no more prospect than the other members of a national park of harmonising with and subduing into the more advanced life of Northern Africa. The main test of our government as Africans see it is whether either to the government or to us ourselves it is its exclusive aim. Neither of those objectives itself can be more than part of a complete scheme designed for a paramount purpose, but we are sure that the less advanced races as well as ourselves must be consulted with their interests and our aspect of a complete whole, and to conclude the view in whatever joint process of development we honestly conceive most likely to serve the general peace and welfare marking."

Lord O'Connor says the result of the joint Parlia-mentary Committee on Colonies, under the direction of Mr. George H. H. Wilson, the task of the committee was to inquire into the financial extravagance and ridiculousness of the colonial schemes, and also to advise on the revision of the existing administrative system throughout the territories. The Committee recommended the status of a colony to the affairs of the Kenyan legislature, is mainly addressed to him. The first section of the report, a second proposal, suggests that the Kenyan legislature should be constituted so that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy Governor power to call a general vote of the people if the constituency should so desire, and also to advise a constitution formally constituting the existing signature of the Parliamentarian as a colony, expresses a independent and equal status, and so on.

## ABSURD EXAGGERATIONS ABOUT KENYA.

In a leading *Time and Tide* Mr. Johnston, the general secretary of the African Central Association, who is at present in London, has said that the military has certainly succeeded in that the health of the African Army has increased considerably owing to the changes which have been thoroughly made in the equipment and the lack of adequate medical treatment. He has obviously overlooked the heavy death rolls due to intertribal feuds and to witchcraft.

He also says that heavy taxes have been imposed by Great Britain and nothing has been given in return. Such a statement carries its own refutation for anyone who knows anything about British rule in Africa but may be laid to the uncharitable return for the taxes the African received security of his freedom of movement, better food, medical treatment, letters from families, and a friendly British Government in contact with thousands of Isakas.

## THE GIRAFFE AS FRUIT THIEF.

An interesting article on animals which have become a nuisance, *Everybody's Weekly* says:

"When the white man comes to a new land, nothing can faster or further than the giraffe, and would expect it to be the last to be domesticated, was one of the first and remains one of the wildest."

"A sensible and fruitful truth is that he has natural advantages. He is tall and sinuous, and his eyes are on the top of a lofty neck of observational powers. The local well fixed to see far, one is strong, and his body is thin and light, so that he can climb trees and bushes. Having made up his plantation, the greatest neck in the world comes in handy again, for with his head reaching prodigious distance over a fence, and in an orchard, is a splendid fruit picker."

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## MAJOR CHURCH ON WHITE SETTLEMENT.

*Settlers can do without black labour.*

Mr. G. C. L. V. T. was asked by Mr. G. H. D. to speak on the subject of white settlement in East Africa at the meeting of the Royal Empire Society, addressing the British Branch of the Royal Empire Society, on Saturday evening last. He suggested that there was a great scope for the settlement of white men in tropical Africa, "but that the settlers themselves must understand that they are to account of the fact that the white population are peculiarly well suited for the administration by the Government that black labour is essential to their welfare, they could not even live without black labour, and it was clear that it was a practical proposition for whites in East Africa to buy their own estates."

The elevation in the Quagga hills made white colonisation possible, the only drawback being the hours of oppressive heat in the middle of the day, but that could be overcome by the building of suitable houses artificially cooled, as in this country houses are so situated.

### Deterioration of Whites.

The main difficulty was said to be that white men who resided permanently in Africa suffered progressive deterioration. The white man, it was stated, with inferior races did not live physically or morally and morally not morally—not on account of his part or place in society—but quite definitely by reason of continued contact with inferior minds. That problem could be solved only by raising to the standard of civilization those who came with him. If white settlers had to associate

In his view both Europe and America were within a comparatively few years become dependent on the export of agricultural products, and it was held offered room for unlimited expansion, would be cast upon us supply great quantities of these staples. This was the reason why, "whoever has slighted justice to the African, large numbers of suitable white men should settle in Africa, because otherwise these unwanted discarded creatures could do no work here in the tropical sun without either destroying themselves or rendering in health."

### TEN CENT EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

#### Particulars of the New Duties.

The development of local industries, particularly in Kenya, Uganda, and the Gold Coast, in East Africa, and the increase in development in the financial position of the East African governments, by frequent introduced on 1st January last, a measure imposing Excise duties on the following locally manufactured articles:—Biscuits, confectionery, and manufactured salts. The measure will produce a revenue from the Gold Coast of £30,000, of which £10,000 is estimated at £5,000.

Should any new existing industry be produced beer will be levied on it from 2s. 6d. upwards, a possible revenue of £10,000 per annum, all along the coast roads.

A resolution has also been adopted by the Government in Council to prohibit the importation with adjoining territories of foreign vessels coming to the distribution of Excise revenue according to completion in 1891.

Customs duties have been simplified and reduced in all directions. As far as the coast roads are concerned, the duty on salt will be reduced to 1s. 6d., but the Government is not prepared to go further despite the representations of settlers. After a period of 12 months a toll of 1s. 6d. per ton will be imposed on rice to protect the native industry, which is rapidly expanding, particularly in Mombasa. The duty on imported tea has been increased from 6s. to 10s. per cwt. This high tariff from imports to 6s. a cwt. has been imposed on tea, 3s. a cwt. on lubricating oil by 5s., and on sports goods from 5s. to 10s. The old timber regulations, that none of the timber in the forests of the Colony for exportation, will be allowed without a license, are now regulated, officially, while accepting the principle of Excessive taxes, opposed the tax, as largely against the interest of the colony, as Kenya are supporting tea at a low cost to depress the price of tea against other Kenya growers, so that present low sales are made at loss. There was opposition to all the new taxation, but contentious points were carried by a majority. *Kenya Times* telegraphed from Nairobi.

### SUBSCRIBING BY THE YARD.

Mrs. Shiel, wife of the Provincial Commissioner of Tabor, just month introduced a novel scheme to collect a sum of ten cent pieces for Earl Haig's Legion Fund. Ten such coins measure a foot, so that a yard would consist of 36. To simplify the scheme strips of americana were sold at 1s. per yard, and the distance was "measured" for the strips were placed on a measured mile, four seals being put on purchasers' tickets, being drawn, and prizes awarded to the holders of those tickets.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of readers 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 information which readers are asking to give for whose sake cordially accepted.

Barclay Bank has opened its new offices at Kampala.

The first branch of the Bank of Northern Rhodesia has been opened at Kitwe.

Kings' Groceries, Ltd., of Nakuru, have now come in voluntarily.

A Political Association has been formed in Angola, Northern Rhodesia.

The old House School, Kenya, is being re-styled St. Andrew's, Nairobi.

Mrs. J. A. Roberts has taken over the Mount Elgon Station at Kaminini, Itali.

A Town Planning Board has been constituted in Livingston, Northern Rhodesia.

Minerals valued at £1,000,000 were produced in Northern Rhodesia during August.

Locusts have caused considerable damage to wheat in the Burnt Forest area of Kenya.

The new organ at Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, has been dedicated by Bishop Willis.

A swimming pool measuring 42 ft. by 17 ft. is being constructed at the New Arusha Hotel.

Chinese residents in Beira and the Rhodesias are reported to be actively boycotting Japanese goods.

New buildings have recently been erected at Mazabuka, Choma and Ndola stations, Northern Rhodesia.

Proceeds are being made on the wireless station at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

It is expected that a trans-African railway extension of the Rhodesian railways will be opened early next year.

The Buzi Coffee and Tea Works, Uganda, have reduced their wages for consignees of over two tons to £10 per ton.

Four nurses trained at the London Hospital have been sent to East Africa by the Royal University Mission to Central Africa.

The Nakavasha Hotel has been opened at Nakuru on the western shores of Lake Naivasha. It is under the management of Mr. D. H. Hart.

A Nairobi correspondent states that groundnut production in the Province this year amounts to 1,000,000 cwt. compared with nearly 8,000 tons last year.

As the Mombasa Rifle Club and the Kilimanjaro Rifles Club have ceased to function, their names have been struck off the register of the Kenya Rifle Association.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the three months ended September amounted to 30,100, of whom 86 were British born, 10,300 were British South African born, etc.

In order to balance the budget the Sudan Government has decided to levy an income tax at the flat rate of 5% on incomes of less than £100 per month, rising proportionately to 10% on higher incomes.

Plans for the establishing of a Kenya and Uganda River Service is to be introduced. It is not proposed to employ outside firms but to put the unit into the hands of a local position.

The Uganda and Kenya Information Office, which is working largely through the British Council in Kampala, the Agricultural Department, the government and the churches, provided for communication is parked in London, England.

The Uganda Government has issued a 30 million shilling loan to the National Savings Bank. The money is to be obtained from surplus assets of the German Savings Bank, Vienna, Austria, and the Kenyan Government.

The undersigned of all mails to and from East Africa is shown the following totals of mail matter received and dispatched from the G.P.O. in

Month	Received	Despatched
April	255	176
May	255	254
June	254	286
July	302	182
August	110	156
September	110	156

Over three thousand agriculturists in the Uganda area of the Mengo District of Uganda have formed a communal selling organisation, whereby they concentrate their produce in stores at a point outside the villages or in the trades from Kampala, to which Inyangiri are to have access. According to information received by the U.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London the scheme has been well received by buyers, who are collecting charges.

Mr. W. H. Strange, Vice-Chairman of Uganda Nidama Chamber of Commerce, reviews the financial position of Tanganyika in detail.

The Chamber said that Obock, as a result of the latest outbreak of political trouble, Natives should be supplied mainly from the sales of groundnuts and cotton crops - the cotton crop should be harvested and may be circumferential. For tea, no means of sale in the market were usually used, but this year there had been practically no season.

In their current budget the Standard Bank of South Africa included the following note concerning East Africa:

"The general tone of the蒙巴萨和达累斯萨拉姆的商业贸易是令人满意的。

Uganda - During the month of October, the lower prices of the year, which have been operating in the Buganda Province, have had little effect on market prices, but on other parts of the country, particularly in the northern districts, prices have increased more than 10% over the corresponding period.

"Tanganyika - The coffee market has been owned by the coffee exporters, but it is estimated that coffee is being sold by tea traders at a rise.

Applications for the license of twenty-five chinkins to carry goods on the Dodoma-Nairobi road have been submitted to the Road Transport Control Board in consideration before the Ordinances prohibit the carriage of goods in unlicensed vehicles between the two cities.

Kenya - The distance between Nairobi and Britain is composed of 11,000 miles, 10,000 miles of which are by air, 1,000 miles by sea, 1,000 miles by rail and 1,000 miles by road.

Uganda - Mombasa and Nairobi. We then

DECEMBER 19

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## NYASSA: CONSOLIDATED IN LIQUIDATION: KENYA AND ITS COFFEE INDUSTRY

Portugal to Pay \$125,000 Compensation.

London Press, Nov. 20.—As far as I can make out, the meeting of shareholders of the Nyassa Consolidated Company, held at Saldanha on Saturday, November 13, 1930, was a success. As far as its manager, Mr. J. G. C. D. Smith, is concerned, he is satisfied with the shareholding of 194,353 with, we understand, about 88,000 shares in the company, but shareholders of the companies of which Nyassa cannot, we trust, hope to receive anything.

In his statement to the shareholders, Mr. Smith said that the financial position of the company was disappointing, and so a business which seemed to offer scope and interesting Anglo-Portuguese co-operation, as far as it goes, has been abandoned. They have unfortunately been compelled to give up their nationalistic aspirations. This story has been told in many columns in the past and need not be recapitulated here except to express the hope that in the future Portuguese will adopt a similar attitude to other British companies operating in Portuguese Africa.

The compensation payable by the Portuguese Government is £95,000 of which £50,000 has been set aside for further instalments or otherwise, and is available in January and June, 1931.

Mr. H. F. Barnard's Booklet.

The following table, compiled by the author, gives some idea of the financial position of the Native coffee industry in East Africa. It is based on the figures given in the Annual Report of the Native Coffee Commission for 1929-30, and on the latest available figures for 1930-31. The figures relate to the coffee produced in the Colony, and do not include the production of the British Protectorate. He puts the production of 1930-31 at 1,000,000 bags per ton of coffee achieved by native curing methods, and gives the average price known to him as follows:

Item	1929-30	1930-31
Native coffee, Mombasa	£1.20	£1.20
Native coffee, Uganda	£1.20	£1.20
Native coffee, Kenya	£1.20	£1.20
Total Native coffee	£1.20	£1.20
British coffee, Mombasa	£1.20	£1.20
British coffee, Uganda	£1.20	£1.20
British coffee, Kenya	£1.20	£1.20
Total British coffee	£1.20	£1.20
Total coffee	£1.20	£1.20

It is about half a century since the first coffee was brought to England, and since that time the main avenue of disposal has been London, where it is bought by the principal coffee companies, in which all the coffee-producing countries consign their major portion of their production. Topics of the booklet etc. we believe, will be of interest to our readers.

## MAGADI COMPANY'S DEBENTURE PROPOSAL.

THE holding of 6% Debentures of the Magadi Soda Company has been called for to consider an offer of conversion of their right made by Imperial Chemical Industries. The proposal involves the surrender by holders of their debentures for cancellation in exchange for 7% Preference Shares of Imperial Chemical Industries at the rate of .40 ± 1% Preference shares are to form a part of the Debenture. A tentative arrangement has been made with the Kenya Government for a minimum payment in respect of Magadi's obligations under its leases, which call for a minimum payment of £100,000 ton of soda per annum. During the moratorium, Imperial Chemical Industries has released the Kenya Government an amount paid of £100,000. Provision is being made for the payment to be operated in contrary to previous express agreement of the two economies.

## TRANS NAMIBIA RAILWAY.

The annual report of the Trans Namibia Railway Company shows that gross receipts for 1930 amounted to £145,000, compared with £103,000 during the previous twelve months. Working expenses totalled again £124,251, thus leaving net receipts of £20,750, compared with £24,236 for 1929. The sum of £20,750 has been received from the Namibian Government under their subsidies. Therefore tonnage carried during the year was 8,744 tons, of which 22,842 were in merchandise, 2,438 tons sugar, and 7,316 tons tobacco.

## RHOKANA REPORT.

The Report on Rhokana Copper Mines for the year ended March 31, 1930, profit and loss account for a Bauxite subsidiary, the Mining Account, showed a net addition of £1,608,544, and then London Administrative Expenses and Debenture Interest Account, showing a debit balance of £88,000. The company owns 100% of the subsidiary.

## ROAN ANGLO-LOU COPPER REPORT.

The report of Roan Anglo-Lou Copper Mines Inc. shows that £1,268,518 was expended during the year on development of equipment, of the properties, £1,000,000 of which was expended during October and November, brought into successful operation on October 1, 1930. The new plant is being built to produce copper sulphide.

## ECOLOGICAL LEAVES.

Two suitable papers by Dr. F. B. Waller, the Ecologist of the Ministry of Agriculture, have been published as "Macmillan Leaflets." One deals with smuts of cereals and the control of them; the other with smuts of grasses and their control. Quarto 1930, Board size, 1/- each, postage 1/- extra.

## UGANDA COTTON TAX SCALE.

The following table gives an idea of the cotton grown in Uganda may be sufficient to suggest the forthcoming crop of 220,000 bales, based on a roughly estimated figure of 250,000 bales. The proposed new cotton tax law, which provides that 4d per lb. on 1932, open the official closing price for July American middling futures on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on December 14, 15, or 16, 1932, the latest day on which business is done, the tax payable shall be as follows:

Cotton closing price per lb.	1932 tax
Up to 4d	4d
Up to 5d	5d
Up to 6d	6d
Up to 7d	7d
Up to 8d	8d
Up to 9d	9d
Up to 10d	10d
Up to 11d	11d
Up to 12d	12d
Up to 13d	13d
Up to 14d	14d
Up to 15d	15d
Up to 16d	16d

On the scale the tax was payable when middling was exceeded on per lb.

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# EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

### COFFEE

The coffee market remains the most important in the world, and some firms are continuing to good market prices. Data from P.M.C. on the following return:

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First size 50s. 6d. per lb.

Second size 50s. 6d. per lb.

Third size 50s. 6d. per lb.

Peaberry 50s. 6d. per lb.

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Second size 50s. 6d. per lb.

Third size 50s. 6d. per lb.

Ungraded 50s. 6d. per lb.

M. mixed 50s. 6d. per lb.

London stocks of East African coffee in November, 1930, were as follows: Compared with the same month last year the corresponding totals were:

### OPEN PRODUCE

Coffee—In better demand, with East African quota 55s. to 60s. per cwt. Comparative quotations for 1929 and 1930 were 195s. and 155s.

Cassia Seed—A little better business. Quotations for 1930 were 13s. 6d. and 12s. 9d. compared with 12s. 9d. and 12s. 6d. in 1929.

Cocoas—Trade steady, though little business was transacted during December, 1930. Quotations at 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. and 15s. (The comparative quotations for 1929 and 1930 were 12s. and 15s.)

Fruit—W. m. fruit business steadily sufficient. London stocks are still above the ruling London levels. Unripe mangoes are sold for 7s. 6d. to 7s. 11d. and however, some of them are not indicated at 9d. (The comparative quotations in November, 1930, were 7s. 11d. to 8s.).

Opium—Quotations for East African opium are about 35s. per kg. Some small business has been done in East African opium, 44d. and 46s. 6d. (The comparative quotations for 1929 and 1930 were 46s. 6d. and 48s.).

Opposite—Commercially unimportant. Granadilla—Slight increase at 1s. 9d. (The comparative quotations for 1929 and 1930 were 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8d.).

Hides and Skins—Little business. Monkeys are quite scarce. Hides and skins. No business is transacted in East Africa. Exports amounted to 48s. per kg.

# EAST AFRICA

Chlorophyll imports. Trade in Chlorophyll in the United States is good. It is used as an animal feed. In South Africa, 1,500 million tons for December. Chlorophyll has been quoted at around £18s. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 15s. and 14s. 6d.

Crude Oil—Oil is still scarce. Output is limited. The oil market is in decline. The shipper's price is £4.50 per barrel.

### MANILA CALICOES (115,000 BALES)

At the moment of writing for press we are informed that traders in Manila keep on the following quantities of this cloth 15,000 bales less than for the corresponding period of last year. In the Manila Trade there are eight sellers of the following six categories of East Africa which increased considerably in value of exports of bangles (1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.), mosquito cloth (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.), sacking (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.), muslin (1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.), and lace (1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.). These figures are issued by "H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office" in London for the year 1930. They show that the value of the U.S.A. totalled £173,119. America at £1,011,048; Canada at £10,657,518; valued at £1,351,375; Australia, £2,245,527; China at £1,357,935; South Africa, £1,265,964; India at £2,699,000; and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, £8,742,470.

### LAST WEEK'S SHIPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

S.M. "M. Lala," African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, recently received the following detailed information relative to rainfall at various stations during the last four months of November.

Entebbe, 13 inches rainfall, 1927, 15.5. "Lulu" 44.1. "A. A." 21.5. Arusha, 45.3. "Kigoma" 35.6. "Mombasa" 20.5. "Dar es Salaam" 34.5. "Nachingwea" 46.5. "Rumby" 30.5. "Monrovia" 34.5. "Njoro" 60.5. "Nguru" 14.5. "Furntrups" 35.5. "Dahab" 34.8. "Sofala" 25.5. "Empala" 34.8.

### EAST AFRICA MAIL

In the principal port of Uganda, Jinja, Dar es Salaam, and Mombasa, the P.O. London office at 6.30 a.m. receives a large quantity of mail.

Inward and outward mails from East Africa are expected on December 15. S.S. "Malay" on December 15, arriving at Mombasa, "Empala" at 6.30 p.m.; "Crown" on December 16, arriving at Dar es Salaam, "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m.; "Kigoma" at 6.30 p.m.; "Dar es Salaam" at 6.30 p.m.; "Sofala" at 6.30 p.m.

Outward and inward mails from the port of Mombasa, the "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m. and the "Crown" at 6.30 p.m.

Inward and outward mails from Jinja, "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m. and "Dar es Salaam" at 6.30 p.m.

Inward and outward mails from the port of Dar es Salaam, "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m. and "Sofala" at 6.30 p.m.

Outward and inward mails from the port of Sofala, "Dar es Salaam" at 6.30 p.m. and "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m.

Inward and outward mails from the port of Kigoma, "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m. and "Dar es Salaam" at 6.30 p.m.

Inward and outward mails from the port of Mombasa, "Mombasa" at 6.30 p.m. and "Dar es Salaam" at 6.30 p.m.

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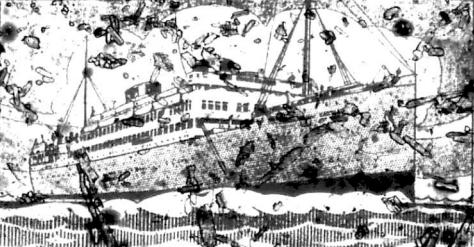
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