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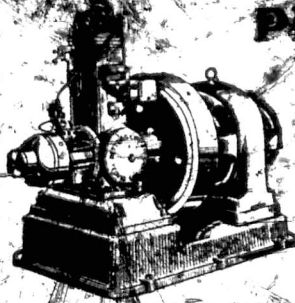
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## GERMANY STILL CRAVES COLONIES.

STRESEMANN'S speech a year has passed since Herr Stresemann, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a banquet of the German community in Geneva, burst out his claim that Germany had the same right to colonies as any other nation in possession of colonial territories. That indiscreet declaration was made within a few days of Germany's admission to the League of Nations, and at a time when the whole world was so busy engaged in assuming itself and the public that the great dominionship of Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand, and Herr Stresemann was providing proof that happy harmony held sway in European affairs. The typical tactlessness of the German Foreign Minister which gave the clearest possible evidence of the trend of German policy has unfortunately been lost upon Great Britain, though it is upon the Overseas Dominions, France, and Belgium. They, less willing to allow their hopes to warp their judgment, were a few months ago united in their resolve to oppose Germany's claim to a seat on the League of Nations. The League Commission has, as an explained reason the Imperial Government, which had at first taken the same standpoint, suddenly changed its attitude, and Sir Austen Chamberlain became one of the sponsors of Germany's candidature.

After his gauche performance in September last, Herr Stresemann might have been expected to avoid a repetition of his grave blunder, but September must

surely be his unlucky month, for last week he told the Geneva correspondent of the *Daily Express* in reply to an inquiry whether Germany intended to reclaim the mandates of her former colonies. "Yes, certainly, but not now. It is a delicate and difficult problem, but in the near future it will become an important question for League legislation." The statement is significant of German impotence and German psychology, both of which are unappreciated to the vast majority of Britons, who make a fundamental mistake of supposing that the German outlook on any given matter approximates closely to the British. It does nothing of the sort, a fact probably understood in all its implications only by those who have had close personal experience of German mentality when in the ascendancy and when in defeat. No one who regards German affairs from the British angle could, for instance, explain how the Foreign Minister of the Reich could commit the folly of making two such untimely statements immediately following the admission of his country to greater participation in international discussions.

What Herr Stresemann expects to gain by his action it is difficult to conceive, for Great Britain and the Dominions will certainly resist the Reich's threatened efforts. The Natives of Tanganyika territory—the country which chiefly concerns us—have the solemn pledge of the British Government that they will never again be suffered to come under German rule, and there is not the least possibility of Great Britain breaking faith in this matter. In this respect, then, Herr Stresemann must know that any demand which the Fatherland may make is pre-ordained to ignominious failure. Yet he told the correspondent that Germany intended to claim mandates for all her former overseas possessions. What can be the object of such a policy? If so possible a scheme can be dignified by such a term. If it connected with President von Hindenburg's categorical repudiation of any German responsibility for the War, Germany evidently feels that the moment has come for her to put forward German on fundamental matters, but she will be well advised to stifle such inclinations, for any replies which she might force must inevitably be the reverse of favourable.

**"East Africa" begins  
its fourth year with  
this issue.**

## SIR DONALD CAMERON ON

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S VIEWS ON WHITE SETTLEMENT

Exclusive information to "East Africa."

"East Africa" is able to give the following important extracts from the minutes of the 12th public session of the Technical Mandates Commission, (The League of Nations).

#### Objections to Native Reserves.

His Excellency the Commissioner has set itself against the proposal of reserving the reserves of a portion of the country as a native reserve into reserves. We believe that this method of great political objection and even if there were no political objections, I am very doubtful of opinion that it would be impossible to do anything of the kind in Tanganyika at present. The only way to pass any such measure would be to get it from the point of view of the effect of a substantial reduction of the reserves. It would be a much greater thing than the system we have adopted of intermingling the Natives and the European cultivation, because I feel perfectly certain that if I had my people in reserves and wanted to intensive agricultural cultivation, they are so resourceful that in a short time a few Natives could walk two and three hundred miles for the purpose of labouring on someone else's plantation. The result would be that if we had reserves, the production of planters or settlers would be less than the other land in those cases where there is intensive cultivation. The result is the better. I am sure that if Native workers for two or three days on 100 acres of land and if the rest of the land is available for the cultivation of the European, the result would be more than double. In 1925-26 after careful study of the problem made certain dispositions in the situation in land in the Tanganyika area. In the case of Ubungu, and in Ubungu, the Tanganyika district around Ubungu, and in Ubungu, in the case of Ubungu the alienations have not yet been made. But the land will be sold during the coming months. I have not the figures with me, but according to my recollection the amount of land sold at Ubungu is about 1,000 acres, and about 80,000 are under notice of sale. There is some more to be sold in from the Ubungu district. When these alienations have been completed, alienation of land in the neighbourhood of Ubungu for the time being, because the Government of Tanganyika has adopted the conclusion with which I think everybody will agree, that land should not be alienated in places where there is no means of evacuating the produce.

#### White Settlement in Tanganyika

This land has been alienated at all events from my point of view, in spite of the fact that Tanganyika is a country in which the interests of the Native are dominant and should remain dominant. It has not been an alienation of land for the purpose of order of large blocks of settlement. The Government will be able to see that, in building up the state and making these most important decisions for its future, moral, social and material, as are proceeding on the basis that the European is the experimental factor which we are dealing with and not the Native. A large part of Tanganyika is

quite unsuitable for climate reasons for alienation to non-Natives. In view of that fact, and in view of the comparatively large Native population in those parts of the country which might for climatic reasons be alienated, it is my view that Tanganyika will always remain a predominantly Native country, like Kenya.

I do not know whether it is possible for a northern European race to live on the Equator and near a sound stock or not, and believe that to be still in the experimental stage and it must continue so until such a case, three or four generations of that stock, but even if it is possible for a northern European race to be a sound stock on the Equator, I confess myself that I find great difficulty in seeing how any European community is going to settle in or rather colonise a tropical country unless it can provide from its own stock all the Europeans who are required to perform the social and public duties that must be done for a European community of that kind by Europeans and not by Natives. The land never as absolutely the other way, and will continue so as long as cheap Native labour is available. The European of the subordinate class refuses, and will continue to refuse, to do for himself the domestic and other services which he had to do for himself when he could not get cheap Native labour, and as I have already said in our disposition regarding the non-Native and not the Native as experimental factors.

#### The Position of the White Settler

One desired to know what position was accorded to the European settler in the Native organisation. Sir Donald Cameron had said that it was not the Government's policy to form Native reserves, so that the Europeans settled side by side with the Natives. There was in point of fact, already a certain number of settlers in the country. What there was the position of the settlers throughout the district under consideration. Obviously, the European settler could not be subject to the Native administration, but it seemed possible that the result of the co-existence of Natives and Europeans might be to interfere with or weaken the Native organisation. It might also happen that favourable climatic conditions might make it possible to form numerous and grouped European communities. In this way the European settler would form a strong minority in certain districts. As a result of the Government to refuse a minority of this kind a share in the administration.

Sir Donald Cameron was glad to have an opportunity of making a point which he had overlooked in his opening statement. The Government's policy with regard to Native administration had been broadcast to the settlers in Tanganyika and had met with the general approval of the non-Native popu-



landings there was indeed no reason to believe that the proximity of European settlements determined what the Government would do in cases such as Anusia and Moshi. The evidence in fact was all to the contrary.

With regard to the question of strong non-Native minorities, Sir Donald Cameron reminded M. Orts of what he had said concerning the alienation of Native lands in his opening statement, that is, that the land was being alienated in spite of the fact that the territory was an dominantly Native and would remain so. The European settler would, in such circumstances, have to accept the presentation afforded him by the Legislative Council as constituted at present. He did not believe that Tanganyika could ever be colonised by Europeans for climatic reasons. Certainly no British person went to Tanganyika with the idea that he was going to spend the rest of his life there and rear a family. Those settlers who had children sent them home to be educated, and they themselves visited Europe every three or four years. The case of the settler in Tanganyika was altogether different from that of the settler in Australia.

**Alienation of Land to Non-Natives**

Sir Donald Cameron explained that a provision in the Land and Mining Ordinance prescribed that no one right of occupancy could exceed a certain number of acres, but there was no reason why more than one area should not be purchased by the same person inasmuch as the blocks were put up in auction.

So H. Lucard inquired whether Sir Donald Cameron considered non-Natives as of indirect goods of the Native. In the terms of the Ordinance.

Sir Donald Cameron said that to a certain extent this was the case. It was not however essential to the Native that the European should cultivate land by his side. With the situation which the Government should be in, and the Native was quite capable of developing his own resources by himself.

**Amount of Native Labour Available**

Sir Donald Cameron said that he was in a difficult position amongst the natives against labour on contract. The Native was showing a tendency to choose his own employer, and the Government was strongly of the view that it should do nothing to destroy this spirit. It was organising camps to help Native labourers in search of work.

Sir Donald said that he had estimated the number of fit bodied men available for labour at about one million, but there were large numbers of Natives in various tribes who were engaged in their own pursuits and refused to work for non-Natives. There were others, too, the slaves, who did not work for labour.

**Payment of German Agents and Porters**

M. Orts, with reference to the payment by the German Government to ex-slaves, porters, etc., expressed surprise that the German Government felt the need of paying wages for work done seven years previously, and especially that the British Administration should have to allow them to do so.

Sir Donald Cameron had nothing to add to the paragraph in question so far as the views of the German Government were concerned. The arrangement for the payment of these persons had been made before his appointment. He had succeeded in altering them, however, to the extent that the money paid had been handed over to the Natives by English officials and not by the German delegates. He understood that the Natives had not been very satisfied with the amounts paid, although the

German delegates had not been satisfied with the way in which the German Government had not limited, and naturally the Natives making them had been somewhat clamorous.

**Presentation**

M. Orts said he had strong objections to the Natives from killing game which destroyed their crops. There was a further aspect of the question, namely that the Natives were to a certain extent dependent of some kind of game, buck, etc., for food, and he would object to their being prevented from killing game for food purposes. Indeed, he proposed to relax the game regulations in that sense. He was unable to see why the Native should be penalised by the interposition of European legislation between himself and his livelihood.

M. Merlet, as an ex-Governor of colonial possessions in Africa, warmly approved Sir Donald Cameron's observations. Though personally a keen hunter, he was unable to understand why there should be any European objection to the extermination of African game. There was still plenty of game in Africa. Game indeed made the Native life a hardship. The Europeans wished to hunt game in Africa, that was no reason for preventing the Native from doing so. Indeed, he must do so in order to conserve both his crops and his cattle, for Africa suffered with animals of every kind which were a cause of much depredation among the Native herds. Indeed, as the most sure carrier of all the diseases that were which caused ravages among the cattle, it was at the same time he was in favour of the formation of game preserves on the lines adopted in America.

M. Merlet and Lucard said that he quite agreed with the observations of Sir Donald Cameron and M. Merlet. His reasons for raising the question in connection with that of health were that he observed in the report two statements, first, that game was often destroyed as part of the disease fly campaign, and secondly, that game was killed in order to preserve the crops. He agreed that the best policy would be to form game preserves and leave the Native free to hunt.

**Economic Equality**

M. Van Rees understood the difficulty with which the Commission was faced in taking any decision on a recent statement of the Secretary of State as to a proviso that purchasers for Tanganyika should be made in Great Britain. M. Orts had asked whether it would be contrary to the principle of economic equality contained in the Mandate if the money raised by loan were spent in buying goods and services from the British Empire, which would be the loan. The Commission could not take it from the point of view of the Mandate system and then it would be seen, as M. Orts had already said, that Article 7 of the Mandate for Tanganyika contained a formal exception to the principle of economic equality, in so far as public works were concerned. It was however entirely for public works that this particular loan had been granted to Tanganyika by the British Government. It seemed that the money provided by the loan was to be used on public works, a stipulation that all orders regarding those works should be placed with the United Kingdom or in the British Empire, and that order was not contrary to the terms of the Mandate. The Permanent Mandates Commission could not therefore be justified in making any criticism.

The Chairman agreed with M. Van Rees that the question of fact was quite clear. The Commission

would have to be made for future expansion, the question of price rises arises. It would like to be assured, however, that the plan must be based on the fact that it would be used only for essential supplies in the territory.

#### The London Trade and Information Office

Mr. Kippard stated that a trade and information office for East Africa had been opened, covering the expenses of this office, provided for in the budget of Tanganyika, and, if so, was it used only for fostering trade with Great Britain or was it equally available for foreign trade?

Sir Donald Cameron said that the plan would be founded on the estimates for 1937-38 in which £500 had been set aside as a contribution to the upkeep of this office. The contribution from Kenya and Uganda amounted to £7,000 or £8,000. All inquiries were made at this office by foreign traders; they would understand fully why the information for which they were asked. He would, however, take up the point and see that the principle of economic equality was observed.

## SANDY MACNEILL—ELEPHANT POACHER.

### The Survival of the Fittest

SANDY MACNEILL was small and tough,  
As brown as a berry, and rather rough.  
His eyes were straight and a steely blue,  
And his shaggy beard of a tawny hue.  
He wore a slouch hat, and a kflaki shirt,  
His pants cut short, and deep out of the dirt.  
And his description will make it clear  
That Sandy Macneill was a bold buccaner.  
He cared not a fig for the elephant laws,  
Which allowed three per annum to Johnny raws.  
For he said that the law to Sandy Macneill  
Was as thin as a hamless as orange peel.  
He tramped and he searched for months on end  
With little to eat and much less to spend.  
And he fed his carries on lots of meat,  
With a cup of coffee and an extra treat.  
His pal at Ketto was a chap called Tate,  
Who had blossomed into a magistrate.  
And Tate as a boy and Tate as a man  
Was a human built on a different plan.  
Now Tate had got orders to keep an eye  
On several poachers, believed to be nigh,  
So he pondered hard as he lay awake,  
And resolved proceeding he'd quickly take.  
At dawn he set off with a canic on his face,  
And carried along at a thundering pace.  
Full thirty miles he had left in the rear,  
When he camped on the stream of Sopmers.  
It was soft in body and flabby in leg,  
He helped himself to pegs after peg,  
And at his dinner and went to sleep,  
And was soon enveloped in slumber deep.  
Sandy Macneill had been out on his rounds,  
And he was a little muzzy, fussy, and  
Returning across the banks of the stream,  
He spotted the sun in the sunset gleam.  
"Tate," he murmured, "here's my old chum Tate,  
Orray, then, I think I have time to wait."  
Away through the bush he went in the dark,  
Drove forth by sunrise as fast as a lark.  
Had another good head of calf elephant trunk,  
While Tate in his tent lay hopelessly drunk.  
The moral of this is here written plain,  
That catching a poacher is sure to be vain,  
When the chaste and the quarry is hard,  
And it comes to a part between justice and lard.

CHIMRANGO

## FERN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

### A SETTLER'S LIFE IN KENYA.

Items in a Coffee Planter's Life.

Specialized Material—East Africa.

A SETTLER'S life is necessarily somewhat different as it is difficult for him to leave his estate for any length of time. Whilst he is on his place, the house work in a peaceful routine, but the moment he goes away and leaves the responsibility with his head boy, something goes wrong. Either the head boy gets swollen head and tries to boss the labourers too much, or the latter, who are usually of different tribes, suddenly decide that they will not take orders from one who is not of their own tribe.

The coffee planter of whose life I know most is up with the proverbial lark. (Here we have a dozen different kinds of birds who get up with the lark and begin the morning with a great pean of thanksgiving for a new day.) He has his early cup of tea, one of the necessities of life—then he hammers away at an old cast-iron plough-disc which acts as a catting-on-bell. After marking on the labourers and seeing that each gets his food disc, which is handed in when he draws his rations at 5 p.m., he affixes to each his daily task. Farmers line up and are given their pruning knives, weeders get their hoes. If it is the coffee-picking season, all casual labour is issued with baskets and empty kerosene tins to hold the gathered "cherries." Picture 250 tins (locally called *debbies*—the Swahili parist insists on *debebe*) being given out and you will grasp something of the noise; then add to it the clamour of 250 people all talking at once and each trying to make himself heard above the din!

#### The *Memsahib* as Odd-job Man.

The planter then rides round the estate to see that each gang has done its work tomorrow is at work. Then comes breakfast. The *memsahib*, who also assists on the farm, has in the meantime seen to the greasing and oiling of the engine, the repairs to the pump, the coffee as it is brought in from the mills, or if superintended the washing of the coffee which has lain overnight in the fermenting tanks, or has seen to one or other of the many, many jobs a coffee plantation involves.

After breakfast, the usual routine is either more overhauling or making up the books. In the case of the *memsahib* there is jam or cake making to be done. In between, the cook will come to say the potatoes brought potatoes to sell, or the boy will weigh the goods and hand them over. The *memsahib* either goes away disappointed, or the word comes from the factory that the machine refuses to work or the belt has slipped. Down you go adjusting what is wrong and start again. As soon as your hands are clean once more and you have done up to some much-needed mending or to make a new dress, the house-boy comes to say "one of the squatter's children has burnt itself in the fire. This means dressing the wound." Or "a boy has cut his foot whilst he was just cutting me and you attend to this and so on." The day goes on.

#### A Puff-adder Incident.

One incident comes to mind as I write. A Native girl about twelve years old was brought to me suffering from a snake-bite; a puff-adder had bitten her whilst she was asleep on her bed. She was in a very exhausted condition, so I administered brandy at once and did my best with crystals of permanganate. Then I told her father—a squatter on our place—that he must take his daughter to the hospital thirty

THE NEW SUDAN HANDBOOK

five miles away. I started to pull her on the train but she had refused. "What could Mr. do, in Nairobi? Where would he sleep? I expected in my mind to suggest that I wasn't caring about him, but the girl held out."

I then offered to send with her an intelligent boy who knew Nairobi but no, he would not let his girl go with a strange boy. The world goes to a place five miles away and get the witch doctor to prescribe for her. On the old wretch went, and spent three days getting a long drink. When he returned, the girl whom I had continued to look after, was better! Robert says that the bite of a puff adder is fatal, and my husband, doubting the man's statement as to its species, went to inspect the remains. There was no doubt that it was a puff adder.

The Lesson of Mount Kenya.

This is a country of ups and downs. One moment everything appears to be going smoothly and well, the next something comes to frustrate you almost beyond bearing. But the glorious moonlight effects, the primrose tints of early dawn, and the sunsets whose glorious colouring causes you to hold your breath make you forget that the house-boy has just told you that "the soup dish is not broken but it will not hold soup" - in other words, it is only cracked, or that the kitchen-boy has knocked over the saucepan containing the stew for dinner and you know there is no other meat to be had until to-morrow.

In addition to all the daily tasks, there are the social and public duties to be undertaken. The men have their District Committees, Road Boards, and Farmers' Associations to attend, and we women have our duties to our neighbours, caring for their children or for each other in times of sickness. When the daily round, the common task, has furnished rather more than we have left room for there is always, for those at least, windows of the way, solace to be had in the glorious views of Mount Kenya, which may be seen from the entrance to those who are willing to learn.

For myself, when the cool of the evening comes, I call the dogs, and off we go to a high point and there gain peace from gazing at that superb mountain towering up with its snow-capped peaks out of the hot surrounding plain. Then say I to myself for the thousandth time that there is no place - meaning always the Old Country - where I would rather make my home than Kenya.

"SMAK" (smoke) and "SILSILWA" (a fair) - a caption of the next little brochure issued from Wellington House, Broadchurch, Cambridge, is an account of the activities of the Sudan Railways and Steamers. Clearly printed on a paper, illustrated by capital photographs and packed full of information, it is obviously indispensable to anyone who is contemplating a visit to the romantic Sudan. For romantic it is, and in no way more than its phenomenal progress under the British.

From utter desolation the country has now attained a foreign trade of approximately £10,000,000 per annum and an annual revenue of £3,500,000. Its population of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 is peaceful, prosperous and contented. The people own vast numbers of cattle, sheep, and camels, and produce increasing quantities of cotton, grain, oil seeds, groundnuts, and gum arabic. In the last of these commodities the Sudan has the world's largest export trade. Port Sudan deals with over 2,500,000 tons of shipping yearly, there are over 1,700 miles of railway, 5,000 miles of telegraph lines, a fleet of steamers, barges, and other small craft for the 2,000 miles of river transport, schools for 200,000 children, a Native college, research laboratories, hospitals, and a medical school for Native students. These are some of the results of a quarter of a century of the administration initiated by Lord Kitchener and carried on by his successors.

A really good record! The paragraph is typical of the style of the brochure - short, clear, and full of facts. The subjects dealt with range from a concise and accurate history of the modern Sudan to accounts of trips up the Nile, hints for shooting parties, and a guide to Sudan antiquities, and the book concludes with this "important notice" on *bakshish* -

"Travellers, while in the Sudan, are particularly requested to refrain from making any contribution for generosity by giving money to children, beggars, or other persons who have not deserved it."

It is a pity that the phrase *bakshish* has not been abolished by legislation, as giving, but it will not require much of this to make the demand *bakshish* as impertunate and annoying to travellers as in Egypt itself, and to cause a number of Natives to forsake the paths of honest industry for the unwholesome existence of preying on others.

There is a paternal ring about that advice which explains a good deal of the success of the British in the Sudan.

105 Copyright by the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

AN ELEPHANT HERD IN THE SUDAN.

## LIMPOPO JACK'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Story of an African Trader.

A GORGEOUS book, more full of sheer stingo than any you are likely to come across in a day's march. That is how Mr. John Galsworthy describes "Aloysius Horn, the Ivory Coast in the Easties," an extraordinarily fascinating book published by Messrs. Jonathan Cape (7s. 6d. net). This volume is entirely unlike any other book we have ever read, and the gratitude of a great reader circle is assured to Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, the South African novelist, to whose discernment and encouragement these memories of a life packed with incident are due.

Aloysius Horn, alias Limpopo Jack, the writer of the book, who had fallen on evil days in Johannesburg, came to the novelist's veranda to sell cooking utensils. She refuses, but then decides to purchase a gridiron, and the transaction, she relates, is by the vendor's personality "lifted from commerce into art from barter to friendliness." She is so impressed that she commissions the old pioneer to write a weekly instalment of his reminiscences and to discuss them with her. She now gives them to the world exactly as written and spoken. The actual chapters deal with Horn's (though that is not his real name) West African experience, but the conversations at the end of each chapter are so full of wise philosophy that they will charm all into whose hands the book falls, but especially those who have faced heavy odds in Africa, and to whom the stout-heartedness of the old African trader and traveller for the author has spent almost half a century in all parts of the continent, will peculiarly appeal.

"The book is rich with epigrams and original wisdom. 'Books don't grow when you are following the trail' he confesses—a fact which all African historians and explorers owe to their sagacity. How many a hard-bitten adventurer who could have furnished greater material for African knowledge has taken his wisdom with him to the grave, simply because he too found that books did not grow while he was on the trail!"

In Africa, the post has hardly stopped breathing," says the old man, who has never lifted his hand to a valve in his life. "A man who needs fogging needs snow." "I was a boy who was in a flood, I would send him a written few lines on some pretext. You need to be a man to do for old China." His acquaintance with the Bible is revealed, and he declares his faith that the Holy Book would be a sufficient guide.

As the old book should, in his opinion be entrusted to Africa only to a gentleman, he insists that a stocky acquaintance will never stand against the old man of the continent. "I have seen plenty of boys on quinine, and he is coming on the same," he strains, and will not allow the younger man's hope amongst his boys is no student of human nature, and more than that he is doing himself and his country a good turn.

"Equality of the sexes and human equality had a man's mind, and he will work like a beast. It would be safer to treat the Natives fairly in money matters and let human equality go."

For the real Africa he has so strong roots of affection that he would sooner be struck dead by vultures on the *veld* than to die in Johannesburg. Yet of the primitive savagery of Africa he has seen more than most old-timers. "They'd gather a few friends together and chuck somebody's old mother or granny into the river at the age when in Lancashire she'd be just right for a shawl and a good cup o' tea," he says, and with simple pathos

"The savage's love of nature was, he says, almost steadily based upon him, by leaving nothing to rot and only a skeleton to talk to, in an early year of the coast. For rivers, the rivers, he calls them, to his mind."

"I could hardly count on the variability of the population. And the great panorama of elephants at full leisure where the banks were trodden down at the watering places, a menace in a river. Never still and never silent human as a man, and that's why we trust 'em."

"The savage'll sing on a river when he'd be trembling on land with fear of something touching him. Nature's idea for a street-river."

Only by ample quotations can any idea be conveyed of a book which we most heartily and emphatically recommend. It should appeal to the rover and the stay-at-home, in fact to anyone who would enjoy the society of a lovable old African trader, with a strongly original outlook and a nature unscathed by adversity. Artistic, philosophic, stout-hearted, such is Aloysius Horn, of whose experiences in East Africa—for he has known the territories—we trust another volume will tell us. Over many an African camp-fire and in many an African club and hotel this book deserves to be widely discussed within the next year. Nothing would we feel, better please Limpopo Jack than the knowledge that kindred spirits agree that he has faithfully conveyed his story in its true setting.

## "I SPEAK OF AFRICA."

"PART" an authority has said, "is elimination." Or was. Nowadays, it tends to become an *commun gatherrin*. The practice of some authors and playwrights is to put in everything, clean and dirty, fresh and stale, decent and indecent, and to shoot it on the public. They are too busy to sort the garbage.

"In 1920 I began the first literary movement in South Africa," writes Mr. W. Plomer in the preface to his book, "I speak of Africa." The reader may find it strange that we should have thought it worth while to pay any respect to culture in that Colony (our native land) over which a small white population is spread like a blight. Naturally our action came more out of sympathy with the oppressed Native race than out of enthusiasm for the somewhat monotonous scenery of the *veld*, the blasted heath, and for the uncoloured white owners.

More than one has expressed respect for Mr. Plomer's writing. To begin with the language, he is at his best in his title, he does not speak of Africa in a small portion of South Africa and the most inviting part of that. It must be added that the book is published (at 7s. 6d.) by the Hogarth Press, which itself was no climator.

## EVERY EAST AFRICAN

can derive pleasure and profit from our National Service for Overseas (London). For those who have experience, they are the best and they have a very fine appreciation of the National Service (London). Any person who has a book or a book can be sent to our office. Write for list; where in London (at 7s. 6d.) and to know your wants and we can help you.

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**LETTER FROM GENERAL SMUTS.**

*Appreciation of our Settlement Number.*

Dear Sir,

Your Settlement Number of East Africa is a very valuable issue, and I have glanced through it with deep interest. It is a pleasure to think that development is going steadily and rapidly ahead in that great area from which I expect great things in the future.

I congratulate you on this special number, which is sure to help in the upbuilding of a wonderful area.

Yours sincerely,

SMUTS.

*Legue Transvaal*

**THE GERMANS AS COLONISTS.**

*A Reply to Mr. Wigglesworth.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

DEAR SIR,

Referring to Mr. Wigglesworth's letter in your issue of July 14, I wonder whether he and the many others who mention are in a position to compare the German East Africa of the past with the present day Tanganyika Territory.

The Germans that I knew in previous days were not over fond of work, and preferred to remain indoors and let others, usually Greeks, do the work for them. The Central Railway was built almost entirely by Greeks, and the most capable engineers in charge were also Greek.

If a Native vote had been taken, say two years ago, as to which Government they preferred, British or German, I feel sure the answer would have been in favour of the German, but now it is different, and the Native has no longer any time for his former masters. He is happy and contented and prosperous as he has never been before; moreover, he despises the fact.

As for the Germans, their real objection to German rule in the Territory is that they give up propaganda, redeem their paper money, which can be burned by the bundle almost in every Indian *duka* and Native village throughout the country, and compensate those who suffered at their hands during the War, instead of wringing out of their responsibilities through the various channels of the Treaty of Versailles.

Yours faithfully,

*Alfred Wigglesworth*

**BYA BLAND AFTER TWENTY TWO YEARS.**

*Continuation of a Report on the*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

The opportunity is not given to many to note the change in a new country after so prolonged an absence, and I therefore picked a few central impressions gathered in three months' travelling over a good many districts in Nyasaland.

Even in the days of the first great and necessary advantage of the railway. Much time was in the early days sacrificed through delay in getting from the coast, usually taking from two to four weeks, the new-comer being thoroughly bitten by mosquitoes at the very beginning of his residence. The first year, therefore, was a memorable because of fever and also for long delays. The new settler, however, to-day feels that the journey from Beira to Blantyre is unnecessarily long, and many unhesitatingly assert the journey to be the slowest and the most expensive in the whole world.

The aspect of the country is mainly characterised by a greatly changed face, due to the destruction of timber and the credit being made to plant rubber and other crops, and to have extensive cultivated plantations, and wherever it is possible, the Government will do more to encourage the Natives to plant trees and crops. One wonders what the Natives will do with the land left for building huts after a few more years.

The disappearance of the *muchia* as a mode of transport for Europeans and the motor traffic on the roads is of course most noticeable. It is gratifying to note a decided increase in the numbers of small birds everywhere.

The Native himself has changed considerably, and he does not now stand in such awe of the white man as he once did, but on the whole one feels that, generally speaking, his attitude is courteous and respectful. Probably because of the Great War and contact with South Africa, there is more decency and petty crime. One is surprised to note the feeling that undoubtedly exists among Europeans that the Natives from Natal is so much more severely dealt with than the Natives from East Africa.

Perhaps one of the most serious things observed is the lessened output of labour per Native. The cessation of practically all *Aganga* labour has caused tens of thousands of men and women to take to other forms of occupation, and yet employers of labour have not benefited nearly so much as they might have done.

Female labour is much less in evidence, and one can foresee necessity before long for some form of control to limit child labour in factories. I would recommend all child labour to cease at noon.

Competition for labour is kept, and it is here that one feels the Native is fooling the white community. It is ridiculous to assume that a man returning at nine o'clock or 10.30 in the morning has completed a day's work when he did not start before 6.45 or 7 a.m. The usual complaint there is that the day is not definite time for starting work, and all work for the day is done before noon. The prodigality of labour entailed in running a rural household supplies much labour that might be more profitably used on the land. One has observed households of two and three persons as many as six to eight men and boys.

Wages in this Colony are so low that supervision of labour becomes a difficult problem, and more than it does in Southern Rhodesia, where wages are three hundred per cent. higher. I foresee that change is inevitable, and my advice is to advance wages 25% and a closer cooperation to organise in a sensible way an increased output of labour from 50% to 75% without that doing the

The methods of some planters who offer blankets and other articles to prospective workers, together with excessive slackness in supervision, will do far to demoralise the Native. To avoid such consequences would seem to all men to be a necessary consequence of the native's loyalty to each other.

Yours faithfully,

*At Herald*

*W. W. MILLER*

The *Mombasa Times* has reproduced in full the letter which we recently published from Mr. R. H. Cresswell-George in reply to the correspondence initiated in our columns by Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth.

WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

LORD OLIVIER'S REPORT ON THE "WHITE" IN KENYA

RECOLLECTORS OF PORT NATAL

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY

I noticed an interesting paragraph in your issue of July 23... I cannot find under this celebration of the Golden Jubilee...

I received a most interesting account in the International Association... from Colonel Strauch, head of the Administration...

Your Brussels correspondent reports that the small steamer A.L.A. was used by Stanley in the Congo during the search for Livingstone...

Stanley arrived at the mouth of the Congo, after a remarkable journey in which he discovered the source of the river...

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE

The Rev. John Jaiffrey writes from Townsville... he is a link in his city a man John Jaiffrey... young man was sent up from Port Natal...

It is not possible to say whether the government of Kenya... should be called upon to pay interest on the money which has been borrowed...

Our Labour friends may rest assured that except in the most isolated cases, as long as our District Commissioners...

Possibly my old friend Lord Olivier might have written more convincingly had he waited till he had acquired a little more personal knowledge...

Quarter labour is a curse to all concerned... the owners and pay-masters where the owners have built schools and day-instructors...

Written by Milton House, Liverpool

It is correct the impression that the shortage that may have occurred this year in any parts of Uganda has been due to the encouragement of cotton-growing...

From my long intimate connection with cotton development in East Africa, I can assure your readers that the Administrations concerned have throughout taken prudent measures to ensure that no neglect of food production has followed the introduction of cotton...

## EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION.

In an article on East and Central African Federation contributed to the *Southern Rhodesian* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall Holms says:

Viewed from a purely geographical point of view, there are three possible lines of sovereignty: first, the Zambezi River, which separates the two Rhodesias; secondly, the narrow belt between Broken Hill and Fort Jameson, where the territories of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa approach so closely to one another as nearly to join Northern Rhodesia in two; the actual width of the separating strip is about 120 miles; and thirdly, another isthmus between the south end of Lake Tanganyika and the north end of Lake Nyasa at a distance of about 250 miles. To make the partition of the Zambezi is what is apparently desired by some of the advocates of the Northern federation. More important still, it is the end that the Colonial Office nearly have in their mind.

Such a boundary would involve the isolation of Southern Rhodesia and the severance of the historical and sentimental ties which have cemented the two Rhodesias since their birth. It would leave on the north side of the Zambezi an ill-kept frontier with no convenient spot for central administration, and would permit a rivalry between the mining and industrial population of the southern portion and the planter population of the north which might in the long run thrust the interest of Kenya into a secondary position. It would cut in two the Rhodesia Railway line, which is the great arterial system of Africa South of the Equator, and finally it would detach Northern Rhodesia from the South African Customs Union and the benefits of the Rhodes Clause, which operate advantageously alike to the Colony and to British exporters of manufactured goods. Similar arguments would apply to the second line, which would have the further disadvantage of creating a number of common stock and language.

The writer sees few objections to a Union of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the three States bequeathed to the Empire by the genius of Cecil Rhodes.

## COLONEL PATTERSON ON LIONS.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN HENRY PATTERSON, of the Maitland Battalion of the Buffs, has been selected by the Government in connection with the announcement that the Game Department of the Colony has appointed a white hunter to reduce lion numbers in the Masai Reserve.

Colonel Patterson said: "I hope that the authorities have had the forethought to send a cunning man with the hunter. He would get such a film as would make a fortune. The point about hunting wild dogs is that the lion's attention is so distracted that the cunning man must get close and fire his shots without any danger. The lion is not going to bother about him. Although wild dogs is considered a game animal, it is completely harmless. Hunting it is a sport and a game pursuit. While the lion is meeting the hunters the hunter will shoot at leisure. It is a very different thing when you have to wait for a lion's charge. You have only time for one shot. The lion has covered sixty or seventy yards in a second of time. It is a difficult target. You miss, and very likely that will be the end of somebody. It may be the hunter himself. It may be one of his servants, though most of them, I am sure, are half way up the nearest tree before the lion arrives."

The *Aeroplane* has issued a special number dealing with British African aviation.

## A WHITE AND GREATER RHODESIA.

Colonel Frank Johnson, of the Maitland Battalion, and now a member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, discussing the need for a Union of Great White Rhodesia, he said:

Probably I should reverse the order, for it is we Central Empire Whites in Rhodesia, not mere waste of time to lay the foundations of a Greater Rhodesia. The object of the Progressive Party here is to create a Rhodesia of such dimensions as to be an entirely justly Dominion status. We hope for an early Union in one self-governing political entity of the two Rhodesias—Southern and Northern (including North-Eastern, Nyasaland, Fati, and northern portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate down to lat. 22° 40'S., thus avoiding any division of the Bamangwato (Khamas) country. The principle of self-determination must, of course, be recognised—and the Union must be voluntary on the part of all the contracting parties. Such a Union will produce a State with an area of some 600,000 square miles, against 472,000 square miles of the Union, and a present white population of about 200,000 with approximately 3,000,000 Natives.

The "Empire's strength" is as true to-day as it was when adopted as the motto of the old Transvaal Republic. Without this Union I see Northern Rhodesia forced into a great East African Confederation in which the intense maintenance of the white domination may be more than doubtful. Nyasaland and the North Bechuanaland Protectorate will become second-class colonies. Native enclaves with great potential resources, locked up in undeveloped lands, and a comparatively small isolated Colony will be ever struggling against economic pressure, forcing it to become the fifth State in the Union. It will find itself stranded between super and inferior millstones—in the shape of the great neighbours on its northern and southern borders.

I am certain that the Greater Rhodesias, as much in the interest of Southern Rhodesia, and as essential to Southern Rhodesia, and it is no exaggeration to say that, along Southern Rhodesia will be hard put to avoid becoming a mere minor State in the Union of South Africa, whereas in the Greater Rhodesia she is destined to become the Mother State of a Great British Empire. The future, with its vast almost inconceivable possibilities, rests for a moment in the hands of less than 2,000 human inhabitants of the territories of Southern Rhodesia. The decision is not a light one, but high above the consideration of Party politics.

Nyasaland has won the Manning Cup in the 1934-35 and margin of six points over Kenya and Uganda, the runners-up in this marksman's competition. Nyasaland scored 1,808, and Kenya and Uganda tied

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Mitre Square, London, E.C. 3.

PERSONALS

Sir Montague Parry has returned from Scotland.

Sir John and Lady Rait have been entertaining in Scotland.

Mr. Carter, secretary of the Mombasa branch, has been on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw crossed a few days ago for the South African coast.

Mr. Kerher and Miss ... are at present on the watership ...

Mr. C. R. ... has arrived from Kenya recently and left London for the country.

Capt. H. G. Floyd, Major R. Major, and Mr. H. Parker have recently arrived from Kenya.

Commandant Rait Nides ... has been appointed ...

Mr. ... has returned to London last week for Kenya ...

Flight Lieutenant ... has arrived at Kisumu in the ...

Colonel H. A. Walker ... is Inspector ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Captain the Hon. Arthur Lowther ... is the ...

Captain W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., ... has been ...

Mr. ... is glad to hear from Beira that Mr. ...

These outward-bound ... for Dar es Salaam by the ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... are ...

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Dorothy Agnes, Lady Buxton, wife of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bt., whose interest in East African affairs is well known, passed away ...

Colonel J. Flannigan, C.B., M.C., D.S.O., who on Saturday vacated the office of Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, in which appointment he is succeeded by Colonel ...

Walker is to take over command of the 13th (Sherwood Foresters) Infantry Brigade, T.A., but does not assume the appointment for six months.

Commerce ...

Mrs. M. ...

The marriage ...

Mr. P. Percell ...

Sir ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...



TOURING EAST AFRICA

Nairobi to Rejaf and Nairobi to Victoria Falls.

CALL BY B. Becker, Managing Director of African Tourists Ltd. in a report to H.M. Colonial African Dependencies Trade and Information Office the following statement:

During December - March inclusive the Sudanese Government has been organising a touring party in a weekly service between Khartoum and Rejaf. The same party, a caravan of the Sudanese Motor Trusts Ltd. will be sending cars from Khartoum to Rejaf and Rejaf to Khartoum every week in connection with these tours. In order to get our clients from Khartoum to the Sudan, we will be sending a caravan from Nairobi to Rejaf on the same day as the caravan from Rejaf to Khartoum. The caravan from Nairobi will take one day and will be inclusive of all catering, camping equipment and petrol; the cars from Khartoum to Rejaf will take five days and cost £41.58 per person inclusive.

As well as the caravan, the caravan will be carrying our own West Company Safari, Kuguni and Fort, these are all being furnished and provided with staff, and will be complete in just like hotel facilities that they have at home.

During the off season, we have a service car drawn from Kampala to Rejaf via Malaya, Lake Albert, Kilelesh Camp, Awar and Rejaf. The cost is £46 per person at maximum rates, and includes the boat and the boatman.

During the dry season, from November to May, we have a service car from Khartoum to Rejaf via the Nile, and from Rejaf to Khartoum via the Nile, and from Khartoum to Rejaf via the Nile, and from Rejaf to Khartoum via the Nile.

The above is our tour rate for a car and a driver and for a car with three passengers, £100.00 per person.

would be a sound investment for the authorities. New settlers would be attracted and induced to put more enthusiasm into the development of their land and conditions would be improved all round. As it is many feel that they are out of the wind and plan life is a tame affair with the result that their efforts are directed to getting all they can out of the soil. One or two farmers whom we met were keen and progressive, going all for themselves and working for the latest type of tractor, which is a sign of progress. One of the main reasons for the failure of the "young" country, but full of promise, it should be a question more of the development of roads. Agricultural Departments etc. rather than mere concentration upon the idea of increasing the budget.

Information for Prospective Settlers.

Further suggestion arises out of the difficulty that undoubtedly exists of obtaining reliable information about this country. The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London is very good in providing any information, but it is not always up to date. It is suggested that a booklet should be published which would give information to prospective settlers. It should contain details of the land available, the conditions of settlement, the markets for the produce when grown, etc. It is considered that such a booklet could be rendered available. It would give the many settlers from neighboring lands in out of the way areas and to make mistakes in the crops they grow, there would be a danger of their farms and the new settlers would start with a better hope and prospect of success.

UNOFFICIAL DEDESEKATION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

UNAPPOKEN Comments of Mr. E. F. Moore.

THE HON. E. F. MOORE, leader of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has been very outspoken in some of his recent speeches in the Council. He has said: "Certain departments of the Colonial Office, which I think they are governing the territory, which we won for them. We will not be satisfied by people sitting in an office in London who are not themselves in the right to say what shall and shall not be done."

It is not surprising that the representatives of the people in the House, very much as if they were members of the fifth form under a headmaster, and in various instances, are called upon to perform, and we are continually rebuffed, and in many words and I can quote particular instances, but our actions are despised and depreciated and we are looked upon as a group which is a group which are not qualified to do so. It is regarded upon us as a continual irritation and we are looked upon as not being fit for our job. We must be watched and guarded and kept in the minority. That is forcing us in the direction of alternatives. There is this further attempt of the Colonial Office to federalise the East Africa. It might have unforeseen and to our mind very undesirable consequences. But there is a limit to what we shall endure in the way of deprecation."

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### Camp Fire Comments.

#### A Bonus on Crocodiles

The recent paragraph from your Seychelle correspondent stating that the local Planters Association has invited the Government to pay a bonus on rats' tails in order to encourage the destruction of rodents, writes a correspondent in an amusing book played on the German authorities in East Africa prior to the War by an astute Teuton, who discovered a loophole in the game regulations which seemed to him to promise easy money. The German East African Government, anxious to ensure the destruction of crocodiles in the Rufiji River, offered bonuses for their skins and head crocodiles brought into the nearest administrative centre. If memory serves, the respective bonuses were five hellers (cents) for a crocodile egg and fifty hellers for a dead crocodile.

Appreciating that the native would prefer to keep the cents for a crocodile egg at the river bank than have to walk some miles to the nearest town to receive payments for his established commodity and down the river he paid five cents for every egg he could procure, placed them in the mud and employed a number of boys to hit the young crocodile on the head as it emerged from the shell, thus reaping a gross profit of forty-two cents, say 21d. per crocodile. By this simple method he parted the German Protectorate Government from some thousands of rupees, while the authorities, since the trick was discovered, were very reluctant to pay through the Commissioner and permit the boy to acquire length without that so much easy money was to be acquired in this fashion, to which he boldly returned that the regulations set no limit to the amount which might be claimed in the year in question. A man proceeded with his lucrative practice until the Government to force the issue issued orders of crocodile and a ban on his trade. However, as the regulations were restricted for the following year to the charge if not surplus, the boy returned to his East African.

#### Notes on the Gorilla Hunt

As the "Gorilla" has been a face with a Giant Goida, which appeared recently in the Cape Argus, is certainly a thriller, and lives up to the title in illustration accompanying it. Gorillas are most interesting animals and will contribute largely to the complete elucidation of the descent and the origin of his intelligence. In this direction the famous John Daniels, I believe, has already done their bit. There is but little doubt as to the position of the gorilla in the animal kingdom, and the present race from the gorilla of the East, probably a subspecies, as one would expect, to a hot high and cold habitat.

But that they are able to carry so much lead and show so much vitality is a feat for which has always been reported that though a gorilla's appearance and eminently courageous, the gorilla is easily killed as a human being by a well-directed bullet. The hunters seem from this article to have wounded more than one gorilla and allowed it to get away, and on the whole the opinion of the Game Warden of Uganda that gorilla shooting is "indispensable, involving slaughter" appears to be very near the mark. What is striking is the information that the very guides "love gorilla

meat" and almost fought over the skin and the head shot. We should welcome the article for its remarkable taste.

#### Service on the Northern Frontier

The raid by Abyssinians on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, reported last week, has been a most barbarous work, and has cost the lives of a number of British East Africa, and the loss of a large number of valuable lives. One of our men was killed and three were wounded, not to mention, in trying to spread Imperialism on the behalf of the hated capitalists, at whose door Kenya's troubles usually lay all charges, but in an endeavour to recover his own sheep which had been stolen from him. Some of the most gallant fighting ever done has been performed in this frontier, skin flashes, which have well sustained the reputation of the British officer and the keen and plucky Native soldier. On the frontier there are no dressing stations close behind the front line, there is no quick transport to the rear and no privacy. It is hard and unendurable if you go under, days and possibly weeks of agony in a machila if you are wounded, and "all in the way of duty" if you come through safely. A short tour on the Northern Frontier would be an excellent education for some of our professional pacifists who might try moral suasion on the truculent Abyssinian and endeavour to stop the raiding Somalis with a soap-box oration!

#### Mosquito Control

It is something of a shock to find a neat booklet entitled "Principles and Practice of Mosquito Control" devoted to the extermination of the pest in the Channel Islands was when England was regarded as mosquito-free, and the traveller to these island lands pointed to the first mosquitoes seen and exclaimed, "away for trouble!" Apparently that happy time is past and the work of the British Mosquito Control Institute, founded by Mr. E. J. Marshall, proves the necessity for unceasing vigilance and an enlightened public opinion if Great Britain is not to become as disease-ridden as modern Greece. Havling Island is the particular scene of the activities of the Institute, which have been remarkably successful, especially considering the fact that up to the present it has not received financial assistance from official bodies or from local authorities, having had to rely almost exclusively upon voluntary contributions.

The pamphlet, priced at 2s. 6d., which is a neatly well produced and illustrated, gives instructions for the diagnosis of the different species of British mosquitoes—a fearsome list of formulae for "oiling" and "fumigating," and a full description of the good work already accomplished. But good work needs money, and deserves it.

#### Just a Question of Spelling

A technical weekly paper reports the building of a new launch for service on the Nyasa and Harar rivers, which is a gratifying support and secondment of the Kenya Port Commission of Inquiry that the harbour should henceforth be known solely as Mombasa. But then many other wise amiable people will assuredly insist on writing "Mombasa," just as several titled correspondents of long East African residence to-day refuse to write anything but "Nyasaland" for the attractive little protectorate that takes its name from Lake Nyasa, which they are willing to spell in the conventional manner.

Contributions to this page are welcome and should be sent to the Editor, Camp Fire Comments, 10, Pall Mall, London, W.1.



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**KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE**

Customs Figures for 1926

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the year ended December 31, 1926, reached a total value of £7,410,471, according to the annual Customs Report for the year (price list from the Government Printer, Nairobi) just issued by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, totalling £6,010,386, as compared with £5,821,844 in the previous year. The increase being mainly due to the fall in cotton price, which alone account for £2,637,310, or a total decrease of £3,184,574. An advance in the total overseas trade for 1927 is foreshadowed, particularly as railway and road extensions will lead to an increased cultivated area.

**Imports.**

It is gratifying to note that of the total trade goods imported during the year the proportion from British Empire sources was 67.73% of the 32.27% of imports from foreign countries, the United States of America contributed 31.06%. Great Britain supplied merchandise to the value of £2,707,178 in 1926, but in 1925 the value had been £3,068,192. It is noticeable that the value of goods imported from Germany has decreased from £4,200,920 in 1925 to £2,751,125 in 1926, while, on the other hand, the total from the United States of America has increased from £2,244,410 in 1925 to £3,480,036 in 1926. Details of many articles imported are appended.

**Agricultural machinery.**—Total imports amounted to 987 tons, valued at £88,165. Chief suppliers were Great Britain £40,633, U.S.A. £22,057, Australia £9,031, and Germany £5,415.

**Alks, beer, and wine.**—Total imports valued at £26,710, of which Germany contributed £10,437, and Great Britain £8,233.

**Aluminium, dross, etc.**—Total imported value was £27,156, of which Germany contributed £15,622, India and Burma £7,357, and Great Britain £3,701.

**Ammunition, sporting.**—Total value of imports was £128,541, the chief supplies being Great Britain at £50,433, and Germany at £2,282.

**Asbestos manufactures.**—The total value imported amounted to £2,844, of which Great Britain supplied £1,544.

**Bars, rods, angles, etc.**—Great Britain was the chief supplier at £2,020, Germany contributing £4,423, and Belgium £4,423. The total imported amounted to £10,866.

**Bedsteads.**—Total, £6,734, of which Great Britain supplied no less than £6,428.

**Biscuits.**—Total, £15,456, Great Britain supplying £14,477.

**Boots and shoes.**—7,326 dozen pairs were imported, valued at £23,073. Great Britain supplied 1,438 dozen pairs, valued at £10,921, and India and Burma 2,368 dozen pairs, valued at £7,600.

**Brass, unmanufactured.**—The total value of imports from all sources of supply was Great Britain at £6,091, India and Burma contributing £2,342, of a total of £9,052.

**Brass wire.**—71 tons imported, valued at £7,592. Great Britain contributing £5,324.

**Bricks and tiles.**—India and Burma supplied £3,834, and Great Britain £1,890, out of a total of £5,724.

**Buildings, complete.**—Great Britain supplied 1,011 tons, valued at £22,571, the U.S.A. share being £1,067.

**Candles.**—Total, 87 cwt., valued at £1,801. Great Britain contributing £533, and India and Burma £1,268.

**Cattle and sheep skins, dressed.**—Total value of 1,397 cwt. imported, valued at £1,000. Great Britain contributed £1,050, and South Africa £1,000. **Cement, building.**—Total quantity of 20,525 tons, valued at £105,403. Great Britain contributed £63,538, Germany £5,330, Italy £2,447, and Czechoslovakia £1,085.

**Chateaux milk.**—Switzerland supplied £16,304, Holland £8,205, and Italy £3,104 out of a total of £27,613.

**Confectionery.**—Great Britain sent goods to the value of £23,507, of a total of £25,425.

**Copper wire.**—Great Britain supplied 29 tons, valued at £3,004, and Germany 21 tons, valued at £2,178.

**Cranes, etc.**—Imports amounted to 452 tons, valued at £28,737, of which £2,714 came from Great Britain.

**Cutlery, wares.**—Great Britain supplied goods valued at £4,540, and Germany £1,726, of a total of £6,266.

**Defoliantes and insecticides.**—Total imports were 7,424 cwt., valued at £13,074. Great Britain contributing £8,844, and Germany £2,448.

**Earthenware.**—Total, £20,416. Great Britain supplying £3,914, Germany £3,048, and Japan £1,406.

**Electrical goods, etc.**—Total imports, £24,077, of which Great Britain contributed £16,572, U.S.A. £4,700, and Germany £1,427.

**Electrical machinery.**—Total imports, 83 tons, valued at £12,017. Great Britain supplied 60 tons, worth £9,205, and U.S.A. the balance.

**Electric wires and cables, insulated.**—Value of imports from Great Britain, £7,295, and from Belgium £8,000, the total being £15,270.

**Electric wires and cables, not insulated.**—Great Britain supplied £1,805, and Belgium £4,055, of a total of £5,860.

**Explosives, general (including dynamite).**—Total imports, weight 124 tons, valued at £16,884, the chief sources of supply being Great Britain at £13,320, and U.S.A. £2,730.

**Fibres, steam and hot water.**—Of the total imports, valued at £17,573, Great Britain contributed £13,723, U.S.A. £1,100, and Germany £2,750.

**Fertilisers and manures.**—Total quantity imported was 806 tons, valued at £1,011, of which £1,100 represented exports from the U.K. and £1,500 from other British possessions.

**Fruits, bottled, etc.**—Total, £1,185. Great Britain supplied £3,822, U.S.A. £3,804, India and Burma £3,595, and South Africa £2,004.

**Fuel oil.**—From Asiatic ports 3,721,733 Imp. gallons were imported, valued at £6,900, which, with 6,250 gallons from the U.K., brings the total import of this product to 5,737,483 Imp. gallons, valued at £77,286.

**Gunpowder, shells.**—Total value imported was £12,417, of which no less than £134,070 came from Great Britain.

**Larders, beans, peas, etc.**—Practically the sole source of supply was Great Britain, the value being £1,000, out of a total import value of £15,050.

(To be continued.)

**LEAGUE COMMISSION FOR EAST AFRICA.**

East Africa is authorised to deny the widely circulated rumour that the International Labour Office of the League of Nations is about to despatch a Commission to East Africa to inquire into labour conditions there. There is no foundation whatever for the statement.

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Kampala is to have a water supply system to cost £100,000.

Visitors' duties on articles imported into Abyssinia amount to 50% ad valorem.

The Khartoum Club has resumed its activities at the end of the month.

The Kenya Golf Club has decided to expend £50,000 in the erection of a new clubhouse.

Sisal shipments from Kenya during the first six months of this year totalled 7,432 tons.

The Zanzibar Improvement Committee accepts funds for the closing of the Hambin Railway.

Messrs. Karamba, Ujuzi and Company have undertaken to open a new road in Tanga, to be built under the style of the Government's Road No. 10.

A report of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture states that cotton growing in the Kileleshwa Province is almost sure to prove a success, and a nursery is provided.

Exports from Kenya for the week ending July 30 included: Coffee, 3,722 bags; wheat, 1,000 tons; sisal and sisal cord, 4,103 tons; and vanilla, 100 tons.

Kenya maize shipments during the first six months of this year are approximately double the corresponding figures for 1956. This year's exports are returned at £1,571,240 cwt.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, recently revealed his estimate that the volume of trade is £5.82 per head of the population in West Africa, as against £12.25 per head in East Africa.

Revised regulations for the control of arms and ammunition in British Somaliland have been issued. The import, sale, transport and possession of firearms and compressed air guns and ammunition is prohibited in general, but the Governor may grant licences in individual cases. He also has the power to prohibit the import of any specified firearms and common gunpowder known as black powder. The transfer of firearms and ammunition may only take place in the conditions laid down by the international agreements on this matter.

Imports of home consumption into Kenya during the month of April included: Tobacco, £6,657; cereals, £7,928; cement, £11,745; advanced from stores, £9,944; iron and steel, £1,080; iron and steel articles, £26,000; automobiles, £1,000; motor cars, £1,000; motor lorries, £5,000; motor tractors, £1,000; and manures, £1,000.

The Eastern African Company Limited, announce the payment of October 45 of dividend at the rate of 4% per annum less income tax, on the Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1957, and the second quarterly interim dividend of 4% on the Ordinary Stock, free of income tax, in respect of profits for the year ending December 31, 1957.

During the first six months of this year Tanganyika imported £1,000,000, the value of £431,895. Great Britain's share was only 34%, as against 37% in the corresponding period of 1956, while Germany's share had jumped from 8% to 11%. It cannot be too often emphasised that British traders need to be more enterprising.

The South African banks announce that their rates of exchange are revised from September 12 as follows:

Kenya Colony	100/-	100/-
Tanganyika Territory	100/-	100/-
Malawi	100/-	100/-
Zanzibar	100/-	100/-
Portuguese East Africa	100/-	100/-
Beira	100/-	100/-
Lampouco Marony	100/-	100/-

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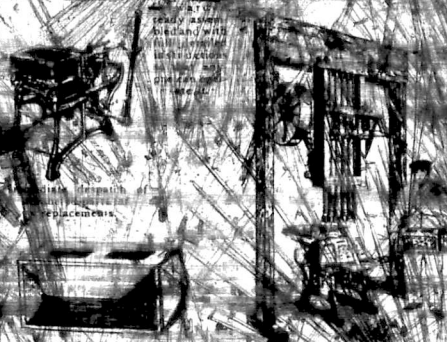
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS REPORTS

COFFEE

The demand for last week's auction coffee was somewhat... though good quality Kenyan coffee will... follow.

Table with columns for coffee types (Peaberry, Pals and brown, etc.), sizes, and prices. Includes entries for Kenya, Uganda (Kigezi), and Tanganyika.

London stocks of East African coffee on September 14 totalled 20,574 bags, as compared with 20,574 on the same date in 1926.

The current circular of the Exporters' Union Association... Other Produce: Castor Seed, Zanzibar nut, etc.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

- List of passengers including names like Mr. J. H. Handell, Mr. F. C. ... and Mrs. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at 4 p.m. on September 21.

AN EMPIRE TOBACCO FEDERATION

This annual report of the British Empire Producers' Organisation states that the Tobacco Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Pennington, has had under consideration the advisability of forming an Empire Tobacco Federation to prosecute more fully the advantages already gained by the Section which have resulted in the increase to over 12% from under 3% of the Empire production of tobacco exports into the United Kingdom.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Commission were entertained by the Mersay Dock and Harbor Board at Liverpool when they were shown over the recently opened Gladstone Docks. The party was later taken for a cruise on the River Mersey from which they obtained a good general view of the seven miles of frontage of the Mersay Dock Estate.

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From Lieut. H. Wickes, Colonel, Militaire, Major General, etc.

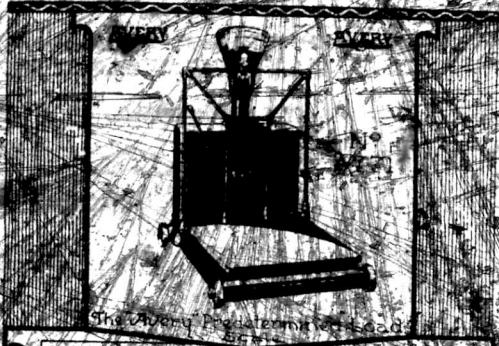
Please send me another burner complete for my lamp, spare spare, one first Ozonoline, 2 spares laterals, 1 lamp and the better lamp shoe, 1 spiral lens and 1 tin grease for the lamp globe against bad smells and certain insects.

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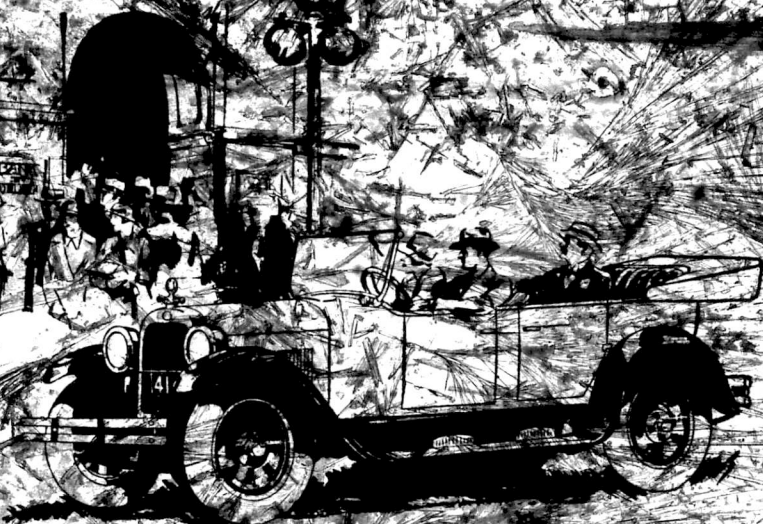
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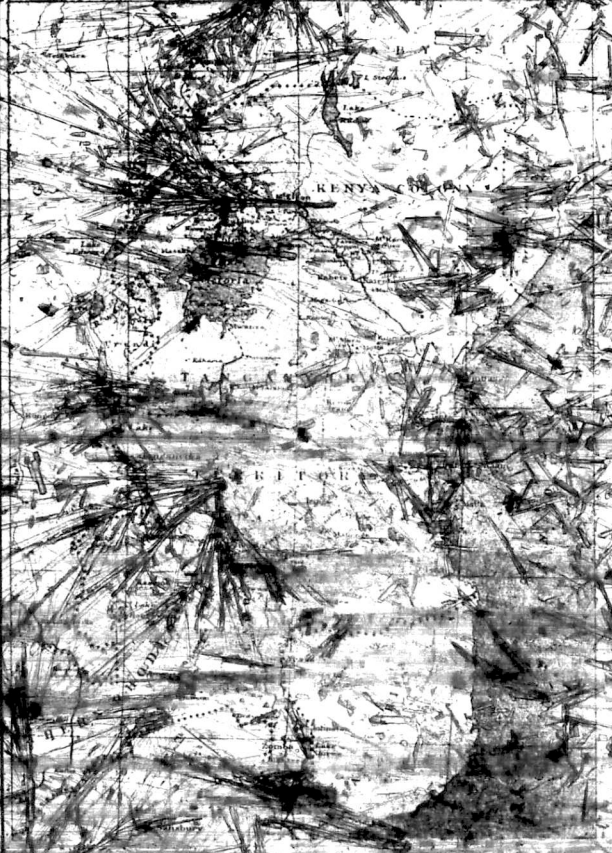
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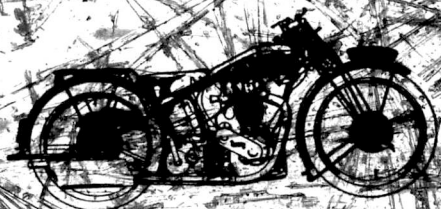
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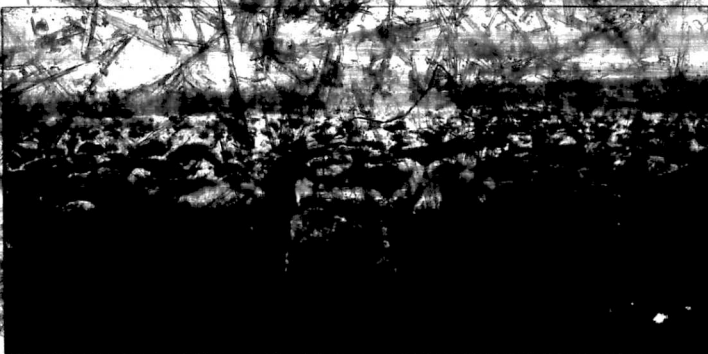
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Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

## HOW TO DO MORE EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

A new method has been discovered to enlist the co-operation of the manufacturers and exporters of Great Britain in the development of East Africa, and in this trade we have a sure and profitable outlet for our surplus goods. The requirements of a strong and well-organized trade are being met, and will prove of benefit to those anxious to increase their share of the East African market.

It is a well-known fact that the importance of the East African market is rapidly growing, and it is only by a co-ordinated effort that the manufacturers and exporters of Great Britain can be enabled to do their share in this trade. It is the duty of the manufacturers and exporters of Great Britain to do their share in this trade, and it is the duty of the manufacturers and exporters of Great Britain to do their share in this trade.

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

Rhodesia inclusive—a task which the most capable person could not possibly fulfil to the satisfaction of himself and his principals.

Many enterprising British houses have made the urgency of advertising in young countries in which communications are difficult and where the pages of his regular newspapers are the "shop windows" of the settled. For the great proportion of European residents in East Africa are dwellers on the land to whom printed publicity, provided it be readable and frequent, makes a far more effective appeal than it does to the man at home who in his daily journey may pass innumerable shops, posters, and other temporary channels of supply. Another point stressed by our correspondents is the need to advertise the price of an article in which respect a number of our own regular supporters set an excellent example, though many British houses are still through a reluctant but dearest cost, almost weight, and other vital facts, unobtainable to the potential purchaser who is out of touch with our primary sources of information.

Many have questioned why they still insist to divorce editorial and advertising, or, possibly, a journal whose editorial columns have reproach not infrequently admitting to its pages advertisements of questionable character. From the publication of its first issue, *East Africa* has been a pioneer in the advertising field.

It has been though the first to have secured an annual contract at double the normal rates. The stand has been made in the interests of the manufacturers and exporters of the Allied and Associated Powers at whose disposal we place our experience and the services of our Research and Information Departments. Our desire is to render every possible measure of assistance, and we trust and believe that the practical suggestions contained in this issue will, if rigidly used, contribute decisively to the development of our trade with the territories of the East African continent.

**"EAST AFRICA"**

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

# HOW TO DO MORE EAST AFRICAN TRADE

## OUR TEN-GUINEA ADVERTISING COMPETITION

### THE THREE PRIZE-WINNING ENTRIES

Prizes will run over £100. East Africa offers three prizes of five, three, and two guineas respectively for the most helpful advice to advertisers in the East African business field. The prize-winning entries appear herewith, and will repay the careful study of manufacturers, exporters, and business men generally.

#### A TANGANYIKA PLANTERS' SUGGESTIONS

##### Motor Cars

This country (Tanganyika) has no roads, and hills and practically none but four-wheeled roads, is better than most car tracks in the U.K. As motor-owners living here, perhaps twenty or thirty miles and from the actual administrative or commercial centres want a car for all that will not shake or judder and secondly that will at a pinch, turn a short distance, 200 yds. in a gradient with a full load. This will put it half a ton, in order that a heavy cart, full of food, and cut diseased ears of maize in its case, or necessity he has to take five or six of his labourers out to his labourers.

The car must therefore have a box body as well as possible without inserting the car's ball-joints of most seat three or four in front and still give the driver freedom. Two front seats, two in the rear and one in the middle, where a man can when the motor is over the top and can see the road which will roll up and down.

The efficiency of the engine can leave to the prospective purchaser to see no season when it does not rain more than 10 or 20 in. and one is grateful for, and does not expect more than a better economy of fuel and oil.

Only two headlights are necessary, but they must be powerful. The one inside paying for a good one and the other for a good one. A really reliable extra light is necessary, almost more necessary than a battery, for the car is often starting by a hand, and the battery is often used for repairs in case.

I recommend water cooling, and if feasible a geared fan to give the speed of the engine, double the wheel size, and a gear box with three gears, if necessary, the lowest to be capable of a minimum of 10 m.p.h. over rough ground, so that it is as comfortable for the driver running as the car is primarily for utility generally.

The front wheel should be such that the carburettor can get the last drop of petrol. It is annoying to say the least of it, to be left high and dry on a steep hill with a couple of gallons in the tank. Capacity should be ten gallons and the tank should be placed across the car under the seats.

To ensure a ready sale, spare parts agencies must be established and agents must not be allowed to run short. A set of adequate tools must be supplied, together with a complete book of instructions.

The front seats should have spring cushions, sloping ten degrees to the rear; the same applies to the

back support. No front door is required. Place foot box on right foot, and a row of three, who must have something to lean on, sloping out at the side. Can seat two passengers can be placed on the left hand side, in the same relative position as the tool box. The car must be kept light, so front wheel brakes or drive are unnecessary. Rear wheel drive is necessary. Body to be made of strong, durable wood and painted grey.

As this car has to be sold at a price not less than £300 in London, Saladin, it is useless to suggest any further additions. The nearest car that comes anywhere near these specifications is the Ford, which here costs about £225 with necessary extras. Clearance should not be more than one inch less than that of the Ford.

Britons will always prefer in their equipment, are catered for, provided they will pay more for good workmanship. Because of this British manufacturers are not doing anything to compete with the foregoing suggestions. Are they making such? No, they are not. If I am in error I am sorry, but I am sure that they should be.

Effectively and consistently. Every soldier and a good many civil servants, with whom I have talked have done me for this type of car. I know that many Kenya inhabitants are of the same opinion, and my views are really a collection of these and other views with a view to the motor.

##### Carriage Loads

As a person who has had to handle a large number of goods, and I regret to say that I have found British habits, unfortunately, very business-wise, and I have found that the amount of goods, especially in the case of the merchant classes of goods is almost negligible. Hence I and all business store-owners similarly situated would have no difficulty in disposing of British goods at a price higher than foreign. Prices would never appear to the Native to vary according to locality, and he would still buy the same goods as before. Hence again the reason for the abandonment of his goods and the abandonment of his goods of refusing to handle the goods in relatively small quantities.

##### Cash and Good Boxes

Small tin or steel deers boxes (about 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.) in demand by Europeans, Indians, and more especially Natives. The European generally brings his own with him, and the Native covets them on sight. The East African Native is now becoming a shrewd man, and consequently wants some receptacle in which he can lock away his more private possessions without any of his family slipping their fingers into them. Boxes of this kind





be easy. How can I get it and a certain machine? I do not know if some of your advisers neither state their price nor the names of agents abroad. Does a "Caterpillar" oil engine 1 1/2 hp. cost £10 or £50? The advertisement on page 103 does not tell me, but "Radlan" bicycles on the same page quote a special offer, with a special price, which is very attractive. I shall write to them and soon we can do a deal.

**For Machinery Exporters**

One important point I wish to mention is for machinery exporters. The "Book of Woods" in the packing case contains the machine, not one book only, but two. One may, and I have, on the other hand, the machine and one spare book should always be in the office. The Electric Light Company of Malindi recently imported a new Crossley engine. The "Book of Woods" and one book arrived one month later. I packed the machine, was able to set the machine up by the light of nature. But that sort of stupid omission is responsible for a good and reliable firm, though it happens very often with British firms. I have not had any such happen with American firms. It shows a peculiar lack of ability in British firms to visualize what happens at the other end, when the packing case is opened and, and so one may say, "I've got to make it easy for the other fellow." The mechanic at the far end may be the best of fellows, but he is not going to tell his boss that he is afraid he shall better leave the machine alone till the "Book of Woods" arrives. Yet without it he may make something which may not be for the good of the machine. So, Mr. Maker, lash three books of instructions on your machine to some conspicuous part of it, and also send a couple by post as well. Don't lose the important.

A South African firm took a machine to Mozambique and got in a few days' work and in a few days' time it rendered itself useless. It was not a fault of geography, but of the same kind as they were.

include spare copies of instructions for setting up the machinery—and when sent off, your packer does not forget to put them in the case.

**Consult "East Africa."**

Mr. T. J. Brown, of London, writes: "I wish to get in touch with the various publishers who advertise without fail in your issue. It is a bye paper." It has a constant and regular circulation of 100,000 copies, and is published in a double cover, by which means it is more durable and that includes the advertisement matter. It is a paper that should be read in East Africa, or who may want to have done. Identify yourselves, therefore, through the paper, with the country in which you propose to do business.

In a good advertisement you should state the name and address of the advertiser, and the name and address of the advertiser, and the name and address of the advertiser. Make the reader work for you, and the paper.

**III.**

**FROM A STOREKEEPER'S STANDPOINT**

**Cotton Piece Goods**

Most of the cotton goods sold in the interior of the district are manufactured in England. Since this is a district in which British is resolutely encouraging the growing of cotton in order to secure raw material for our own home mills, could not the *Kilimbar*, which covers the growing of cotton, come from those home mills?

**Asbestos**

Asbestos sheeting and pipes, etc., could not a British firm call attention to the particular qualities of its asbestos roofing material? The Public Works Department, which is the commercial houses, and the various departments would be glad to have a list of such goods.

**Parrots**

Not a Native much loves to keep a brightly colored parrot, but a few may be kept for them a well as for the children. The parrot, which is called "parrot" in the interior, is a bright colored bird, and of good quality, will give a much better appearance to the Native population.

**Fire and Fans**

Native iron tools, such as basins, etc., sold in the local Native stores are chiefly of extra-empire manufacture. Carriage and wall now some of our home products make machinery for the Native trade. It is well worth considering.

**Matches**

Some of the local firms supply cheap matches to improve the sale of their goods, and a few of these are made in East Africa. The matches are of a good quality, and show the picture of some of the local firms, and they would never appeal to the natives in their own country, because the price is not sufficiently low. But the price must not be too high, for the natives do not yet understand the advantages of quality.

**Hurricane Lanterns**

There are British hurricane lanterns, and also some of the African lanterns. In the interior, where the Tanganyika Territory it is not possible to buy such a lantern other than one of German or American make, and that has the same experience elsewhere in East Africa. Except the addition of every year, and almost a necessity for every household, and almost a necessity for every household, and almost a necessity for every household.

The price complete for a full-sized lamp should be between 25s. and 35s.—the lower the better. The glass should be strongly protected; the lamp must stay afloat in all weathers; and the finish should be brilliant to attract public buyers. The worst features of the makes now obtainable are the weak edges of the bottom, which soon leak, and the cover of the filling hole, which is often so badly made that it is fastener to the lamp walls.

**IV.**

**A GOOD ENTRY DISQUALIFIED**

We were reluctantly compelled to disqualify the following interesting entry, which deals with sixteen commodities, which is the result of the competition specified in the program of events. As they are meant for so many uses of management, the papers were not read, but the prizes were given. May its author have better luck next time.

**Cay Verandas**

African verandas are pleasant places, and after a long day's work, they are a good place to sit in. They are a good place to sit in, and after a long day's work, they are a good place to sit in. They are a good place to sit in, and after a long day's work, they are a good place to sit in.

The Caledonian Painters' Association, Ltd.  
Cement Manufacturers' Association  
British Pottery Association  
British Manufacturers, etc.  
might well spend some of our hard

**British Cement for East African Homes.**

It is said we cannot build a house outside of England. This is not true. How charming and durable is a British portable building placed on a foundation of British cement. There is no cement to equal it.

It does not crack in drying, and is strongly packed to withstand handling in transit.

There is no waste with British cement, and portable buildings are easy to erect with unskilled labour.

Cement manufacturers and portable building makers should advertise.

**Coffee and Maize Growers:**

It is important to ship your goods in British trade jute sacks. A British sack is a sturdier sack—a sack which carries weight more well and pleases your customers. Always use British-made sacks. Sacks, ropes, and twines.

Some Aberdeen companies ought surely to find it worth their while to make such an appeal.

**British Tinned Goods.**

In East Africa, when you are all hot and bothered and a friend drops in for a "cup o' tea," you offer something out of a tin of corned beef with a fresh salad. But it must be British for British tinned goods are safe and wholesome and keep well in tropical climates. That is why there should be a defence force of British tinned goods on your top shelf.

**Jams and Jellies.**

To overcome the summer heat in East Africa, enrich your table with jams and jellies. Pickles, briching, and mustard are also good. Jam and powder mustard, mustard. It is the London flavour that counts, and in buying them you will keep British workers on the land and increase the rural prosperity of many a Garden of England.

A campaign for increased consumption of these goods in East Africa should have the support of the British Glass Bottle Company, Ltd., Mustard and Pickle Messrs. Birt, Clavers, Farrows, Grosse and Blackwell, L. & Co., Huntley and Palmer, Linton, Hartley's, and other firms which do not know.

**Optical Goods—Anti-Glare Glasses.**

British optical goods are scientifically perfect, and will give your eyes complete rest from the tropical glare.

The British Opticians Association and some individual optical glass makers and opticians ought to advertise on such lines.

**Comestics**

"Who'll buy my lavender?"

East Africa is a land of raw wounds, and the tropics are not always kind to the human body. Therefore combat the effects of oil, sun and dirt by always using British soap, powder, and scent.

Matchless Lavender for Kenya's Bath should be a good slogan for one manufacturer.

**Soap.**

British household soaps are best. They do not trifle more, but last ages longer than foreign goods.

Do you ever have any of your articles which you have done with them? He will hurry to wash a hole in them.

Good British soap and British fabrics frustrate attempts to do it. It is in the habit of a soldier to a little sand.

**Hardware.**

In your kitchen, your pots and pans, and ware wear in the hands of the African cook. They will wear hard if they are British. The only place where the pot cannot eat the handle is in the handle, but only on the back of the base.

**Oil Stoves.**

Is your lamp to get a new wood? Has your oil for a week end in the country? If so, end your troubles by purchasing a British oil stove.

Ideal for the tropics—safe and reliable, and a joy to cook with.

**Motor Boats.**

East Africa is a land of lakes. Why not buy a motor boat? The sure bet is British built and sheathed. British motor boats are tum, craft, and a British marine engine will run like a clock and does not need expert attention.

**Lamps.**

The hurricane lamp is still the chief illuminant of East Africa, both white man and native. There is a demand for a British hurricane lamp, priced 5/3 0d, with a plentiful supply of spare globes bought at a dealer's. A lamp of which we might say: "No sweating when lighting, and should be a safe one in which the globe could be altered high, giving perfect clearance when lighting the wick, and so doing away with the messiness and difficult part of lighting the fault of several types now on the market.

**Confectionery.**

Hard boiled sweets? Why not give the Native a taste for good wholesome sweets? Perfumed humbugs and clay balls, etc., put in tin or cellophane packets should do well.

**Matches.**

There are no matches in a British box or tin. They are safe even in a grass hut. Let the trade distribute ash-trays, depicting the merits of the British match. And advertise it.

**Tonic Foods.**

To restore lost vitality due to tropical environment and high altitude and in convalescence after fever.

**Drugs.**

British drugs are pure drugs and do not deteriorate in the tropics. They have a wide and quick market, therefore you are sure to get them fast. British drugs are pure and you get what you pay for. That's the tale to tell. British druggists should tell it from the housetop.

**PACKING GOODS FOR THE SUDAN.**

Special Preparations Which Should be Followed.

A report on The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, No. 49 in the Trade Promotion Series, prices 15 cents states—

"On account of the sand storms the need of great care in packing goods destined for the Sudan should be emphasized. In the case of containers and perishable goods especially sealed and air-tight containers are the only ones of the best design and the securest form of the cargo applicable.

Candy, biscuits, and waxes cannot be sold in cardboard boxes or cans in tin boxes, unless sealed in airtight containers. In some specialties in turpentine, kerosene, and similar with the plates and rough during the winter months and for this purpose an iron double bottom box

used. In the large quantities of American candy, crackers, ginger snaps, etc., all in thin pasteboard boxes sealed in wax paper, have proved unsealable and a dead loss. Even heavy cardboard boxes, sealed in the ordinary way do not suffice.

Nothing, they said, reaching dry heat, or white ants can penetrate or destroy what can be handled in the Sudan. Corks do not harden, and do not sink, so that bottled goods must be restocked freely.

Automobile tires are imported during the winter months to Khartoum, and are at once placed in cellars especially constructed of brick with thick walls. These subterranean warehouses are located near the river bank, which gives the desired dampness for the protection of the rubber. One dealer in automobile parts has imported from America steel compartment shelves and lockers for his entire stock, as wood warms with the heat and is destroyed by the ants. The idea and for these goods will not be great, at least for the present, but there is an indication of an opening if properly handled.

## TRADE PROSPECTS IN ABYSSINIA.

### The Country's Principal Imports.

The Department of Commerce of the United States has published a commercial and economic survey of Ethiopia, by Mr. J. Lodet Park, American Vice-Consul at Aden. This pamphlet of a dozen pages contains numerous interesting items of information.

Of the country's estimated population of about ten million, only about one-third, says the writer, are Ethiopians, more than half the total being Italians. The capital, Addis Ababa, is said to have a population of about 65,000, of whom perhaps 10,000 are foreign residents, chiefly British, Indians, Arabs, Greeks, and Armenians. Harar and Dire-dawa are each recorded to have a population of from 30,000 to 40,000.

The coffee output of Abyssinia for 1914 was, we are told, three times as great as the average for the preceding fourteen years, and since Ethiopians are not great coffee drinkers, they are willing to export most of the coffee they produce, the quality of which stands high in the world's markets. Ethiopian coffee and other cereals are of excellent quality and in 1915 (the last year for which statistics are given) the output reached something like 10,000 tons.

Import statistics show the principal needs of Ethiopia to be, in order of importance, salt, cotton goods, kerosene, sugary empty bags, hardware, wines and glassware. Of two of these commodities the following particulars are given:

**Hardware.**—Hardware is imported chiefly from Germany and Austria. This heading includes lanterns, locks, hinges, bolts, nails, and everything in common that is made from iron, copper, and brass. The cheapest sort of each kind of hardware is sold in Ethiopia. There is no apparent requirement for anything fine or elaborate in this category, even the best buildings of the natives being crudely constructed. It is an open market for American hardware, and the cheaper American manufactures should figure prominently, if actively promoted. Consumption at present is small, although the local markets had not been equalled since 1914. The market could probably be developed to much greater importance if intelligently served by an American representative of import manufacturers. A few hundred cases of metal wire of 12-gauge is not a large requisition for ten million people.

Locally made glassware is glassware in the form of tumblers, tableware, general lamp globes, bottles, and other articles. The increased demand for glassware in Ethiopia is startling. Imports dropped from 423 tons in 1914 to 45 tons in 1915, with small purchases during and after the War. The year 1924 makes a very substantial recovery, which gives promise of further increase as time goes on. Most of the glassware in Ethiopia is sold at retail in the bazaars of the larger cities. The vendors buy their wares on the ground, either outright or on short, and distribution to the outlying country is accomplished by the purchasers. The leading articles of glassware required in Ethiopia are tumblers and lantern glass. No person is permitted out-

at night without some light, and the demand for this is abnormal in the market and the prices are rather high. There is a good opportunity for American glassware.

## IMPERIAL TRADE AND AFRICA

### How Public Bodies should

The official *Commercial and Industrial Gazette* of South Africa, draws attention once more to the vital question of reciprocal trade relations between the Union of South Africa and the British East African Territories. Any arrangement of this sort, it points out, is still outside the bounds of practicability owing to the existence of the International Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, signed on September 10, 1919, which applies to all territories situated within the contour basin. The treaty comes up for reconsideration in eighteen months' time, and it is urgently hoped that a further period of impotence will not be imposed by the ratification of the Treaty. It is essential that all important public bodies interested in this matter should take every opportunity of forcing the question upon the notice of the Imperial authorities.

## ADVERTISERS' LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

When a Baling Press was Wanted,  
I wrote to the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I recently wrote to four different British manufacturers of baling presses—some of which had been advertised in *East Africa*—asking them to quote me for a wooden wool press to take the regulation size of wool bales. Two of these firms replied, giving me the dimensions of a wool bale and on what principle a wool press should work; the other two sent me elaborate blue prints of presses made of steel and driven by steam. One had had a similar machine built by grinding a traveller (I happened to be in England at the time), who suggested that I should buy one of his own machines, built for the purpose.

Is it any wonder that the German and the American are getting so much business in Kenya? And is it not high time that the British manufacturer learnt his own business?

Yours faithfully,

R. W. W. W.

F. P. BOOTH.

## THE CASE OF A PERAMBULATOR

Reluctantly Forced to Buy English Goods

I wrote to the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

Some time ago I wrote to England for a cheap perambulator, and the following actual figures may be interesting to you as an indication of the practical impossibility of doing business with the Old Country in some lines.

The suppliers wrote to state that the cost of the perambulator would be £12.50 of a packing case, £1.00 of a carriage, and £1.00 of freight by sea. Thus £14.50, or almost exactly as much as all the rest, including the article itself, put together.

I am therefore forced strongly against my inclination, to buy an equally good German article, which is reasonable landed in this Territory at £5.00. Now, if the stocks are kept, when the British manufacturers and exporters realise the importance of losing stocks on the spot?

Yours faithfully,

R. W. W. W.

BRITISH PLANTER.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

Mr. Wigglesworth's Criticisms.  
By Captain J. G. G. G. G.

I have been much interested in the articles and correspondence appearing from time to time in East Africa dealing with the question of encouragement for white settlement in Tanganyika Territory. Your issue of September 14th is at all times of your own merits, and also presents a report of the meeting of the Third East African Colonial Conference, summarising some of the resolutions passed, which deal directly or indirectly with the question of white settlement.

It appears to me, from such experience as I have had of Eastern Africa and of our Australasian Colonies, that the reasons for the slow progress of white settlement in Tanganyika are not far to seek. It has been generally accepted, I believe, that the capital required by a settler is from £3,000 to £6,000. To maintain with this capital at his disposal going to sea, a free Zealander or Englishman is well off. He can obtain a freehold title for his land, and every facing his place him in choosing a block to suit his requirements. These Dominions are well supplied with transport, especially the climate are excellent, there are no Native questions, there are good social conditions, and generally with care, good sense, and hard work, a prosperous future is certain.

On the other hand, take Tanganyika. The first great drawback is that the settler cannot have a freehold title, he must put up with leasehold, a lease, moreover, which is subject to re-assessment of rent. He is comparatively short term of years. It is true that in this re-assessment the tenant's own improvements are not supposed to be taken into consideration, but the generally (presumably) increased value of land in the territory is considered. Such increased value of unimproved land, however, will of course be actually available to the settlers in the colonies, and the question of improvements would consider be to the settler's benefit.

Apart from this disturbing question of land re-assessment, the present estimated value of unimproved land in Tanganyika seems to me to be too high, considering all the disadvantages of settlement in Tropical Africa.

Then there is the fact that Tanganyika Territory is not even as yet a British Colony, and there seems to be some nervousness in the minds of many as to whether they may not be some kind of German mandate in the future. Then you have many Native questions, tsetse fly, lions, leopards, etc., and a hard work, and the fact that settlers are more or less at the back of beyond.

All considered, I think that if our Government wishes to encourage white settlement in Tanganyika, a good many things must be altered.

- (1) The Territory must be declared a British Colony.
- (2) The conditions of land tenure must be made much more attractive. Freehold titles must be given to him who can demonstrate that his estate is his for ever, and that he is not going to put into it his own money, and that he is free and unencumbered by mortgage conditions.
- (3) Means of transport must be greatly improved, which means the expenditure of much money in railway construction.
- (4) Reasonable assistance must be given to settlers to facilitate the procuring of labour.
- (5) Finally, the white settler must be considered as a whole, and that all of his valuable assets to the territory, and must be given, in every possible way, and certainly not taken on a matter of some kind.

Unless the conditions of white settlement in Tanganyika are made much more attractive than

they are at present, it cannot be expected that settlers will £2,000 to £3,000 at their disposal will go there when they have British lands like New Zealand, Queensland, and Western Australia calling to them, to say nothing of the States of the Union.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED SHARPE

Sole Member, East Africa Club

P.S. It is estimated that a total capital of £2,500 sufficient in the South-Western Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

IN REPLY TO MR. WIGGLESWORTH.

To the Editor of East Africa.

DEAR SIR, - Mr. A. Wigglesworth's criticism of your issue of July 14 is after all, only a criticism. It is a criticism of your numerous Lorenzoni's observations will not be unjustifiably debate that £5,000 is a high price to pay for a block of land. How many British and how many non-British Europeans does Mr. Wigglesworth employ, or are employed in companies in which Mr. Wigglesworth is interested in Tanganyika Territory?

I enclose my reply, but yours faithfully,

ONE ACQUAINTED WITH THE ESTATE.

I When on September 8, we published a cablegram from the Southern Rhodesia Estate, we stated that numerous correspondents had demanded that Mr. Wigglesworth's company be asked to prefer non-British to British run mines, but that we would gladly publish the views if Mr. Wigglesworth would state the proportion of British and non-British Europeans now and lately employed in Tanganyika Territory. That invitation we renew, with the hope of settling a question which has often troubled colonists.

AMALGAMATION OF PRODESIAS

To the Editor of East Africa.

DEAR SIR, - In a recent issue of your journal, you quoted a statement made by the Hon. D. R. Moore, leader of the Unofficial Members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, that "The people of Southern Rhodesia regard Northern Rhodesia as a 'revolted Dependency,' domination of which is to be recognised in their interests." I do not suppose that statement represents the views of even 5% of the people in either Southern or Northern Rhodesia. I doubt indeed whether 1% of Southern Rhodesians think in that manner, and if they do then almost everyone of that 1% would be newcomers.

Amalgamation has never been a live issue. It has been frequently discussed, the question has academic sense in both Councils, with all sorts of people, but it has never been very much interesting, and I should say there is a little more interest in Northern Rhodesia to come in with Southern Rhodesia than the other way about. On one thing I am very certain indeed, that if either Province made an offer to amalgamate, the other might receive the proposal in a lukewarm fashion, but they would be no great number who would oppose it, probably only those who might think that their personal interests would suffer.

Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE MEMBERS

Southern Rhodesia



**East Africa in the Press.**

**WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA.**

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RICHARD EWART, who was D.A. and O.M.G. of the East African Expeditionary Force from 1915 to 1918, and a settler in the Nairobi district of Kenya from 1921 to 1925, has done a real service to East Africa by a letter to *The Times*, to the purport of which he writes—

"Having been a soldier settler in Kenya from 1921 to 1925, and also having had considerable experience with Africans of all descriptions during the East African campaign, I have followed, with interest, the recent correspondence on white settlers in Kenya. Most of it is by my own experiences.

My farm was situated in a very large district in North Kenya, the whole of which had been reserved for the Kikuyu reserves in Kilimanjaro and Mombasa, and I had thirty acres, first and second respectively, yet I never did the slightest trouble about labour from both tribes and I never had any trouble. Conditions, however, improved very greatly during my last year, when the Government reserved a large number of the available lands for my use, equipped with trees. They were paid according to their duties. Although the outdoor ones were paid from 2s. to 50s. per acre, but I got the maximum of 20s. to 10s. The estate had been brought into the whole area was 216 acres, and I got 115. My settlers got a great gain. In other parts of the Colony the various tribes, according to the customs of the tribes, but the system remained much the same. This did not apply to men employed on more ordinary duties, such as railway construction, when a larger and more varied ration was provided. It is highly probable that Mrs. Morland, who is in the spot, does believe that a daily 1 lb. of oxmeat and a smok of meat once a week is sufficient for a man and a woman in Kenya. Lord Olivier imagines that this is the usual ration, given it would be interesting to know how he has acquired this knowledge.

"Owing to the altitude (7,500 ft.) my men never began work before 7.30 a.m., then had an hour for the midday meal, and stopped at 5 p.m. They need they always put on weight after being on the range a few months. Their one idea in life was to save enough money to enable them to buy about thirty sheep and goats, being the usual price for a wife. This being accomplished, they produced substitutes and disappeared for a month or two, returning later with their families, and would settle down quite peacefully to a new life.

"They are cheery fellows, but have a rooted objection to hard work. There is no question of coercing the African to work for the settlers. He comes and goes as he pleases, and in my opinion it is not worth his while in time and labour. He is very quick at sizing up his masters. He has no objection for most of them, as they are usually very fair. If an employer is unpopular, he is quickly spotted.

"There is no publicly considered bitterness among the Kenya settlers at the way in which they have collectively been adversely criticised in the English Press. It should be remembered that the pre-war settlers are the men who, immediately on the outbreak of War, left the farms they had established with so much difficulty, often to the care of an inexperienced African, and joined His Majesty's forces either in disregard of the heavy losses they were incurring. The post-war settlers have also an honourable record, and surely they are both entitled to expect at least fair play at the hands of their countrymen at home.

Lord Olivier admits that the post-war settlers hold correct views, but I maintain that the pre-war ones held exactly the same view, though a few of them may have had to recede a little in the course of time. For several years past the Government has been studying the question of establishing safeguards to secure the rights of the various races represented in the Colony, and it may be accepted that these have now been adequately provided. This being so, surely the "post-war" might now give the Colony a chance of settling down in peace and prosperity under the able administration of its present Governor.

**SIR DECEY CIRROUARD TAKES LORD OLIVIER TO TASK.**

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 19th inst., was called on by a former Governor of what is now the Crown Colony, says in the course of a letter to *The Times*—

"In the House of Lords in May, 1926, Lord Olivier attributed to me, when Governor of British East Africa, a policy with regard to Native taxation in Africa, which, according to my diary and record, this publication has been repeatedly reported in my letter to you of September 2, 1927. Now that Sir Sydney Kirouard has disposed of this particularly gross misstatement, it might not be the worst excuse for a public extraction of this inhuman example to call attention to the number of "black" normal men, including and including, when I gather that my diary has been published, to be the prerogative of his nobility.

"Sir Decey Horn's letter had stated—

"It is true that Lord Olivier has again represented a Governor of the East African Protectorate (now Kenya) as advocating and introducing an increase in the rate of Native taxation in order to secure a surplus for the settlers. He made this allegation in the House of Commons in his statement in *The Times* about Kenya, in the House of Lords on May 20, 1926, and in the House of Commons on the 19th inst.

"In the House of Commons it had been pointed out that the words were not those of any Governor, but appeared in a leading article in the *East African Standard* commenting on a speech made by Sir Henry Belfield, not Sir Decey Kirouard. Lord Decey had stated "As a matter of fact there was no increase in the rate of tax until some three years later. The newspaper's correction should have disposed of the matter, but it is clear that Lord Olivier's attention was not drawn to it."

**THE HOUSE AND THE EMPIRE.**

"THE HOUSE OF COMMONS" draws attention to *The Times* and refers to the fact that, excluding a few minutes in the House of Commons, spent mainly half a dozen hours during last Session over the affairs of the overseas Empire, but he adds— "throughout the hour of the day devoted to the discussion of our foreign policy in East Africa, the House of Commons kept at its best, anxious to discharge without the intrusion of party spirit, a high Imperial responsibility."

"The continued existence of a large number of newspapers in the face of all handicaps must be taken as proof that the Pressmen of the Portuguese Colonies, harassed, brow-beaten, and chased from pillar to post as they are, nevertheless do all that they can to continue to supply their public with news and to obey the provisions of their successive laws with the best possible grace."—*Beira News*.

## INDIA AND THE E.A. COMMISSION.

The Indian Press is devoting a great deal of space to the Commission of Inquiry appointed to report upon the proposal of Federation of the East African territories, and the long and unstrained articles appearing in certain of the newspapers bear every indication of having been written by persons known in East Africa for their inability to show moderation in the discussion of any issue to which they can give racial colour. Great Britain and Kenya for Kenya is the East African scapegoat—are portrayed as sworn enemies of Indian aspirations and partners in a cynical plan to cheat Indians out of the rights assured to them by the Duke of Devonshire's White Paper.

Among the chorus of abuse for even widely circulated newspapers are indulging in abuse rather than criticism—*The Englishman* raises its voice on the side of reason, reminding India that—

Mr. Roy and his supporters are not content with the defensive, and with the maintenance of the *status quo* under the 1923 Agreement. Under the terms of this document there is a communal franchise with eleven seats by elected Europeans, five for elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, a nominated official majority and one Indian on the Governor's Executive Council. Judged by the counting of heads the Indians are absurdly over-represented at the expense of the Africans, judged by the test of literary education and property they are generously represented compared with the Europeans. Mr. Roy cannot possibly escape from the dilemma. The settlement may not have been ideal from the Indian, or from the theoretical point of view. It did, however, correspond closely with the real economic, historical, and administrative facts, and was welcomed by the Indians in Kenya, even if it was not popular with Indians in India.

Indians in East Africa are presumably better judges of their own needs, and interests than their fellow countrymen in India. It will be altogether disastrous if Indians in Kenya are once again made the pawns in a political game, if they are again thrust forward in defence of some Constitutional maxim propounded by theorists in India. Mr. Roy wants the settlement of the subject and a return to the Imperial Conference Resolution of 1921. It must be remembered that this Resolution was never accepted by South Africa, and only accepted by the Colonial Secretary in 1924 on the understanding that there would be further discussions between himself and the representatives of the Government of India. One of Mr. Roy's errors in the Assembly advanced the demand that the Indian community should share trusteeship in Kenya with the British Government, or the European settlers. That is, broaching altogether new ground, and carrying Constitutional maxims beyond what a practical interpretation of the law will allow.

## ELTON'S FORMED NON-NEGRO RACE.

*Swedish Dailybladet*, of Stockholm, announces that the two Swedish scientists, Dr. Nielsen and Dr. Gorham, who are exploring the neighbourhood of Mount Elton, have succeeded in establishing the former existence of a number of large lakes in a rift in the valley where they reached a remarkably high level. They have also found forty human skeletons of a race wholly distinct from Negroes, and especially remarkable for the powerful construction of the bones.

## A MEALIE BUG INSECTICIDE.

The Cooper Technical Bureau, which specialises in the investigation of insects of every description, is said to have rendered Kenya coffee planters a great service.

Dr. E. A. Robinson explains the position thus:— One of the chief enemies of the coffee plant is an insect known as the mealie bug. This bug attacks the twigs and the leaves of the plant, and causes severe injury by continuously sucking its vital fluids. The losses from such damage amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds annually. The natural enemy of the mealie bug is the ladybird, which devours it with avidity. But, unhappily, the ladybird itself has a natural enemy in the shape of the sub-tropical ant, which climbs the plant and eats the ladybird. The planters, therefore, required an insecticide which would kill the ant that ate the ladybird that destroyed the bug that damaged the plant.

Through the efforts of the Bureau, the desired result has now been achieved, and the necessary insecticide has been despatched to Kenya. Bands smeared with the preparation, which entangles and destroys the ants, will be tied round the main stem of the plants, and there is good hope that the planters, by this simple device, will be able to protect themselves from the ravages of the ant on the one hand and the mealie bug on the other.

## BE PROUD OF PORT SUDAN.

MISS ELINOR MORDAUNT, writing to *The Daily Worker* from Port Sudan, says:—

If there are two things which strike you about this town, it is the courage and incongruity of it—above all the courage. That any people should deliberately plant themselves down upon the gritty edge of the Red Sea in this fashion, make it a hub of Empire, fashion a centre of government, pinch up one of the desert's machines, and the work of an innumerable number of, one would suppose, uncontrollable men, seems somehow or other almost like a joke.

There are somewhere about a hundred and eighty Europeans, if you count the Greeks, in Port Sudan, and at least forty women; while the place is in sharp contrast to that other most sandy of all places which occurs to my mind, Broome in North-West Australia, famous for its sand and sore eyes. For life here is perfectly orderly, well ordered, with a coolness about its efficiency which one can find in few other places. It is not so hot as you might like the beachcombers of the Pacific islands, despite the heat. And it's hot.

"What a place! What a place! Yes, what a place to be proud of!"

## ARCHDEACON OWEN WANTS FINIDES

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, the archdeacon Owen writes:—

We are transforming Africa, we British. My great concern is that we should put first things first, and if large migrations of males are necessary for the economic development of our African Dependencies, we should realise that that economic development is being built up on the tottering foundation of large numbers of disrupted African homes. It would be of very real value if labour statistics in our African Dependencies could show separately the number of single and married men who are brought on the labour market by our schemes of recruitment. This would make plain the nature of the threat to African home life.



TO HELP BRITISH SHIPPING.

East African Aerial Producers' Difficulties.

Special Report to East Africa

CONFERENCE characterized Tuesday's meeting of the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. There was an unusually late attendance of Press representatives, and Mr. Henry Forlock, the Chairman, prefaced his remarks by recalling an understanding with the Conference Lines that Press publicity would be avoided when the Section wished to make proposals regarding freight rates. In the present instance, however, the lines had themselves made certain variations, and the issue was therefore a subject for fair comment.

The Surcharge to the Continent.

The whole aim of the meeting was not to create difficulties for the lines, but to ensure to the British companies a greater share of East African home-ward traffic. A few weeks ago the British lines had announced that they would discontinue the surcharge of 5s. per ton on cargo shipped from East Africa for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the sudden re-imposition of the surcharge a few days ago had disquieted shippers, some of whom had based contracts on the new conditions; the later statement that the British lines would offer freight space in direct steamers from East Africa to Rotterdam at the London berth rate was of little use, for the lines themselves appeared not to know which were direct shipments and which might need trans-shipment. It was had enough that their Tanga offices should not know whether a steamer would go direct to the Continent, but it was worse still that their head office should still not know even after the ship had arrived in London.

The failure of the British companies to do a larger share of the trade was undoubtedly caused in part by the lines themselves. Take the case of the "Corfe Castle," which sailed from Tanga on July 27, arrived in London on September 11, and did not deliver her cargo in Antwerp until September 19. A Dutch boat which left Tanga seven days later, arrived in Antwerp seventeen days earlier; a British-India steamer which left on August 6 gave delivery in Antwerp on September 1, and a German boat which left Mombasa fourteen days after the "Corfe Castle" gave delivery in Antwerp ten days earlier. How could Britain hope to retain a large share of the trade if the convenience of shippers and buyers was as disregarded as it is? It is almost useless for the lines to accept Amsterdam and Rotterdam cargo without the surcharge unless at the same time reasonably quick delivery was assured.

Major Walsh and the Conference.

Major Walsh said

In the same conference were discussed the trade of Tanga which alone in 1920 had 16,000 tons of goods, and in 1921 28,700 tons. It is possible I doubt if a more efficient system could be paid than the magnificent response of the Government to British administration and development. The figures do not include the very valuable Kinyua, Lamu, and Zanzibar trade figures.

"In 1922, when the sale of East Africa trade ran to some £3,000,000, the rate of freight charged by the shipping companies was 50 per cent of 10s. per ton to those who shipped by Dutch lines, and I believe about 50s. by British lines. Obviously at that time the Dutch had their undercarriage were more or less monopolising the trade to the detriment of the British lines. Why the Dutch were able to receive cargo at a lower freight rate than their British competitors does not concern us, but the fact

remains that the British companies should themselves be able to meet this competition.

It is interesting to note that the lines to the British lines. Perhaps the only reason why the Dutch lines do not receive the same treatment is that they were probably very successful in the past. The British lines did not see the need to do so, and it is only now that they are being forced to do so. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel.

It is very likely that the Conference's intention is perhaps to show the lines that they are not to be treated as the Dutch line by offering them an opportunity to do so. It is a very important matter, and it is very likely that the lines will be able to do so. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel.

"An Imposition Imposition."

As to what British lines can do to compete for freight from East Africa to the Continent, an imposition imposition, surcharge or embargo, all that you like, was introduced. One of us was in order to escape a rough trade, but at the port of Tanga, a steamer ship to continental ports with the exception of Antwerp by first-class cargo, and it is very likely that the freight space available by British companies will be very small and the lines will be able to do so. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel.

There is perhaps an idea of this method, not fully appreciated by the Conference, that the imposition of freight between East Africa and the Continent and the Continent very closely affects both the East African producer and the East African shipper, and it is very likely that the lines will be able to do so. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel.

We have recently been advised by the Dutch lines that the surcharge of 5s. per ton will be levied on all shipments by British boats to the Continent. In making this announcement the lines mentioned the British lines, and it is very likely that the lines will be able to do so. The lines of resistance, namely the companies which were known as the East African Steamship Lines, were in effect a cartel.

## EAST AFRICA

### PERSONALIA

Mr. Aubrey Graham is back from Kenya.

Mr. Tai Boko has arrived here from Kenya.

Mr. W. L. Whitford, A. B. S. is on the way to Kenya.

Mr. H. S. (Kikuyu) has returned from East Africa.

Earl and Mrs. H. S. Boston have returned to London from Scotland.

Baron and Mrs. B. S. Gray have been visiting Kenya when the last man left.

Mr. J. A. (Uganda) has returned to England from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. D. (Kenya) Thompson has been appointed editor of the Uganda Official Gazette.

The Hon. Dr. H. H. Hunter leaves Marseilles today for Uganda by the s.s. Comte de Paris.

Mr. Henry Scott Thornicroft has been appointed a member of the Fort Jameson Road Board.

Mr. J. S. (Kenya) has been appointed a Cadet in the District Administration of Northern Rhodesia.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have returned from Scotland to Stamford House, Grosvenor Square.

Mrs. (Kenya) Administrative General has been appointed Mr. A. N. Halliday as agent for Kenya.

Mr. A. (Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia) has been transferred to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. M. M. Jack has been confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Administrator for General Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. (Kenya) Chief Accountant is being Deputy General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Mr. F. S. (Kenya) formerly Honorary District Commissioner has, we hear, been posted to Nakoba on his return from Kenya.

Sir Edward (Kenya) Governor of Kenya has received a telegram from Sir Sultan on his passing.

Mr. R. W. (Uganda) has resigned his appointment as Science and Mathematics Master at Makerere College, Uganda.

We much regret to learn that Dr. J. A. (Uganda) pioneer missionary was lying seriously ill when the last man left Blantyre.

Mr. A. C. Fisher has been appointed District Commissioner, Toro, Uganda, and Mr. E. A. Temple-Perkins, District Commissioner, Ankole.

Sir Joseph (Kenya) has been appointed Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Acting Director of Public Works, Tanganyika, recently made a tour of inspection of the roads in the south-western area of the Territory.

M. Charles (Switzerland) Consul General of Switzerland at Johannesburg, has been recognised as provisional consular representative covering Northern Rhodesia.

Among outgoing-bound passengers for Beira are Messrs. W. J. D. Charlton, J. P. Cullen, G. D. Lunn, H. W. Jewellery, A. D. McKinnon, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Pulham.

General regret is expressed in Mombasa at the impending departure of Messrs. W. A. M. (Kenya) and H. W. D. (Kenya) Fridd, who have for so long been leading members of the business community.

It is reported from Uganda that Mr. Stanley Hattersley, son of Mr. C. W. Hattersley, one of the pioneers of Uganda, has arrived in Kampala to join the staff of Mengo Planters, Limited.

Colonel W. B. Davidson Houston, the newly appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland, is now on his way to the Protectorate, accompanied by Mrs. Davidson-Houston.

Mrs. (Kenya) William Spurr Shaw has been empowered to act as honorary Vice-Consul of Czechoslovakia at Butawayo, with a Consular District comprising the territories of Butawayo, Butawayo, and Butawayo.

Colonel Stanley Dawson, C.B.E., left England last week to return to Africa. Though Mrs. Dawson is now in very much better health, she is not strong enough to return to Kenya for another few months.

Mr. H. (Kenya) the well known Nairobi gunsmith and sportsman, who has returned to Kenya after being in Sweden, will be in Kenya for a few months.

Mr. E. H. (Kenya) Fergusson, who left London yesterday for Marseilles via Rome, is Tanganyika Territory, contemplates taking up land in the Tukuyu district, with which he is already well acquainted.

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An S.S. steamer will be at Mombasa evening from the London station of the British Broadcasting Corporation to inform Mr. Richard Stanley Wood, Birmingham, Buss, believed to be a passenger on an unknown ship now at sea en route for Beira, of the dangerous illness of his mother.

Sir Arnold (Kenya) Young, who is expected to act as chairman of the Commission of Enquiry appointed to enquire into African Dependencies within a few months, is expected to be presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations the report of the Commission on Slavery.



## COTTON GROWING IN NYASALAND

By W. H. H. GARDNER'S Report

In his preliminary report to the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association on his recent visit to Nyasaland, Sir William Lambury makes valuable comments on the present position and prospects of cotton growing in the Colony. We quote the following extracts:

Cotton was grown and exported in small quantities in 1910. 4,722 bales of 500 lb. were shipped, the greater portion having been produced on European estates by white settlers. In 1916, the quantity was increased to 8,050 bales, much of which was grown by peasant proprietors. Special interest centred in the production of Native-grown cotton for the year 1923, as it was during this year that the agreement between the Association and the local Government came into force. The tonnage of seed cotton increased from 300 tons in 1919 to 2,900 tons in 1923. The progress of Native production is shown by the fact that up to 1922 the percentage of total production of cotton was approximately 14. In 1923 it was 35, and in 1925, 61.

Between Chindwi and Fort Herald are many small plots of native cotton. Their appearance did not impress me, as I considered the plants were weak and undersized. At Fort Herald I attended a large assembly of Native chiefs of people growing cotton, arranged by the Resident, Captain Parkes.

## The Enemies of Cotton

The chief subjects opened for discussion was that of prices and the outlook for the future. The people were also anxious and interested to learn what was being done to improve the production by rearing them with suitable seed, and which would not be subject to the ravages of insect pests, such as the Fall webworm, the cotton and army boll-worm and the mealy bug. 200 people attended the meeting, which they had all entered from the cotton growing in this area, and also to the influence of the Resident, who is most enthusiastic in his endeavours to make the people grow cotton for export, after producing for their own use.

I visited the Corporation's experimental farm and saw something of Mr. Ducker's work. He has some forty acres for his experiments. The two most promising varieties up to the present are

Over the Top, which is a fair to rather under it in staple, but a good grade and fairly strong; the other was a longer-stapled variety known as Arizona 2, which is inferior in inflorescence, but the production of lint was very small, and it gives a much smaller ginning return. Here also experiments were being made with meales, pigeon peas and other products suitable for rotation with cotton. All the cotton plants appeared to make plenty of growth, but carried a good proportion of bolls. This is very symptomatic of the crop being grown in the present season, which is a much worse result than

## Variety

In addition to the experiments Mr. Ducker has about 200 plots of five acres each of Over the Top being grown by European and Native growers. I saw several of these, and generally they looked very healthy and were in each case a good crop.

At the same time, I saw some very good specimens of the Arizona 2 variety, and the staple of some of these I think is probably the best I have ever seen. I saw a specimen of a variety which is exceptional in the quality of its seed, and I saw the first of the Ducker variety

already planted the bulk, from which he hopes to get three and a half tons of seed for distribution. This is a very good variety, but it is

infinitely better than the present crop, and is a result of some 50 to 70 lb. of lint to the acre.

I visited the British Central Africa Company's estate at Mitoh. They have two thousand acres of the old Nyasaland type. The soil is rich and well cultivated. The plants were of fair size, fruit too plentiful but still appearing, and the plants of good colour. I found a quantity that this cotton was planted in January, and it is now so good as nothing has as far been picked. I found that the soil is no longer so good, and future crops will depend upon climatic conditions, which favourable in the next few weeks. Possibly if the soil gave promise of 60 lb. of lint per acre. The appearance of the fields at a distance would seem to justify an estimate of about 200 lb. of lint this quantity on a closer inspection shows that the plants had not grown at the expense of fruit. Mr. Ducker of the company's farm, who is a capable and enthusiastic grower, has a field which must be just being disappointed. In an adjacent country I saw several acres of cotton from forty to fifty acres each, which is a fair crop affected. The British Central Africa Company has done a great deal to develop cotton growing in the present day, and has encouraged native production.

## Our Visit

The next day I visited Zomba, where there is an intelligent chief named Simon. He has taken a great interest in cotton, has a large area of his own, and has managed to make some money. He and his people grew 140 tons of seed cotton last season, and this year there is a possibility of 200 tons. Simon has an experimental plot grown from 50 lb. of seed supplied by Mr. Ducker, and by careful planting had put it to seven acres under root, from which he has a very fair crop, which is a

contrast to the native type. I cannot say I like the shape of the new plant, it is too bushy, and its laterals are very long and trail on the ground. I hope, however, that from this selection will be made. I pointed out to Simon several different plants. Capt. Ramsay, the Resident from Blantyre, was present and I found him a very keen officer. One of the most encouraging features of my visit was my realization of the great interest taken by some of these officers in the welfare of the natives.

I visited Zomba and inspected the experimental station there. Mr. Worrie, the District Officer in charge of cotton culture, Mr. Ducker, and Mr. Kee, were present. Makwapala, the farm, is eleven miles and is comprised of a hundred acres leased from the Blantyre and East Africa Company. Some interesting experiments are being carried out, and in each case over the Top is used as a standard. The former staple is a good one, but of course, when the soil is so good and the plants are so small, a crop of 100 lb. of lint (possibly if Native growers would take to the over variety) is a very good result. There were several experiments with pigeon peas, sun hemp, velvet beans, etc. It does not appear that the Government has any experimental stations, and in addition to those run by the Corporation, the Imperial Tobacco Company has a station of its own, so that all such work is carried out by private enterprise.

## Tobacco Plants Cultivated

I find that with tobacco there is a fair crop, and at present the Native growers are picking tobacco from an estate and planting it. It would be a good idea to plant a few acres, which would be a regular

as a grower of tobacco. In some cases there has been a great deal of confusion as to the object of this toker. The Native thinking it was an order to grow tobacco, and consequently this product got some preference. Both crops are grown by Europeans as well as Natives, and it is not necessarily for one crop it is only fair to issue them for the other. Training this I think tobacco growers should be scrapped altogether.

**Reliable Seed Here**

The next day I visited the Livingstone Bruce Estates of 100,000 acres, some 50,000 being suitable for cotton. This crop has been grown here for many years, as the estate was one of the earliest and largest producers. Two years ago the owners had 7,000 acres under cotton, but the yield had become so poor, and owing to the difficulty of getting proper seed they decided to cut it out, and to day the estate produces almost exclusively tobacco. Major Sanderson, the General Manager, is quite sure cotton will grow here if the yield can be improved by the elimination of pests, and he considers it can be made a financial success. I fear some of the planters in Nyasaland have made the mistake of growing cotton on the same land year after year—in some cases as many as seven years without intermission, and this has hindered its development. The Bruce Estates are still keen on cotton, provided they can obtain a reliable seed. One of their schemes worthy of mention is to settle Native tenants on the land to grow cotton. I should like to see this inaugurated, and if it proved successful it would be a valuable experiment for many parts of Africa.

**Nyasaland's Potentialities**

The Nyasaland Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have much to say on it. It was very representative of the views of these bodies touched on the early history of the Association in coming to Nyasaland at a time when the planters were all in difficulties over coffee. We had been of financial help to many at a critical time, and some who had done well out of cotton had repaid us. At that date prices were low and yields disappointing, and if the latter improved cotton would be grown again. I pointed out the work being done by the Corporation, and asked them to keep in very close touch with such, and also issued a warning about tobacco, and the mistake of "having all their eggs in one basket," whether in tobacco, cotton, fruit, or gums, and upon the advantage of intensive cultivation as against extensive cultivation of crops.

Nyasaland from an agricultural point of view is for its size one of the most interesting Colonies in Eastern Africa. Here with its variable altitudes and climatic conditions it is possible to grow almost any crop, its real limitations being its small size and its cramped transport facilities. The latter is still the result of the former of natural causes. The bridges, railways, and roads depend solely upon the ability of the Colonial trade to meet the running fund and interest.

While recently on a tour of inspection of Nyasaland Sir W. Chamberlain travelled by motor car, and was accompanied by a motor cycle. He spoke of the roads as being very good, but neither good nor permanent. He said the excess of weight caused by all the heavy and useless vehicles between the cars and their own weight, and the number of hours and days that it should be a real haul of 2 to 2 1/2 miles in 1 hour. The high speed is unkind to roads and bridges.

**ANXIOUS TO BUY BRITISH GOODS**

*Purchases of Mr. A. J. Storey's Visit*

In our last issue we reported that Mr. A. J. Storey, the well-known tobacco buyer, packer, and exporter of Blantyre, Nyasaland, was about to visit London for a few months in connection with his purchases of tobacco and other produce.

It is learnt that whilst in England Mr. Storey wishes to purchase supplies for the coming season for his tobacco-packing factories, tobacco and cigarette factory, and his tobacco, tea and coffee plantations. He is also in the market for building and wood-working plant, and will buy in connection with his fleet of motor lorries and motor cycles.

Mr. Storey also wishes to arrange for the sale or rental of a chain of store buildings in the Protectorate. The premises are most conveniently situated in all the important centres for trading, and offer a unique opportunity for any firm wishing to commence trading in Nyasaland, in which country Customs returns show a remarkable increase each year in the annual trade.

All correspondence should be addressed to the visitor at his London office, Mitre Square, London, E.C.3.

**NEW NYASALAND SISAL COMPANY**

NYASA SISAL ESTATES, LTD. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £2,000 in 4s. shares. The objects are to acquire three estates known as Misanie, Makandi and Chikolwe in Nyasaland, and to adopt agreements (1) with the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. for the sale of the Misanie Estate, (2) with Mr. R. J. Bullcock and Sir Arthur C. Cope Wright for the sale of the Chikolwe Estate, and (3) with the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. for the sale of the Makandi Estate, and to carry on the business of planters, cultivators and sellers of and dealers in such as bidders, coffee, tea, tobacco, accounts, cotton and maize, &c.

The first directors are named Quabikano, the holding of 100 shares. Remuneration to be fixed by the company. Solicitors, Kennedy, Frouseby, Bude and Co., 23, Goughan Chambers, 31, Beaufield Street, E.C.4. Registered office, Thames House, Queen Street, E.C.3.

An official memorandum presented to the Nyasaland Government to the League of Nations states that 25 slaves were freed in 1924, 190 in 1925, and 108 in 1926, and that the number of slave traders sentenced to terms of imprisonment during those years was 17, 60, and 101 respectively.

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**McMAY & CO.**

CHAMPAGNE OF ENGLAND  
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Reason Why

It has stood the test of Exportation to the hottest climates for the past fifty years.

It is not a mere beverage, it is GENUINE WINE, the juice of the grape, containing the same valuable stimulating and fragrant ethers as CHAMPAGNE.


It is a sparkling, blood-purifier, a perfect beverage for Tropical Countries, gives an exhilaration not obtained from heavier drinks, and the refreshment which follows the use of more potent beverages is absent.

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Its moderate price, especially in comparison to other Wines and Spirits, which cannot boast of equal medicinal properties.

**THE IDEAL BEVERAGE**

Representatives:  
**THE KENYA AGENCY LTD. NAIROBI**



*The Keen Eye and Steady Hand.*

To the sportsman, porridge is an essential item of diet: it builds muscle, keeps him fit, and sustains his nerve, but it must be

**GRANT'S**  
Scotch **OATMEAL**

Sample of its quality, and its health and appetizing qualities.

Sold by all leading Grocers and Dealers. Manufactured solely by **JOHN GRANT & SONS, Ltd.** 8, Craig Walk, Dundee, Scotland. Established over a Century.


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Preserved Provisions.

Potted Meats and Fish.  
Pastes, Herrings, Fresh  
Kippered and in Tomato  
Sauce, Jams, Marmalade  
and Culinary Essences.  
"Ban-Yan" Pickle &  
Sauce—all of excep-  
tionally fine quality.

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BROS. LTD.  
MILLWALL, LONDON, E.14

By Appointment to His Majesty King Edward VIII

It is the time for a cup of delicious, nerve-tonic, "Ovaltine". How quickly the tired system rebuilds, the worn nerves restore, the tired body, and removing all traces of fatigue.

However, if you are so tired that the system has been starved of the hours, but it needs its health and strength are to be maintained. Stimulants and drugs are useless, only "Ovaltine", an invigorant and vitamin, and "Ovaltine" is a super-concentrated containing all the elements for restoring the brain and nerve cells.

Make "Ovaltine" a daily beverage. It has been diet with the complete, its nutrition value. "Ovaltine" is a complete food, has the function of a "Zerkines" in that it is the best.

The high class food beverage contains the concentrated enrichment of milk, milk, eggs and cocoa. All the essential "Nutrients" as well as all the other equally important elements of a perfect food are present in correct and balanced proportions.

Sold by all leading Grocers and Dealers.  
Manufactured by **WANDER LAB. LONDON**

**NERVES!**

It is the time for a cup of delicious, nerve-tonic, "Ovaltine". Too tired to eat? Nerves worn and ragged?

It is the time for a cup of delicious, nerve-tonic, "Ovaltine". How quickly the tired system rebuilds, the worn nerves restore, the tired body, and removing all traces of fatigue.

However, if you are so tired that the system has been starved of the hours, but it needs its health and strength are to be maintained. Stimulants and drugs are useless, only "Ovaltine", an invigorant and vitamin, and "Ovaltine" is a super-concentrated containing all the elements for restoring the brain and nerve cells.

Make "Ovaltine" a daily beverage. It has been diet with the complete, its nutrition value. "Ovaltine" is a complete food, has the function of a "Zerkines" in that it is the best.

The high class food beverage contains the concentrated enrichment of milk, milk, eggs and cocoa. All the essential "Nutrients" as well as all the other equally important elements of a perfect food are present in correct and balanced proportions.

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EMPIRE GUN**



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- TRIANGULAR GREN 1898-1899
- NATAL 1897, NIGER COAST
- 1898, etc. TRANSVAAL 1898-1899
- ORANGE RIVER (covered Sarcophagi)

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(which value at the time)

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mark, change to animal and most Natives are good enough trackers to read a trail. In the case of the lion-man, a high pitch bark, are pretty variable things, and are not easily overheard, even in stony ground. An Anstrakin, black tracker from La Perouse will follow a trail for days, reading in detail the actions of his quarry, whether man or animal. He will even point out exactly where a man changed his mind. He, at least, would have no difficulty in seeing precisely where a man changed his body.

**TO HELP BRITISH SHIPPING**

(Continued from p. 45.)

**Terms of the Resolution.**

It is hereby resolved that the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (Sisal Producers and Exporters Sub-Section) strenuously oppose the decision of the East African Steamship Conference Lines to renege the surcharge of 5s. per bill of lading ton on all cargo shipped from East Africa for Rotterdam and Amsterdam by British steamers, and further, that they request that the surcharge of 5s. per bill of lading ton imposed on all shipments by British steamers to Hamburg be likewise cancelled, and

That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the East African Steamship Conference, to the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Members of the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Tanganyika, the Chambers of Commerce of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the Joint East African Board, the Convention of Associations of Kenya, the Associated Producers of East Africa, and the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

**British Competition of Java Sisal.**

Mr. Walshworth, seconding the resolution, described Major Walsh's account of the position as admirable. He felt the Sub-Section was wrong to persuade the British companies to a course entirely for their own good, which would enable them to obtain that share of the trade which they were forfeiting by their own action. The sisal trade was being a rising price were down more than 100% in from the United States, and in East Africa were increasing, and while cotton fibres were remaining more strongly than ever. The position of Africa sisal was largely affected by that from Java and Sumatra, which during the first six months of this year had produced the enormous quantity of 23,000 tons. The question of freights to the U.S.A. had a distinct bearing on the situation, so much so that during the last year, or possibly two years, the American trade had been almost entirely lost to East Africa. Freights from Java and Sumatra to far inland ports from Africa, and he would propose

That the Conference Lines be requested to offer the East African freight to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Halifax to a parity with those charged to London, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and to losing the United States American freight, and to making the same arrangements to the United States have been previously declined during the last year.

Mr. E. S. Lyon said that East African producers with the exception of New York were compelled to the time of loss to 55 percent over European freight rates, on which basis it was impossible to compete with Java.

**British Lines may leave Conference.**

Mr. Walsh said that the British steamship companies could not do so, and then he proposed he would like to see the British companies, and the British companies prefer to come out of the conference altogether. He was aware of no adequate storage facilities in East Africa, and he thought that producers should be able to ship by the first steamer. He agreed that competition from Java was a serious problem. He further pointed out that the East African Conference Lines could afford to send sisal from East Africa to Antwerp for 10s. per ton, when in some cases it meant transport in the East African steamer. They could obviously afford to send the same rate to Rotterdam.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted and carried unanimously, and it was agreed to send the Conference to the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Harcourt, Messrs. British and Messrs. Harcourt.

**TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS**

of a public statement. Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. and its three subsidiaries—Ankole Tinfields Ltd., Kavera Uganda Tinfields Ltd. and Bukoba Tanganyika Tinfields Ltd.—already hold between them some 800 square miles of territory in the tin-bearing zone along the Tanganyika-Uganda border. A fourth subsidiary is now being formed to acquire the benefits of a concession granted by the Belgian Government conferring the right to prospect in the Ruanda-Urundi territories and peo out up to 1,200 square miles. Negotiations are also in progress for the acquisition of further large areas in Tanganyika-Uganda.

As it is of primary importance that the large unexplored areas held by these companies should be carefully prospected as speedily as possible, the directors have availed themselves of an offer of co-operation by a well-known tin group possessing ample financial and technical resources. Agreements in identical terms have been entered into by all the group of companies, and the directors believe that the problem of overtaking the large prospecting programmes is now by way of being successfully solved on terms which they consider will be found highly advantageous to their shareholders. The main lines of these agreements are:

(1) The tin deposits located and the areas being prospected at the date of the arrival of the co-operating group's engineers on the ground shall not come within the scope of the agreements.

(2) Of the territories unexplored at the date of the arrival of the said engineers they arrived in East Africa about the beginning of September, the co-operating group shall be entitled to select up to one half, undertaking to prospect thoroughly any area selected of their own expense, and to send the companies holding the territory with maps, plans and any other information compiled or acquired by the prospecting engineers.

(3) If the said tin deposits or other valuable minerals are found on the ground of any of the companies, the co-operating group undertakes to promote applications to acquire the same, such companies to have a proportionate working interest, and the purchase price payable by them for the same to be divided in the proportion of their interests, and the promoters.

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# EAST AFRICA

## KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE

Customs Figures for 1934

**Imports**

Value of goods imported from all ports, £1,000,000

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

**Exports**

Value of goods exported to all ports, £1,000,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

**Imports from Great Britain**

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

**Imports from other ports**

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

**Exports to Great Britain**

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

**Exports to other ports**

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

**Imports from Germany**

Value of goods imported from Germany, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

**Imports from France**

Value of goods imported from France, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

**Imports from Italy**

Value of goods imported from Italy, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

**Imports from Japan**

Value of goods imported from Japan, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

Value of goods imported from all ports, £1,000,000

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

Value of goods exported to all ports, £1,000,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £600,000

Value of goods imported from Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000

Value of goods imported from Germany, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

Value of goods imported from France, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

Value of goods imported from Italy, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

Value of goods imported from Japan, £100,000

Value of goods imported from other ports, £500,000

**Export to Africa**

Value of goods exported to Africa, £1,000,000

Value of goods exported to other ports, £600,000

Value of goods exported to Great Britain, £400,000



**KENYA THINKS**

The question of Federation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

In a previous communication on the subject of the Commission's report on East Africa to Britain and the Commission's proposal to federation, a warning was sounded against playing with racial fire, and the fear expressed that the Commission might find it more profitable among the Colonial Peoples than could properly be satisfied. An echo of this fear now comes from Simla, whence it appears that the Legislative Assembly of India has discussed the necessity for adequate Indian representation on the Commission. Mr. Roy insisted on equal representation for Indians and other Members called for a written brief on behalf of Indian interests. His statement shows which way the wind blows, and it is quite on the cards that the broad references and inquiries of the Commission will resurrect all the agitation and protest that brought about the crisis leading to the issue of the White Paper and which subsided after that pronouncement. The racial question is dormant at the moment, but if reawakened by the proceedings of this Commission it does not follow that another White Paper is going to settle it so easily. It does appear that the task before the Commissioners bristles with difficulty indeed many might think the risk out of all proportion to what it can usefully do in the direction desired.

**Home Opinion Analyzed.**

Home opinion on the appointment of this Commission which is now to hand, makes mixed reading. The *Times* says that the new White Paper reaffirms the cardinal principle of British policy the predominant rights of Africans in Africa. Few indeed of the economists and settlers in Kenya will subscribe to this. What is intended by these "rights"? The Europeans who are civilising and have civilised the country have these rights, so have the Arabs and Indians there. There can be no pre-eminence in any right, it is a case of winning for the best advantage of the whole. In approving of the principle of admitting the settlers to a share in the trusteeship, the *Times* reminds its readers that "to admit a junior partner is not to change the policy of the firm." By this it is obviously intended to convey that the Home Government is the senior partner and has the right to call the tune. Those who have cultivated here and developed the land at their own risk and at their own providing the means to pay for its administration are secondary to the rights of the Motherland, and they need not appear to it in the line of partners of those who colonise overseas and who are the firm's born and bred in the colony.

The *Churches Herald* exhibits a much better grasp of this position than the *Times* and the *Spectator* and a section of the Liberals. With their "dominate adherence to Union and a resolute refusal to look at facts," it says these people "deal with a practical determination to safeguard the interests of the vast population and pursue the quest of a solution and they end by doing justice to every other party concerned and very often in the end to the very people they set out to aid." The position could not be put more cogently. Sir Sydney Mason, with his acquaintance of local conditions, is writing to the *Manchester Post* exhibits a sound understanding of the position. He is cautious about political federation, which "hangs on the usefulness of an oratorical or public speech, and concludes by saying that "The Commission must make

sure that any scheme which has the full concurrence of the people which the Commission will not find an easy matter to achieve.

**Sir Donald Cameron's Views.**

The address delivered by Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, at the House of Parliament, East Africa, on Donald's proposal for a new African problem which has been the mainstay of development for a century and a half. That has not stood and tried before. One agrees that it would be unwise to attempt to abolish tribal custom and customs in a revolutionary fashion. The great principle of evolution must have its way, for it overrides all. But it would be just as mistaken to try to promote and support it as a permanent system.

Tribal rule is slowly but steadily disintegrating where it touches civilisation. The emancipated class is always increasing—becoming labourers, artisans, mechanics, Christians and squatters on the farms. Tribal rule is far from ideal and has to suffer comparison with a more civilized and regular mode of living. Mr. Lloyd George, who presided on the occasion of the address, saw much deeper than the Governor. At the conclusion of the address he remarked:—

"I was very interested to hear Sir Donald Cameron's ideas with regard to the best method of governing the Native, governing him through his tribal institutions, his tribal laws and his tribal chiefs. As far as I can see that was the way in which we attempted to govern the Highlands before 1915. I am not so sure that it was a complete success there, but we had a far more troublesome population to handle in that case than here! I think it is a very valuable suggestion because undoubtedly this is a problem which, however difficult it may be now, will grow in complexity as the Native becomes more educated, more civilised and comes more into contact with the outside world."

**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The financial Report for 1952, which has been issued by the Treasurer, exhibits figures of gratifying progress. The revenue amounted to £2,672,222 and the expenditure to £2,414,081, showing an excess of revenue of £258,141 (shillings omitted). The revenue was in excess of the estimate by £213,228. The improvement was general among the departments. The year opened with a surplus in the Treasury of £149,725, and closed with a larger one of £302,700.

At the moment things appear well and well attributed to the time of the year, many people being away on holiday or leave, and generally the after-effects of the show at Nairobi, at which time much money was spent by the visiting public. But the Customs and Railway returns still seem to be maintained. There does seem a dull in progress but it may be only momentary, though some people are, as usual, very pessimistic.

There are some crops in the Northern district with some failures here and there. The rains have been very short in places. Nairobi has had a long spell of cold, cloudy and dry weather, but the showers are due now in a few weeks.

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## EAST AFRICAN INVESTMENT CO. LTD.

### Tanganyika Sisal.

The first annual general meeting of the East African Investment Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, at noon on Monday last, Sir Sydney H. H. Munn, K.C.F., M.P., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, said:

You will note from the report that during the year the Directors have appointed the Hon. Edmund Parker to a seat on the Board.

All the contracts and agreements set out in the Offer for Sale of the Participating Preference Shares of this company issued on July 26, 1926, for the purchase of shares in the Tanganyika Development Company Limited and the Usambara Sisal Company Limited, have been strictly carried out. A further 64,000 shares in the Tanganyika Development Company have been acquired by the company, and the issued capital of your company raised to a total of £284,601. In other words, the holders of these Tanganyika Development shares decided to exchange into East African Investment shares on a pound for pound basis, and your company has thus virtually acquired complete ownership of Bird and Co. (Africa) Limited, whose entire share capital was held by the Tanganyika Development Company Limited.

#### Output Exceeds 4,000 Tons.

The production of sisal obtained by Bird and Co. (Africa) Limited during the year terminating June 30 last reached 3,202 tons, and that of the Usambara Sisal Company during the same period was 875 tons, so that the combined output reached 4,077 tons. This figure should be compared with the forecast of 3,250 tons given in the Offer of Sale to which I have just referred. The average cost remains very much as therein predicted, i.e., £28 per ton and, as the market price has fallen considerably from the level of £42 to £37 then quoted for Tanganyika No. 1, and the average obtained for all grades over the period referred to did not exceed £30 per ton, the gross profit, however, reached the estimated figure given in the Offer of Sale, from which of course interest and other overhead charges have been deducted.

#### Business Notes.

It may be noted here that the Board of Bird and Co. (Africa) Limited have decided to strengthen their financial position by allocating £15,000 out of their profits to depreciation. This explains why the dividend declared in the Tanganyika Development Company Limited is 5½% free of tax for the

first months ending June. It is recommended why your Board in turn are recommending payment of a dividend only upon the Preference Shares. Nothing done in these early days to strengthen the position of the companies in which we hold an interest with us.

During the past year both Major and your Directors, and myself visited the properties in East Africa.

#### Costs of Production.

The future of your company largely depends upon the course of the market for sisal. At the moment the market keeps steady at the reduced figure of £37 10s. for No. 1, but even at the price there is a reasonable margin of profit on the business in East Africa. We cannot yet measure the ultimate effect of the competition we may have to face from Mexico and Java, but we believe that on its merits East African sisal should be able to hold its own against its rivals.

We have no doubt that by improved methods of cultivation and by the introduction of more modern plant it will be possible to reduce costs of production, but this can only take place slowly; and for the meantime the programme is to raise the production gradually in each of the two groups of estates to 5,000 tons without any material increase in capital liabilities. It will of course be appreciated that the Usambara group, being in a less advanced stage of cultivation, is capable of more rapid development than the Bird group.

#### A Shareholder's Views.

Sir Trevorlyn Wynne, a shareholder, said: "I would like to express the opinion that the accounts submitted are very satisfactory. During the last three years I have twice visited the Usambara and Tanganyika Development Company's estates and have a personal knowledge of their past history. When the estates were purchased by auction five years ago they were in a bad condition. Since then a large amount of capital has been spent on improving the plant, including the factory machinery, improving the condition under which the sisal was grown, and increasing the area under cultivation. The local administration of the estates has also been improved, and the estates at the present time are now in a position to pay good and steady dividends in the future."

The Resolution was seconded by the Hon. Edmund Parker and carried unanimously.

The election of the Hon. Edmund Parker to a seat on the Board was duly confirmed. Messrs. Hunter, Hamlyn and Co. were re-elected auditors to the company, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## Our Settlement Number

CONTAINS 208 pages printed on art paper. It contains photographic illustrations and a mass of informative articles on almost every conceivable aspect of European activity in East and Central Africa.

Price post free in the U.K., 30s. Overseas, 35s. but every present and new annual subscriber to *East Africa* receives the volume without extra charge. Write the form on the inside of the back cover and it will come to-day.

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ENGINEER, St. Public School, Es-Servise man, Coll. and Works, Home, India and East African (12 years experience). Licentiate in Surveying, Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering and Licentiate in Civil Engineering. Specialties: cotton, jute, rubber, sugar, etc. (12 years experience). Home, India and East African (12 years experience).

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**OUR SEYCHELLES NOTES.**

Arrival of the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent

Mahr.

SIR MAURICE STEVENS arrived at Mahé by the "Karapara" on August 23, and having inspected the guard of honour in company with Mr. Devaux, the retiring Administrator, he and Lady Sturgeon received various congratulations and officials before passing on to the Court House for the swearing-in. Addresses of welcome were read and spoken by Mr. Devaux, and by Mr. Stephens, President of the Planters' Association, and Mr. Devaux, in his character of Clerk Judge. Then administered the oath. Unfortunately His Excellency caught a slight chill the day after his arrival, and has since been indisposed, in consequence of which garden parties have had to be postponed.

It is understood that owing to H. E.'s good offices in London prior to leaving, the British India sailings are to be more frequent in future, giving us a monthly mail from Kenya, instead of a mail every two months. This is excellent news, and people are very appreciative of what the new Governor has already done.

**The Story of the Stowaways.**

Romance still lingers on the sea, as was demonstrated to us when the SS "Caledon" left from Burntisland in Scotland, put into Victoria Harbour for minor repairs to one of her masts. When the ship was well away from England, two stowaways were discovered. Wanting to get to Australia, they decided to risk a rough time on board, and possible deportation from the other end. Their patience and provisions exhausted, they faced the captain and the mate, and the captain, good man, instead of keel-hauling them, waded them on as belonging to the crew. They were almost nailed, by our vigilance in carrying out the duties of a police inspector, but the skipper, who had been told to allow for their not detouring at Mahé for a long stop, as he had a little money of theirs in his pocket, so they were allowed to enjoy the scenery of the island from the shore, and these hoboes of the sea departed with the ship when the vessel sailed.

But that does not end the story. A small Seychelles boy of about fifteen years thought this stow-away story worth repeating. So he persuaded one of the crew to hide him in a safe place on board, and there remained under cover while the ship got under way. He had been told that he would have to keep hidden in the "Caledon" port well out to sea, but unfortunately for him, his tender feelings were not to have a last look at the island of St. Anne as he sailed off. The skipper on the bridge, observing a head pop out where no head should be, and passed the word for the examination of the young stow-away, concluding that he had been very near his escape, but the shore was still in sight, and he gave the order for the young fellow to bring a policeman aboard. That was the birth of an agreement with the skipper, who allows him to sail freely to the coast of a port of call, and after a small severance of a couple of months, his prayer plate in the vessel.

**Shipping Competition.**

Shippers of produce are delighted for there are now two extra lines running to Europe from the South, taking M.T.s in their stead, and they are in competition. One is the Sealine, an East Africa line, from Oslo, the other the Harpa, a Peninsular line, from Havre. Tonnage had been taken at sixty shillings, but the Scandinavians offered fifty-four.

Now the Sealine line has made the same offer, we hope for another drop.


The Harpa boat, "Vindic Marsden," had booked in advance 200 tons of copra. It was not fit to call, and she moved here with not over a metre of space available. The captain had shifted coal from his middle bunker to both the other bunkers, with the result that he found 160 to 180 tons of copra. It was hard work, as the copra had to be shifted first into lighters, and then back again into the bunkers, but it was good wages for the Mahé lumpers while it lasted, and cleared the captain's credit.

**Birds' Eggs in Season.**

Birds' eggs are now in season. On certain islands, from their immemorial, sea birds have been in the habit of laying their eggs on the flat ground. They are like plovers' eggs, and have a pink tinge when cooked. Sold retail at one hundred for a rupee, they are a welcome change for the poorer classes from the eternal fish diet. The egg collectors, once the season has started, go to the islands, sweep away all the eggs in a large circle, and then come back after a few days and collect the fresh eggs. Otherwise they could not tell if they were fresh or not. Elderly eggs have no charm for the gourmet.

*Caranina equisetifolia*, the Beech-wood tree of the South Sea Islands, sometimes called "Whistling Willie," from the sound made by the sea breeze in its curious hair-like branches—and a favourite ornamental tree for roadsides in all tropical sea-side towns, has been attacked by a root fungus in Mauritius, and is the subject of a special proclamation by the Governor. The trouble is attributed provisionally to a species of *Trichostromum*.

A trade treaty has been concluded between Ethiopia and the Austrian Republic.



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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

General Agencies Limited, Nyert, Kenya is to be wound up voluntarily.

1,057 tons of coal were exported from the port of Mombasa during July. No less than 1,122 tons went to Belgium and only 373 tons to the United Kingdom.

The number of bags of maize submitted to the Government Grain at Kilindini during the week ended August 27, totalled 6,761 of which 110 bags were rejected.

Notified for general information that the conducted at Rongai, Kenya, by Ruben and known as the Rongai Stores, has been by S. Levitan.

Post Office dealt with 1,200 newspapers, book parcels and fine 100% an increase of 20% over these class official communications.

Parcels received at Mombasa from the mail from the Continent in the 1st Report of the Post Office as follows: 87,825 above number 23 parcels were sent C.O.D.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last month included: Canned, 2,227 packages, 539 packages, iron and steel manufactures, 200 packages, motor vehicles and parts, 200 wines and spirits, 1,831 packages.

Imports into Kenya during the last month of 1927: Tania imported products, value of £1,544, 2,121 iron and steel manufactures, £3,264, machinery, £5,500, cotton piece goods, £11,837, and motor vehicles, £5,165.

The partnership between D. M. Gordhandas and Chetabji Dwarakadas, trading in Dar-es-Salaam and Mikindani at D. Morari Gordhandas and Co., has been dissolved. The business will henceforth be carried on by Chetabji Dwarakadas.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended July 27, 1927: Canned, 11,661 packages, cotton piece goods, 1,025 packages, galvanised sheet, 1,360 bundles, iron and steel manufactures, 232 packages, kerosene oil, 13,288 cases, lubricating oils and greases, 8,175 packages, motor spirits, 11,244 cases, painted goods, 1,205 packages, soap, 1,500 cases, 121, 19,000 cases, wines and spirits, 3,325 packages.

Kenya, a record of 401,071 for January and June of this year, a big increase over the 1926 figures of 70,504 cwt.


The Chamber of Commerce of Stanley and Belgian Congo, has requested the prohibition on the sale of high and light wines to Natives, pointing out that locally-made beer contains only 4% of alcohol.

The Government of Mauritius having determined to trade all tobacco exported from the island, a Government tobacco warehouse under the control of the Director of Agriculture, has been established at Port Louis for the grading, conditioning, packing and export of the leaf.

Imports into Zanzibar during June included: Cotton piece goods, bleached, Rs. 64,390; dyed in the piece, Rs. 1,000; printed, Rs. 121,081; unbleached, Rs. 77,314; lubricants, Rs. 27,727; motor spirit, Rs. 91,718; petroleum and luminants, Rs. 102,203; motor cars, Rs. 21,735.

The total export traffic, railed to the coast for the Kenya and Uganda railway during the first seven months of 1927 is officially given as 190,415 tons, or more than 72% above the 1926 figures. The import traffic railed from Kilindini Pier during the same period totalled 78,221 tons, or more than 65% increase.

During April, the last month for which detailed returns are available, Germany exported to Kenya motor tractors to the value of £4,485; machines and machinery, £3,903; cotton-blankets, £2,000; cement, £1,875; and steel manufactures, £1,561; shovels, £1,200; axes, etc., £1,301; and beer, ale and stout, £1,110. The total of Germany's shipments to the Colony during that month amounted to £22,855.

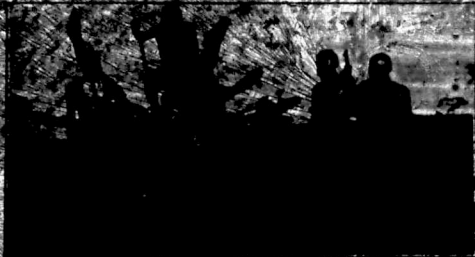


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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COTTON**

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<b>Kenya</b>		
"A" size	045. od. to 046. od.	
"B" "	075. od. to 078. od.	
"C" "	065. od. to 045. od.	
Peaberry	008. od. to 045. od.	
Brown and pale	50s. od. to 015. od.	
<b>London cleaned</b>		
First size	102s. od. to 125. od.	
Second size	065. od. to 106s. od.	
Third size	84s. od. to 075. od.	
Peaberry	095. od. to 127s. od.	
<b>London graded</b>		
First size	055. od. to 137s. od.	
Second size	065. od. to 112s. od.	
Third size	055. od. to 80s. od.	
Peaberry	085. od. to 136s. od.	
<b>Uganda</b>		
"A" size	70s. od. to 104s. od.	
"B" "	055. od. to 83s. od.	
Peaberry	75s. od. to 78s. od.	
Pale	60s. od. to 74s. od.	
Mixed	53s. od.	
Robusta	56s. od. to 64s. od.	
<b>London cleaned</b>		
First size dull green	88s. 6d.	
Second size	72s. od.	
Third size	50s. od.	
Peaberry	80s. od.	
<b>Toro</b>		
Brownish	02s. od.	
<b>Tanganyika</b>		
<b>London cleaned</b>		
First size	114s. od. to 136s. od.	
Third size	85s. od. to 075. od.	

London stocks of East African cotton in September totalled 30,000 bales, as compared with 20,000 bales at the same date in 1936.

**CLONES**

According to the current figures of the African Cotton Association, quotations for East African cotton in London closed 65 points last week. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the eight months since August 1 have amounted to 8,300 bales, compared with 10,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1936-7, and 14,000 bales in the same period of this year. Imports of Sudan cotton in the same period of this year have totalled 5,703 bales, against 5,000 bales in 1936-7, and 4,000 bales in 1935-6.

**OTHER PRODUCTS**

**Caster Seed**—The market is about 1000 tons at £17 15.

**Cotton Seed**—New crop East African at worth 25/- ex-ship. There is no news of any offers having been made since the last report. The market is generally rather firmer.

**Clones**—Zanzibar spot quiet at 7/0 to 8/0.  
**Groundnuts**—In the absence of buyers a weaker tendency has manifested itself during the past week. Sellers of East African are asking 7/2 1/2 to 7/2 1/2 od depending on position, but buyers' ideas are more in the neighbourhood of 7/1 1/2.

**Maize**—No. 2 East African is quoted at 135/- and No. 3 at 245/-. No offers have been heard of since the value is put at round about 345/-.

**Sisal**—Easier at £26 10/- for September, but both white and/or yellow.

**Sisal**—Quiet with No. 1 Kenya at 140/- and No. 2 at £37 15/- for September/October shipment.

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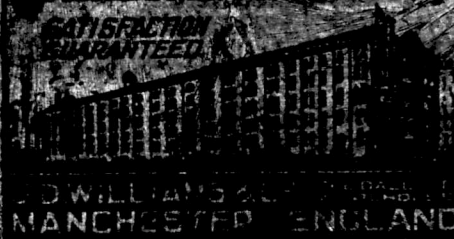
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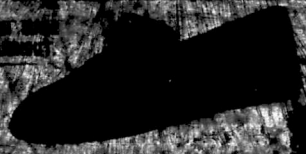
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