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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1914

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A "RATE WAR" IN EAST AFRICA

THAT a "rate war" should develop between neighbouring British State-owned railway systems in East Africa is the height of absurdity; yet that ridiculous position has been reached, and, unless wiser counsels prevail, worse seems in store for the two Railway Administrations, that of the Kenya and Uganda system on the one hand and that of the Tanganyika system on the other, appearing determined to prolong a misunderstanding which nothing but shortsightedness could have allowed to grow. If the cables accurately reflect the views of the two Administrations, each is now anxious to prove the other guilty of bad judgment and even of bad faith, than to suggest a solution of the difficulty which has arisen, not suddenly and unexpectedly, but from inevitable conditions of which both parties have had ample knowledge.

Ever since it was decided to construct the line from Tabora to Mwanza, it has been evident that at least some of the traffic of the Mwanza area, most of which had hitherto been imported and exported via Lake Victoria and the Kenya and Uganda Railway, would take the new and easier way to the Indian Ocean, if only on account of fewer handlings and service might well have been left to decide the proportion. The distance from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza is 750 miles, or almost exactly the same as that which separates Mombasa from Port Bell (762 miles). Over that distance the Kenya and Uganda Railway carries cotton for export at 80 sh. 20 cents per ton, a rate which the commodity can obviously bear, for there have been no protests against it. Now Tanganyika offers to carry cotton over the same haul for 60 sh., which, on the face of it, looks like needlessly depriving the Revenue of £1 per ton. Last year 1,270 tons of cotton were shipped from Mwanza, which thus supplied only about 5% of the total quantity of cotton carried over the Kenya and Uganda system. Incidentally, the suggestion made in my quarters that the Tanganyika Railway wish to capture the Uganda cotton export trade is manifestly fantastic, for that traffic could reach Mwanza only by way of the steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which could fix rates sufficiently high to make any such proposal uneconomic. There could scarcely be a stronger argument in unified control of the railways of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika than this overt and bitter controversy between the two managements—which rivalry is, after all, but an echo of the extraordinary manoeuvres on the same subject issued by the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika during the first Governors' Conference in Nairobi. A few weeks ago the Hilton Young Commission found itself constrained to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to suspend action on the Kenyan Native Lands Trust Ordinance until he had received its report, and it is not inconceivable that if this wordy warfare of the railway managements continues, the Commissioners may again find themselves forced to intervene. They would certainly take such a step only with great reluctance, but it might be necessary in the best interests of East Africa. Co-ordination of the East African public services is long overdue, and this open rupture between the railway managements is a case to emphasize the fact.

SOME ENCOUNTERS WITH POISONOUS AFRICAN SNAKES.

Incidents in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Specially written for "East Africa"

Thomas G. Lloyd.

Author of "Memories of an African Hunter," etc.

In my book dealing with big game in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia I refrained from writing much about snakes, because there is something about a snake story like a fish story which is apt to raise an incredulous smile on the face of the reader who has not happened to have similar experiences himself. It is the same with most incidents dealing with adventures for it is impossible for a man to make another really feel things that are outside his own practical knowledge, in most cases seeing is believing. However, I shall take the risk of narrating certain incidents which actually occurred as related. After all there is nothing very extraordinary about them.

One October day I had passed through Kahiriri's village on my way back to Fort Jameson from an elephant hunting trip to the Loangwa Valley. The weather was at its hottest, the sun pouring out of a molten sky—fit, as an old prospector once said to me, "to raise the skin on a brass monkey." A bad toe nail made me stumble a bit, and so when I came or so out of Kambwiri's village I saw two wattle and daub huts near the path. I asked my men whose they were, learning that they had been built for the use of the Native Commissioner when out on his tax-collecting rounds, I told myself, "These will be cooler to-night than my single-roof Whymper tent." The door of the nearest hut was open, and on the mud floor I saw two bundles of grass.

Puff Adder Like a Rubber Bottle.

Being tired I made for the nearest bundle and plopped down, only to land on something which felt exactly like a rubber hot-water bottle. As I vacated the spot I heard the man-boy ejaculate *nyoka* (snake), and caught sight of a movement in the grass. Taking a long spear from one of my men, I turned over the dried grass, and there I saw one of the largest puff adders I had yet seen. He seemed quite fat and therefore harmless, but I jabbed the spear right through the thickest part of his body and hung on unto one of the carriers had chopped off his head with an axe. The appalling stench which arose from the punctures showed that the reptile was peacefully sleeping off a great gorge on rats. Never again did I sit down on a bundle of grass without looking to see whether it contained a snake, scorpion, or centipede. I should doubtless have examined this one had I not been tired and in a hurry with my foot.

Early one morning when going along a Native path I put my foot on a small puff adder, dormant with the night cold, and killed it with my other foot and on another occasion when stalking an eland I touched another puff adder with my hand as it lay amongst dried leaves and grass. Fortunately this snake is slow in action.

A Black Mamba Shows Fight.

The black mamba is a much better customer to have dealings with for he is extremely quick in his movements and is able to move in the dark even in the day. One day, three miles south of Fort Jameson, I disturbed a black mamba and chased it. Suddenly the snake stopped and coiled with its head up and hood extended. I stopped too, within about

ten paces of it, and took a steady aim for the centre of its neck. When I fired I saw the dark mark the projectile had made on the left side of the hood on skin, and when the snake fell over and rolled on its side again I moved forward and in a branch

stooped down to pick up the snake. I did not wish to use a pet pill as I ran in the snake stopped, so, dropping my rifle, I ran in and hit it a whack with the piece of wood. Torture, namely the blow knocked it sideways, but the branch being rotten broke into several pieces. Then I left it alone and went back and picked up my rifle, and returned to my bungalow thinking I had been pretty lucky in not being bitten. After that I paid more respect to the mamba tribe, though both in India with cobras and kites and in Africa with mambas and puff adders a man with a good stick is usually pretty safe. The kites keep cool and is able to move with celerity on occasion.

A Kitten and a Snake.

My nearest shave with a snake occurred in 1909 or 1910 when living in a mud hut on George Garden's Eldorado estate near Zanje, Nyasaland. I had come down from Northern Rhodesia rather seedy, and Garden kindly allowed me to get a hut built on an outlying part of his estate, close to a stream which ran in a hollow below the hill on which the hut was built. The hut comprised two compartments divided by a reed wall, which stopped at the height of the six-foot walls.

Round the walls of the bedroom were several tin cases, books and other articles, and as I sat writing one evening in the other room I heard the kitten moving against these and giving peculiar squeaks, so, leaving the lamp on the table, I went in to see what was wrong. Seeking for the place, I put down my hand in the semi-darkness to feel for one when being warned by a rattling sound that a snake was there. I went back for the lamp and picked up a bamboo foot stick I had once brought from Assam. These sticks are wonderfully strong, quite different from the cane which grows above ground, for they are solid and practically unbreakable with a sharp blow.

Seeing the snake between two of my boxes I put down the lamp and struck hard, but I spoiled my blow because the point of the stick struck the low roof and was deflected. However, it grazed the snake and knocked it sideways, and I made no mistake with the second shot, getting it on the back of the head and hammering its skull flat.

It was some seven feet in length and had a green and yellowish mottled marking. My cook, I called him, named it an *nyoka*. Other Natives said it was very poisonous. George Garden, who had been many years in Nyasaland, had never seen a specimen, but had heard of it. It was certainly an extremely rare variety of snake. This was my narrowest escape from a snake, but I cannot make out why, when my hand was within an inch or two of its head it did not bite me. Had it done so, I should probably not be writing this.

Precautions against Poisoning.

Professor J. Stevenson-Hamilton, the author of that fine work, "Animal Life in Africa," in a volume much less known than it ought to be considering its scope and illumination contained in it, says that the poisonous land snakes of Africa belong to two distinct sub-families, the cobras and mambas and that the cobra is the most of the first group acts on the nervous system, and not so much on the blood, which it does not coagulate. The symptoms consist of dizziness followed by vomiting and paralysis, and the head action as well as fainting and convulsions may

precede death. Should a stricken person recover no bad effects are likely to recur. In the case of poisoning from the viper group, the blood is affected most, and passes to the lower animals, and the disturbance of the blood-circulation causes paralysis of the heart and lungs. Viperine poison is slower in action than that of the *clapina* (cobra and mambas) and the period of recovery takes longer.

As a rule a snake bite occurs below the knee, unless the reptile is very long. The puff adder can bite by throwing himself backwards, but most other snakes have to coil before they strike.

The best thing to do, and the quicker the better, is to put a tight tourniquet above the wound, if in a limb, then lance the spot fairly deeply to bleed the wound, and put in permanganate of potassium crystals as an antiseptic, so all people who live in snake countries in Africa should carry a sharp pen-knife or a lancet and a tube of permanganate crystals. I always carried these in a pouch of my leather belt, which also contained a small magnifying glass and a piece of fuse to make a fire if one had finished or forgotten one's matchbox.

A small cartridge case, such as a .220, will hold enough crystals to last a long time, and it is a good thing to treat all cuts from thorns, etc., with a strong solution of this fine antiseptic, which prevents subsequent flesh poisoning, such as *veld sores*. Many a Native have I treated with the stuff, and a man who was in a really bad state from a bad scratch by a leopard (the wounds having got septic) recovered in two or three weeks with daily applications of this useful chemical.

The snake often called the brown mamba is, I believe, a cobra. When disturbed it often spits, and if the spittle gets into the eyes it causes great pain. The best thing to relieve this is fresh milk.

Fearless in Handling Snakes.

My old friend, the late Major C. H. Stigand, who was killed in 1919 in a Native rising in the Sudan, was quite fearless in handling snakes. Amongst the Native prisoners who did well in "The Camp" near Zomba in Nyasaland was a small man imprisoned for murder. At a time such prisoners were kept in leg-irons to prevent them from bolting, but this fellow was extremely clever in catching snakes, so Stigand, being in charge, used to put him on parole and send him off by himself up the slopes of Zomba mountain to bring him snakes.

Before going further I may say that this Native had some charms to prevent snakes from biting him. It consisted of some weird compound which he rubbed into wicks made in the flesh of his left wrist. Stigand, who was always open to such things, a trial, told me one day that he was to get the man to inoculate his wrist, and after this was done he told me that the expert had informed him that the charm was infallible, so long as the inoculated person did not eat eggs. One morning soon after, while I was having breakfast with my dear, respectable boy put down three eggs in front of each of us, which caused me to warn himocularly that if he ate any he would be scuppered by the next snake he picked up. Fortunately enough, though Stigand was not bitten, a spitting cobra, which the man brought in and handed to Stigand spat in my face, a spot getting into one eye and blinding him for several days.

On several occasions I saw this Native arrive from one of his snake hunts and stand outside the bungalow with a brown blanket round him, hold a leather bag at the waist. When called by Stigand he would approach with a grimace, which I saw inside his wrap, and pull out a snake. One day he brought out a puff adder about a yard long, and he caught

seven more. I did not know the name of the most peculiar was a small snake with black and white bands, and a black and a porcupine quill. When he made himself out of a small present, such as a cup of tea, he would go to the prison and have his legs shackled on his wrists and corporal in charge.

Personally I never fancied handling live poisonous snakes, preferring them dead, for it always seemed to me that this was a case of looking for trouble, and often finding it.

BIRDS IN EAST AFRICA.

LITTLE finches hovering over ripening rice-fields,
 Little blue finches with wings of ashy grey,
 And a bird I've never seen—he may be red or green—
 Who sings *Alhamdulillah!* at dawn of the day.

The little doves that moan, "I'm all, all, all alone!"
 A sitting in the tree-tops and the birds with crimson crests,
 The golden birds that scream a circling flock
 A scream,
 About the solemn fan-palms thick with their hanging nests.

When I close my eyes at night I can see the lines of white
 I thought were foam of breakers all round Sumi's shore,
 Till they rose and wheeled aloft, silver-glancing in the light—
 The cranes and herons of Tana, beloved for evermore.

The speckled, singing swallows that build beneath the eaves
 When English nests are empty and English trees are bare,
 And, when the crops are ripening, the swarms of winged thieves
 Whom children, shouting hoarsely, can never hope to scare.

The friendly little wagtails so fearless and so gay—
 "No bow beneath the heavens so shameless bold as these!"
 One bird of rainbow hues and tails of quiet gray,
 Birds of sweetest song and bills that shriek and bray,
 They never cease from calling me across the winter seas!

A. W.

That he really says *Bismillahi ar-Rahmani ar-Rahim* and a lot more in Swahili
aba akafa, ma, akafa, mimi tu tu tu tu!
Ukomoro = weaver finches
 A lake or lagoon on the left bank of the Tana

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August Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to East Africa.

The August meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was held by Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Sir John Davidson, Sir Edward Duff, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. Campbell Haubour, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. G. Malcolm, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Sir Trevor Wynne, and Miss Harvey (Secretary). The Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) was admitted to membership.

Special leave of absence was granted to Mr. D. G. Malcolm, who is leaving England almost immediately as a member of the Government Mission to Australia, and will not be back until the middle of February. Mr. C. Hely Hutchinson is to act in his absence.

Federation of East Africa.

Further consideration was given to the memorandum which the Board is to lay before the Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. At the July meeting of the Council it had been agreed to recommend that the High Commissioner should be assisted by Legislative and/or Executive Councils, and Mr. Malcolm now argued that it was essential to have the two Councils. In the Legislature there would be an official representation, but an official majority, while the Executive Council, which would act as a Cabinet to the High Commissioner, should, he felt, be composed solely of the senior officials subordinate to the High Commissioner. There was general agreement to this proposal, which Sir Trevor Wynne amplified by the suggestion that the Indian system (an Executive Council of six members and a Legislative Assembly with an official majority) which had prevailed prior to the issue of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed a precedent entirely applicable to East Africa. That machinery had worked excellently for years.

In the subject of Customs duties it was resolved that a first charge on the amounts collected should be the net cost of federal administration and that the balance should be distributed among the territories concerned on the basis of their respective consumption of dutiable articles. It was agreed that the drafting Committee consisting of Sir Sydney Henn, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major W. M. Crowdy, and Mr. D. G. Malcolm should prepare a further memorandum embracing these and other points raised in the debate.

Sub-Committee's Report on Tanga.

The sub-committee of the Joint East African Board appointed to suggest improvements in Tanga harbour and township presented the following report. The members of the sub-committee were Messrs. W. A. M. Sim, A. Wigglesworth, and C. L. Wall.

The following table indicates exports and imports into Tanga province and nearby growth of this port, whose commerce exceeds that of Dar es Salaam, if we exclude the exports into Belgian Territory.

Year	Imports	Exports
1925	202	1023
1926	224	1094
1927	3025	1025
1928	6000	3026
1927	2200	1027

...the Board... that it is now time that steps should be taken to improve the existing facilities. Amongst other suggestions made are:

(1) Better facilities are required for loading and unloading at the port. This includes additional cranes, and the necessary arrangements toward the shoreward cargo, and it is suggested that separate storage for imported goods are an urgent and paramount necessity to meet with.

(2) The Committee suggest that all land adjacent to the port should be owned by Government, and that no further land which may be likely to be required for the port should be alienated.

(3) Better facilities are required for Customs examination for passenger luggage, with a waiting room to protect from the weather.

(4) Roads from Tanga harbour to the town are in very bad repair.

(5) Lighting of the port is inadequate and should be brought up to date, and Government pilotage instituted.

(6) Adequate office supervision is required when ships call at the port.

(7) There appears to be no fire extinguishing apparatus. This should be installed without delay.

(8) There is no water supply at the port, and in view of the movement taking place in this port it is time now that a regular supply of good drinking water should be laid on.

(9) The Committee recommend that through bookings should be arranged for passenger and freights to and from Tanga station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

(10) A telephone should be installed without further delay between Tanga and Mombasa.

(11) The Tanga-Mombasa road should be improved to enable Post Office vans to run mails between Tanga and Mombasa.

(12) A Public Health Department is required with adequate funds to improve the sanitation of the port.

(13) The Committee propose that Government should appoint a Committee (with a non-official majority) to inquire into the Medical Officer and prominent Railway officials should agree, with the District Commissioner or Chief Secretary to the Government as Chairman, to report on the situation of Tanga.

Local Freight Rates in Kenya.

By increasing its rates on coal for a haul of over 200 miles, the Kenya and Uganda Railway was penalising the industry at the very moment when rates should have been reduced. Mr. Wigglesworth, who added that the shipping companies had granted lower freights because of the difficult period which coal owners were facing. He considered that the Board should approach the Colonial Office with a request for reduced rates over the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Sir Sydney Henn pointed out that local rates on the Tanga line had not been changed for some eighteen months, which Mr. Wigglesworth replied that between Kapogwe and Tanga which was approximately the same distance as between Voi and Kilindini the charge was two or three times as heavy as over the Kenya system which fact, Sir Humphrey Leggett stressed, was due to the fundamentally different rating systems adopted by the two Railway Administrations.

Colonel Franklin stated that until April 1, last, the Kenya rates had been unchanged for years, but that they had then been reduced, and had remained at the lower level until July 8. On July 8 they had been raised again, but in no case were they as high as they had been before April 1, and for long hauls they were much less than they had been on that date.

Lord Cranworth, though in principle a strong believer in low railway freight rates, felt that the Board ran the risk of interference in a local matter on which they had not been approached by the producers concerned, and Sir Humphrey Leggett mentioned that Colonel Tucker, the unofficial representative on the Intercolonial Railway Council, was apparently a party to these rates.

Sir Edward DeBham, who had been Chairman of the Railway Advisory Council at the time of the change, invited by the Chairman to tell the Council what he could of the matter, said that the new rates had been introduced with the object of coming into line with the Tanganyika Railway Administration. They were told that the Kevya sisal producers would scarcely be affected, and Voi was to be the only district to which it made much difference.

The Chairman agreed with Lord Cross that the Council could not take action without much more adequate information, and supported Sir Humphrey Leveson's suggestion that the Local Producers and Importers Sub-Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was the most appropriate body to collect and collate the relative facts and figures.

Proposed Railway from Ngerengere to Korogwe.

A letter was read from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce expressing its opposition to the proposal that a railway should be built from Ngerengere to Korogwe, in place of a connection from Dodoma to Kondoa Irangi to Arusha.

TO EAST AFRICA BY AIR.

M.P.'s Criticise Government Delay.

In the House of Commons last week several members expressed the opinion that the Imperial Government is not giving sufficient support to the proposed East African air line.

Captain Guest said that unless the problem is tackled immediately, the linking up of the north and south of the African continent would very likely be flinched from us by other countries, for there was a possibility of an agreement between the French and the Belgians to link up the Mediterranean with Central Africa by air.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon expressed conviction that the spread of a small type of aeroplane owned by pioneers in the Overseas Empire would create a great demand until everyone would own one of these small machines, as to-day they own a car. There are, he said, many places in the British Empire which are not to-day inhabited by white families simply because there is no communication with the outer world. A man would not ask taking his children there because he cannot get a doctor. If we could by air routes bring civilisation to these unpopulated places, we should quickly have colonies springing up in various parts of the Empire.

Sir Harry Britain did not believe that it would clash with the Government's arrangements with Imperial Airways to support another concern, backed by British capital and under British control. The East African air line would loop together "one of the finest sections of territory under the British Crown, the largest single race constituency that we can possibly hold of, 2,000 miles from north to south, and British all the way. If we leave it, we may have that route also covered and intersected by other friendly nations, who, quite legitimately, will attempt to run their accounts over it. France, Belgium, and Spain are all making in that direction, and unless we have the job in hand, they will get ahead of us."

Air Ministry's Views on the Subsidy.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for Air, said in the course of his reply: "Once I have the route to be started, my personal attention will be devoted to the carrying out of the route. I have asked Sir Alan Cobham to put before me detailed proposals, and I am also in close touch

with the Colonial Office and other departments concerned. I do not as yet have any definite proposals before the end of this Parliament, to see whether we cannot make a start with that great Imperial route. Speaking generally I believe as long as the Government is giving a subsidy to civil aviation it is better to give it to a number of small companies, and we found that when we were subsidising a number of small companies, that we were doing was to subsidise the overhead costs of a number of companies competing with each other, and the result was not to develop civil aviation as we desired. The progress has been quicker under a single bounty than it would have been under a number of small bounties, which was the case before Imperial Airways came into being. Naturally, however, I am prepared to consider the best proposals from whatever source they come."

"I think that the best course is for the various interests concerned to get together, and put up a concerted proposal. But, as I say, I am prepared to consider the best proposal from whatever source it may come, and I shall then see whether I can obtain the necessary subsidy to help to start a line of this kind. But I must make one reservation. A line of that kind is in a sense Imperial, but if another country is African. The Government are directly interested, as are the Governments along the route, and I think it would be a very unwise policy for my Secretary of State for Air to adopt, to carry the chief burden of a route the main benefits of which it may be accreted to the Governments through which the service actually passes. I must, therefore, say quite clearly that if at any time in the future the British taxpayer is called upon to pay a subsidy to a line of that kind, the Governments served along the route must do the full share, and they must only come down on the British taxpayer to make up the deficiency. I hope it may be a small deficiency—between the amount that the Governments put up and the amount needed to start the line."

BRITISH AFRICAN AIR LINES.

Recommendations to the Government.

FOLLOWING the suggestions made in the speeches of Viscount Elibank, the Chairman, General Seely, and Sir Alan Cobham, the guest of honour, at the luncheon held at the British Empire Club last week, the Council of the British Empire League have made the following recommendations to His Majesty's Government:

- (1) That full assistance should be given to Sir Alan Cobham in materialising his scheme for an all-red flying route round and through Africa, and that for this purpose His Majesty's Government might well be urged to subsidise this air line.
- (2) That Franco-Belgian interests are very active in promoting air routes in Africa for strategical and political purposes, quite apart from commercial purposes, and unless early steps are taken to materialise the scheme being promoted by Sir Alan Cobham, Franco-Belgian flying interests will get ahead of British flying interests in Africa, the greater part of which territory is of crucial concern to Great Britain and the Empire.
- (3) That the British aircraft industry and the British air line do not receive the same financial assistance from the British Government as do the aircraft industries and air lines of other foreign nations.
- (4) That the open subsidies paid by foreign Governments are greater than those paid by the British Government, and that foreign nations also subsidise indirectly. His Majesty's Government should vote a sum of one million to two million pounds per annum for the next five years for the special purpose of assisting the British aircraft industry and British air line development.

A GERMAN REVISITS TANGANYIKA.

and the British Policy of the Future Concerned.

Special Correspondent.

Dr. Gustav Karstedt, who claims many years' experience of East Africa in pre-war times, is contributing to the *Wester Zeitung*, of Bremen, a series of articles on "The East of Africa." He is especially disturbed by having resumed Tanganyika Territory.

With complete consciousness, he writes, "I head this year, *Germians East Africa*. It is true that by the Treaty of Versailles Germany had to renounce her colonies in favour of the Allies and with them German East. But when the other day I saw German East marked on a German map in red as Tanganyika, it was as undignified as it was base. Undignified, because it meant the acceptance of a situation to recognize which would be a national blunder; and base, because it concerns not an English colony but merely a mandated territory handed over to England by the League of Nations for administrative purposes. I was therefore glad that our ships in German East do not fly the English flag on their forlorn duty, their stay in harbour, but show no flag at all."

He does not mince words in describing what he found in the Territory: he had never dreamt that there could be so great a change for the worse. In proof of his assertion that England has not carried out the obligations laid upon her by the League of Nations, he states that the great estates which in German times stretched to the Tanga Hospital are now bush and high grass, the haunt (an old Native told him) of lions. The roads, he says, are passable only where the English drive their cars, whereas with limited means the Germans had done better twenty-three years ago. Then the public gardens were lovingly cared for, now they are a picture of dirt and desolation. For him the Bismarck memorial typifies the present state of things: "The base remains, but the statue is gone, removed during the War, by someone unknown."

The German traveller was unfavourably struck by the predominance of the Indian in Tanga and Dar es Salaam. Indians, he declares, were the only winners in the War, and now they own three-quarters of the town sites in Tanga. The good old Arabs and the Swahili are gone, for where the Indian is they cannot thrive. Native opinion he bases on the comment of one old man, who said: "That the English are here is the will of God. But why did He put this punishment upon us?" The old inhabitants who had had experience of German times everywhere, complained that all order and security had ceased.

Moreover," he continues, "directly afterwards I found the same complaint in the English newspaper, *East Africa*, which cannot write intelligently enough of Germany and her colonial activities. Long ago, both from what I saw in English colonies and from what I gathered from reading, I got the impression that the Englishman had a bad influence over the lowly coloured peoples. Under the influence of fanatically humane theories, which at least suffer no diminution of English mission circles, he is too inclined to be far too soft in daily life towards the Natives, and then, when they get his boils over, he displays a brutality which knows no limits. No less a person than the famous Sir Harry Johnston, one of the Englishmen who knew Africa as well as any of the Englishmen and Dutch Native policy before her countrymen as a model. The strength of their methods may indeed seem harsh, but they really much milder and practical, as they make elastic measures unnecessary."

Dr. Karstedt's criticism of British Native policy in Tanganyika is ineffectual. The British policy directly opposed to it is the one that is being inaugurated. While we are few even in the East, we are interested in maintaining the present authority with the least amount of bother, and the only direction in which we are going is to hunt a host of things only, in which the future of the race are

brought up. Gradually to build up in autonomy, which will include in its independence, why, they even give the chiefs a percentage of the yield of the taxes as a sort of civil list. It is not that white men can do nothing but organize and control the black

people it is that they are sent away back in the home country. It was formerly the case in London, as it was formerly in India, that the white settlers got an abatement of a pound brought the whole house of cards toppling down.

The Central African Native, he proceeds, regards such a policy as mere weakness and exploits it. Theft, which even in German times was a pressing problem, is feebly dealt with by the English. They impose a few shillings fine, but forbid forcing or forced labour. The result is clear in the open and insubordination towards white people is the rule. The Native knows well enough how far he can oppose the European without being punished for it, with the result that the best elements among the Natives are leaving the neighbourhood of the towns, and the more so as the tightening up of taxes and Customs duties has multiplied by many times the cost of living. Strikes by black labour on the plantations are no longer rare, though it is interesting to note that labour relations are generally better on the German estates than on the English, among whom indeed, except where they are protected fingoos, the superiority of German policy towards the Native over the British is generally admitted.

His conclusion is a caustic comment on the growth of bureaucracy in Tanganyika: "We have always dubbed the English administration the model of bureaucracy"—and the increased expense of the administration. Said an old Native to him, "Where formerly you had two officials, there are now twenty; and they eat everything, so that nothing is left for us." All this, and especially the remarks of the Natives, strike him as comical in view of the opinion expressed in the Treaty of Versailles on German colonial inefficiency. He promises further news of Germany's "lost land" in another article.

Dr. Karstedt's insistence on the fundamental difference between British and German rule may not be much appreciated by some of his more responsible countrymen, by, for instance, Dr. Kastl, Germany's representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission. Britain is governing Tanganyika in strict conformity with the letter and the spirit of the Mandate. Germany, which wants the Mandate, would, according to Dr. Karstedt, resort to a policy diametrically opposed to that of Britain, which in an excellent argument from a German source why German ambitions should be resisted!

A GERMAN professor, who has devoted years of research to anthropological questions, has propounded the theory that the three races of mankind, Europeans, Asians, and Negroes, are equivalent to the three races of apes, chimpanzee, orang-putang and gorilla. His comparative table runs: Europeans = chimpanzee, Asians = orang-putang, Negro = gorilla. The professor shows photographs of well-known men to illustrate his theory of skull formation. He declares that European heads are similar to those of chimpanzees because the chimpanzees were founded what is now Europe, although early man came from what is now Asia. Europeans and chimpanzees possess broad foreheads and sanguine dispositions. Negroes and gorillas have longer heads and are more phlegmatic and sluggish, and orang-putangs have high foreheads and sanguine tendencies.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Samburu Reserve.

Mr. J. H. Ormsby Gore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Governor of Kenya Colony had reported as to the boundaries to which the Samburu Reserve was to be limited; whether these boundaries had now been definitely laid down; and, if so, what were these boundaries.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "An area of about 20,000 acres is to be definitely reserved for the Samburu and pending further examination of that area the tribe are to be permitted to use a further area of about 600,000 acres to the south of it. The area to be reserved lies in the northern part of the Laikipia district."

The Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance.

Mr. J. H. Ormsby Gore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the present position as regards the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance which came before the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony in May last; whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that in this draft Ordinance the owners or managers of farms are empowered to apprehend, detain, and hand over to the Police, without a warrant, any Natives found in possession of produce which they have cause to suspect to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained from their farms; that the onus of proving that such produce and its proclaimed areas, all stock in their possession or legally theirs shall rest upon the Natives; and whether, in view of the two new principles introduced in this Ordinance that civilians may without warrant arrest persons whom they suspect and that the onus of proving innocence rests on the arrested person, the Government would give it his careful consideration before signing its proclamation.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "The Stock and Produce Draft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928, was passed by the Legislative Council of Kenya in May, and assent was given to it by the Governor on June 9. The description in the hon. member's question does not represent quite accurately the provisions of the Ordinance as enacted. It will have a copy of the Ordinance placed in the Library of the House; but I would point out now that the law applies not only to Natives but to all persons; that the powers of apprehension are exercisable only if the person found in possession of produce is on a farm or in its immediate vicinity; and that it is only if the circumstances are such as may reasonably lead to the belief that the produce or stock in question has been stolen that the onus of proof of lawful possession rests upon the person concerned. As regards the last part of the question, I would remind the hon. member that the principles are not new, and that there are precedents in the legislation of other Colonies."

HOW NATIVE FUNDS ARE SPENT.

THE published summary of estimated revenue and expenditure of Native Treasuries in Tanganyika Territory is an interesting document which shows that the eleven Native Provincial Treasuries will receive during the year about £168,500, rather more than £142,000 being from their share of the hut and poll tax, the balance being obtained from Court fees, etc. Of the total £12,405 is spent on personal emoluments. It is further estimated that during the twelve months these Native Treasuries will spend £12,405 on tribal administration, £13,000 on medical and sanitation work, £9,453 on education, £7,330 on roads and bridges, £7,333 on agriculture, £5,081 on water supply, £2,000 on tsetse extermination, £2,000 on veterinary services, and about £10,000 on other general work.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"One does not want to be the slave of logic and lose sight of expediency." *— Mr. J. L. E. Moore, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"Natura has constructed the body that its natural chair is its natural bed of the ground." *— Colonel W. H. Franklin, in an interview.*

"... must erect the African races (with the capacity to attain eventually the mental development of the European or American." *— Sir Gordon Guggisberg, until recently Governor of the Gold Coast.*

"The only way to the African mind is through a mastery of African speech. People speak of the poverty of African languages; it is not the poor-ness of the language that is at fault, it is the poor-ness of our knowledge of the language." *— Professor Dietrich Westermann.*

"Reserves may be useful for preserving ethnographic curiosities which are maddening to destroy, but they will never permanently serve to confine fertile populations." *— Mr. J. A. Cable, in evidence before the Select Committee on the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance.*

"Africa is the one continent where, by the application of intelligence, knowledge, and goodwill it is not too late to adopt policies which will prevent the development of the acute racial difficulties which have elsewhere arisen, and the evils of which have been aggravated only after they have come into existence." *— On the Negro Problem Africa, the white man still has carte blanche — avoid the mistakes of the past committed in other parts of the world, if he has will and intelligence to do so. — Mr. R. C. Bull, in 'The Native Problem in Africa.'*

"Everywhere you will find among the indigenous races an urgent desire to be linked up with European educational standards and qualifications. The result in most British colonies is the dominant influence of the Cambridge external examinations on the whole curricula in the schools. The Cambridge Junior and Senior are not merely avenues to appointments in local Civil Services, but have become social standards among the people themselves. There is no doubt that the effect of the Cambridge examina-tions broadcast among the Native races has been to mould the whole education curricula in Govern-ment and missionary schools."

"Our ideas, even in most of the Colonies, seem to give far greater emphasis to the adaptation of Western ideas of education to the local environment, social, economic, geographical, climatic, and the like. I have seen it being done in a very remarkable way in Ceylon and other colonies where there is a real effort to adapt modern educational theory to the experience and environment of the people of the country with their own culture and history, and not to force unlimited English education, with a purely European background, down the throats of these people, who, however good they try to assimilate it, will in the long run only react against it." *— Mr. J. H. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

East Africa in the Press

C.O.D. PARCELS IN THE SUDAN.

THE current issue of the monthly Journal of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce contains interesting editorial comments on the sending of C.O.D. parcels to the Sudan by British business houses.

"We advise all firms dealing on the C.O.D. basis with this country to insist on the prepayment of both the forwarding and returning postals and the charges made whilst the parcel is lying at the post office before despatching the goods," we read.

"This course is unnecessary when dealing with a reliable business house or private individual, but some of the rising generation of this country show great keenness in ordering things often unnecessary to their standard of living and then when the goods arrive the readiness for the article or articles has worn off or the necessary cash to pay for same is not to be found.

"If C.O.D. parcels were marked, if undelivered within seven days, return to sender, the only storage charge payable would be P.T.2, and thus the merchants risk would be reduced, but in our opinion shippers to this country would be advised to see that their out-of-pocket expenses are in hand before forwarding goods to people about whom they know so little.

"We know of many instances of difficulties experienced by firms forwarding C.O.D. to this country, and quote one in which the local agent for the British firm was a Native Government official. Orders were obtained from young clerks for No. 1 European suits, but usually when the goods arrived the necessary funds to pay for the parcel were not available, and the young clerks stuck to damour suits or galabias, and the No. 1 European suit went back to the land of its birth claimed and unwanted if money had to be paid for it.

"More recently we have had brought to our notice cases of shipments of much greater importance being made to this country through secondary agents, and on arrival of the documents the drafts have not been taken up; the agent appears powerless to do anything, and occasionally ignores the letters of his principal, and the goods lie at the port either to be sold at best or moved on somewhere else.

"Such actions as these tend to discredit Sudan merchants generally, and the innocent have to pay for the guilty, but there is no doubt that a great deal of the trouble would be avoided if the British or foreign merchant made sure that he had a good agent who was as much concerned in seeing that he was getting business from first-class houses as he was in getting orders from any old firm with the hope that the market would turn right and the buyer would take up the goods on arrival.

UNION OF THE RHODESIAS.

As far as can be gathered from conversation with people of all classes, the general opinion is that the Flight of Northern and Southern Rhodesia will be an accomplished fact within the next two years. It is often remarked that the will be the main requirement of the Union of Rhodesia mission, "the travelling correspondent of Cape Town."

KENYA THE CRadle OF MODERN MAN.

KENYA'S claim to be the cradle of modern man was expressed in The Times last week by Mr. Leakey, who wrote in the course of his article:

"The East African archaeological expedition belonging almost certainly to the modern Negro population in Africa. One very important problem is opened up by the discovery of the Elmenteta culture in deposits of the Last Pluvial. Associated with it was pottery in large quantities. Hitherto pottery has been regarded as one of the criteria of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age, culture, which does not make its appearance in Europe until long after the close of the Pleistocene. Its presence with the Elmenteta culture is therefore disturbing, and will be taken by some as proof that the dating of the Last Pluvial as Pleistocene is erroneous.

"The East Africa Archaeological Expedition will search for fresh evidence in this connection. Last season numerous animal remains were obtained from the deposits belonging to the Last Pluvial, but most of them were so fragmentary as to be of little use for classification purposes and the remains have not yet been worked out. There is, however, one piece of undoubted evidence which meanwhile gives strong backing to the contention that the Last Pluvial was of Pleistocene date.

"In 1913 Dr. Hans Reck discovered a human skeleton in situ in sand beds belonging to the Pluvial Period at Oldoway in Tanganyika Territory, about 30 miles to the south of Elmenteta. This Oldoway skull bears a marked resemblance to one of the Elmenteta skulls from a deposit of the Last Pluvial. The fossils from Oldoway are now being worked out, and it is found that over 50% represent extinct fauna and the deposit is certainly Pleistocene.

"Two cultures were found in deposits older than the Last Pluvial period, one of which was associated with fragmentary human remains of a primitive character. These have not yet been studied, as it is hoped that remains of a less fragmentary nature will be found this season, but there is reason to believe that they represent a very primitive form of Homo sapiens. Should this prove to be the case, they would be the earliest Homo sapiens yet discovered.

"Besides cultures which are older than the Last Pluvial period three were found which are later in date. Perhaps the most important was the Nakuru culture, which was associated with a well-preserved skeleton. A provisional date of about 2000 B.C. can be fixed for this culture, which consists of rather crude microlithic to a well-made bowl of stone pestles, mortars, and grinding stones, agriculture, pottery, is, of course, present. The most remarkable find in this culture was that of two beads, one of faience and the other of agate, of type which seems to suggest some contact with one of the early civilisations of the period, either Egypt or Mesopotamia. The people of the Nakuru culture lived in enclosures, built of stone with mortar, and seem to be somehow associated with what appear to be walled roads, other evidences of civilisation. Tempting theories spring to mind, such as the possibility that objects from one of the early civilisations came down in search of gold or tin or copper and used the local Stone Age population as labourers, and that the latter then acquired a few beads and the knowledge of agriculture as well as the idea of building stone enclosures. The whole problem is, nevertheless, too elusive. The Expedition will attempt to solve this year, and discovery of great interest may incidentally be expected."

THE LOCUST MENACE IN KENYA.

COLONEL V. H. FRANKLIN, Commissioner to F.M. Eastern African Dependencies, wrote last week to *The Times*—

"I am happy to say that the locust menace in Kenya does not appear from the most recent cable information which I have just received to be anything like so bad as your Transvaal correspondent seems to think.

"I have heard only this morning that an official report issued in the Colony states that the menace is well under control, and that there is at present no indication that Kenya will become a breeding ground. The locusts have invaded the Colony from the Southern Sudan and Abyssinia as a result of abnormal weather conditions. Dr. Claude Baller, entomologist to the Government of Mozambique, is, through the courtesy of the Governor-General of that Province, at present visiting Kenya Colony to advise on locust control and extermination. Locusts have never been a trouble in Kenya, and the Government is fully alive to the danger of allowing them to breed. They have never been a plague in the past, and their presence this year is attributable only to abnormal weather conditions which are unlikely to recur."

HOW THE GIRAFFE IS CAPTURED.

HALF a dozen excellent illustrations of giraffes caught in Tanganyika Territory appeared in a recent issue of *The Illustrated London News*. The correspondent who sent the photographs wrote:

"Capturing the giraffe is very difficult, as the animals are extremely timid. There are, however, various ways of taking them. The most favourable method is the following: as soon as a female has been caught, it is at once shut up in a vagon, where at night it utters piteous wails, and the male comes up to see what the matter is, and he also brings with him others. The rappers meanwhile sit in trenches, waiting for their victims as they approach, the females. The moment comes when a fawn wades through the air, and a giraffe is caught. It struggles, but otherwise is trustful. Indeed, many tame giraffes live on African farms."

MR. FRANK OLDRIEVE, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who visited East and Central Africa last year, and whose impressions of the territories were published in these columns, tells in the current issue of *Leprosy News* a couple of good stories. Here they are.

The secretary's wife was talking to a Scotch woman some time ago, and the latter asked, "What have you been doing in India?" "We have been looking after lepers," was the reply. "Are they worth taming?" came the startling inquiry.

Recently the Secretary addressed the weekly lunch of the Portsmouth Rotary Club. A doctor rose at the close of the address to propose a vote of thanks, and said that just before he came in to lunch he had met at his club an elderly retired Indian Colonel, and invited him to come to the lunch, saying, "The speaker has a subject of his own to interest you." "What is he talking about?" "About lepers." "Oh! I've shot hundreds of them," said the Colonel.

A GERMAN COLONY IN TANZANIA

A FORMER German colony for sale! "Probably the idea had never occurred to 1% of our readers— or 70% of the Germans. But the proposal has now been seriously mooted in Warsaw, and is causing some comment in the German press. The arguments are suggested as most suitable for political purposes. Now that all but the worst diehards in German colonial circles must realize that their hopes of regaining Tanganyika Territory are doomed to disappointment, German colonial opinion will increasingly slope for a transfer of the German overseas mandate.

To hear an East Prussian who had been, say, a planter and *Leutnant d. U.* in East Africa commenting on the Polish proposal would be interesting.

THE GROWING CRESTED COBRA

OUR contemporary *West Africa* writes: "The question of growing cobras is one to which that interesting paper, *East Africa*, has opened its columns for some time past. The latest information on the subject comes from Nigeria and is contributed by Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Shortrose, of Narguta, whose boy had run into him yesterday a large black creature in Eggonia, that it had not a comb-hat at least a large red mark on its head resembling one. It was said to crawl on a cork, and to be very dangerous. Colonel Shortrose would like to have further corroboration—he has had it from Asaba, and from what I know of Coasters I have no doubt that loud and joyful celebration—I mean corroboration—will soon be forthcoming."

THE BRITISH IN TANGANYIKA.

"It is time that something should be done to stimulate interest in the mandated Tanganyika Territory," says *The Patriot*. "According to *East Africa* of July 26, the white immigrants in the twelve months ended March last came to 1,137, and of this small number only 306 were official British, while 510 Germans went into the country. Our contemporary continues to urge the formation of a Tanganyika Settlement Association, with a view to bringing about British settlement. Unless something like this is done effectively, the Territory will probably revert to Germany with little effort on her part."

A visitor to Beira from the *Sugar Estate* who has created much interest is, says the *Beira News*, Mr. Schafer, a young man no less than 6ft. 7in. tall. Mr. Schafer is only twenty three, and is Swiss by birth. He holds the record on Beira's Club door for the club's tallest visitor, easily beating Mr. Myer's 6ft. 7in."

UGANDA PLANTATION FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD Coffee Estate in Uganda for sale. 349 acres in extent. Excellent water supply, plenty of timber on the property. 4 1/2 miles from Kampala on good metalled road. Two hourly roads. There are about 60 acres bearing coffee. Average crop for last three years, 15 tons cleaned coffee. Buildings consist of three-room dwelling house, two cowsheds, one shed for cart and carpenter's bench, quantity of tools, both for wood and iron and usual plantation tools. Fifteen bullocks, bullock carts, one disc harrow, one other bullock harrow, one factory, one mill, one Patten engine, three flour-sieve hullers, all in excellent order. There is a water pump, and the water runs direct from spring into the Pulper. There are a few acres of Para rubber untapped. Average crop £40-£60 per month. Price £6,000. Good title. See prospectus at any time at only £6.00. Most terms for prospectus apply to the Director of Tanganyika, London, W.

CAPITAL FOR KENYA

SETTLER with sixteen years' experience desires sleeping partner with 10% capitalisation. No record. Apply to *The East African*, London.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. Grahame Bell has arrived on leave from Kenya.

Lord and Lady Duffield have left London for Guntton Park, Norwich.

Captain A. C. Withers, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Public Works of Uganda, is now on leave.

Mr. Sidney Hayden, a director of the Tanganyika Diamonds Company, is on his way to London.

Sir John and Lady Maffei and family escaped unhurt in the railway accident at Lemans last week.

Mr. Gilbert de Préville-Chevillat has been appointed a J.P. for the Nakuru district of Kenya.

Major F. L. R. Munn, Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, has arrived in Kenya on first appointment.

Lord Delamere and the Bishop of Uganda are two of the passengers in the "Matiana" outward bound for East Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Dawson, whose death is announced, served with the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884.

Mr. Francis J. R. Rodd, son of Sir Rennet and Lady Rodd, was married last week to Miss Mary Constance Devian Smith.

Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Blencowe, R.N.R. of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, has left the Colony on retirement.

Sir Sydney Hearn, Chairman of the company, presided at last week's annual general meeting of Forster's Glass Company Limited.

Sir Hector Duff has left for Glendaroch, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire, where he expects to be in residence till the middle of October.

We learn with regret of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. F. L. Millar, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Fitz Adam Millar, D.S.C., R.N. (Retired).

Professor Reginald Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, is visiting East Africa, primarily with the object of studying the history of Zanzibar.

The new City address of Major C. E. Walsh is c/o Messrs. Matheson and Co. Ltd., 3, Lombard Street, B.C.3, and the new telephone number is Avenue 0554.

Sir Francis Newton, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, contributes to the current issue of *The Empire Review* a most interesting article on Rhodesian tobacco.

Congratulations to Mr. A. Tannahl on his appointment as an official member of the Executive Council of Kenya, filling the vacancy from the Colony of Captain H. Schwartze.

Lieutenant-Colonel ... has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the British South Africa Corps, and is now in London on his way to the Colony.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. ... C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Prisons, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel on the staff and assumed the temporary rank of Brigadier.

The first broadcast talk on coffee to be given from the British East African Broadcasting Company's station is, we learn, to be delivered by Mr. Barge-man, while the Hon. Conwy Harvey will probably lecture at a later date.

Congratulations to Mr. H. T. Martin, C.B.E., on his appointment as Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya. Mr. Martin is recognised to be one of the ablest officials in the Kenya service, and his promotion will be generally welcomed.

Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., formerly Chief Justice of Kenya, is to represent the Liberal Party on the delegation from the United Kingdom which is to attend the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Canada next month.

Mr. P. W. E. Flint, of the Survey Department of Kenya, has been spending part of his leave in Australia, where his brother is the Secretary of the Western Australian Trotting Association. Mr. Flint has now left the Dominion to return to East Africa.

Many of our readers travelled in the Clan liner "Ingoma" during her service off the East African coast during the War, and they will learn with regret of the death of Captain R. K. Borrow, the ship's skipper, who endeared himself to all who travelled aboard his vessel.

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Attorney-General of Uganda, who is shortly leaving the Protectorate on transfer to West Africa, said at a recent luncheon held in Kampala that he was sure it would be impossible for him to be as happy in any other part of the world as he had been in Uganda.

The marriage recently took place in London of El Kaimakam W. Owen Bey, M.C., Welch Regiment and the Sudan Defence Force, son of Captain W. H. Owen, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R., and Mrs. Owen, to Miss Constance Ruth Westray, Captain Garthwaite's daughter, of the Black Watch, was best man.

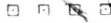
The Tanganyika Naturalists' Society has elected Mr. C. F. Swynnerton as President for the ensuing year, with Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell and Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood as vice-presidents. Mrs. Ruggie-Brise and Mr. A. L. G. Du Bois remain honorary secretary and honorary treasurer respectively.

Judge T. D. Maxwell, who recently arrived on leave from Nigeria, will be well remembered by many East Africans, for he spent some seven years in the territories. It was in April, 1917, that he was appointed 2nd Puisne Judge in Kenya, and three years later he acted as Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Jacob Barth. Judge Maxwell was well known throughout the Colony, not only for the lucidity of his judgments, but also for his oratory at Caledonian Dinners and other public functions, and for his skill as a producer of private theatricals.

Mr. G. B. Sharpson, who until the end of last year was Cotton Specialist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Natal, and who was recently appointed Economic Botanist at Kew Gardens, is shortly leaving for British Honduras to investigate the suitability of certain areas for agricultural settlement.



Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert James, M.P., who has accepted the chairmanship of America and Dominions Unbreakable Records, led a new company with a capital of £250,000, served in the first White Nile Expedition and was Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1901 to 1904.



Lady Heath has been appointed a pilot by the Royal Dutch Air Lines, and is thus the first woman aviator to pilot a passenger air-liner over a regular route. It is understood that one of her ambitions is to act as pilot on one of the giant triple-screw liners of Imperial Airways, the largest air line in the world.



Colonel J. H. Whitehead, D.S.O., who died in London recently at the age of fifty-eight while undergoing an operation, served during the East African Campaign with the South African Forces, and was awarded the D.S.O. After demobilisation he carried on medical practice in Natal, where he also had a farm.



Mrs. S. E. O'Neill, who died last week at Bonsall near Matlock, was the second wife of the late Lieutenant-Commander Henry Edward O'Neill, who, after leaving the Navy, was Consul of the Portuguese East African possessions. He was a noted explorer and a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society.



Mr. C. Norris, the Chairman of the Broken Hill Political Association, has been returned unopposed as a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Broken Hill constituency. The seat was to have been contested by Mr. Mitchell, whose nomination paper was unfortunately not lodged in due form.



Messrs. Gill & Johnson, the well-known chartered accountants of Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar es Salaam, announce that they have opened a branch office at Tanga in charge of Mr. Charles F. Strachan, C.A., and that Mr. J. R. Leslie, who has been in charge of their Dar es Salaam office for several years, has been taken into partnership as far as their practice at Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga is concerned.

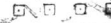


Captain Arthur Wrennock, who served with distinction with the Intelligence during the East African Campaign, and who recently paid another visit to Central Africa, addressed the Constitutional Club of Brisbane on his return to Australia. In the course of an interesting speech he gave 500 lb. as the weight of a full-grown lion, and added that its roar could easily be heard on clear nights 200 miles away and carry up to six miles.

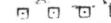
Major H. Home Davis, whose death we announced recently, had been farming in the highlands of Kenya since the War, in the early part of which he commanded the K.M.F. Mounted Infantry, later commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd K.M.F. During the Campaign he was promoted to the brevet rank of major, and mentioned in dispatches. Some years previously, whilst serving in the army, he held the middle-weight boxing championship.



Mr. G. H. Rogers, the managing director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd., has, we are glad to hear, fully recovered from the serious operation which he underwent on arrival in England in September last. Accompanied by Mrs. Rogers, he expected to arrive back in Kenya at the beginning of August from a tour of New Zealand and Australia, during which his £500,000 East African Plantation Company Ltd. was successfully floated, the issue being over-subscribed.



Mr. J. J. Eden, who, as we recently reported, has just left Uganda on leave, prior to retirement after thirty years' service, is, says a correspondent, believed to be the oldest civil servant in East Africa. When he first arrived in Kenya three months ago to do a journey which could not be comfortably covered in forty-eight hours, and when he was first appointed by the Treasury of Uganda the currencies of the country were cowrie shells, beads, wire, and cloth. Mr. Eden served under nine Governors, was for fourteen years Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, and for the last seven years Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province.



Mr. P. E. Mitchell, from whose thoughtful memorandum of Native Administrations in Tanganyika Territory we recently quoted at length, addressed the Bantu Studies Society of Johannesburg the other day. "Hitting the big man in the stomach and looking after the little man is the essence of effective administration," he is reported to have said. "We do not interfere with Native law and custom as a general rule," said Mr. Mitchell further in reply to a question. "We lay down no commands about polygamy or witchcraft. There is a Witchcraft Ordinance, which is the worst legislation I have come across. Under it every priest in the territory ought to be in gaol."



Mr. A. J. Maclean, the well-known Kenya Provincial Commissioner, is retiring at the beginning of August, when, a Kenya correspondent writes, he and Mrs. Maclean will motor to Southern Rhodesia to join their sons. It was in 1907, while the Foreign Office still dealt with that part of the Empire, that Mr. Maclean first went to East Africa as an Assistant Collector. Ten years later he became Recorder of Tanga, and in 1920 was promoted to Senior Commissioner. While stationed on the coast, he and his wife, many ladies, and strenuous official staff, which springs to mind being a "poemlike" illustration of the possibilities of the Tana. Another important piece of work was his settlement of the land title question on the coast. An excellent Swahili scholar, he obtained native confidence in a remarkable degree, while with the European, Indian, and Arab Communities he was always popular. Mrs. Maclean was one of the Colony's keenest workers on charitable and social matters, and both of them will be sorely missed. But perhaps Kenya will draw them back, as it does so many of those who think they are leaving it for ever!

Camp Fire Comments

Another Historical African Eclipse.

Our contemporary Africa supplies another instance in which the exact determination of an eclipse has dated Native history. The Bushongo, of Central Africa, have traditions going back for hundreds of years and they say that during the reign of the ninety-eighth king of their dynasty, the sun disappeared one day at noon. Mr. Knobel has ascertained that a total eclipse of the sun visible in Central Africa took place on March 30, 1680, and that the total phase of it reached the site of the capital of Bushongo at 11.28 a.m. local time. Examples of white man's magic, these cases take some beating.

Working with Inefficient Tools.

Most East Africans have seen gangs of Natives employed in cutting grass by slashing it with cutlasses made of hoop-iron, and in Luanda I have often seen prisoners performing this work with leisurely complaisance. Writes *Bwana Mzee*: "In Elisabethville the custom also prevails, according to *Le Figaro du Congo*. The work involved is neither difficult nor exhausting, and the Katanga newspaper considers that method the cheapest and best way of keeping down the grass in the rainy season. Nevertheless, one reads, it is most likely that one white man armed with a scythe would cut more grass in one day than forty or fifty Native labourers using their hoop-iron cutlasses. The difference in efficiency seems enormous, and might be worth while to test the accuracy of the comparison. Native labour is often inefficient, and prison labour is notoriously so. You will probably have had ocular proof that it usually takes half a dozen prisoners to push a hand-car, which one free man could run with comfort."

The Eyesight of Wild Animals.

"Your very fair review of Mr. Albert Chapman's book, 'Retrospect' writes a regular contributor, "and the articles you have published on colour vision in wild animals, encouraged me to attempt in your columns some comments on the eyesight of game, but I now find that in your Empire Number, published on May 15, 1926, Mr. P. Ratcliffe Holmes dealt with the topic I intended to make. In his contribution on 'What We See in the Ngorongoro Crater' he says: 'This is clear and positive evidence that the eyesight of animals, although of such a quality as to enable them to detect any sort of movement, is, in an analytical sense, inferior to our own. The writer seems to me to put his finger on the one point in the problem which really matters. Many writers apparently overlook the mechanism of sight; they seem to imagine that the eye acts, as a sort of photographic lens, which throws a picture on the retina of the eye and that the animal sees this picture. The truth is that the rays of light, more or less screened by the lens, act as a stimulus to the optic nerve, which transmits an impulse to the brain, and the brain has to analyse this impression received. Seeing is a matter of brain power and training. Wild animals have brain far below that of man so far as analytical power is concerned, and it is a mistake to credit them with the miraculous insight of the popular imagination which Mr. Holmes so ably disproves by actual experience in the field. Seeing depends on the brain, not on the eye."

How many Locust Eggs make 11 lbs?

The news of locusts in various parts of Kenya reminds us of a story related some years ago by a responsible American monthly magazine. Locusts had invaded Syria in the early part of the year in question, and, with the object of accumulating the eggs, the locusts were kept in a constant state of irritation between the sexes. The locusts should collect eleven pounds weight of eggs daily, but, conceiving invention to be the better part of labour, proceeded to make imitation eggs from white clay, which substitutes the authorities accepted without question, indeed, with evident satisfaction at the comic spirit of the populace. History has a way of repeating itself, and African officials may be glad to be told the story.

What the Crocodile couldn't swallow.

Colonel Lewis Deinger, who will be well known to many of our Kenya readers, recently told the following story to a meeting in London. Two great friends, an American and an Englishman, were on safari together and were always to get a rise out of each other, and the American had had decidedly the best of the contest. He was a very nice American, rather full of the importance of "God's own country." They were camping near a lake known to be infested with crocodiles and dangerous for bathers. However, on rising one morning the American saw the Englishman fully attired for immersion in a bathing suit. Greatly perturbed, he started expostulating, only to be stopped by his friend calmly remarking, "There is no danger. You have not seen the back of my bathing suit." This on inspection proved to have printed in large letters across the back, "America won the war." As the Englishman gently pointed out, "Even a crocodile couldn't swallow that."

Broadcasting the Lion's roar.

A correspondent writes:

"It was bound to come. The success achieved by the B.B.C. in broadcasting the song of the nightingale has stimulated enterprise, and shortly we are promised the roar of a real lion at the real African bush transmitted right into the homes of the British public. To those who know Africa there will be something pathetic in visualising the myrmidons of the B.B.C. chasing the elusive king of the bush with a microphone and catching him in the very act and a little of expressing his feelings after a good square meal. The nightingale is induced to sing by some artist playing the cello; how provoke the lion at the right moment? Probably someone will have to make a noise like a chunk of t-bra meat. You should not be the idea broadcast. Why not broadcast the sounds of London City to homesick exiles away in the blue? They would be cheered by hearing in Africa the cry of the London newsboy calling the late editions, and would welcome the squeal of a bus brake. In the hot weather about February, the perspiring listener would feel really cooler, such power has the domination of it could exert on the loud-speaker, the megaphonic 'Coocoooal' of the peripatetic 'Lion' man. It is musical amphiphony. Any one could easily play it with a century up to his mind visions of frosty days needing bright fires, and of the east wind cutting viciously round street corners. 'Terhat dida's help' would cool off, nothing could."

Contributions to this page are welcomed, and will be paid for if possible. All communications should be sent to the Editor.

FOUR M.P.'S. OFF TO TANGANYIKA IN THE "FREIGHT WAR" IN EAST AFRICA

As Agents of the Mandated Territory

Mr. T. SUMNERVILLE, Conservative M.P. for Windsor, Mr. Eugene KILGUSSEN, Conservative member for North Bradford, Mr. Hopkin MORRIS, Liberal member for Ayr and Mr. Willard PELLING, Socialist member for Doncaster, left England at the end of last week to visit Tanganyika as the guests of that Territory, the Legislative Council of which, as we recently reported, decided a few weeks ago to allocate an annual sum of £1,000 for the entertainment of Members of Parliament, in order that they might acquire some first-hand knowledge of the country.

The four members represent the Empire Parliamentary Association to whom a report will be presented on their return. The S.S. "Matiana," in which the delegation is travelling, is due to reach Mombasa on August 31, and they will re-embark on the "Llandaff Castle" on October 13. The tour is to include a visit to the Amani Institute.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. L. S. B. Leakey Returning to Kenya.

Before he left England last week, we had the pleasure of a chat with Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, who is returning to Kenya to resume the archaeological investigations from which so much is hoped. Erengetta will again be his headquarters at the outset, and our readers may communicate with him either there or at P.O. Box 360, Nairobi, for Mr. Leakey is very anxious that any East Africans with knowledge of archaeological discoveries which they think worthy of examination should communicate with him.

We are glad to learn that grants of money have been made for the continuance of the work by the Royal Society and by the Sladen Trustees, and that further contributions from other sources are in prospect. Funds are, however, still urgently needed for prosecution of the investigations on an adequate scale.

Mr. and Mrs. Leakey are being accompanied by his brother, Mr. B. B. Leakey, who will undertake mapping and survey work, by Mr. D. G. McInnis, of Trinity College, Cambridge, geologist and all-round assistant, and by Mr. Powys Cobson, of the well-known Kenya outfit of that name. If funds permit, a number of Cambridge students will probably join the party at a later date in order to learn the work.

"FLY-BELLY" CATTLE IN WEST AFRICA.

The rumour of the existence in West Africa of a breed of cattle immune to tsetse flies has now more concrete form in the latest report of the Empire Marketing Board, in which it is stated that it is not generally recognised that along the West African coast there has been established a breed of cattle which is able to live and flourish in the midst of the "fly-belly." The scientific interest of this fact is very great, and there is a possibility that in these "pariah" cattle an economic asset of high value exists. Investigation of the breed has been recommended by several authorities, and it has been agreed that a plan of investigations has been agreed on with the West Africa Colonies. It is a pity that more definite information has not yet found its way into the official reports of veterinary departments, which, one would imagine, would have since saved experiment every year of the facts, such as they would be, than scientifically interesting, it would be a revolutionary

A fortnight ago we reported that, according to a Press message from Nairobi, a "freight war" had begun between the Kenya and Uganda Railway on the one hand and the Tanganyika Railway Administration on the other. We have since quoted a rate of 60s. a ton for the conveyance of cotton from Mwanza to the coast at Dar es Salaam, a rate 20s. per ton below that of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

It is now announced from Dar es Salaam that the Tanganyika Railway Administration has telegraphed to the Administration of the Kenya and Uganda Railway:

"This Government has never had any desire to attract the Uganda cotton to Mwanza, and has not regarded the rates as competitive, inasmuch as the Kenya and Uganda Railway can obviously neutralise them on the Lake as the cotton would have to be conveyed to Mwanza in its steamers.

"As you were informed in March last, this Government is unable to consider now the question of increasing its rates against Tanganyika cotton, but the situation will be examined again at the end of the 1928-29 season. I am to emphasise again that this Government has not reduced its cotton rates, those now in force having been in operation since January, 1927.

The Governor regrets that there has been a misunderstanding on your part, but suggests that this would not have occurred if you had adhered to the agreement made at Nairobi with Colonel Maxwell, the general manager of the Tanganyika Railway, last November, to send a representative to Dar es Salaam to discuss any remaining points of difference in the tariffs."

This message, while it emphasises that reasonable and businesslike steps to compose the differences of the two Administrations were not sufficiently pursued, does not appear to express by any means all the facts of the case, even from the Tanganyika standpoint, for only about six weeks ago a representative of the Tanganyika Railways stated categorically to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce that rates from Mwanza to Mombasa and to Dar es Salaam were to be identical. His assurance, according to the information which reached us, was unequivocal and gave no hint either (a) that Kenya had been told that there would be a considerable difference of rates during the current season, or (b) that the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration had failed to send a representative to Dar es Salaam to settle outstanding points of difference.

As we close for press we learn from *The Times* that Sir Christian Felling, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has telegraphed a reply to the above message from the Tanganyika Railway Administration. He is said to charge Tanganyika with a breach of faith in regard to Mwanza cotton rates and to declare that the Tanganyika system is routing for traffic hitherto carried over the Kenya and Uganda system.

Somebody's wedding or Birthday



WATERMAN'S WRITING PENS

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

OF STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS

5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester will attend the Nairobi Agricultural Show on October 2 and 3, and Nairobi Races on October 4. On the following day the Duke will leave Nairobi on a hunting safari through Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Sydney Waller, the well-known white hunter, having been entrusted with charge of the expedition.

AN ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN TREATY.

The signature last week in Addis Ababa of a treaty of friendship and amity between Italy and Abyssinia is of interest and importance because it is the first pact of its kind which the latter has concluded with any European Power. Antecedent to it is a Convention regarding the location at Assab, an Italian port on the Red Sea, of a free Abyssinian zone, and the construction of a motor road for heavy traffic between the port and the Abyssinian frontier. Commercial access to Ethiopia has hitherto been confined to the French railway route from Jibouti.

SYSTEMATIC PROSPECTING IN N. RHODESIA

The old-time prospector must make way for the qualified scientist. At last week's meeting of the Loangwa Concessions Company Sir Edmund Davis, the chairman and managing director, announced that the company now had permanently in the field twenty-one prospecting parties each of two white men, one being a trained geologist.

EAST AFRICAN APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of July.

KENYA COLONY.—Veterinary Officer, Agriculture Dept.: Mr. ...

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Kindergarten Mistress, Education Dept.: Miss E. M. Hildage; Miss H. A. Johnson; Industrial Inspector, James School: Mr. R. Fall; Masters, Education Dept.: Mr. F. C. H. Knapp; Assistant Schoolmaster, Education Dept.: Mr. J. R. Chadwick.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Superintendents of Education: Mr. J. A. G. Blumer; Mr. G. G. Brown; Sister and Health Visitor: Miss C. Kemp; Agricultural Officers: Mr. D. V. Rounce; Mr. A. H. Savile.

UGANDA.—Assistant Cotton Botanist: Mr. H. R. Hosking, B.Sc.; Headmaster, Government Intermediate School: Mr. J. N. Russell.

ZANZIBAR.—Registrar, High Court: Lieutenant T. McComb.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are the following:—

Mr. E. A. Boyer, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Public Works, Bahamas.

Mr. H. H. B. Rollis, Medical Officer, Nyasaland, to be Senior Sanitation Officer, Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Commander C. Greenwood, R.N.R., Assistant Port Captain, Kenya and Uganda Railways, to be Harbour Master, Irak, F.M.S.

Captain R. Nixon, Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Senior Sanitation Officer, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. W. Wakeford, Postmaster, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Postmaster-General, Trinidad.

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PROGRESS IN TANGANYIKA

Dar of Salaam Talks Diamonds From a Correspondent

A valuable Tanganyika... which shows increased production for 1927... value of £103,000 for the year.

Crop prospects are excellent and the financial stringency of the past few months shows signs of relief.

The decline in the price of sisal bark is regrettable for the exports of this commodity from Tanganyika have grown from about 200 tons in 1924 to 8,000 in 1927.

Many planters have already contracted to sell their crop of seed cotton, although picking will not begin until the end of July.

The official Trade Reports now available show Tanganyika as the chief exporting country of the East African group.

IN PRAISE OF KENYA COFFEE

The Secretary of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa informs us that a Canadian tea and coffee broker with headquarters in Toronto reports having appointed brokers in New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit to handle shipments of East African coffees.

PRODUCTION COSTS OF COFFEE

Some interesting figures from Kenya.

A copy of the prospectus of East African Coffee Plantations Ltd. the £500,000 company recently formed in Kenya... Some interesting figures from Kenya.

A most interesting feature of the prospectus is an audited statement of the production costs of the Kiamara Estate for the eight months ending March 31, 1927.

These figures will prove of interest to many of our readers, and they are accordingly appended hereto.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Cultivation, Harvesting, Pulping, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Depreciation, Interest, and Agric. plant.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Total Production Costs, Coffee Selling Costs, and Freight.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Total Selling Costs and Total Costs.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Average Profit and Balance of Profit.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Coffee Sales and Profit by Kenya.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Cost per ton of coffee, and Total cost. Includes items like Deduct Buyers Discount and Stacks on Hand.

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THE GROWING CRESTED COBRA.

M. P. Paul Salikin's Novel Suggestion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

From the title I have had your book reviewed. I am perfectly certain that the snake which the natives call the *tschoko* exists. I am certain that it will be found rather than the view that it will be found to have a red mark round its neck, and to make some sort of a noise. One possibility that has occurred to me, at least in connection with this coast district from which you write, is that a *tschoko* may have been brought in by one of the Indian traders who come over to this country from times to time, and that it might have escaped. These men do not touch their snakes with paint, I believe.

Yours faithfully,
TANGANYIKAN.

THE FUTURE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

M. Paul Salikin's Startling Novel.

M. PAUL SALIKIN, a Judge of the Court of Appeal, Katanga, Belgian Congo, who has already published *Le Congo*.

African Problems under the title of *Le Congo* has issued, now, but his ideas of the course of evolution of the natives into the form of a novel, *L'Afrique Centrale dans Cent Ans* (Paris, 20 fr.) visualises the time, a hundred years hence, when Blantyre, Salisbury, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Zanzibar will have their populations of more than 100,000, and Leopoldville will boast its quarter of a million inhabitants and a university. Disease will be under control, the Natives will have increased by leaps and bounds, and Negro America, the League of Nations, religions of every kind and complexion, and up-to-date science will all have their share in the development of Central Africa, a vast Protectorate under Belgian surveillance.

The author is a picturesque writer, and there is more than a reminiscence of "Saladin" in some of his more heroic chapters. The upshot is not flattering to European ideals; the author is perhaps justified in his prophecy of a new Native Religion, "Ngosism," by the actual existence at the present time of "Kibangosism," but readers will admit that the book is informed by a real knowledge of Central Africa and its complex problems and intriguing possibilities. It is a contribution to the study of human evolution which must command attention and should provoke useful controversy.

A BOOK PACKED WITH GOOD YARNS.

The Tanganyika Times has devoted a column review to Mr. John Boyes's new book, "The Company of Adventurers," which *East Africa* recently published. The notice is very appreciative and describes the volume as rare and refreshing fruit. It is, says our contemporary, a book which should not be missing from any bookshelf. "The whole volume is packed with good yarns, there are thirty-six excellent photographs, and the whole production reflects the greatest credit on *East Africa*."

Extracts from other reviews appear on the back cover of this issue. The volume will be sent by registered post on receipt of 7s. by *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

The period of the concession granted to the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions Limited, by the British South Africa Company has been extended from December 31, 1929, until April 30, 1935.

DIFFICULTY OF EXPORTING PAWPAWS.

A Fruit not easily Transportable.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,
We quite agree with you that there is not much likelihood of forwarding profitable consignments of pawpaw, mainly because the demand will always be limited to the comparative few who have travelled in the countries where pawpaw are grown, and, secondly, because the pawpaw is one of those fruits which, packed in a mature condition, as it would have to be for export, does not develop its flavour in transit; consequently the consumer here would not recognise the pawpaw that he ate in East Africa as quite the same thing when tried in London. There is no doubt that the pawpaw is a very delicious fruit, but it can only be appreciated when in absolute perfection.

Pawpaws, mangoes, and fruits of that description should be brought over here only if they can be carried in a temperature of air not lower than 50 degrees, because at lower readings the fruit is severely affected by the cold air, and will be rotten after it has been discharged from the steamer.

Yours faithfully,

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THOSE critics of the Kenya Government who repeatedly suggest that Natives are not adequately informed of laws and regulations affecting Africans, might note that a special supplement containing a translation of the Governor's speech on the Native Lands Trust Bill has been issued with *Habari*, the Native newspaper.

JUNE COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade returns.

British East African Territories	1927		1928		1929	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Grey cotton piece goods	14,500	48,900	10,000	358	1,602	250
Bleached	400,400	210,500	53,500	7,917	5,135	4,741
Printed	242,800	542,800	306,700	20,975	15,829	8,932
Dyed in the piece	580,100	541,100	181,600	22,514	21,781	7,016
Coloured	72,700	70,400	94,800	2,218	2,402	2,800
Non-British East African Territories						
Grey cotton piece goods	101,600	109,200	12,100	1,822	1,685	2,225
Bleached	331,200	245,600	65,900	6,876	4,489	7,425
Printed	273,600	400,000	14,600	3,969	3,800	2,730
Dyed in the piece	27,000	168,400	107,500	9,435	5,725	16,100
Coloured	176,200	71,200	80,600	25,446	1,150	2,426

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EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS.

Northern Rhodesian Cement Company.

The Northern Rhodesian Cement and Ice Company was recently registered in Pretoria with a capital of £200,000, with the object of establishing the Portland Cement Company in Northern Rhodesia. The company acquires the 100,000-acre Easta, of 4,324 acres, 25 miles from the Congo border and 30 miles from the Wankie Colliery. The board comprises Captain John Brown, M.B.E., Chitanga merchant and farmer; Mr. William Howard Fanstone, Chipongwe merchant and farmer; Mr. Sam Mallett, Lusaka auctioneer; Major J. A. Hermon, D.S.O., Chitanga rancher and farmer; and Mr. David Kollenberg, Lusaka, merchant.

Victoria Falls Company Negotiations.

Speaking at the recent meeting of the shareholders of The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company Ltd., the Marquess of Winchester, the chairman of the company, said that during the year the company had been in communication with the Northern Rhodesian Government and had recently held a conference in Livingstonia regarding the company's rights in Northern Rhodesia. Negotiations are in progress and an endeavour is being made to reach an agreement which would be more suitable for the establishment of a power undertaking at the Falls than under the conditions of the original concession drawn up over thirty years ago.

Tanganyika Central Diamond Company.

Further particulars are now available concerning Central Diamond Mines (Tanganyika), which company was registered in Pretoria in July with a capital of £150,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £10 each. The working capital of £50,000 was underwritten at par free of commission. The company has options under eight contracts, securing 108 areas of 20 acres each, and one exclusive prospecting area of one square mile covering diamondiferous ground, all in the Shinyanga diamond belt, Tanganyika, in which three Kimberlite occurrences have already been discovered. 250 carats of diamonds has been recovered from 1,200 loads washed, and so far the diamonds have averaged 14 carats per stone, and the quality is high. Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd holds 25% interest in the Central Diamonds (Tanganyika) Ltd., and has exercised its right to subscribe for 25% of the new company's working capital. The first directors of the new company are Messrs C. A. Edgesson; I. Donaldson and S. Hayden.

ANOTHER COTTON BOTANIST FOR UGANDA.

The current report of the Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation states that the work of the cotton botanist in Uganda, Mr. G. W. Wood, is increasing so considerably that it was suggested that the Corporation might appoint an assistant. The Government readily agreed to this proposal, and the Corporation have therefore offered to nominate and pay the present holder of a studentship and to pay his salary and pension contribution for three years, until he is absorbed into the regular establishment of the Agricultural Department if that happens at an early date. The Uganda Government have been asked to permit this officer's service to count for leave and pension from the date of the commencement of his service in the regular establishment, also to pay the regular salary establishment. It is expected that the Corporation will be able to secure for the holder of the studentship a position in the Uganda Government. The proposal has also been welcomed by the Government.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS



A striking exhibit at the recent Nyasaland Agricultural Show by Mr. A. J. Storey, who secured no fewer than twenty-seven prizes in respect of his thirty-six entries.

For a quarter of a century Messrs. Robey and Co. Ltd., of Lincoln, have been manufacturing fibre extraction machinery. Now they have produced a new machine, the "Superdecor," which we have been assured by some of the leading authorities in the sisal-planting industry, is far and away the most efficient decorticator on the world's market. Among the notable improvements is an arrangement for gripping the leaf nearer the butt end and a wider drum and concave for dealing with this part of the leaf, resulting in much more gentle treatment and a higher percentage of fibre extraction. Another of the principal features is a main feed chain with links of phosphor-bronze accurately machined to fit into the grooves of the driving wheels for holding the fibre. They are all interchangeable and the links are attached to one another by means of bosses and recesses, which take all the load and provide large wearing surfaces. Thus the chain will last for many years. The capacity of the "Superdecor" is about 13,000 leaves per hour, and its approximate shipping weight is 15 tons, the heaviest part being under 2 tons. A leaflet giving full particulars of the machine may be obtained by any of our readers on application to the company either in Lincoln or in London since, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. Will they please mention *East Africa* when writing.

DIFFICULTIES AT THE BAMBEZI.

The general manager of the associated railways of the Nyasaland route reports by telegram that the condition of the Bambezi is serious and that the complete rearrangement of the trans-shipment point will be necessary in the next few days. It is probable that a stoppage of ferry traffic will be brought about before the end of the month. The water level has been exceptionally low for the past year and was not over its banks during the rains.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which 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.

Considerable building activity continues in Broken Hill.

Labour conditions in Arusha are reported to have improved considerably in recent months.

A great pan-African exhibition is proposed to be held in Johannesburg within the next five years.

The new Uganda Agricultural Laboratory, Kampala, was recently opened by the Acting Governor.

The ninety-seventh ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company was held in London a few days ago.

Natives in the Kihamanjo district of Tanganyika are said to have earned no less than £10,000 last year from their coffee crops.

6,002 casks of cement and 4,302 packages of corrugated iron were imported into Kenya and Uganda during the last week for which details are to hand.

Imports into Tanga during May totalled £26,160, during which month the exports amounted to £65,489. The sisal shipments reached 1,007 tons, valued at £57,090.

The partnership between Messrs. C. J. Grind and I. Gilbert as publishers of *The Tanganyika Times* at Moshi, has been dissolved. The former is continuing the business.

The East African Women's League has resolved that films should be censored in Kenya before exhibition and that there should be separate halls for cinema performances for Africans.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended June 23 were: Cement 4,321 casks; galvanised sheets, 4,322 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 4,507 packages.

The partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. E. C. Hawley, J. Cameron, and J. S. Bennett who have carried on business in Nairobi as Hawley, Cameron & Bennett, has been dissolved. Mr. J. E. Cameron is continuing the business.

The Pass Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, has appointed Dr. Malcolm Watson as Principal of its new Malaria Control Department, and Dr. J. H. H. Arnold as Malaria Advisor.

New regulations provide that a European official of the Kenya and Uganda Railway may, instead of receiving the full pension to which he is entitled, receive three-fourths of such pension together with a gratuity equal to ten times the amount of the reduction.

A hotel will probably be built shortly at Thomson's Falls, and will fill a long-felt want, for it will be approximately half-way between the main roads from Gilgil to Rumburth and from Nakuru to Rumburth. The site will be close to the falls, below which there is excellent trout fishing for some miles.

Tanganyika's revenue for the year ended March 31 last was £1,004,100, compared with £1,691,762 in 1927. The recurrent expenditure last year was £1,517,253 and the extraordinary expenditure £211,938. The Railway revenue for the period was £631,130, and the expenditure £580,831.

The Tanga Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. A. B. Cooper and Mr. H. Beer as Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively, Mr. A. F. Becking continues as Secretary, and Mr. C. Cotterall as Honorary Treasurer. Messrs. H. G. Gaeckle and J. J. Robinson are the other members of the Committee.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that in countries buyers in Kenya are identifying more freely on the local market, that stocks are normal, and that the general financial tone of the bazaar is sound. In Tanganyika stocks are normal, and increased business is anticipated.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has agreed to join the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce if that Association accepts a subscription of £20 per annum until Dar es Salaam be placed on the roll of places at which meetings are to be held in rotation, whereupon the Chamber would double its subscription.

A memorandum issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government states that an export of 4,000 tons of Abyssinian coffee per annum could be absorbed without difficulty by Continental markets. Reports received from London on samples of Abyssinian coffee exported via the Sudan valued the commodity at from 95s. to 97s. per cwt. landed in London at a time when average quality superior Santos was priced at 105s. to 107s. and superior Rio coffee at 105s. to 107s. per cwt.

Congratulations to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on its report for 1927. Other Chambers in the territories might well follow this excellent example, and issue in pamphlet form a considered review of the trade of the area, in which each of them deals. Credit for this report must be accorded to Mr. U. C. Ishmael, the enterprising President, and to Mr. C. G. Moody, the hard-working Secretary of the Uganda Chamber, to both of whom its members would be grateful. The document should be read by everyone interested in Uganda trade.

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 BY H.M.S. COL. M. M. M. M. M.



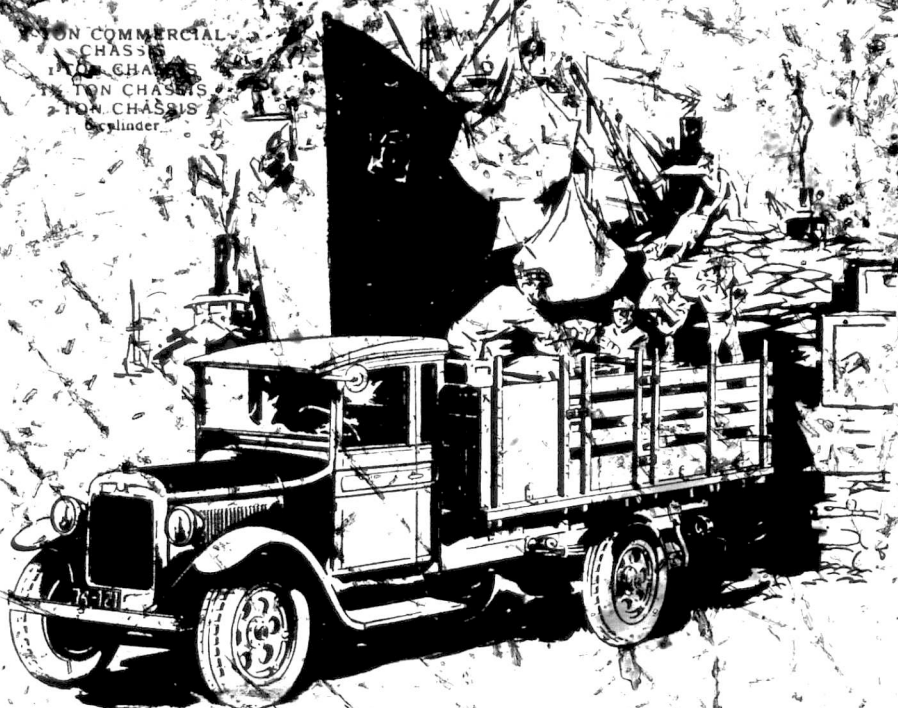
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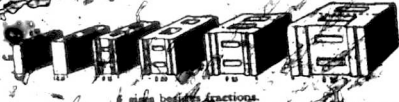
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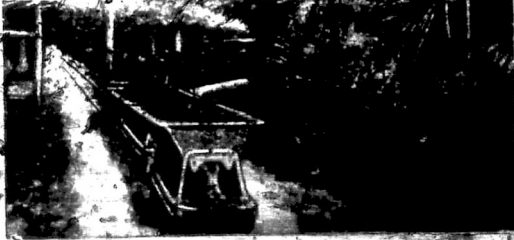
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TOBACCO GROWING IN EASTERN AFRICA.

The report of the Imperial Economic Committee on the production and consumption of Empire tobacco extracts from which documents are published in this issue, should be studied by every tobacco grower in East and Central Africa, for it presents a carefully considered survey of the past, present and future of the industry. Empire tobaccos can be recommended with confidence, says the Committee, which emphasises the fact so often overlooked, that in order to bring to meet the needs of the British market, perhaps the most critical in the world, planters are compelled to strive to produce leaf high in type and quality, so that when they have obtained a large share of the British market they should also command a share with the non-British portions of the world. Thanks to Empire preference, which has undoubtedly been one of the greatest factors in the post-war prosperity of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia,

the amount of Empire-grown tobacco imported into the United Kingdom has increased from 7½ million lb. in 1921 to 47 million lb. in 1928, while in the last three years the consumption in the Mother Country has expanded at the rate of almost 31 million lb. annually.

The expansion is clear evidence that much Empire tobacco already meets the needs of smokers, and that by greater care in production, preparation, handling and marketing new armies of Empire smokers can be recruited. Too much emphasis, the report declares, has been laid on the distinctive flavour of Empire tobaccos and on the conservatism of the smoker. Flavour, largely a matter of fashion, can be changed and has indeed changed at Home and in the United States, both Africa and elsewhere. As to the accumulation of Empire leaf in this country, a matter which has occasioned great anxiety to East and Central African growers, we are reminded that present stocks of Empire pipe tobaccos represent no more than the normal two years' supply, and that though four years' supply of cigarette tobaccos lie in the warehouses, the doubling of consumption, which is not regarded as impossible, would bring the figure down to the two years' supply characteristic of the trade.

What are the main conclusions and recommendations of this helpful report? From the standpoint of the African planter they are: (1) that the cultivation of planting, though desirable at present, should not go too far, since manufacturers require steady supplies, and alternate gluts and scarcities prevent a continuous campaign to accustom the smoker to Empire tobaccos; (2) that a gradually increasing supply of high quality Empire tobacco is the chief requisite, and that producers' organisations can greatly contribute to that achievement if conducted with care and wisdom; (3) that uniformity of quality throughout the package is of the greatest importance, and that Nyasaland and Rhodesian producers should consider raising their leaf in cassettes instead of in bales; (4) that though many Empire tobaccos are now good enough to win a market on their own merits, efforts should be continued to adapt their flavour to the established taste of the public, and that the nature of a "aroma" should be investigated; (5) that the advertising of the Empire Marketing Board might be more effectively done on the part of the Overseas Governments; and (6) that though no complete sitting in London should endeavour to restrict initiative to any part of the Empire, a Tobacco Information Committee might be set up by the Empire Marketing Board to collect and disseminate information concerning the progress of the use of Empire tobacco in the Home lands.

TOBACCO PLANTERS SHOULD KNOW

Commercial Importation
The Growth of Empire Industries

In Rhodesia and Nyasaland the Empire Imperial preference on the production of tobacco has been direct and phenomenal, as the following table shows:

	Production in thousands of lbs from crops sown in	Crop of 1927 as compared with that of
	1918	1918
Southern Rhodesia	620	19,175
Northern Rhodesia	445	2,071
Nyasaland	2,594	10,978

Already in certain of the newer countries of the Empire the cultivation of tobacco is becoming for the time being the mainstay of families and therefore of settlements. In Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the tobacco crop is of such importance relatively to all other agricultural produce that its fate each year has profound reactions on the general prosperity of the country. In 1927 the total exports from Southern Rhodesia were valued at £30 millions. 60% of this total consisted of metals, of which gold was the chief. Of the balance tobacco formed nearly as practically equaling in value the total exports of all other agricultural produce and manufactures. In these countries the lure for minerals has lured the trader and started the settlement, but wide permanent settlement has always waited on agricultural development. The agricultural development of Southern Rhodesia and therefore opening up and settlement, is bound up closely with the success or failure of its efforts in tobacco production. The speed at which such settlements are being made is in close relation to the success of the new Rhodesia in producing tobacco acceptable to the general public and in its use by the British public.

In Nyasaland the relative importance of tobacco is still greater. In 1927 tobacco represented over 80% in value of the total exports, and the establishment of a large and growing trade in this commodity is the chief hope for opening up that remote land.

Empire Producers should command World Trade

One of the indirect results of the system of preference may well prove to be of ultimate benefit to Empire industries, than the immediate stimulus it has given to the increase of exports to the British markets. We have received abundant evidence that the efforts being made in many widely scattered parts of the Empire to the quality of the tobacco produced so as to render it acceptable to the British public. In endeavouring to meet the needs of the British market perhaps the most important aim that Empire producers should aim at is to produce tobaccos high in type and quality. Thus, when they succeed in obtaining a small share of the British market they would also command trade with the non-British portion of the world, an interest not to be forgotten. The object of the present movement in Empire trade is not merely to increase the inter-empire exchange of commodities, but by stimulating the

total production of goods of the Empire to place the economic price within the Empire to place the Empire as a whole in a more favourable position in relation with the remainder of the world.

How Consumption has Increased.

The quantity of leaf manufactured in the United Kingdom in 1927 into smokeable products for consumption has been estimated at 152 million lb. This, added to the quantity of imported cigars and cigarettes, gives an average per capita consumption of 24 lb. per capita. In 1918 the per capita consumption was 14 lb. indicating a recent rapid increase in consumption, due, undoubtedly, to the extension of the cigarette habit and to smoking on the part of women. Strictly comparable statistics for other countries have been difficult to obtain. The following estimates have been taken from United States official publications:

	Consumption per capita in 1926		
Belgium	6.6 lb.	Germany	4.0 lb.
United States	102 lb.	New Zealand	3.1 lb.

From these figures it would appear that the consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom is well below the level of some other countries, but it must not be assumed that the increase in the future will be as rapid as it has been in the immediate past. The adoption of the smoking habit by women on a great scale has been a part of a social revolution, which has occurred in the past few decades, rather than a steady growth, and henceforth there is not room for a comparable addition to the ranks of smokers.

The Influence of Imperial Preference.

When the Empire only supplied 73 million out of the 22 million lb. imported by the United Kingdom it supplied 41 million out of the 190 million lb. of Empire tobacco exported in 1927. Further, 7 out of every 10 million lb. of Empire tobacco imported in 1927 were drawn from Nyasaland, Indian and Borneo, North Borneo, whereas in 1927, although these same Empire countries had raised their contribution to 24 million lb., imports from Rhodesia and Canada had grown from negligible quantities to 17 million lb.

Since the general increase in consumption of Empire-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom has increased steadily year by year, and more rapidly than the increase in the total consumption of tobacco. Between 1920 and 1927 the consumption of Empire tobacco expanded at a rate of 1,600,000 lb. a year, and between 1924 and 1927 at a rate of 3,000,000 lb. a year. This acceleration of the rate of increase would appear to indicate that the average of Empire tobaccos' approach to the requirements of the British market is being made, and that, even on the side of the manufacturer, there is a tendency to the quality of the crop and the requirements of the British market, and, on the side of the manufacturer, a general public cordial support for Empire products is still a far cry. An increase could be established in Empire tobaccos are being imported more rapidly than they are passing into consumption. This points to an accumulation of stocks of Empire tobaccos. These stocks must be analysed into pipe and cigarette tobaccos, and what is the true position?

Pipe and Cigarette Tobacco

Between 1924 and 1927 the United Kingdom may be considered to have changed from a pipe-smoking to a cigarette-smoking country, and some will consider that pipe tobaccos now account for only one-third of the consumption in the United Kingdom. It is, we think, probable that the tobacco

This report has been first issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company (Cmd. 3168, H.M. Stationery Office). Its importance to all tobacco planters who are concerned in the industry is obvious. It is a valuable guide to the important industries in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and the various sections of the crop are indicated. The report is of great concern to many of our readers in the various African Dependencies, and for their benefit we have put the most important passages of their extracts will appear next week.

does not now form more than 35% of the total tobacco consumption of the United Kingdom.

For cigarettes a brighter leaf, of finer texture, is required than for pipe tobacco. Some pipe mixtures contain a certain proportion of cigarette tobacco, but a typical pipe tobacco is usually unsuited for cigarettes. In some of the growths of tobacco it is possible to use certain of the leaves of the plant for cigarettes and for pipes, but even so, however, a distinction can be drawn between cigarette and pipe tobaccos. Thus among African growths the brightest coloured tobaccos, grown chiefly in the States of Arizona, North and South Carolina, and, to a lesser extent, in Virginia, are mainly used for cigarettes, and the darker tobaccos of these States, as well as those of Kentucky and Tennessee, are used for pipe and chewing tobaccos. It may be noted that at present about 85% of the tobaccos from Nyasaland consist of pipe tobaccos. Some 15% of the imports from Nyasaland and 7% of those from Rhodesia are of the cigarette type.



LOADING BALES OF TOBACCO IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Yearly Supply and Normal Stock. Empire tobaccos are already fairly established in the pipe trade, but are only just appearing in the cigarette trade. Over 250 brands of Empire pipe tobacco, either composed solely of Empire tobacco, or blended with American, have been placed on the British market, and about 40 to 50 brands of Empire cigarettes. The fact that Empire pipe tobaccos became available in a quantity before Empire cigarette tobaccos has, in our opinion, been fortunate. Much has to be learned in introducing into an established market any product from a new country. The market for pipe tobaccos is less fastidious than that for cigarette tobaccos. Moreover, in blending of pipe tobacco a wider range of varieties and growths may be used than in blending for cigarettes, and thus it is easier for a tobacco from a new country to be tried in pipes than in cigarettes.

Stocks of	Stocks of	Stocks of
Empire pipe tobacco	Empire cigarette tobacco	Belgian pipe tobacco
16,400	2,500	400
500	7,200	

The stocks in the land of Empire pipe tobacco are about the normal two years' supply, but of the delicate stocks of Empire cigarette tobacco the stock is unsold and is still the property of the producer, and since the crops coming forward from those of 1927 are still in the position of being a great anxiety to those countries. Unless there is a rapid extension in the use of Empire tobacco in the cigarette trade in the United Kingdom, the development of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be retarded.

Planting must be hastened greatly. The prices realised for Empire tobacco through the market will no doubt cause a contraction of plantings, but it is important that this contraction should not go too far, as doubling of consumption of Empire cigarette tobacco will increase the demand of the stocks from 10 to 20 million tons, a characteristic of the market. Such development is only possible if land in which depends so much on the world market for standardised articles, continuity of supply is of the first importance. Violent fluctuations in quantities and prices are not the ultimate advantage of the manufacturer or the public. An industry which produces alternately over-confident and over-cautious is liable to excessive fluctuations both of

supply and quality. In order to give confidence to the manufacturer in Great Britain it is urgent that they should be minimised. How far Government action of producers' organisations can be invoked is a matter for careful consideration.

Producers not infrequently attribute their difficulties in marketing either to the action of merchants or brokers or to the vested interests of manufacturers in competing sources of supply, or more rarely, to the conservatism and prejudice of the British consuming public. They forget that the men whom they have primarily to satisfy are those who have charge of the leaf blending and cutting operations in the factory. These men have the responsibility of producing a standardised blend from the leaf supplied to them. Any lapse of uniformity in the run of a hoghead or bale is at once detected and interrupts the flow of work. It is reported to the owner or to the leaf-purchasing branch of the company, and if the difficulty occurs frequently that tobacco is given a bad name in the market. It is not the merchant of the factory owner who is in the street who has primarily to be considered, but the blender whose livelihood is at stake, whom producers must primarily satisfy. Empire tobaccos have shown much improvement of late in this important respect of uniformity of quality, but individual shippers still frequently fail to conform with the standards needed.

Packing in Hogheads versus Bales. Another matter of great practical importance is the material used for packing the tobacco. African tobacco is packed in wooden hogheads each containing 500 lb. Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobaccos are packed in bales of 25 lb. and 10 lb. respectively, but manufacturers believe that tobacco matures better in the case than in the bale, and all complain that packing in bales causes a greater breakage of leaf and therefore of weight, more particularly when by inexperienced or over-cautious local suppliers. Suitable timber are difficult to obtain in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As regards the present transport difficulties, the packages must be heavier than those used in the American trade. None the less the objections taken by manufacturers to most of the present packing in bales are real and well-founded, and producers would be well advised in their own interests to devise methods for more efficient protection of their leaf from damage. It may even be necessary to import suitable packing material from South Africa to support suitable packing. The possibility of taking direct action to prevent

the shipment to the United Kingdom of tobacco below certain minimum standards of quality merits the earnest consideration of producers' organisations and of Governments.

Conservatism of the Smoker Exaggerated.

A little too much has been made of the distinctive favour of Empire-grown tobaccos and of the conservatism of the cigarette smoker. Given enterprise and a little time, both can to some extent be changed. The flavour and the smoker may move towards one another. In the United Kingdom there has been a change over from the cigarette of Oriental to that of Virginian type. In South Africa cigarettes made from imported American leaf have been practically ousted by those made from local growth. There is a parallel change in progress in the United States to-day, where cigarettes of blended tobaccos of Virginian and Turkish types are gaining ground at the expense of those of pure American. The prevalence of a taste for a particular tobacco is largely a matter of fashion, and fashions are notoriously changeable. It is none the less incumbent on the producer to endeavour to supply a tobacco to the British market which shall do least violence to established tastes, if only to shorten the distance through which the popular taste must travel in order to establish the new tobacco in favour. Especially in Canada and Southern Rhodesia much progress has been made to this end.

The recent action of the Imperial Tobacco Company in putting on the market a high-grade Rhodesian cigarette should give encouragement to Rhodesian growers, for it indicates a confidence on the part of the manufacturer that the requisite supply of good quality will be forthcoming, otherwise he would not be willing to go to the expense of establishing a new good with but a doubtful rest content with exploiting the well-known types.

Southern Rhodesia's Mistake.

In Southern Rhodesia the practice of the local co-operative societies, which includes most of the growers, had been up to 1925 to sell the crops produced by their members on three years' contract to the United Tobacco Company (South) Ltd., the representatives of the Imperial Tobacco Company in South Africa, and to certain South African tobacco manufacturers. In 1925 the World Exhibition took place, and, as a result of the favourable comment there excited, 10% of the crop was exported to the general leaf market in London. In 1925 and 1926 Rhodesia was visited by several large buyers. The Rhodesian Tobacco Warehouse and Export Company Limited, as the Co-operative Society has now been re-named, thought they saw an opportunity to benefit their members. They dropped the long contract, which had given an assured off-take for a large portion of the crop, and diverted the whole of the production of the season above the local requirements of South Africa to the London market.

This action was for the moment highly profitable to the Rhodesian grower. He had obtained in 1921 and 1922 an average price of 84s. 6d. per lb. for the crop of 1925 he received an average of 133d. a lb., and that of 1925-6 an average of 164d. a lb. In 1925 and also in 1927, the Warehouse Company, anticipating a continuance of good prices, made advances to the growers at the average rate of 1s. 4d. at the time of delivery of their crops. In 1927 the advances were above the 1926 price, and in 1928 the farmer's small profits, lost

in 1927, were passed through the leaf market in England. This market readily absorbed the million pounds worth of it in 1925, and most of the two million sent in 1926, but which this was followed by nine and a quarter million pounds in 1927, the supply exceeded the demand and a considerable portion of the 1927 crop is still on the hands of the producer, though warehoused in London. The excellence of the type of tobacco has actually increased the difficulty. Much of it is suitable for cigarettes, but sufficient time has not elapsed to accustom the British public to Empire cigarettes. Two mistakes were made. The first consisted in sending so much of the crop to the London market, instead of retaining the established outlets for the major portion of the crop, whilst the new market was being tested, the second in giving such a high average advance as 1s. a lb., in the face of the probability of a fall in price on account of the heavier crop.

As a result of these events it is expected that plantings for the 1928 crop will be restricted both in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa. But, from the manufacturers' point of view, continuity of supply of established qualities is essential, and we trust that restriction will not go too far.

(To be continued.)

JOINT BOARD AT COLONIAL OFFICE.

Official Report of Proceedings.

A MEETING was held at the Colonial Office on July 26 between representatives of the Joint East African Board and of the Colonial Office, with the Right Honourable W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., in the Chair, when a full discussion took place in regard to the following subjects: Native tenants on private estates in Nyasaland, land settlement in Tanganyika, the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, the Amami Institute, the Eastern Telegraph Company (direct dealing at Mombasa), Nyasaland Game Ordinance, joint Customs administration, air services in East Africa, and Tanga harbour.

In regard to the question of Native tenants on private estates in Nyasaland, Mr. Ormsby Gore promised to consider the views submitted by the Board. He also undertook to communicate with Sir Donald Cameron in regard to the Board's suggestion that an organisation should be set up in the country to promote further British settlement in the Tanganyika Territory. In regard to the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, Mr. Ormsby Gore explained that the question of its revision was under consideration by the Government Department concerned, and he undertook that the Board should be informed later when it to whom they could submit their views on the matter.

On the questions of the Amami Institute, the proposed air services in East Africa, and joint Customs administration, Mr. Ormsby Gore explained to the Board the present position. In regard to the Nyasaland Game Ordinance, he stated that the future of the game to be hunted by the Nyasaland Government in regard to the preservation of game was at present under consideration.

It was agreed that the Board should submit statements of settlement, but their views in regard to the question of direct dealing at Mombasa by the Eastern Telegraph Company and in regard to the present position at Tanga harbour, and that these should be communicated by the Colonial Office to the Governors of Kenya and the Tanganyika Territory respectively.

PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

JUNE 1928

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Bailey Cowthorpe.

"Come and sit by the fire, Kitoshi, and I will tell you why the *memsahib* has rested in bed to-day and why your master, *Bwana Graeme*, has a bandage about his hand.

You have seen where your *bwana* goes each day to work there, where all the waters of the Great Lake go, over the high rocks and hurry away down the river, at the place which the white men call the "Rip-and-Fall." In the middle of all the waters there the rip fastest a Great rock raises its head and once a week the *bwana* has long ago placed a tall spear and to the top they fastened strings so that they might spin along the strings from Jinja to the other white men at Kampala. And the rock is called "Telegraph" because of the tall spear which stands above the water, as the neck of a giraffe stands above the waving grasses.

From this rock the *Bwana Graeme* and his boys have stretched a great rope of steel, and so it is fastened to the bank each day the *bwana* and his boys pull the boat to work. What they do I know not, my Boniface, who went the first day, will not go again. He says that he is sick with fever, but he is really sick with fear for he told me that the devils in the water pulled and pulled at the boat to drag it over the high rocks where all the waters of the Lake hurry and turn to foam.

And down there where the water churns and bubbles are fish as many as the pebbles on the shore, and their fins stand up out of the water like the spikes at the bottom of an elephant trap. And the devil guards them. They are his fish. Many times boys have seen the rocks and tried to take the fish from the water but hook on a string, but though they may catch one or two, *Shaitan*, the devil, watches from below the rushing waters, and he throws spray from the water into the eyes of the fisher, so that he may not see, and suddenly he changes a rock into a crocodile, which swings its tail, so that the fisher is knocked into the water and lost. Then *Shaitan* claps his hands, and all the waters roar louder than ever, and the surface of the Lake dances in great waves, as the waters heave and surge because a fisher has been caught.

"And the waters rock the Native canoes, which carry people to and fro over the Lake when the great ferry is not working, and those who paddle the canoes are dead. Truly, *Shaitan* has a place where the *Bwana Graeme* works!

In the morning of the day that he must pass, I went with the *memsahib* in her water waggon, which she calls "motor car." We went down on to the ferry, the great boat which carries the water waggons over the lake, and when the ferry had arrived at the other side we ran swiftly to Kampala and bought many things.

But when we had come only half of the way from Kampala one of the wheels of the waggon suddenly lay flat, so that we had to stop. The *memsahib* and I climbed down and put a wooden wheel in the place of the one that was flat, but it took so long that when we arrived at the lake the ferry had already left the side. And the *memsahib* pressed her

hand on the round wheel which guides the ferry, so that it called "Where! where!" but the waters were laughing and talking so loudly that maybe the ferry could not hear, and it did not come back.

Then the *memsahib* saw that there was a Native canoe just setting out for the other side, so since it was almost dark she said that we could cross in that and leave the water for another ferry.

So we climbed on to the canoe, and the *memsahib* told them to paddle quickly, much for she was anxious to arrive home to see her mother. I had come to no harm working in that evil place. And she twisted her hands together to make the paddlers work faster.

But they told her that they would have to go a far way round, for the last canoe had seen a hippopotamus swimming towards the accustomed landing place. So they paddled hard, flying towards the place where the waters are troubled by *Shaitan* over the high rocks.

But that hippopotamus was not a wages from the devil, for he also was in the place where the *bwana* was working, and when he was not far from the bank the *kiboko* raised his head up at the end of the canoe and tipped us all into the water.

I and the paddle boys swam straight away for the shore, but the *memsahib* clung to the canoe, which had overturned and was floating away. Until we reached the shore we did not notice that the *memsahib* was not swimming with us, and when we turned to see the canoe had floated much nearer to the place where the waters fall over the high rocks. And the *memsahib* clung to the canoe, and we ran along the bank, shouting and making a great noise to drive away the devil, so that the waters might stand still.

Now it chanced that the *Bwana Graeme* had been working very late in the boat which is fastened to the rope of steel, and he was just making ready to leave the boat when he heard us shouting to frighten the devil, and saw the canoe swimming towards him in the water.

Whether he knew that the *memsahib* who clung to it was his own or not I cannot tell, but his face went whiter than the water which foams at the foot of the high rocks, and he flung off his coat and his shirt.

He saw that there was not enough time to pull the boat along the rope of steel, so that he might catch the canoe before it swept over the high rocks, so he left the boat, and, clinging to the steel rope with his hands, he came to the middle of the racing waters and there he hung waiting for the canoe. *Shaitan* pulled at the rope, that his arms were stretched out to their full length and he could scarcely hold on to the rope. He called to the *memsahib* but the waters roared louder and louder, that he might not hear, and *Shaitan* roared sifry in her eyes that he might not see her, and hanging there so caught her. But as the canoe swept past him he clutched at her and held her to him with his left hand and the skin stood out white as ivory in the hand which clung to the rope of steel.

Then *Shaitan* called to the boys who had been working there, and they ran into the boat and pulled it out from the rope of steel, so that the *Bwana* might get into it and be saved. And *Shaitan* pulled and pulled at the boat and the waters roared angrily because the boat had missed an offering, and suddenly a rock near the bank became a crocodile, but it dare not leave the stream, it is pulled over the high rocks. So the *Bwana* and the *memsahib* came safely into the boat.

"And as soon as she was in the boat the memsahib sank to the floor like a jelly that droops in the sun at noonday, and the bwana sat down beside her and bent his head until it touched her shoulder, and gently with his left hand he put back the wet curls from her forehead and with his right hand where the curls had been. And I saw that the red blood was trickling from his right hand, the hand which had held the rope of steel while with the other he had clung to the memsahib. And drops of water fell from his eyes, but I do not think that it was water from the lakes."

"And as the boat came to the end of the rope of steel where it reached the land the memsahib stirred, and, feeling the salt drops on her face, she looked up and saw the bwana. And her eyes were deeper than the waters of the lakes, and blue as the sky at noon. And she raised his bleeding hand to her lips, and placing her arms about his neck she hid her face in his shoulder."

"Then the bwana called to me to run quickly to fetch my bwana and his wifes waggon. And I ran fast to fetch him, and when we arrived at the place where they sat waiting the bwana-Graeme carried the memsahib to the waggon and wrapped her in a rug. And all the way to the house he held her safe in his arms, and there he carried her indoors as one would carry a little child. And all the time she wept softly, as a little one who is too weary to make a noise, and I think she wept more for her bwana's wounded hand than for herself."

"And by and by the bwana, doctor came to the house."

"And that, Kilesh, is why the memsahib has rested so long in bed and why your bwana has a great white bandage about his hand."

A GLIMPSE OF BEIRA

Specialty writer for "East Africa."

By Winifred Haw.

The ship glided up the gray waters of the Pangwe River, and, dropping anchor into the muddy bottom, took herself with fireside contentment like a dog. Then I saw Beira for the first time, in actuality, though I had often seen it in an imagination which presented a far less charming picture than that upon which I now gaze.

The little town lay spread out like a Monday morning's washing flat upon the sandy earth and shinning as whitely in the sun. At the bank of the river the water lapped like a thirsty dog against the white, stony landing-stage, where had already assembled a not inconsiderable crowd of Portuguese sailors. Soon we were bobbing shorewards in a motor launch, now we were ascending the slippery steps of the landing-stage, now waiting wearily for attention in the Customs shed; and at length rattling gaily, albeit somewhat precariously, along the gleaming thoroughfare of white sand in a motorcy propelled by two black boys.

An English motor-car, with spacious rooms, quiet corridors and a most potent chauffeur, gave us harbourage, and here we were able to divest ourselves of the atmosphere of a long ocean voyage and to regain the physical and mental equilibrium which the landlubber invariably loses at sea.

Until the little tram bore us to the Nysaland I employed my time with advantage learning to know

Beira's flat, disappearing streets and avenues of jacked-up, its struggling, clanks and rattles for miles on end; its blazing, sandy corners; its foreign architecture carried out mostly in corrugated iron; its higgledy-piggledy stores and its open-air cafes. And out on the wide Pangwe River, which loses itself in a tropical sea some miles away, the tall, thin, light-gentery, and solemn ships do remind one of Beira's rising status in a glooming world.

At night we could sit out on the loggia and talk about everything and nothing. Before us flowed the vague river, on whose bosom phantom ships stood out like huge smudges against the faint skyline. Now and again great spaces would float through the darkness, an anchor would go rattling down from some invisible craft near by, and its noise would arouse a murmur into plaintive protest. Above us the quiet sky tapped in creepy fashion against the sea-wall, while now and again a ghostly black figure would blink along its shadow as though on some evil mission.

All the stars of the firmament seemed abroad at night in Beira. So filled was the sky with these twinkling spots of brilliancy that it put me in mind of a still river on a dark night that breaks into phosphorescence when you suddenly dip your oar through its surface. All through the breezy night the chatter of rushing trolley-keeps us fitfully dozing.

When dawn came with her matutinal jazz-band I awoke gladly and descended to an early breakfast. But time in Beira is put forward, for, in order to escape the worst rigours of the heat, everyone breakfasts at 7 a.m., lunches at 11 a.m., sleeps until 3 p.m., and resuscitates thereafter until bed-time. There is a busy sports Club—very active, indeed, by the numerous British residents in the town—where tennis, golf, football and cricket are enthusiastically played despite the disagreeable of the climate, and there is a sandy, coloured beach of sand where Portuguese and British alike refresh themselves in the drab waves, and afterwards sip tea, the or other proprietary tea or coffee in a wood-and-iron café amongst the sand and dunes.

The dipping of the sun is the signal to hurry home, wards, on hotel wards, or cafe wards. Then the day is filled and conversation waxes in flow and reform.

Some Recent Special Articles

Production Costs of Coffee

How Locusts may be Controlled

British Settlement in Tanganyika

Nairobi to the Cape by Car

Protective Coloration in Animals

A German Mine on in Tanganyika

Life on the Lupa Goldfields

Labour Party's Attitude for East Africa

If you have missed any of these features, subscribe at once and thus make sure of receiving all future issues of *East Africa*. Use the subscription form inside the back cover.

SIR EDWARD DENHAM'S GOVERNORSHIP

Review of the Work in Kenya
Special to "East Africa"

CONGRATULATIONS to Sir Edward Brandis Denham on his appointment as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Kenya's loss of the West African colonies gain him perhaps East Africa may in the not too distant future welcome him back for the desire of one of the Dependencies. His many East African friends and admirers will rejoice.

Educated at Malvern and Merton College, Oxford, Mr. Denham entered the Civil Service as a Cadet, becoming in succession Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, Government Agent in the Eastern Province, Director of Education, and Director of Food Production. Then in 1920 he went to Mauritius as Colonial Secretary, and administered the Government in 1921, 1922, and 1923. In the last-named year he was transferred as Colonial Secretary to Kenya, in which territory he soon won the confidence of the European farming and commercial communities.

A Successful Acting Governor.

On the tragic death of Sir Robert Coryndon at the beginning of 1925, Mr. Denham became Acting Governor, and for eight months, until the arrival of Sir Edward Gigg, he conducted the affairs of the Colony with vision and ability. Reviewing his stewardship, *East Africa* said at the time:—

An Acting Governorship is usually a period of marking time. . . . Mr. Denham is not a steward who buries his talents or puts them in the bank to earn sure but slow interest. He is of the type to be called to rule over cities. Yet his method is not to court easy popularity. He might, for instance, have avoided sounding the warning of increased taxation of the country as a whole and especially of those best able to pay, and he might have expressed less vigorously his disagreement with the Colony's wretched provision for the Education, Land, Agricultural, and Medical Departments. Some people would have left those matters as additional burdens to be taken up by the new Governor.

Sir Edward Denham as Author.

To follow Sir Robert Coryndon was no easy task, but Mr. Denham emerged triumphantly from the test. If he had won the confidence of the white settlers, it was not because he listened too readily to their representations; true, their representations, like those of any other class, were sympathetically received, but the Acting Governor was as anxious to hold the balance between white, brown, and black as any administrator whom Kenya has ever had. Indeed, one of the characteristics of his periods at the helm has been the assiduity with which he has touched the Native Reserves, other outstanding points have been his efforts to quicken Coastal development, and his interest in archeology, natural history, and education. His little book *Kenya: 22 Years in the Native Reserves and Native Development in Kenya* (Cmd. 2573) is one of the best pieces of descriptive writing which have come from any East African civil servant; an unusual official document, it instructs and entertains at one and the same time. It reflects, moreover, his efforts to ensure success for the Native Councils which had then just come into existence.

The Port Commission.

The chairmanship of the local Commission appointed to make recommendations into the future working of the port of Kilindini—which the Com-



SIR EDWARD BRANDIS DENHAM, K.C.B., C.M.G.

mission recommended should henceforth be known as Mombasa—would probably be regarded by Sir Edward Denham—who received a well-merited K.C.B. in the King's Birthday Honours of June, 1927—as one of the most important duties entrusted to him. The problem was complex, and the task thankless, though of the greatest importance to Kenya and Uganda.

The Gambia then, can congratulate itself on securing the experienced guidance of an able and far-sighted administrator, gifted with the power of assimilation and a grasp of detail. West Africa has frequently sent senior officials to East Africa, but East Africa has very seldom returned the compliment. In the person of Sir Edward Denham part of the debt will be repaid. May the repayment be for him a happy experience!

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Southern Rhodesia imports a higher percentage of British goods than any other Dominion."—*Sir Francis Newton, High Commissioner for the Colony.*

"The time is ripe and overdue when we in South Africa, now groping for new points of view, should turn towards the great trunk road and follow it northwards."—*General Smuts, addressing the Durban Rotary Club.*

"Statements are made in the course of every debate, not merely in this Council, which are little else than words full of sound and fury signifying nothing."—*Sir James Havelock, Governor of North-West Rhodesia.*

"In the British Crown Colonies in Africa the vein of the trader's head of the population is greatest in those countries where the principles of trusteeship have been most fully applied."—*Sir Gordon Guggisberg, until latterly Governor of the South Coast.*

MRS. DIANA STRICKLAND AND THE PRESS

Reporter blamed for "ridiculous claim."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In the "Personalia" column of your issue of August 2 the question is asked: "Did I make a mis-statement or the reporter?" I may say that I state that no woman had previously driven a car across this route. I am afraid reporters are somewhat careless, but if one pulled them up over every mis-statement made in the papers to-day, one would need an efficient staff of typists.

I may, however, add that from all the information I could gather on the spot only one man—a Frenchman—has crossed on that exact route several years ago, and he came to the coast at Jibouti in French Somaliland.

Yours faithfully,

DIANA STRICKLAND.

Eastbourne.

The issue to which Mrs. Diana Strickland refers contained the following personalia note: "Mrs. Diana Strickland, who arrived back in England last week from her motor trip across Africa from Dakar to the Red Sea, is reported by a London newspaper to have said that 'it was a journey over territory never previously crossed by a white person.' That, of course, is ridiculous. Is the mis-statement to be attributed to the reporter or to Mrs. Strickland? Mrs. Strickland, it will be seen, blames the reporter. To claim that no woman had previously driven a car over a given route is a very different thing from claiming that no white person had ever crossed the territory covered, and we are sure Mrs. Strickland will agree with us that extravagant mis-statements of the latter kind need to be refuted. The uninitiated would understand it to mean that the car had traversed great stretches of entirely unexplored country, and that, of course, was not the case."

It is not our conscience that reporters on the leading London newspapers are given to carelessness, for they would soon find themselves discharged if they were—but when writing of a subject of which they have no personal knowledge, they are naturally dependent on their informant for the accuracy of what they write. If that informant does not make his or her statement quite clear, or if he or she omits to correct the reporter when there is reason to think he may be exaggerating or mis-stating the facts, the reporter is free to blame them, and is so interviewed. The suggestion that reputable newspapers employ careless reporters whose mis-statements are so numerous that a traveller would need a staff of typists to correct them is, of course, ridiculous. The marvel is not that errors creep into the newspapers, but that, considering the speed of their production, and, be it added, the slipshod and ambiguous manner in which so much information is given, even by people who ought to know better, mistakes are so few.—ED., "E.A."

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA.

Snakes of the Rukwa District.

To the Editor of "East Africa,"

SIR,
The Natives of the Northern Rhodesia—Tanganyika border state that a black snake about twelve feet long is common. It inhabits anthills, is crested, and is reputed to emit a call somewhat like that of the ordinary fowl. They identify it under the name of *ntondo*. They claim that it is deadly poisonous, and my offer of 40s. for a specimen brought no very eager takers.

Here, near Lake Rukwa, I can collect a very rusty looking, anaconda lizard about 2 ft. 6 in. long, and a lichen coloured snake, black and grey, which is almost identical with a dry stick. This snake is up to six feet long, but seldom over three-quarters of an inch in diameter; it hangs like a branch, not sinuously, as do other reptiles. There is a brownish black snake up to six feet, with a white line on length both sides. This snake is the most rapid I have ever seen and loses the mamba. Another snake up to six or eight feet is lead grey

and said to be a green snake up to the wrist. There is a small grey snake with red dots every inch, the puff adder (grey here, not yellowish as further south), the black cobra, the black mamba, the python, and a small grey snake, possibly identical with the stock snake, but with two pink spots on the lower jaw. This snake appears to inflate the head or jaw when alarmed.

The Natives burn wigs of a certain tree, which drives snakes out of the thatch and appears to blind them; it certainly causes a hail of mice and rats quite blind and easily killed.

Yours faithfully,

TEETO ALLEE.

Lake Rukwa,
Tanganyika.

SITUTUNGA, BECOMING BUSH-BUCK.

A Case of Adaption to Environment.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The Sese Island form of the situtunga is now fairly well known to biologists, and it is just another illustration of the fact that wild mammals are closely adapted to their environment. The sub-species recognised by modern systematic workers are, in the great majority of cases, nothing more than expression of differences in environment and habit, which modify the size, colour, outward form, and, lastly, the internal structure of animals. At all times this natural process of adaptation by change of character is aided by natural selection, which tends to make, and in the end does make, the adaptive acquired characters heritable characters. Isolation, of course, merely helps to speed up the work and fix the results.

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN A. C. HINTON,

Deputy Keeper of Zoology, British Museum
London, S.W. 7.

In our issue of July 26, we recorded that 120 situtunga on Nkosi Island, one of the Sese group of Victoria Nyasa, have become practically bush-bucks, and that even their horns and feet are so modified towards that type that they have been given sub-specific rank. The special interest of the island on which these situtunga live is that it is small and completely isolated by the stormy character of the surrounding water and the presence of crocodiles. As the antelopes are the only large animals of any sort upon the island, the matter assumes the character of a laboratory experiment rather than of a natural curiosity, and it is surely unique as an opportunity to watch the development of adaptations to a new and peculiar environment. As the island is quite accessible, and all attention ought certainly to be devoted to its most interesting fauna.—ED., "E.A."

Tobacco Planters!

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TRADE IN THE SUDAN

Another Contribution from "Yasir"
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
I had no idea of being controversial when, in answer to your request, I wrote my article, "Business in the Sudan," for the Settlement Number of "East Africa." No one is infallible, and if the bad state of trade in this country has been, as I emphasised, nobody will be more pleased to see it corrected than your correspondent who, however, reaches in vain for some new or overlooked facts which would modify the views expressed in your Settlement Number and the more recent issue of one of your contemporaries. That trade is bad, that the prohibition of the export of dura and the evacuation of Egyptian troops (though beneficial and necessary in other directions) have been bad for trade is simply re-stated by my one critic, who has brought fresh argument against the injustice of the so-called Traders' Profits Tax, which is called a "hidden levy."

In a comparatively small community, such as one finds in the Sudan, business men do not need to be told the trade situation: they know it from their own experience and that of their friends, but that your readers may be sure my own statement is not overdrawn I will quote from the annual speech of the President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce published in the April number of the Chamber's Journal. The President said:—

"In spite of the good rains and increased cotton cultivation in the Gezira we cannot record much improvement in local trade. Medani district is buying regularly, but we see no signs of an immediate increase in turnover worth mentioning. The exporters are in no better position than last year. Dura cannot be exported, the groundnut crop was negligible, and sesame under the average. The arrivals of gum in country are bigger than ever before, but the Native is getting only the miserable price of P.7.53 per kantar and the exporter is working on a fractional margin of profit."

Great exception has been taken to my remarks regarding the Sennar Dam. Nobody denies that it has brought millions into the country. I mentioned its possibilities of irrigating 3,000,000 acres, but also mentioned that development waited on population and that many had expected the impossible. I might add that some people in England backed the impossible by putting up thousands of pounds for cotton cultivation where the Almighty neither sends rain nor will influence the Sudan Government to give water from the Dam. But outside this—which would be comic if it were not so sad—is the fact that the Dam has not improved trade to the extent expected in other directions owing to much of the money not going into circulation in this country for one reason or another, interest and dividends being naturally remitted abroad to pay for capital imported whilst the Native does not appear to spend even a large proportion of the 40% share he gets of the cotton values.

In the speech from which I have already quoted the President of the Chamber of Commerce, after making various calculations which are, frankly said to be only an estimate, stated: "This shows at an rate that whatever the Native cultivator is doing with his money it is not directed to more than the extent of 25% in the increase of imports for Native consumption, 25% of 40% which is the Native's share, no more than 10% of the whole receipts from the Dam.

Exception is taken to my statement that literally hundreds of thousands of square miles do not pay the cost of Government. I have never said that the fertile Provinces do not pay for the unproductive areas. My point is that the desert must not be

boomed as if it were an oasis. I give below the financial figures taken from the Sudan Government Gazette, No. 466, of October 1927, together with the areas of the Provinces, taken from the Official Sudan Almanac, published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, which facts will prove the innocent statement originally made. It will be seen that only four out of a total of fifteen Provinces pay the cost of provincial administration. Those four, amounting to roughly 25,000 square miles, despite their own large areas of desert, are in the unfortunate position of having to pay the deficits of the other eleven, with a total area of 802,500 square miles.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1926

	Area sq. miles	Receipts £	Expenditure £	Deficit £
Bahr el Ghazal	82,500	29,528	64,275	34,747
Berber	40,800	38,317	39,415	1,098
Darfur	142,500	69,757	72,586	2,829
Bongola	120,100	35,858	40,402	4,544
Gump	32,100	28,330	41,693	13,363
Halla	115,000	17,355	19,918	2,563
Khartoum	5,200	45,651	68,205	22,554
Mongalla	58,000	20,802	46,785	19,983
Nuba Mountains	31,300	27,505	41,662	14,157
Red Sea	74,000	33,089	66,186	33,106
Upper Nile	98,500	41,787	59,607	17,815
	802,500	403,670	569,729	157,059
				Surplus
Blue Nile	13,900	24,365	66,597	7,768
Kassala	29,500	79,123	59,773	19,850
Kordofan	153,000	14,000	84,721	129,375
White Nile	57,000	1,914	48,188	24,720
			258,779	121,919
				Surplus
	1,008,400	844,408	849,508	24,660

In "Gum Arabic," by H. S. Blyth, Assistant Conservator of Forests to the Sudan Government, we read on page 28 that royalty on gum is credited to the Provinces from which the gum comes. According to the financial supplement to the above-mentioned Sudan Gazette, the royalty on gum is £169,000, and so without this enormous exaction on not more than 23,000 tons of a raw product, a levy of roughly 7s. on what we pay the Native 10s. to 11s., the whole of the Provinces would not pay the cost of administration.

One might well ask how an enormous revenue in excess of provincial receipts is made up. With the exception of cotton from the Gezira scheme and import duties amounting to £288,000, plus Customs dues recovered from Egypt (£205,000), making a total of £493,000, it is, I maintain, mostly from hopelessly excessive taxation in one form or another. I have already referred to gum, on which some £60,000 is made on 23,000 tons of a raw product, whilst as a result of confiscating private business and multiplying former private profits by about ten to the Government advantage, £400,000 is made on trading in sugar (the imports of which total 22,350 tons). Against the statement by my critic that the Sudan pays its way without an Imperial or other subsidy must be put the contribution of no less than £750,000 from the Egyptian Government (see page 16 of the Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Sudan in 1926).

To prove that my view concerning the way in which the Railway is used to tax the country is neither original nor solitary to myself, I quote again from the Report on the Sudan in 1926. On page 31 (paragraph 90) it is stated:—

"The opinion is sometimes expressed in local commercial circles that the Sudan Government derives very substantial revenue from the Railways and in fact uses its ownership as an instrument for imposing taxation."

Your readers can judge by the following figures whether this is the case or not. In 1926 the mileage of the Sudan Railways was 1,606 miles. Here are official figures quoted from the same report (para. graph 88, page 30) —

1926	
Gross Receipts	1,215,090
Operating Costs	1,082,727
Provision for renewals and capital improvements	478,597
Interest on Railway loans	102,460
Provisions for pensions, etc.	50,250
Net balance transferred to Central Government	451,495

There are other ways of treating profits than by calling them dividends.

Against the argument in the above Report that the Government receives very little cash dividend, the point is that, in whatever way they spend it, dividend is dividend, and if the Railways were privately owned, as in England, Government transport would represent as good cash receipts as any other. Is it right that the Railways should pay for Government imports, which amount to about one-third of the whole imports of the country? Is it right that a raw product, like gum, should bear in railway charges alone from El Obeid to Port-Sudan nearly 80% of its value paid to the Native? Is it right that sesame should bear railway rates which prohibit its export to anywhere in the world except Egypt?

Take out Government or semi-Government monopolies — controlled cotton, which forms 46% of the exports — and allow that one-third of the imports of the country are on Government account, and what is left over for private enterprise? And when the prospective business man coming to the Sudan has calculated what is left, let him consider how far taxation in one form or another leaves any reasonable profit for his work or his investments.

Shareholders who have put their money in Government or semi-Government concerns can very well afford to sleep comfortably in their beds, but, in view of the many unsuccessful ventures in the Sudan of past years, I think it is fair comment that people in England, before putting their money into private ventures, "too often doomed from the start," should consider the true trade and other conditions of the Sudan. Assurance companies, financial trusts, and private investors might well enquire whether it is a fact that the only two banks in the Sudan to-day will make no advances on property, simply from past experience that they cannot, or can only with great difficulty, get their money back. Nor are such advances likely to help the progress of the country in the slightest when they are used only to send up rents or create fictitious site values rivaling those of the boom of twenty years ago. Whatever the advantage to the Government by correspondingly increased taxes on property, the Government's reply on behalf of its employees is to build houses for them, but private people are not in the happy possession of a Government purse. What we need in the Sudan to-day is lower living costs, more in relation to the limited business and profits that can be made here, and work — not speculation and bad speculation at that, with other people's money.

No one has a greater admiration than I for that fine body of men who make up the Sudan Civil Service, to whom on more than one occasion I have paid my tribute. Whatever Sudan Civil servants are paid is not too much, and in the highest positions, as well as in those of lower grade, I think many are grossly underpaid. Still, in principle it is entirely wrong that a whole class should be in a privileged position, whether in paying for food in hotels or on trains, with regard to train or steamer fares, the

running of motor cars, the payment of rates (owing to low rated houses), or, lastly, in escaping a tax which in some cases is nothing less than an income tax. Put up salaries if necessary, though business men might not put up his profits to pay increased taxes — but, I maintain, the creation of such privileges tends to make those entrusted with the task of governing lose sight of many elementary problems which, if their own pockets were touched, would very largely be quickly solved.

The potentialities of the Sudan are vast and the merits of the Sudan Administration are many. It is because the Sudan will need capital that I do not want English investors to lose their money unnecessarily and subsequently damn the country in which I have been so long resident. It is because I am proud of the body of Englishmen who have made the Sudan what it is that I do not want to see unfair privileges, which must ultimately cause scornful criticism on the one hand and a false appreciation of the problems to be faced on the other. The Sudan needs neither detractors nor boosters. The record of the last thirty years and the position of the country to-day are good enough to tell the truth about. England was all the better for a Godes "axe." Imagine any Government in London without criticism, and in which influences of trade and industry counted for nothing!

Yours faithfully,
T. P. R.

Khartoum.

P.S. — Where not otherwise stated figures relate to the year 1926, the latest available in a complete enough form for comparison. The percentage of controlled cotton as against the total exports is, however, based on Government expectations of the 1928 crop.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"East Africa" is frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers and by casual readers and inquirers, whose questions will always be answered by post if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed. It has been suggested, however, that many of the inquiries may interest a considerable number of readers, and we therefore append in abbreviated form some of the questions and answers recently received and given.

Carrier Corps casualties in the East African Campaign. — You recently gave the figures of R.A.R. casualties in the East African Campaign. How many Native carriers lost their lives?

Reply: The official figures are usually considered to be too low. When unveiling the Native war memorial in Nairobi recently, Princess Marie Louise gave 42,318 as the number of carriers who had been killed or had died of disease, 1,322 as the wounded and 622 as missing.

Phelps-Stokes Commission Report. — Can you tell me the full title and the publishers' name of this volume?

Reply: The title is "Education in East Africa," and the publishers the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101, Park Avenue, New York. The London publishing house is the Edinburgh House Press, of 2, Eaton Gate, S.W.1.

Ginneries. — How many cotton ginneries are there in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika?

Reply: The revised lists gazetted for 1928 give exactly 206 cotton ginneries in Uganda, 40 in Tanganyika Territory, and 4 in the Kavirondo Province of Kenya.

NATIVE LAW IN PRACTICE

Decisions of an African Tribunal.

The policy of encouraging Native law and custom which is being steadily pursued in Tanganyika Territory has been in force in West Africa for a long time, and the publication of a handsome volume of "Cases in Akan Law" (Routledge, 10s. 6d.) will now enable East Africans to judge for themselves the measure of success which has attended the working of the system on the other side of the continent. Publication was well timed to synchronise with the visit to England of Sir Ofori Atta, Paramount Chief of Akim-Abakwa, on the Gold Coast (a selection of whose judgments constitute the bulk of the volume). The subject matter, moreover, is so fresh in character, so original in point of view, and such a revelation of Native thought, manners and customs that the book comes as a positive delight to the European.

In an excellent introduction, Mr. J. B. Danquah, B.A., LL.B. (Ipsd.), who edits the volume, explains fully and clearly the constitution of the Native Courts and the meaning of "Customary Law." It also enlightens the European on a vital point of African psychology.

The delicate feelings of the average African are not half as blunted and atrophied as those of the average European, and where, for instance, an Englishman would not consider himself insulted, and would, even if he did, receive no substantial help from the courts for being called a "disgraced Jacobite," an Akan man would receive full redress at law if anyone dared to cast a slur on his ancestry or said of him that he was not a true member of any of the ancient Akan clans.

He goes deeply into the significance of "putting the fetish" in the social and national life of the Akans, and it certainly is a surprise that fetish, "juju," and witchcraft are recognised by the courts and form the matter of more than one decision. One case may be quoted, in which plaintiff claims £25 damages for defamation of character by an offender who stated that plaintiff had sworn to "brother's personal oath."

As the offence is considered to be a very serious one, the tribunal fails to understand why plaintiff was not arrested and charged at the very time he committed it. According to Native custom, if the charge was correct defendant should have summoned his people by drumming and the night could not have been allowed to pass without a sheep being slaughtered. The admission by defendant that plaintiff was forced to kill a sheep for "brother's curse" at about 10 p.m. establishes no evidence for the defence. The tribunal believes that the charge was a false one. Judgment for plaintiff, £5 damages allowed with costs.

It will be seen that there is an exotic flavour about the proceedings which students of British law will find distinctly refreshing. The importance of the "stool" in West Africa is emphasised. "Every Akan head of a family, chief of a tribe, or king of a nation has a specific stool which serves as the symbol of his authority and the source of his power. The stool... endows the possessor or occupier with patriarchal, tribal, or monarchical prerogatives so long as he keeps within constitutional bounds." An interesting point of procedure is that counsel are not allowed in the Native Courts, though many African barristers practise in the local supreme Courts under British jurisdiction.

The picture one gains of Sir Ofori Atta, sitting like Solomon on his stool of justice and hearing his people who bring their troubles to him in person, is a very pleasing and encouraging one, and it is difficult to decide which to admire most—the wisdom of the

Paramount Chief and his facility in Customary Law, the learning and... edited the book, written the synopses, and annotated the judgments of his Omanhen, the policy of the British Government, which has brought about so happy and promising a state of affairs in these strange lands under its charge.

A NEW BOOK ON THE MASHONA.

By Mr. C. Bullock's Careful Study.

MR. CHARLES BULLOCK, Native Commissioner and Examiner in Native Customs and Administration, Southern Rhodesia, is a shining example of the modern school of ethnic research which devotes itself to an intensive study of aboriginal races in their home lands, and endeavours, with a patience and a discriminating industry which are inspired by a real scientific spirit, to penetrate the native mind and to put on record proved facts rather than to indulge in easy generalisations. This school is doing sound work in exceedingly difficult conditions. The more Native psychology is investigated, the more complicated become the problems revealed; and in his latest work, "The Mashona" (Juta, Ltd., Cape Town and Johannesburg, 1926) Mr. Bullock gives evidence of the fact.

To the Native a full example may be a paternal uncle, an ancestral chief, *Makuyira*, the nephew is also the grandchild, and may be the son of a brother's daughter, but not a brother's daughter or son, who is *huvana*, he is also the speaker's own child. So with *avun*, *avun* is grandfather and also uncle, and yet not a granduncle as we understand the term. He is *avun*, *cyclus* *but* *patris*, who is *baba*—father.

More family relationships are thus complicated, and a perfect Gordian knot for the European to unravel, what skill and genius are needed to comprehend the mysteries of totemism, Native religions and superstitions, marriage customs and social systems? Native languages, moreover, as Mr. Bullock proves, are far more difficult than is generally believed, and as represented in grammars designed for the use of Europeans.

In both method and matter this book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Central African Natives, and cannot be overlooked by the serious student. Among the treasures of legend and incident one may be quoted—

...and then he (the Mashona) saw some very nice pieces of firewood lying in a little heap, and has had time to spring back, when *mwangu*, a snake, with a crest as big as a cock's comb, strikes at him.

It is curious to come across this reference to "the crested cobra" in Mashonaland, and it adds to the interest in a topic which has been much discussed in *East Africa*. A. L.

ISLAM IN HISTORY.

A SECOND impression of Sir E. Denison Ross's small but comprehensive sketch of "Islam" (Beaumont Sixpenny Library) has been published. The little book deals with the history of the Muhammadan world and only incidentally with Islam as a religion, but it gives a remarkable amount of authentic information in a condensed and readable form. The name of the author, who is Director of the School of Oriental Studies in London, is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the facts given and for their scholarly treatment. Muhammadanism is a powerful force in East Africa, and definite information about it is desirable. This book supplies it.

PERSONAL

Major D. L. Gray has arrived from Kenya.

Mrs. and Mrs. Amery have left London for Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Beves-Northern are outward bound for Beffa.

Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt, has arrived in London.

Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Buckler is on his way to East Africa.

Mrs. R. E. Broughall Woods has arrived from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Leonard E. Beall has, we hear, arrived on holiday from the Sudan.

The Duke and Duchess of York are spending a holiday at Glamis Castle.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Dar es Salaam of Capt. W. H. MacAllan.

Dr. R. V. Bowles recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Medical Officer.

Captain E. E. Guest, M.P. for North Bristol, expects to revisit East Africa shortly.

Captain H. E. Schwartz, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has arrived on leave.

An American hunter named O'Toole has, says *The Times*, been killed near Kilosa by a leopard.

Lady Heath, who has undergone an operation for appendicitis, is convalescing in a London nursing home.

Mr. H. Fraser, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Bukoba to Mbulu.

Mr. H. G. Gray, general manager of Messrs. Roberts and Co., has arrived from East Africa.

Colonel Birney, general manager of the Beira, Mashonaland and Rhodesian Railways, has arrived in England.

Sir Cecil Hume-Scott has been appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Sir John Chancellor.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Hawker, Anderson, D.S.O., is District Commissioner of the Southern District of Kenya.

Mr. ... sailed for Dar es Salaam on the ... Tanganyika Administrative Service.

Dr. H. B. Follis, who has been serving as a medical officer in ... Tanganyika on promotion to ... Senior Sanitary Officer.

Messrs. J. W. Delaporte and Hatch have been appointed members of the Lusaka Management Board, and Mr. H. Harvard a member of the Kafue Management Board.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis, whose East African interests are so extensive, had the honor of dining last week with the King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht at Cowes.

Mr. C. F. Golding, former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Company, has resigned his appointment and left the Protectorate in order to take up another appointment at home.

Among those who have recently arrived from East Africa are Lieutenant-Commander Neville S. Marks, Dr. J. Parkinson, Commander E. Thompson, and the Hon. Robert J. Watson.

Mr. J. A. Smiths, who is shortly to take up work as a layman in the Diocese of Nyasaland under the auspices of the University Mission to Central Africa, is a well-known ... in Enfield.

Colonel Maxwell, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is now making a technical inspection of the Central Railway, and has the opportunity of visiting Usumbura and Albertville.

Mombasa proposes that the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester should be commemorated by the reservation as a "Princess Park" of an area of about 130 acres at English Point.

The Horn's first book ... to be dramatised. It is also said that the film rights have been acquired by American interests, but how can a book of such a character be successfully filmed? It will be interesting to see the result.

The following financial members have been appointed to the Lililanga Road Board of Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. C. G. ... A. ... M. ... E. H. ... W. ... H. ... Kirby, J. ... and ...

The marriage will shortly take place in Uganda between Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. B. J. Harvey, Royal Berkshire Regiment, attached at ... African Rifles, and Miss Margaret Alexandra, daughter of Major and Mrs. Dibble, 8 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Two resolutions of partnership by legal firms in Uganda are announced. Mr. Harold Brett, having severed his connection with Mr. G. C. Lehmann, is to establish a business of his own account, a step which is also being taken by Messrs. ... who have dissolved partnership.

Major James Unck Alexander, C.B.E., M.V.O., who has been appointed Comptroller of the Household of Prince George, served in the Sudan as secretary to Sir Reginald Wingate, and afterwards in South Africa as secretary to the Governor-General, Messrs. J. of Athlone.

Admiral E. W. Underhill, C.B., whose death at the age of 86 is reported, served in the Gunboat "Sandfly" during the operations at Tokar in 1891, and was acting as a lieutenant in the cruise "Philomel" when the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded on August 27, 1896, by the squadron under Rear Admiral Rawson.

Among those at present en route for East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dawson; Baron and Baroness Blixen; Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Hickson, the Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Leach, Mr. W. Miller-Robertson, Mr. B. Noble, Mr. W. Ogilvie, Mr. W. L. Poppleton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Scrutton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in October between Mr. John Hilliard Cairnes Lawson, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, attached Sudan Defence Force, elder son of Mr. H. C. Lawlor, M.A., M.R.I.A., and Mrs. Lawlor, of Belfast, and Miss Mary Violet, only daughter of Mr. J. C. Davison, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Davison.

Mr. T. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, the Sportsman, who is shortly leaving for the Sudan, is to receive two other well-known athletes as recruits in the persons of Mr. M. Hankin, who stroked the Oxford boat last year, and Mr. Cyril Beer, who played Rugby football for Oxford.

We hear that Mr. W. F. G. Campbell, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya, and Mrs. Campbell, recently spent a few days in Somerset, and Mrs. N. J. Hitchens, now at Wellington, and for so long of Nanyuki, Mr. Hitchens, still faithful to his sheep-farming, has sought more land in Devonshire. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell return to Kenya by the "Malda" at the beginning of next month.

King Omer, Murchison, the South African, whose flight from London to Cape Town in an aeroplan, has aroused much interest, was placed under formal arrest on Friday last on arriving at Swartkop, the headquarters of the Union Force, on a charge of having overstayed his leave. He was, however, given permission to apply for additional leave without pay, and to continue his flight to the Cape.

A silver tray was recently presented to the occasion of this marriage to C. Kenneth Archer, who has acted as President of the Ruiru Farmers' Association for many years, and has rendered such excellent service to the Colony as Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Farmers. Major J. H. Galey, who was charged with the duty of expressing the esteem in which the members here are held by the fellow-settlers, had the happy thought of asking Miss Stollard, representative of the African Women's League, to make the actual presentation. It was especially appropriate, for, as Mr. Archer said in his reply, Miss Stollard is the daughter of the profession in the Colony, in a member of the profession to which Mrs. Archer belonged.

Bo Voyage to Mr. Edgar, known coffee planter, coffee buyer, and hyrax hunter of Moshi, who leaves London on Saturday morning with Mrs. Beech to return to Tanganyika, after spending a holiday of six months in this country. Mr. Beech has, we learn, secured the sole agency for a new and inexpensive motor cultivator—especially suitable for use on coffee estates, and will be arranging sub-agencies on his arrival in the Territory.

Mr. P. W. Cooper, O.B.E., one of the best-known and most popular officials in Uganda, has, we regret to hear, been invalided home, and is unlikely to be able to return to the country in which he has spent twenty-eight years. Ten years ago he was appointed Provincial Commissioner, and is thought to have established a record by having had charge of all the provinces in the Protectorate. For the last couple of years Mr. Cooper has been P.C. of the Buganda Province.

We learn with great regret that Sir Sydney Hems has had to undergo an operation for the removal of a severe abscess from the left palm, and that he will be unable to use the hand for some time. For some days prior to leaving London for a holiday he had been suffering, and immediately on arrival in Harrogate he found it necessary to put himself in the doctor's hands. His many friends will join in hoping that Sir Sydney will return to town in excellent health.

We reported some little time ago that an up-to-date nursing home was to be built in Nairobi. It is now officially announced that it is to be called the Mara Carberry Nursing Home, in memory of the late Mrs. Carberry, and that the committee will consist of the Hon. Lady Grist, Lady McMillan, Messrs. J. E. Carberry and H. P. Meyer, Drs. Anderson, Burkett, MacKinnon, and Van Someren, Sir Pyecost Mostyn, Messrs. A. A. Wood, C. M. Mitchell, E. K. Figgis, and A. A. Legat, C. M. Harrison, and M. Markham, and Canon Wright.

MAJOR R. NICHOLSON'S SUDDEN DEATH.

We learn, with the deepest regret of the sudden death from malaria, at Mombasa, on August 10, of Major Randolph Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., joint manager with Mr. W. C. Hunter of the East African branches of Messrs. Dalgety & Company. Major Nicholson, who was thirty-four years of age, was educated at Felstead School, and having done three years in Harrow when at the outbreak of the War he obtained a regular commission in the Royal Horse Artillery. For four years he served in France and Belgium, being mentioned in despatches and winning the D.S.O. and the M.C. and bar. In 1919 he served in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. After resigning his commission in May, 1920, he became a partner in the Nairobi house of Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Company, who acted as East African agents for Messrs. Dalgety & Company until that concern took them over some few months ago. Major Nicholson was well-known to a great many of our readers throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the greatest sympathy will be felt with his wife, who is at present in Europe on leave, and with his young son in Kenya.

East Africa in the Press.

BELIEFS OF THE WANDEROBO, NANDI, AND MASAI TRIBES.

MR. C. W. B. HUNTINGFORD contributes to the August number of Discovery an interesting account of one section of the Wanderobo tribe, who, he says, present an example of a hunting people passing into the pastoral and agricultural stages simultaneously.

The tribesmen have a vague belief in a god called Asis, who is the sun and masculine, and who has a sister, Arawa, the moon. They do not make offerings to them, but before going to hunt the men pray to them, saying "O Sun (or Moon), fill us with food." They believe in a future life, and say that after death the soul goes to a spirit-land under the earth. The spirits there may be good or bad in their intentions towards mankind; the good spirits are those of their ancestors, and to them offerings of honey-wine and water are poured on the ground with the prayer, "O Spirits, fill us with food, that we may be filled with health." No offerings are made to the bad spirits.

The Nandi have a curious story about the beginning of the world, to the effect that when God came to "prepare" the world, he found three things living on it—aphant, the thunder, and Dorobo. The elephant and the wander were both afraid of the Dorobo, because he could turn himself over when asleep without getting up first. The thunder said, "I am afraid of this man, for he goes to live in the sky," and he went to the aphant, laughing at him, saying, "This man is a little creature, he is nothing." The Dorobo said, "I am glad the thunder has gone; I was afraid of him; I do not fear the elephant." And he made poison and shot the elephant. And the elephant, dying, called out to the thunder to take him to the sky, but the thunder said, "I am laughing at me when I said the Dorobo was dangerous. Do it by yourself." And the aphant died; and the Dorobo became lord of all the earth.

A somewhat similar Masai story has an elephant and a snake, both of which are killed by a Dorobo; it may be said that God told the Dorobo to come to a certain place early in the morning, as he had something to tell him. But a Masai who was hiding behind a bush and heard went ahead of the Dorobo, and God let down a rope from heaven, by which descended a great many cattle. The Masai exclaimed in surprise, "Whereupon the cattle ceased descending and God said, 'You shall have no more because you are surprised.' And the cattle wand and of them became mingled with those of the Dorobo, who could not tell his own apart. So the legend runs that the Masai took possession of them all, and from that date to this, the Dorobo have been 'savages' with their cattle, and have had to hunt for their food."

A PEN PICTURE OF TRAVEL

Mr. McGRIGOR Ross has contributed to United Empire a pen-picture of some of the sights the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester will see in

Where Kilindini harbor begins to radiate from the narrow entrance channel, a magnificent show of water, some some miles in extent, modern harbour works are under construction. At present there is a berthage alongside a well-equipped wharf for two ocean liners; shortly there will be accommodation for four. The site will allow of an extension in the future to sixteen berths.

The old city of Mombasa is a mile or two away. In a few minutes by motor car one can pass from the essentially modern harbour-front into a maze of narrow crooked streets between Arab houses, where high-piled loads of merchandise on narrow four-wheeled carts pass by with their chanting teams of bare-bodied Shihiri stevedores—backs shining with sweat above the coloured loin-cloths.

Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, Moslem mosque and Hindu temple, crowded market-place, British, Indian and Arab schools, and congested bazaar—all invite a visit if one is to know even the surface features of this charming African port. The European quarter, with tree-planted roads and gardens a blaze of colour, the golf course, and the breeze-swept head and on which stands the lighthouse, are among the permanent memories which the traveller will carry away with him into the interior.

When one has travelled for days or weeks through the settled areas, meeting hundreds of settlers on their own lands, some in bungalows of mud walls and thatched roof, some in attractive stone houses with tiled roofs, seeing delightful gardens and orchards, valleys filled with orderly rows of coffee-bushes, sisal plantations, and estates for the production of fibre; entire lands under maize which is planted and harvested by machinery, extensive ranches also, with their cattle and sheep, one begins to realise, dimly, how vast an area is 9,000 square miles. For this is the area of the alienated white highlands, and, all that the traveller has seen of lands under occupation and use is less than half of the total 9,000.

WHERE DOCTORS ARE NEEDED.

Major L. Gascoigne, of Nanyuki, wrote recently to The Pioneer, of Allahabad: "There are openings in Kenya for medical practitioners in the country districts. The climate is very suitable for those who have served in India and find it difficult to face an English winter. Guarantees of minimum incomes are forthcoming for suitable men. If anyone about to retire from the R.A.M.C. or I.M.S. care to write me, I shall be glad to supply any further information and details of a definite opening."

For the information of any of our medical readers who would wish to take advantage of the above, kindly offer, we might add, that Major L. Gascoigne, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, will be sufficient address.

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SHOULD EMPIRE TOBACCO BE GRADED?

THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN TREATY

Mr. H. B. STILES, a director of the North Charterland Exploration Company of Northern Rhodesia writes in the course of a letter to *The Times*...

I have on more than one occasion visited a great number of tobacco estates, as well as grading and conditioning warehouses throughout Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and North Eastern Rhodesia, and am closely concerned in the production of crops producing an average of 400,000 lb. weight per annum, a large percentage of which is bright tobacco suitable for manufacture into cigarettes, and am therefore well acquainted with the industry.

You draw attention to the fact that it is with American tobacco that the Empire tobacco has to compete, and rightly point out that the reason for insufficient demand is the maintenance of high quality and effective salesmanship. There are no days being in Southern Rhodesia and in the highlands millions of pounds of bright leaf, eminently suitable for manufacture into cigarettes, remaining unsold, whereas a large amount of the low grade quality leaf finds its way to market. The position has certainly improved in the last few years, but not to any material extent.

To ensure the public being widely served with a tobacco manufactured from the finest quality Empire leaf capable of competing with American, I would offer the following suggestion: That the present preference system duty of, roughly, 10 per cent should be varied and applied on a sliding scale, the top grade of tobacco carrying the maximum preference, the lower grade the minimum, and official graders should be appointed (at the industry's expense, and not that of the Government) to grade the tobacco into, say, four standard grades.

If Signor Mussolini's treaty of friendship with Abyssinia is really a treaty of friendship, says *The Manchester Guardian*, it puts an end to a long period of uncertainty in Africa. Ever since the crushing Italian defeat at Adowa in 1896 Abyssinia has regarded Italy with a suspicion which the speeches of Italian statesmen and the writings of Italian colonialists did much to justify; and only two years ago there was reason to believe that in spite of Abyssinia's membership of the League of Nations, the Fascist Government was bent on realising in North-East Africa the imperial ambitions it had inherited from its predecessors.

If the new treaty of friendship means anything, it plainly means that, so far as Italy is concerned, Abyssinia has now no reason to fear an attack on her independence, and that a new era of peace and fruitful relations is about to begin. Released by European Imperialisms of her whole coasting, Abyssinia is dependent on her neighbours for outlets for her rapidly growing trade, and an improved outlet to the north is badly needed. A series of seven pacts are added to the 'pact' or general agreement, and according to one of them Abyssinia is to have a free port at Assab, in the south of the Italian colony of Eritrea, to which a new road is to be built from the frontier. Assab is not a very important place, but the fact that a road to it has less strategic value for an aggressor than roads to the northern ports possibly commended it to the Abyssinians, who abandon suspicions very reluctantly. But if the conduct of the Italians does not fall short of the requirements of a treaty of friendship, doubtless other arrangements will be made, to the great benefit of both countries and of Europe, which has no desire to be troubled by Imperial adventures in Africa.

FROM KENYA TO THE GAMBIA.

CO-OPERATION IN AFRICAN STUDIES

Of the appointment of Sir Edward Deham as Governor of the Gambia, *West Africa* says:

"The Secretary of State had at his disposal already in the West African Service, at least half a dozen men, the appointment of any one of whom to Bathurst would have appeared to British West Africa as the right and proper thing. One does not name those men because it would be highly unfair to them to do so. That point, of course, does not apply to Sir Edward Deham, whom I am proud to recall with a successful and unclouded period of office. He will be judged on his merits."

MR. G. ASSEMAN writing to the *Times* on co-operation in Africa, draws attention to the vacation courses in African studies held periodically at the Cape Town and Johannesburg Universities. These courses, he says, are attended by Native Commissioners, teachers of native schools, mission and students of African languages, and members of Government Native Departments, and though the subjects discussed are mainly academic, the real value of these courses lies in the opportunity they provide for men and women whose work brings them into close contact with Native affairs and problems in all parts of South Africa, Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, and even as far north as Kenya to meet and exchange views on common tasks and problems. It is to be hoped that in time this will grow into something more definite, into a kind of all African congress, when representatives from every territory in Africa (south of the equator), be it French, British, Belgian, or Portuguese, will be able to meet at some central spot—perhaps Dakar or Freetown—and discuss informally questions of vital concern to all. Such congresses would, apart from contributing towards the solution of real difficulties, do much to break down that feeling of suspicion which still exists to-day among the different African Colonies, Dominions, and Protectorates.

Some months ago we published extracts from the most interesting report made by Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner for South Africa, on his tour of the East African territories. The report is now available in book form under the title of "Trade of the African Sub-Continent" and is obtainable at 2s. cents from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Camp Fire Comments

The Essence of Administration

Mr. F. E. Mitchell's reported statement in Johannesburg that "Hitting the big man in the bonnet and looking after the little man is the essence of effective administration," recalls Mr. Amery's capital story of his early days. He got somewhere in the Balkans and with considerable gallantry rescued a Native of the district from being man-handled by a squad of Turkish soldiers. That episode, says Mr. Amery, is still a legend in the district, and the rescuer is always described as a man "of gigantic size and ferocious aspect." To those who know Mr. Amery, who, though a capable boxer, is emphatically on the small side, the description is quite delectable.

A Gallant Little Ship

The little Khalifa of the fleet of the Sultan of Zanzibar, is to be broken up. Arriving in East African waters just before the outbreak of the War upon the outbreak of hostilities she was armed with two three-pounder guns and fitted with wireless. Thus outfitted she patrolled off Zanzibar and was fortunate to escape the fate of the "Pegasus" for had the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" appeared on the scene a few hours earlier, the Khalifa's fate would have been speedy and certain. In the first month of the War she carried troops to Wanga, and in November took part in the tragic landing at Tanga. For years the gallant little craft has been well-known in Zanzibar, Pemba, Dar es Salaam, and Mombasa, and many an East African—even those who have suffered the pangs of *mal de mer* upon her—will learn with sorrow that she will soon be no more.

Diamonds in Tanganyika

"Effendi" writes: "In your last issue a Tanganyika correspondent recorded that keen speculative interest exists in the town as to the possibility of diamond companies operating in the territory. Yet only a few years ago it would have been almost impossible for the Government to believe that such discoveries actually existed. The wise ones had indeed prospectored mines before. One was a Government official. I remember, could have obtained a 50 per cent share in B's discoveries for a few hundred pounds, but his almost everyone else, he refused to grasp the opportunity—which decision I have since heard him lament bitterly on more than one occasion. If the full story of the search for and discovery of diamonds in Tanganyika could be told in your pages, it would make very fascinating reading, but I have no hope that it shall ever read there or elsewhere in the detailed and intimate account which would make the history so entrancing, and even intriguing."

The E.M.B. and Quick Results

The Empire Marketing Board has been active for rather less than two years, and all the time the question is often asked whether the work of the Board has increased the consumption of Empire products in the United Kingdom to a degree commensurate with its expenditure. "The question," declares a contributor with wide experience, "is typical of that class of loud-mouthed critics whose intelligence is in inverse ratio to their knowledge of the matter

in hand. A story is told of Daniel Webster, the champion orator and speaker, who had a way of his own with such long speaking. One day at a political meeting, he was constantly interrupted by a man on the back benches. He took no notice until in his peroration, delivered with all his accustomed and expected rotundity of phrase, he said: "When the Last Day shall dawn, when amid the crash of universes the heavens are rolled together like a scroll and the whole human race, waiting for judgment, shall utter one vast wail there is sure to be some fool from Boston shouting 'Louder! louder!' It seems that no great enterprise dealing essentially with long range and wide range research can initiate operations without some futile critic shouting 'Quick results! Quick results!'"

Utilize the Locust.

An invasion of locusts may not be a pleasant thing, remarks a correspondent, "in fact, it isn't; but there are openings for the enterprising man in connection with it which are not to be despised. Strabo, who was an early authority on Ethiopia, mentions that the Acridophages, who inhabited the borders of the desert—a small, lean and meagre folk, and quite black-lived on locusts which they killed by smoke and then salted and stored for food. The distressing fact that, (according to him) they were short-lived and died of a disease caused by lice breeding in their bodies, may have been attributed to their staple diet. Short-lived, however, no doubt was responsible for a certain amount of personal cleanliness. St. John the Baptist did well on locusts and wild honey, though there are those who maintain that in his case the insects are not meant. Nevertheless, the record stands: Domestic fowls thrive on locusts, in common with a whole host of predatory birds and reptiles; they welcome a swarm as a veritable gift from heaven. Many Natives do not object to locusts as a change of food, which is not surprising when one considers how eagerly they eat on termites and even real ants. I have heard of an enterprising farmer down South who collected locusts during a visitation, dried and pressed them, and ground them into flour, which he sold with great success in the mining districts. It is a good rule to look on the bright side of things."

Taming the Eland.

"The eland is not difficult to tame, possesses a marketable hide, provides excellent meat, increases rapidly, is said to produce rich milk, and reputed to be tractable. It is doubted if it would ever be of value for transport purposes, as it possesses little stamina and is tame with which a bull eland can be run down by a horseman. The eland's habit of bounding when alarmed would prove somewhat embarrassing if indulged in by a team in harness, while the long horns grown by either sex would be a further drawback and would necessitate dehorning at a tender age. Although the Veterinary Department is keenly interested in the subject of the domestication of buffalo and eland, no definite proposals have yet been made in the matter. Both species are peculiarly susceptible to rinderpest, and each is a dangerous disseminator of the disease on account of the habit of covering a vast area in their wanderings, more especially at a time when they are affected, as they try to get away from the disease. Thus the Uganda Game Report."

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

CARS SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA.

The Bean 14-45 h.p. Tourer.

By "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent.

It would be difficult to make a more striking commentary on the advance made by British motor manufacturers in developing the right type of car for export than to compare the Bean Fourteen of two years ago with that of to-day. The Bean Fourteen has always been a good car, but one cannot help being struck by the number of selling points introduced in the later type that will appeal to East Africans. Accessibility, adjustability, interchangeability, robustness, dustproofness, the right power, the right cooling, the right dimensions—all these and other qualities were revealed during the weekend that I was the temporarily happy possessor of a tourer lent me for test by the company.

The Colonial Test.

When I took the Bean over the Colonial course little rain had fallen for a fortnight. The going, therefore, was fairly dry, but in the more sheltered sections the clayey mud was at its most tenacious consistency. Over these portions second had to be resorted to; otherwise a good speed was maintained in the two top gears. This test was accomplished without discomfort, thanks to the standard track, ample clearance, and excellent suspension. The makers have not thought it necessary to fit shock absorbers to this model; and so far as my experience went, no discomfort was experienced over bad surfaces until speeds exceeding 30 m.p.h. were attained. The steering was light, while sharp cornering showed that the Bean's 263 cwt. and right centre of gravity gave it stability. Double declutching made gear changing easy, especially in the downward beam.

The weather broke during the homeward run from the farm, and driving straight into a wind-driven shower, I speeded up to 50 m.p.h. to test the waterproofness of the all-weather equipment. It is calculated that running into heavy English rain at such speed is about equivalent to driving ordinary tropical rain at 20 m.p.h. Up to 30 m.p.h. no rain came between the front end of the hood and the top of the windscreen; at 40 m.p.h. trickles were evident on the inside of the windscreen; while at 50 m.p.h. drops of rain were beating into my eyes. Subsequent inspection showed that anyone could verify this defect by simple packing when fixing the hood. It is remarkable that manufacturers seem to have given so little thought to this matter of keeping rain from finding a way between hood and windscreen.

Much more serious consideration has been given to side protection. Indeed, I cannot think there can be better side curtains than those fitted to this Bean. They are easily fitted, absolutely rigid, battle-proof and weather-proof, while each half-panel folds back neatly and securely, providing a maximum of ventilation when the whole arrangement is in position. The hood is made of durable cloth, the upholstery is excellent leather, and the rear seat will accommodate three persons with ease.

The car's touring qualities were tried out over give-and-take going to Thaxted, the 20 miles being 60 minutes. 50 m.p.h. is claimed for this car, but I was satisfied to reach sixty and know that there were still some miles in reserve.

An Engine Full of Life.

The engine is certainly full of life. It gets the car away in indirect gears on a steep ratio in terms of speed and time and keeps the car going extremely

well when in top. Cars of reputed higher horse-power have faltered in top gear when in my hands on a steep hill.

Third is an exceptionally fine speed in the steep hills. The cooling system should prove ideal in tropical operation. The radiator, which has a stone guard, is of large dimensions. I purposely kept in second speed from the Bank to Marble Arch when taking the car back, but, although it was a warm day, the bare hand could be kept on the top of the radiator. The water consumption was practically nil.

Starting up was simple each morning, though the car had been kept in an open garage. The first day the starting handle was used; the second morning the self-starter did the trick. The fuel range is about 240 miles. It should be more, but for some unaccountable reason the tank is of only 10 gallons capacity. A tank capable of holding another four or five gallons could quite easily be fitted.

The price of the car tested was £325. The 23-seater open model is the same price, while the road-built and fabric saloons each cost £395. In addition, there is a sun-saloon (£395) and a three-quarter coupé (£425). There is a complete range of accessories and tools, the larger tools being fixed under the bonnet.

East African Representation.

Bean Cars Ltd. are represented in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika by the British East Africa Corporation Ltd. with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, etc. Zanzibar is at present open and negotiations with regard to Nyasaland are proceeding at the present moment, while depots will shortly be opened in the Sudan by the company's Egyptian agent, Messrs. E. W. Tarry and Co.; with depots at Salisbury and Bulawayo, are the representatives in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. TRADE COMMISSIONER in East Africa reports that at the end of 1927 4,488 motor cars and 630 motor lorries and tractors were in use in Kenya, while in Nyasaland 457 motor cars and 306 motor lorries were at work. He adds that there were 523 motor cars in use in Zanzibar, but that statistics of the number of motor lorries in use are not available; that there were 615 motor cars and 615 motor lorries in use in Tanganyika; 472 motor cars and 173 motor lorries in use in Northern Rhodesia, and 935 motor cars and 951 motor lorries in use in Uganda at the end of last year.

THE "AFRICAN WORLD" ANNUAL.

THE twenty-fifth edition of the *African World Annual* 1927 is handsome and copiously illustrated at a price of 30s. net, with a really charming coloured cover of flamingoes on Lake Kivu. South and West Africa are, of course, the chief concern of our contemporary, but a dozen pages are devoted to a record of progress during 1927 in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. At its published price of 3s. 6d. the volume is extraordinarily good value. The address of the *African World* is 801, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2.

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THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

Report for the Year 1927-28

THE Report of the Empire Marketing Board (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) covering the twelve months to May last, contains a very readable and interesting account of the work of a body which is destined to influence materially every part of the Empire. By now everyone in Great Britain is familiar with the artistic posters of the Board, which are part and parcel of its publicity and advertising campaigns, but, as the preface points out, these posters are but a small part of the policy of the Board. In the forefront it puts the encouragement of agricultural scientific research and of economic investigation, designed to increase Empire production and to remove the causes of loss and of waste in the marketing of Empire produce. The happy phrase, "long range and wide range research" best describes that large part of the Board's work which lies behind its coloured posters, and its Press advertisements, its exhibitions, its lectures and its window-dressing competitions.

The E.M.B. has money, and while conducting no research itself, it distributes grants for research on the advice of Government organisations at home or overseas. The principle which guides it in making these grants is plainly set out in the following paragraph:-

Purposes for which Grants are Made.

"While it could not in general recommend grants-in-aid for services which would normally be provided for out of local revenues, it might properly consider applications from Colonial Governments for assistance during the initial phases of suitable schemes. It was decided that schemes of local development need not be ruled out in the case of a Colony of Dependency, whose resources, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were at the time insufficient to enable it to bear the whole cost of the proposed scheme, provided always that the Government applying could show a good prospect of developing an export trade to the United Kingdom and of bearing eventually the whole cost of the service. In accordance with its general practice, the Board would limit its contribution to 50% of the capital and maintenance required, the balance of the expenditure being obtained from local revenues or other sources."

The Board has already made grants of £6,000 for three years for the maintenance of the Amani Insti-

tute in Tanganyika Territory, £2,500 capital and £1,500 per annum for three years to the Government of South-east Rhodesia, a substantial contribution of pastures, and £500 for one year to the Kenya Government towards the cost of transport of pedigree livestock from the United Kingdom to Kenya. Information has been supplied on request to the Governments of Zanzibar and Kenya on the picking and packing of pineapples, and trial shipments are now being made. Tests on pasture grasses are in progress in three centres in Kenya, and, thanks to a grant by the Board, Dr. G. S. Director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, has been able to visit Kenya in the course of an extended tour of investigation.

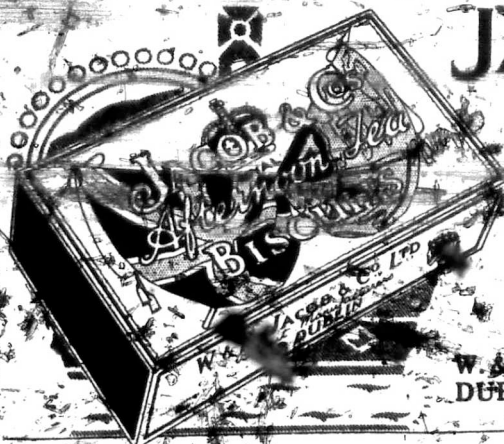
All this represents very sound and encouraging progress in a short space of time, and the work of the Board will be watched with an eager eye by all interested in the development of the Empire Overseas and not least by East and Central Africans.

TANGANYIKA NEEDS MORE BRITONS.

71% of immigrants are non-British.

THE German influx into Tanganyika Territory continues. The official immigration returns for March and April show that during those two months 194 non-official Europeans entered Tanganyika to take up residence. Of the total, Germans numbered 66, Britons 57, and Greeks 30, so for the period under review we again have the unhappy spectacle of Great Britain supplying only 29%, whereas Germany supplies 49%. The actual proportion is probably even more to the disadvantage of this country, as appears on the surface for the official return reads "194 plus 19 children," and from past experience it may be assumed that the great proportion of these children were German and not British.

There is, we repeat, great need for an awakening of public opinion in this country to the urgency of stimulating the flow of British settlers to the Territory for British ideals and British civilisation can be firmly established and maintained in Tanganyika only if the influx of British citizens is greater than that of non-Britons.



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BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY.*Annual Report and Chairman's Speech.*

The report of the British Central Africa Company for the year to September 30, 1927, shows a profit of £10,041 before charging interest on debentures amounting to £10,488, thus showing a net debit balance of £447, and bringing the total debit carry forward to £30,844. Further debentures have, however, been redeemed, and the sum outstanding has now been reduced to £20,800.

9,443 acres of land were sold during the year, receipts on account of these sales totalling £22,605, while options to purchase outstanding over the next few years represent probable sales of a value of about £50,000. During the year the company had 1,217 acres under tobacco cultivation, the yield per acre showing a marked improvement. 7,428 acres were under cotton cultivation, but the crop was a failure and resulted in a loss of over £10,000.

During the year the company acquired an interest of £44,402 in debentures and £2,227 in shares in the Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd., formed to amalgamate three sisal estates in Nyasaland, including those belonging to the British Central Africa Company. The output for 1927 was 7,920 tons, including tow, but with increased production at a reasonable price for the fibre, the company is expected to have a good chance of success.

The policy of disposing of bullock depots of the Kubula Stores and concentrating on the chief centres of Blantyre, Limb, and Luchenza was continued.

The Zambezi Bridge.

At last week's meeting of shareholders Mr. Colin Campbell, the Chairman of the company, said that in the case of the Shire Highlands Railway second debentures, all of which were held by them, full interest was being paid this year for the first time; he thought they could look with some assurance to receiving full interest in the future, which meant, incidentally, that the interest on their own debentures would be covered by the interest on the railway second debentures. With regard to the Central Africa Railway, he understood that the figures also reflected the increased prosperity of the country, and assuming a continuation of that, he thought they might look for a dividend before very long. But in referring to both railways as if they would continue as at present, he did not wish to give the impression that the question of the Zambezi bridge and the amalgamation of the railways was moribund, if not dead altogether.

The Government, if they proposed to finance that enterprise, were fully entitled to make a close investigation, but the sands of time were running out and the limit of the amounts of traffic which could be handled at the Zambezi ferry had been nearly reached. Unless the Government took action soon and decided to build the bridge, the whole development of Nyasaland would be hampered and constricted by the bottle-neck of the Zambezi ferry. In those circumstances, he was sufficiently sanguine to believe that in the end Government would carry through the undertaking. "With, say, £1,000,000, the bridge could be built and a great part of the extension to Lake Nyasa carried through, and he was convinced that, as in Rhodesia, Uganda, and elsewhere in the Empire, a backward policy would be immediately justified by the forward in prosperity of the countries concerned."

Tobacco in Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

A year ago he had said that the tobacco prospects were satisfactory. That prediction had proved correct. The average of the company's different estates was 300 lb. per acre, with

an average of 470 lb. as compared with 108 lb. in 1926. Although the planting costs much improved, the net profit was adversely affected by the fall in prices of leaf, due to over-production of bright leaf in Rhodesia, which had sympathetically affected the sale of bright leaf from Nyasaland, and to some extent the price for dark leaf. Nyasaland dark leaf had, however, a strong foothold among tobacco manufacturers. They need be no apprehension about the demand for dark leaf, although it would take a year or two to clear up the situation as regards bright leaf.

EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF.

The East African Power & Lighting Company Ltd. announces that its gross revenue for the last five months of this year is £44,000, compared with £34,504 in the corresponding period of last year.

Tanganyika Goldfields announce that for the eighteen months to December 31, last, the company's net profit amounted to £50,370. Within the period covered by the accounts the authorized capital was increased to £225,000, the whole of which is now issued.

The annual report of the Soga Sugar Estates Ltd. for the year 1927 shows a profit of £87,958, from which it is not proposed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares, as the Board considers it imperative to conserve the financial resources of the company, the properties of which are valued in the balance sheet at £285,505. 49,307 tons of sugar was produced in 1927, compared with 42,428 tons in 1926, but for 1928 the area of cane available for cutting is estimated at 2,838 acres, as against 30,085 acres last year.

THE HIPPO. SYMBOLISES EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA has been allotted the hippopotamus as its symbol by the Empire Marketing Board, which has in preparation a series of designs, particularly suitable for shop window display. There were, of course, several other animals which East Africans might have preferred, but the larger Dependencies of the Crown were naturally given prior choice. Thus the lion has been allotted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the elephant to India, the buffalo to Canada, and the rhinoceros to Southern Rhodesia.

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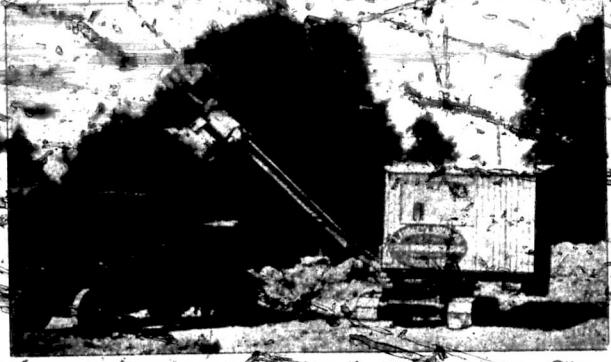
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which our 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.

Building activity is reported from Moshi.

A new hotel is shortly to be built in Nanyuki.

The formation of a Kenya Wireless Society is proposed.

The establishment of a tanning industry in Uganda mooted.

A trunk telephone line is now in operation between Sekuru and Toro.

The latest news from Uganda indicates that the new railway is expected to reach Soroti about twelve months hence.

Prospecting in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya is said to be much more active than it has been for years past.

A Bill has been introduced in the Zanzibar Legislative Council to amend the regulations regarding the payment of slave duty.

The administrative headquarters of the Felling district of Kenya have been transferred from Sankufi to Bura on the Tana River.

The Sudan Government advertises for a British cost accountant for the Irrigation Department and a British Auditor for the Audit Department.

The Director of Agriculture in Kenya anticipates that the output of tea from the area to be irrigated by the Taita branch railway will reach 280,000 lbs. by 1920.

Members of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa have been invited by circular letters to ask their Home Clubs to make a point of using East African coffee.

The Department of Agriculture of Kenya has ordered immediate delivery of quantities of insecticide for use in the anti-loach campaign in areas in which scarcity of water presents difficulty.

Considerable work in East Africa has been placed in Great Britain recently by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the American Railways, and the Sudan Government Railways.

Madagascar proposes to take steps to increase considerably the cultivation of coffee by Natives. 44,500 acres of Native coffee are already reported to have reached the productive stage and the output is expected to double very shortly.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce recently resolved that it is vital to the trade of Kenya and Uganda that no obstacle be placed in the way of the early construction of No. 5 deep-water berth and relative shed accommodation at Kilindi.

Building activity, which has been a feature of Northern Rhodesian town life during the past year or so, is becoming still more intensive and from Broken Hill, Lusaka, and Ndola we hear of considerable work in progress and more in prospect.

The Kenyan Government has granted a site for a club at Thomson's Falls, sufficient land being available to enable tennis courts, golf links, and a polo ground to be laid down. It is expected that a start will be made with the club buildings almost immediately. As some of the land to be alienated under the Closer Settlement Scheme is near Thomson's Falls, the club will be of considerable benefit to new allottees of land as well as to the older settlers of the district.

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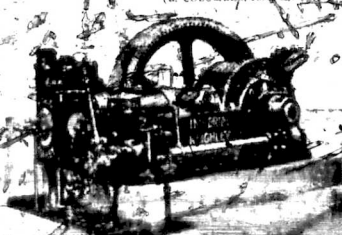
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UGANDA PLANTATION FOR SALE

FRESHOLD Coffee Estate in Uganda for sale in its extent. Excellent water supply, plenty of timber on the property, 45 miles from Kampala on good metalled road. Two hours by road. The area about 100 acres, has the coffee average crop for last three years, is well managed coffee. Buildings consist of 120 rooms, including house, two coffee sheds, one shed for fruit and vegetables, best quantity of tools both for wood and iron and many plantation tools. Eleven bullocks, 20 bullocks, 20 sheep, 20 goats, one other bullock harrow. The factory contains one Peter engine, three pulpers, one roller, all in excellent order. There is no water plumb, but a few acres of Para Rubber units, average wages 10/- per month. Price £6,000. Books kept and may be seen at any time. Apply Brick, Mpiigi, Uganda, or to Box 155, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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ASK FOR and INSIST upon obtaining **AMERICAN CHAMBERS** Empire Cedar Pencils. **Chambers** Co. Ltd., the only **Pencil Manufacturers** using **Empire Cedar** exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining **Chambers** Pencils write direct to the **Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.**

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The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to do all in their power to make them comfortable and satisfied.

Darbhanga (S.B.)
Scott, Health, Air, Food, Fishing, Recreation, To those on leave from troops, Licensed.

Essex—ROYAL GARRISON HOTEL
Includes club, billiard, etc.

Jersey—FAIRBANKS HOTEL
Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Bookings.

LIMBANK HOTEL
Fishing, Recreation, Licensed.

BEAUMONT HOTEL, 110, Princess Square, W.2.
Single 10/6, 2/7, 3/11, 4/6, 5/6, according to rooms.

KERYA HOTEL, 88, Queen's Gate, Kensington.
Terms from 1/- guineas. Bed and breakfast on Overseas visitors made really very comfortable.

KINGSLEY, Hart St., Hildonsbury St., W.1.
Single room 10/-, breakfast from 6/6.

LONDON.
PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1.
Room & Breakfast from 3/6. Pension from 3/- per week.

WHITEHALL, Queen's Gate, Kensington, W.2.
Rm & Bkfst from 3/6. Pension from 3/- per week.

* These Hotels can be seen weekly week at all Hotels marked with asterisk.

You haven't read all the news yet. You haven't read the advertisements yet.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

COFFEE

The coffee market is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African coffee for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

OTHER PRODUCTS

The market for rubber is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African rubber for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

The market for sisal is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African sisal for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

The market for cotton seed is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African cotton seed for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

The market for groundnuts is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African groundnuts for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

The market for wheat and maize is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African wheat and maize for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

The market for sisal is quiet, but prices are generally lower. The value of East African sisal for the month of August is £1,710,472, as against £1,710,472 for the same month of 1937.

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TO FLY THROUGH EAST AFRICA

SQUADRON LEADER H. B. RODNEY, R.A.F., is about to carry out a flying tour of a possible African air line route in order to discover whether connections between Africa and Europe can be established by British aircraft before other countries carry out similar projects. The Aviation Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that he will travel in the first-class all-metal, single-engine monoplane which was recently supplied to him, and which is specially adapted for African aerodromes, some of which are at an elevation of 6,000 feet. His pilot will probably be his nephew, Flight-Lieutenant the Hon. J. H. B. Rodney, and there may be two other members of the crew. Squadron Leader C. West, R.A.F., commands No. 100 (City of London) Bombers Auxiliary Squadron, makes much practical use of his private aeroplane. Recently, he took his two Moths to Florida, where he carried out aerial work in connection with property there.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory and the Sudan are advertising respectively for an Assistant Engineer for the Railway Department and five Assistant Civil Engineers for the Public Works Department.

BIG GAME SHOOTING in Northern Rhodesia. **FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter** at MAZABUKA.

Complete outfit supplied for £50. Reasonable terms. For highest references refer to Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., 167, Piccadilly, London.

We learn with much regret of the death, at the age of ninety-six, of John Grant, the veteran head of Messrs. John Grant and Sons, Dundee, the well-known Scotch oatmeal millers. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Grant had been active until within three or four weeks of his death, and in addition to his own business, had for years devoted much time to work on the local County Council, the Dundee Harbour Trust, the Parish Council, School Board, and other public bodies. Our readers will be interested to know that Mr. Grant had always had a keen realisation of the immense resources of the African continent, and had always been keen to increase his export business with British territories in Africa. He visited South Africa three times, on the last occasion going as far north as Northern Rhodesia. Two of his sons, Messrs. James and John Grant, are engaged in the business.

Messrs. Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., the well-known newsmagazine, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, have moved to larger and more commodious premises at Cannon House, Piggin Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4.

Messrs. Arrol Works, Ltd., advise us that a silver outfit was ordered by Sir Ofori Atta, the first West African Chief to receive the honour of knighthood, during his recent visit to this country.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

The recent alteration in the law by which the tax on clove is now paid in cash instead of in kind has led to the passing of an old and interesting institution—the weekly sale at the Customs House of produce received in payment of the tax. The Official Gazette of Zanzibar says that in the past the clanging of a bell at 10.25 on Monday mornings has reminded merchants of the forthcoming auction, and for years past the heaps of graded cloves have been examined closely by prospective buyers. But now all is quiet. No longer will we hear the bids of merchants in active, though friendly, competition, and no longer will the sound of the auctioneer's hammer resound from the walls of the Customs House. Once again the old order changeth, yielding place to the new, and modern methods supersede the antiquated ones. The auctioneer's hammer, used for the past twenty years by trusted officers, will be taken to the store in the Zanzibar museum, where future generations, prosperous through the use of more business-like methods in the clove industry, will be able to gaze upon it with a friendly and nostalgic not to mention patronising glance.

SEE THE BACK COVER ADS

SHAW AND HUNTER
P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY
The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN ACCESSORIES
Sole Agents of Shotter and Big Game
London Agents:
Messrs. Pyram & Co., 20, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

The current Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank says:

Kenya.—Business conditions have been steady to quiet, but the bazaars have been dull and a number of insolvencies have occurred amongst the smaller Indian traders. Motor business has remained comparatively active, and there has been a steady demand for building materials.

Tanganyika.—The cotton crop is said to be exceptionally good and to show a substantial increase over previous years. As a result of heavy rains, transport difficulties have caused a reduction in the quantity of sisal exported. Prospects for the coming coffee crop are good.

Northern Rhodesia.—The maize yield this year is reported to be disappointing, but crop figures are not yet available. A crop of tobacco in both quality and quantity has been harvested, but marketing difficulties have created an embarrassing situation, especially in the Fort Jameson area.

Sudan.—The most important feature has been the continuing prosperity of the motor trade, there being a large demand for vehicles of every description. The increased transport facilities thus created bring the more isolated districts within reach of the local markets, a factor which naturally reacts beneficially on trade in general and leads to a better circulation of money and to an improved distribution of goods.

Transactions in local produce have been held in abeyance, owing to exporters not being inclined to quote unless good prices were obtainable, and although the demands from importers abroad have been few, high prices were maintained, particularly in cotton, gum, sesame and dura. The demand for tea continues to have been steady and prices remained good. Activity in the various markets, however, is now falling off and business will remain very quiet until the harvests in December.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on August 23, 26, and 30. For Malawi, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, August 17.

Forward mails from East Africa are expected to reach London on August 24.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

Head Office: Royal Office, Copenhagen, Denmark. Telegrams: "Scania," London.

REGULAR SAILED FOR KENYA, SWEDEN and DENMARK, to ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BRITISH and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and UNION.

For Freight and Insurance apply to—

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Modena passed Gibraltar for East Africa, August 14.
Matiara passed Gibraltar for East Africa, August 14.
Madras left Dar es Salaam outwards, August 14.
Kilindini left Durban, Marques for Kilindini, August 14.
Karoa left Kilindini for Bombay, August 8.
Ellora left Dar es Salaam for Durban, August 13.
Kilindini left Bombay for East Africa, August 15.

CITRA LINE.

Francesco Crispi left Mogadiscio homeward, August 4.
Giuseppe Mazzini left Messina outwards, August 4.
Caffaro left Lourenco Marques outwards, August 10.
Casaregis left Port Said homeward, August 5.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

Clan Morrison left Dar es Salaam outwards, August 9.
Custodian arrived Mombasa outwards, August 8.
Clan Morrison left Durban outwards, August 11.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Randfontein arrived Hamburg, August 7.
Randfontein passed East Africa homeward, August 4.
Springfontein left Cape Town homeward, August 4.
Kryskerk arrived Beira for South Africa, July 29.
Nias left Aden for East Africa, August 5.
Meliskerk left Antwerp for South Africa, August 5.
Grypskerk arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, August 5.
Billiton left Genoa homeward, August 6.
Hegmskerk left Kinnis outwards, August 7.
Rybskerk left Mozambique for East Africa, August 5.
Sumatra left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, August 5.
Kryskerk arrived Durban for East Africa, August 5.
Springfontein left Durban for South Africa, August 5.
Kliphfontein left Rotterdam for South Africa, August 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aviateur Roland Garros arrived Reunion outwards, August 12.
Dumbe left Diego Suarez homeward, August 10.
Explicateur Grégoire left Daitouti homeward, August 11.
Leconte de Lisle left Port Said outwards, August 7.
General Duchesne left Mombasa outwards, August 8.

LION-CASTLE.

Bampton Castle arrived Bremen for London, August 10.
Banbury Castle left Port Sudan for East Africa, August 12.
Bromley Castle arrived Beira from New York, August 12.
Dunluce Castle arrived Natal for London, August 10.
Earth Castle arrived Natal for Beira, August 10.
Gloucester Castle left Plymouth for Lourenco Marques, August 10.
Glenageary Castle arrived Marseilles for London, August 10.
Hampden Castle left Cape Town for Plymouth, August 8.
Lancaster Castle left St. Helena for Beira, August 9.

The new coloured poster of the Lion-Castle Line advertising their South and East African mail services is very striking. Based when people in this country are already beginning to talk of the approaching end of summer, it should induce many who can afford the time and money to seek the sunny skies of Africa.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

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East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kiambu, Kampala, Jinja, Sukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Passenger service provided to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurances quoted.

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FOR
MOTOR CARS, TRACTOR WORK
(MADE THROUGHOUT)

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WITH
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LOSS OF POWER ENTIRELY OBVIATED

CONSOLE OPERATOR'S SEAT
SUPPORTS BOTH ENGINES IN POSITION



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OFFERED
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PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER
EQUALS THE NEW MOTOR BY PARAFFIN WILL BE
OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER
SYSTEM WILL EVER APPROACH THESE RESULTS

FORM ONE COMPARISON:

ANALYSIS OF THE FORDSON TRACTOR BY THE NEW MOTOR	
20 H.P. at 1500 R.P.M.	20 H.P. at 1500 R.P.M.
22	22
24	24
26	26
28	28
30	30
32	32
34	34
36	36
38	38
40	40

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Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to meet the keen demand we are now marketing a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special. Set at a price the natives can pay.

The Dealer can sell it at 25% profit still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a **GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR** and a **double-edge GILLETTE BLADE** (with shaving edges) packed in a neat push-in case. It is made within the Empire and is splendid value for money.



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Address.....

1 October 1928