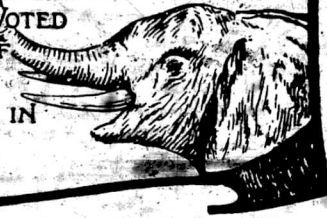


# EAST AFRICA

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

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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.  
Uss. Planters' Association.

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### SOME QUESTIONS FOR HERR SPEISER.

COMMENT and criticism must be restrained in the absence of a detailed and official account of the amazing incident of the landing and parading of German marines at Tanga, but the affair stimulates a host of queries which at this stage are exceedingly pertinent. It is important to note that the German Press promptly accepted the original English newspaper version, and joyfully defended the action of their Consul and the Captain of the "Karlsruhe."

In the official schedule of the cruise of the German cruiser "Karlsruhe," published in common with other British papers, in our issue of June 22, there was no suggestion that Tanganyika Territory was to be visited at all; the route was to be the Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar. The most natural explanation of the change of schedule is that the very name of Tanga connotes to Europeans, but more especially to Natives in East Africa, Germany triumphant—as she undoubtedly was for the moment—and the British fooled and foiled, as they certainly were on that November day in 1914. What better place could there be for a demonstration of Germany's recovery and re-entry into colonial politics? That the Governor of Tanganyika Territory regarded the action of the Germans in a most serious light is proved by the counter-demonstration staged a couple of days later, when, according to a Press report quoted in this issue, a party of armed Marines from H.M.S. "Enterprise" landed in Tanga, paraded, saluted the flag, and marched through the streets of the town.

So far we deal with facts. For the rest we must for the moment be content with questions. Herr Speiser has been profuse with explanations. We are not surprised. It has ever been Germany's habit—nay, its calculated policy—to "shoot first

and explain afterwards." Innumerable incidents, from the genesis of the Franco-Prussian War to the Armistice of 1918, prove that point. The coup achieved, the Consul could afford to be explanatory and apologetic. We are not convinced by his excuses. Did he, we ask, dilate on the historical glories of German East in German days? It seems extremely probable that he did, in view of the audience he was addressing. What did he intend in the statement which he thought none of the British bystanders would understand? Is that a tacit admission that words were used which would offend an Englishman who did understand German? And is it his suggestion that the words only, and not the parade and the spirit behind it, could be offensive to Britons? Can any sane person who knows German discipline and psychology accept for a moment the lame explanation that "the march was carried out in consequence of a misunderstanding?" The Consul must seriously underrate British intelligence. Does Herr Speiser deny having taken the salute? As to the text of his speech which he declares was submitted after the event—to the Provincial Commissioner, it is sufficient to remember that the typescript of any public man's intended address frequently differs materially from the words actually uttered. And are we to believe that Herr Speiser went to a convivial meeting—he calls it a "musical display"—with his speech all written out, and that he delivered it *verbatim*?

For the credit of Great Britain and in the interests of the loyal population, European and Native, of the Territory, the matter must not be allowed to remain as it is. Germany, which still seeks to prevent Closer Union of the British East African Dependencies, should be made officially to disavow the incident and apologise for it.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Unusually strong—but not too strong—comment of Indian bankruptcies in Kenya was made last week in Nairobi by Acting Chief Justice Stephens, who declared that 98% of the bankrupts in the Colony were frauds and that in his six years' experience he had not had more than two or three genuine cases; these statements were, of course, directed entirely to Indian cases. Such outspoken denunciation from the Bench may surprise many people, but it will be welcomed by those who know the true position, for it is high time for the class which practises fraudulent bankruptcy in East Africa to realise that it cannot continue with impunity to live by trickery. At long last the East African territories are about to conclude reciprocal legal arrangements in the matter of bankruptcies. For far too long the fraudulent debtor, having carefully transferred his assets to a neighbouring Dependency, has been able to evade his obligations in the State of his domicile, and, his application in bankruptcy duly filed, re-establish himself in business in the name of his wife, brother, or infant child—of course, at the expense of the hardy loose credit facilities have been granted by European importing houses, mainly but by no means exclusively non-British, thus encouraging Indians of no financial standing, to trade on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." That is bad enough, but what is worse is the systematic fraud to which Mr. Justice Stephens has now called public attention. The position in Tanganyika is probably quite as bad as in Kenya, and in Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar leaves ample room for improvement.

In a recent leading article, entitled "Away with Despondency," we noted the determined steps which manufacturers, merchants, **COFFEE GROWERS SHOULD ADVERTISE.** States are taking to combat the slump. An example can be quoted from the American coffee world, which is out to "boost" Brazilian coffee. To achieve that purpose an extensive radio broadcasting programme has been undertaken by an important firm, and for thirty-six consecutive weeks housewives from the Atlantic Coast away west to Lincoln and as far south as Cincinnati will hear, every day from 5 to 5.30 p.m., talks on coffee by "dietitians, home economics experts, and scientists," whose task is to show the value of coffee and the best methods of preparing it. As the object of the publicity campaign is to reach the actual consumer, wireless is to be supplemented by advertisements in national magazines and newspapers. So worthy an example of "pep" and enterprise is surely deserving of imitation; when will Britons recognise so clearly the fundamental value of well-planned, skilful, and persistent advertising? East African coffee growers who are inclined to grumble at the low prices they are receiving this year would do well to reflect that one of the greatest safeguards for their industry is an assured and constantly widening market in the Mother Country, which, however, must be taught to demand Empire coffees by name. In one way only can that be achieved by the right kind of advertising.

To suggest means of increasing trade between the Mother Country on the one hand and the Rhodesias and South Africa on the other is the task **IN SEARCH OF TRADE OPENINGS.** before the Trade Mission, composed of Lord Kirkley, Sir Francis Joseph, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Robert Waddington, and Mr. J. W. Brigden (as Secretary), which left this country on Friday. Probably no unit of the Oversea Empire has shown such consistent and definite preference for British goods as Southern Rhodesia, which has made it a point of honour to continue the splendid commercial patriotism of its great founder. In recent years Northern Rhodesia also has spent millions in Great Britain in the purchase of equipment for its railways, mines, estates, and Government Departments. From those two neighbouring, richly endowed, and loyal Dependencies the Mission can expect the most wholehearted co-operation. If only responsible British business men would more frequently visit East and Central Africa they would be inspired to more energetic search for the trade which those progressing fields of Empire offer, and if Lord Kirkley's journey results, as we believe it will, in a report which clearly sets forth the increased scope for British participation in Rhodesian needs—those of the Union of South Africa do not fall within the scope of this journal—it will have been well worthwhile. We still hope that the Mission may find it possible to return *via* Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

It does not appear that any East African Dependency has yet availed itself of the services of the Farnham House Laboratory, which specialises in the biological control of insect and plant pests. South Africa, India, and the West Indies are among the ten countries which have submitted problems to the Laboratory—problems dealing with the control of the sheep blowfly, the pink bollworm and the woolly aphis, to choose a few from a very long list. The Laboratory was founded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in 1927, a beautiful country mansion, "Farnham House," standing in six acres of ground, being purchased and adapted to entomological research. As is evident from the first Report, biological control of insect and plant pests is now so highly specialised that it demands a knowledge of several extremely difficult groups of insects and an intimate acquaintance with certain very delicate technical methods. It is emphatically rather a field for the specialist than for the ordinary economic entomologist, who has neither the time nor the resources to handle it in a satisfactory manner. The Laboratory, therefore, constitutes within the Empire a central organisation capable of co-ordinating research, investigating fundamental problems, and providing practical assistance and advice in methods of biological control.

Special attention is drawn to the outside cover of this issue. Readers in this country—it is now too late for others to enter—are invited to post their comments at once. We shall be grateful for all constructive criticisms.



## GERMAN MARINES PARADE IN TANGA.

### AMAZING INCIDENT OF CRUISER'S VISIT.

What the German Consul Says and Leaves Unsaid.

#### NEED FOR A FULL EXPLANATION.

AMAZING news reached London last week-end—just too late for treatment in our last issue—of an incident in Tanga which was either a calculated and callously insulting piece of anti-British propaganda or an instance of that almost incredible stupidity of which German officialdom every now and then shows itself capable.

Despite a good deal of cabling, official and unofficial, between Europe and Africa, the position is still far from satisfactorily explained, but we give hereunder as complete a statement as we have so far been able to obtain. Our hope of special news from Tanganyika Territory on the subject had not been fulfilled when this issue went to press.

This first news of the incident was prominently published on Wednesday last by *The Daily Mail* under the following headings: "Germans Provoke a Storm. Naval Parade in British Port. Diplomatic Protest. Consul's Apology." The *Goose-Step. German Consul's Taking Salute.* That journal wrote—

"A march past by German marines in the British Mandated Territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa) and a speech by a German Consul there has provoked a storm in British circles, and diplomatic representations are being made. It was in this district that the German cruiser *Königsberg* during the War started to prey on commerce. She was forced to take shelter from British cruisers up the Rufiji river, below Dar es Salaam, and was eventually destroyed there. Aircraft located her and spotted the fall of the shots."

#### A Report of the Happenings.

The telegram from its correspondent in Tanganyika stated:—

"For the first time since the War a German cruiser, the *'Karlsruhe'*, has come to East African waters. The visit has been marked by a series of remarkable incidents. During the stay of the *'Karlsruhe'* at Tanga, Tanganyika, last week a gala dinner for the German community was held at the principal hotel. After the banquet Herr Speiser, the German Consul, made a speech dilating on the historical glories of Tanganyika Territory which was formerly a German colony. He referred also to the ill-fated sea landing at Tanga in 1914, when a British expedition was repulsed with heavy losses. The oration was followed by a parade of marines from the *'Karlsruhe'*, accompanied by many cries of 'Hoch!' from Teuton bystanders, the marines goose-stepped past the German Consul, who took the salute. They then marched through the city. Many hundreds of Natives witnessed this demonstration.

On the next morning the German Consul was taken to task by the British Provincial Commissioner. It is reported that he apologised for any offence that may have been given, but stated that the dinner was for the German community only, and added that he thought none of the English bystanders understood German.

Two days later an armed party from the British cruiser *'Enterprise'* of the East Indies Squadron, paraded at Tanga. While a seaplane hovered overhead, these marines saluted the British flag. They then marched through the town including the Native bazaar.

It is understood that representations will be made through diplomatic channels for the withdrawal of the German Consul and for an apology from the captain of the *'Karlsruhe'*.

In a leaderette, entitled "Unpleasant," *The Daily Mail* said:—

"The German Government's attention should at once be called to the strange proceedings of the cruiser *'Karlsruhe'*. That vessel is paying a series of visits to former German Colonial possessions, and has just made a stay at Tanga (situated in what was once German East Africa), where her marines executed what can only be described as an unpleasant demonstration against British authority.

This in itself might be passed over; but, as a matter of fact, it coincides with a vehement propaganda in Germany for the restoration of the German Colonies. Berlin should be reminded of the claims of good manners in these matters, and the captain of the *'Karlsruhe'*, before he pays further naval visits, would be well advised to apologise for conduct which was from any standpoint offensive."

Next day came another surprising message from Dar es Salaam. It read:—

"The German cruiser *'Karlsruhe'*, after the affair at Tanga, where a party of marines goose-stepped past the German Consul, who took the salute, visited Zanzibar. The usual welcome from the shore was extended by the British Protectorate, and among the entertainments proposed was a football match. The captain, however expressed a disinclination to meet any team which contained coloured men. The only match played, therefore, was one with the small English Gymkhana Club, which the German sailors won. Zanzibar can field strong mixed teams, including Goans, Arabs, Indians, or Natives. Such a team will meet the sailors from the British cruiser *'Enterprise'* to-morrow."

#### Jubilant of German Press.

A few other British newspapers and many German journals then took up the matter. The former, with the exception of the *Mail*, were either very brief in their references or wrong in their facts, what time the German Press chorused its approval of the action of its countrymen. It is to be noted that such approval had relation to the original report, not to later attempts to explain the incident away.

Whatever attempts may have been, or may be made in German official quarters to explain away the incident, the fact remains that it has been greeted with unqualified satisfaction by the German Press, numerous organs of which have expressed delight that the British have thus been shown that Tanganyika is merely a mandated territory and not a colony—though how the mandated character of the country affects the issue is not explained.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, which is regarded as a moderate journal, said: "The indignation over the German provocation" and the "German naval parade in an English (1) harbour" would impress us more if we had more confidence in the policy of the mandatory to whom this temporarily suspended German colony has been entrusted by the League," and the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* writes: "If the visit of the *'Karlsruhe'* has helped to emphasise the fact that German East Africa is legally a mandated territory and not a British colony, that can only serve our interests. No one will be surprised if those British circles which seek the annexation of German East Africa are less pleased about it."

The Socialist *Vorwärts* is practically, if not absolutely, the only newspaper to suggest that, if the incident occurred, it showed a lack of tact on the part of the Germans concerned and that tact is not a bad thing, for which it has been sharply taken to task by Nationalist newspapers.

#### The Consul's Explanation.

Then, again through the enterprise of *The Daily Mail*, came this message from its Nairobi correspondent:—

"The incidents connected with the recent visit of the German cruiser *'Karlsruhe'* to Tanga were the subject of an official statement issued to-day by Dr. Speiser, the German Consul here. The statement begins:—

"The cruise *'Karlsruhe'*, according to programme, intended to stay two days at Tanga. It arrived on the morning of July 26 with Dr. Speiser as a passenger. The German community arranged a programme of festivities, including a speech of welcome by the Consul. A luncheon was held at an hotel which the Provincial Commissioner and other prominent British residents attended by invitation.

The evening was devoted to a social gathering arranged by the German community, and attended by at least 100 officers and men from the *'Karlsruhe'*. Dr. Speiser made a speech in German and the captain of the cruiser briefly returned thanks.

After the speeches an outdoor musical performance was held, comprising a choral ceremonial, the German name of which is *Zapfenstreich*. In accordance with the regulations governing the ceremony, a party of thirty

sailors lined up and followed the ship's band in a short march before the hotel.

"Dr. Speiser explains that orders were given to include this item in the evening's programme because the ship's officers thought the ceremony would please their German hosts. Thereafter the musical programme was resumed, followed by a dance. Approximately an hour later the Consul was informed that the Provincial Commissioner had ordered the hotel bar to be closed.

"In response to an inquiry, the Commissioner informed the Consul that he considered the march past the hotel was a military display which could be regarded as a form of propaganda among the Natives. The festivities were then broken off prematurely, the sailors returning on board their ship.

"On the following morning the Consul visited the Commissioner officially, when he was informed that other British residents regarded the march as a military display. The Consul explained that the original intention was to give a musical performance only, and the march was carried out in consequence of a misunderstanding. In any event, no military display was in any way intended. Dr. Speiser adds that the Provincial Commissioner replied that he accepted this explanation as satisfactory. In response to a further question, the Commissioner explained that some Englishmen were rather excited in consequence of what they believed to be a military display, and therefore he thought it wise to close the bar to prevent unpleasantness.

"In connexion with the behaviour of the German sailors, Dr. Speiser states that the Commissioner expressly asked him to convey to the Karlsruhe's commander his compliments upon the excellent behaviour of his officers and men. Thereupon he considered the incident closed, but on the following Monday morning the Consul heard rumours concerning his speech. It was reported, among other things, that he had made references to the Battle of Tanga and large numbers of British troops (who were repulsed with heavy losses). Thereupon he again visited the Provincial Commissioner and entered a protest against "childish and foolish misrepresentation. Later he sent him the full text of his speech.

"Dr. Speiser's statement concludes: 'The statement that I mentioned or discussed the Battle of Tanga or the landing of British troops is pure fiction without a word of truth in it. The statement is a mischievous distortion.'

The incident is considered in a leading article in this issue.

An eminent expert writes of Mr. J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Crowding: with Special Reference to East Africa," that it contains "a thoroughly practical chapter on insect pests." The book ought to be in constant use by all East African coffee planters, who can obtain copies from "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, by remitting 4/6.

## PROF. HUXLEY ON WHITE SETTLEMENT.

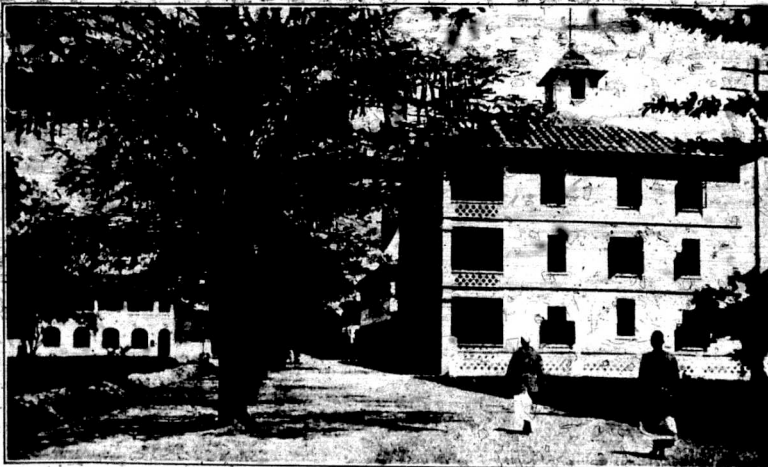
PROFESSOR JULIAN HUXLEY has contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* an interesting article on East Africa, in the course of which he says:—

"We are committed by the facts of history and by official promises to some degree of white settlement in East Africa; and for some purposes, both economic and political, white settlement is necessary, or at least very desirable. But white settlement should, as regards the interests of the country as a whole, be not equal but subordinate to Native development and Native production. And if it is definitely regarded as subordinate, the violent clash and wholesale difficulties inherent in General Smuts' scheme would be avoided. This is not, to imply that difficulties will not arise under any scheme, or that white settlement, even on a small and carefully regulated scale, will not involve compromise. All government involves compromise; and all contact of markedly different races and cultures brings peculiarly difficult problems. But at least, if white settlement is not regarded as an end in itself, but as subordinate to the general progress of a country in which the social and economic development of the Native population is the first aim, then difficulties can be adjusted as they arise. Compromise is the oil of the social machine; but if the machine incorporates two antagonistic principles of equal driving power, no amount of oil will ensure efficient working."

Earlier in his contribution he had written:—

"At the moment we do not know for certain if white men can continue to live and reproduce without impairment of health or efficiency in tropical Africa, even in the highlands. Though we can foresee that white immigration on a large scale might easily lead to grave difficulties, such as a 'poor white' section of the community, economic friction between white and black, or excessive demands for Native labour, we find it much harder to see how such difficulties could be effectively guarded against. And we have no reason to suppose that a large white community would be more efficient than a small but picked one for promoting the material prosperity and development of the country as a whole. In the circumstances it would seem wise to go slow, and to envisage the white population of tropical Africa, settlers and traders as well as Government servants, as a limited and selected body of men on whom devolves the duty of acting as the agents of Europe in the dual task of supplying the rest of the world with what they want from Africa."

"I personally should welcome the gradual disappearance of Indians from Africa—not from the least hostility to them as Indians, but because their presence at once trebles the number of racial problems. At any rate, I cannot conceive any responsible person in the present position of the world advocating intensive settlement of Indians in Africa. We Europeans happen to be responsible at the moment for Central Africa. If we genuinely believe that the presence of Asiatics introduces extra complications there, and that we can educate Natives to fill the Indians' place in the economic scheme, we have not only the right but the duty to try and prevent extra complications."



## A VISIT TO MOROGORO TOWNSHIP.

The Place and Its People,

As they appeared to

Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

THOUGH Hindustani cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a *lingua franca* of Eastern Africa, the British business man touring the territories will find it one of the most useful foreign languages he can possess. His journey will be made much easier and far more enjoyable if on the trip out he has acquired sufficient Swahili to enable him to make known his everyday wishes to Native servants, but if he wants to sell anything, particularly in Tanganyika, where most of the trading is in the hands of Indians, he will soon discover Hindustani invaluable.

Thus if he has lived in India his path as a business-getter should be far smoother than would otherwise be the case; he will find the traders in the bazaar become genuinely friendly, eager to talk with a *sahib* who perhaps has been to the village in the Punjab; in talking with him they can for five minutes or so live again among their relatives and old acquaintances. Such thoughts were impressed upon me after spending a brief time in the bazaar at Morogoro, which is typically Indian in appearance and atmosphere, the palm trees surrounding the picturesque market square giving to the scene a truly tropical air.

### Nearest Hill-Station to Dar es Salaam.

Morogoro, about 130 miles from Dar es Salaam, is the nearest hill-station to the capital, and it is certain that its popularity will grow by leaps and bounds once the projected road is built from the coast. Until a year or so ago it was not possible to motor between the two towns, and the holding of an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in the capital was needed to arouse the public—which in this instance meant the Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association—to effective action. Now road travel is possible except during the rains.

The township lies at the foot of the Uluguru Mountains, which tower some 5,000 or 6,000 feet a few miles behind the town. As in many other places in Tanganyika, some of its highways are lined with tall trees, while in others the closely intertwined branches of the acacias meeting across the road give the pedestrian the impression of walking in a tunnel. The residential part of Morogoro is situated a short way up the mountain side, and though it is close to the town, it is nevertheless sometimes practically inaccessible during the rains.

Here, too, are the headquarters of the Labour Department of the Territory, under the charge of Major Orde Brown, who has been in East Africa for the past twenty-one years, of which fourteen have been spent in Tanganyika. As Labour Commissioner, he had, I learnt, been much interested in the series of articles which recently appeared in *East Africa* under the title of "Controlling Natives in Townships," the advice contained in which has been followed by more than one municipality. Unfortunately, at the time of my visit the bad state of the roads prevented me from visiting the Labour Department headquarters.

### The Cotton Industry.

During my stay in the town I had the pleasure of a long talk with Mr. F. Leslie Orme, who, as managing director of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and also as Chairman of the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area), is in the closest touch with the trend of trade conditions in the district. Cotton is, of course, an important local industry, though sisal is rapidly gaining popularity among the European planting community. The Tanganyika Cotton Co., for instance, has half its Rudewa property—covering some 5,000 acres—under sisal and the remainder of the estate was being cleared for planting when I passed through.

Mr. Orme was good enough to show me over one of his cotton ginneries, in which one of the new Middleton ginning machines had been installed. This machine is reputed to halve the expense of running a ginnery and also to double the output, important considerations from the profit-making and time-saving standpoints, the former for obvious reasons, and the latter because during the harvesting season the factories in this area usually run day and night. It appears that little, if any, advance in the design of ginning machinery had been made during the past thirty years, and so the claim that this new British gin will revolutionise the process may not be extravagant.

### Medical Attention for Non-Officials.

Hospital accommodation for non-officials was the main topic of conversation at the time of my visit, it being contended that there should be a European ward in the local hospital for non-officials, under the supervision of a nursing sister. It was, of course, generally agreed that non-officials having to use the hospital should be charged reasonable fees, thus contributing towards its maintenance. In this connexion it was emphasised that there are over two hundred European adult male non-officials in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts. What has especially irritated local feeling is the official declaration of the Tanganyika Government that it admits no responsibility for the medical care and treatment of non-Natives not in its employment; the supplementary suggestion of the Government that, from a medical point of view, it was preferable to move a sick European from Morogoro to the well-equipped and well-run hospital in Dar es Salaam, there to treat him in an up-country ward, where the equipment and staff would necessarily have much to be desired, would certainly not have aroused the resentment provoked by the enunciation of a principle which seems so indefensible.

The official communication in question, which was addressed to the local Planters' Association, was forwarded to the Joint East African Board, and when under recent consideration by its Executive Council, was stigmatised by various members as monstrous, inexcusable, dreadful and untenable. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., the Chairman, regarding it as a gross abdication of the responsibilities of government that the administration should seek in so serious a way to evade its obvious duties and to discriminate between various classes of residents. At present the matter is under the consideration of the Colonial Office, which will, it is to be hoped, cause the local Government to revise its attitude. Feeling in Morogoro is very strong on the point, and I have no hesitation in stating from the many talks I had with planters and business men elsewhere in the Territory that they will all oppose the official claim.



## Directorate of Agriculture.

Since my visit the headquarters of the Agricultural Department have been removed from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro. The transfer has drawn expressions of dissatisfaction from settlers in various parts of the Territory, on the ground that it is frequently necessary for them to approach the Director of Agriculture at the same time as the heads of other Departments, who have hitherto all been congregated at Dar es Salaam. It is feared that it may now often be necessary for a settler to do part of his business in Dar es Salaam, proceed to Morogoro to see the Director of Agriculture, and then return to Dar es Salaam to complete the business with other Departments. On the other hand, it must be remembered that Morogoro is nearer than Dar es Salaam to the Southern Highlands, and that settlers from Usambara, Moshi, and Arusha can, except in the rains, reach Morogoro more quickly than the capital. Perhaps, on balance, the settler may find himself the gainer. If the quartering of the Department away from the administrative capital leads to more frequent itineration by the Director and his deputy, the move will have been thoroughly justified.

Morogoro, by the way not only supplies Dar es Salaam with practically all its vegetables, but in the past couple of years has produced a good deal of such fresh goods for the steamers regularly calling at the port.

The District Officer in charge, Mr. Hutchens, who was most helpful in giving the details regarding the locality, has had a long experience of East Africa, having first joined the Forestry Department of Kenya some twenty-one years ago. He served in the East African Campaign, and has been in the Administrative Service of Tanganyika for the past nine years.

## M.P.'S VISITING NORTHERN RHODESIA.

## Delegates of the Three Parties.

AN invitation was recently received by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association from the Government of Northern Rhodesia to send a small delegation of three members to Northern Rhodesia to study the conditions of the country, and to learn at first hand of its problems and possibilities. This invitation was cordially accepted, and the following members were appointed to serve on the delegation: Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, M.P. (Lord of the Treasury and Government Whip), Mr. P. J. Pybus, M.P. (Liberal), and Mr. H. Leslie Boyce, M.P. (Conservative).

This visit will be on similar lines to those already organized by the Association at the invitation of the Governments of Tanganyika and Nigeria, the object being to enable members representative of the different parties in Parliament to obtain direct information of the countries for which Parliament has a responsibility. The delegates sailed in the "Carrarvon Castle" last Friday. They expect to reach Livingstone early in September and to return in time for the opening of Parliament on October 28.

The annual conference of the Churches of Christ decided last week in Leeds to take over the Baptist Presbyterian Industrial Mission at Zomba, Nyasaland. The mission was one of the first established in Central Africa near the Portuguese border, and was founded as a direct appeal of Dr. Livingstone to Scottish Presbyterians, following his discovery of Lake Nyasa. The grave of Mrs. Livingstone is within the area of the mission.

## SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"I think the roads in Nairobi are in a worse condition than I have ever known them to be before."—*Councillor Jacobs.*

"The key with which David Livingstone unlocked every hostile door was his essential friendliness to all mankind."—*Mr. G. A. S. Northcott, until recently Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.*

"An African traveller is supposed to carry fire-arms, and one of the questions most frequently asked me has been: 'What guns do you carry?' I have never carried any, nor ever felt in need of them."—*Mr. W. J. W. Roome, in "Tramping through Africa."*

"Wherever England goes, she introduces and enforces law, order, security and justice. Capital feels safe and the country usually prospers. But I think it is still true to-day that *sentiment in Africa is out of place.*" (Author's italics).—*Dr. F. Puleston, in "African Drums."*

"The air survey in Northern Rhodesia will be completed and the results published within two years, a fact which ought to convert the doubting Thomases to the value of that form of survey. The air-ship is going to be of great assistance to geographical survey, because the surveyors will have the opportunity of working from a stationary vessel, with every conceivable instrument at their disposal, and will be able to hover almost indefinitely over the territory being explored."—*Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air.*

"I have recently taken a trip along the railway line (in Northern Rhodesia). All along the railway I saw patients who were suffering from malaria, and they all proceeded to argue with me on the question of the value of the daily dose of quinine. Well, it seems to me that all we have taught for the last twenty-one years, and which is the result of our own personal experience, is being disregarded, and I think at this stage of the development of the country it is very dangerous to abolish the one safeguard which has proved effective. I may say that already there is an increase of blackwater fever in this territory."—*The Chief Medical Officer, speaking recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"Kenya will soon emerge from the troubles of the last three years into steady progress and prosperity. One of the reasons is the country itself; there is none better. Another is the quality of the settler, with great respect to other parts of the Empire, I think he—and she—are hard to beat. The third, no less important, is that in the dual policy we have a line of development which can be pursued with fairness and high advantage, not only to the settler and the outside world, but to the Native population, whose welfare is accepted as a trust no less sincerely by the Government, Legislature, and the electorate of Kenya than by the Mother of Parliaments."—*Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, in a letter to the Chairman of the Convention of Associations.*

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## PYTHONS AND THEIR WAYS.

Mr. F. W. FitzSimons's Experiences.

THERE is a double pleasure in reviewing a book on snakes by Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Fort Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park: one, the satisfaction of gathering at first hand reliable facts about snakes from a man who has made the study of them his life's work, and who is entitled to be regarded as the greatest authority on the group in Africa; the other, the delight in being able to retail "snake stories" which are a hundred per cent. true—a proportion which, it must be admitted, does not figure in most tales of that genre.

In "Python and their Ways" (Harrap, 7s. 6d.), Mr. FitzSimons concerns himself mainly with the African rock python (*Python sebae*), which is common all over the continent and of which he has had vast experience. The whole group is non-poisonous and economically valuable, and Mr. FitzSimons puts in a heart-felt plea for their preservation in view of the immense good they do in keeping down vermin, such as jackals, cane rats (their favourite food), and monkeys. "Ninety per cent. of their food," he declares, consists of creatures that have no economic value, and many that are a serious pest to man. "Python," he says, "is never irritated or attacked, though naturally the author, who has kept innumerable specimens in captivity during many years, has some thrilling tales to tell of narrow escapes and of "rough houses" with his captives.

But throughout the book his love of all animals and his understanding of his somewhat difficult pets make a very definite appeal to the reader.

Of interesting facts, one learns that pythons are a group primitive enough to retain the rudiments of hind legs, proving their descent from fully-limbed ancestors; that when incubating their eggs their temperature rises to 90° F.—a remarkable phenomenon in a cold-blooded animal; that live rats, guinea-pigs, or fowls "fed" to the snakes show absolutely no fear—this confirming in every way the experience of Sir Chalmers Mitchell, the Secretary of the London Zoological Society; that pythons can swallow duiker, horns and all, and that if, as often occurs, the horns pierce the snake's stomach and even perforate the skin to project some inches externally, the snake suffers no damage; the perforations heal up as the python's tremendously powerful gastric juices dissolve the bones and the horns fall off. This last fact is merely another phase of the astounding vitality of the python and its indifference or immunity to what we call pain.

"One day a big barn rat was put into its cage. It heeded the python not at all, and when alarmed by the approach of a dog or a person it hid within the coils of the python or behind its body, the coils being one on top of another, forming a cavity within. This was the rat's favourite hiding place, and much amusement was given to onlookers by its habit of popping in and out. It lived in peace and harmony with the python for three weeks, until one morning my Zulu boy requested me to come and see the python. The rat, during the night, had fed off the flesh of the snake where it was softest and most juicy, viz. between the ridge of the backbone and the top of the ribs. For nine inches along the backbone the flesh had been eaten, leaving a long white seam half an inch in breadth. It was summer and the temperature of the air was at least 80° Fahrenheit, yet the snake, which was seventeen feet odd in length, allowed the rat to make a hearty meal."

Rats, indeed, proved more dangerous to the pythons than the snakes to the rats. Thirty-five striped field-rats, intended for food, killed four pythons in

three days, and a dozen inflicted sixty-nine bites on a twelve foot python, causing its death in two days. There was no fight; the rats punctured the snake and gorged on the blood until their stomachs bulged. Apparently the snake did not even feel the bites. Again:—

"One morning I turned the corner of one of the pillars and glanced into the python enclosure. There, perched on a python's back, was the rat, deliberately feeding on the reptile's flesh. After the lapse of a few minutes the python calmly disentangled its head and anterior part of its body from a pile consisting of some fifteen of its brothers.

"Then slowly and deliberately it brought its nose up to the rat and investigated it. Instead of making a snap and ending the life of the rodent, it merely pushed the voracious creature away. But the rat heeded not the interruption to its meal. It began in another place, and again, and yet again, the python dislodged it. Then paying no further heed to the rat, the python shoved its head among the coils of its fellows and allowed the unwelcome diner to continue feeding."

One feels that these observations made by such an authority must entirely revolutionise the general opinions held regarding such snakes and their "victims." Of Mr. FitzSimons's veracity there can be no question; but he admits that on one occasion he, under great provocation, indulged in a "leg pull." A "troublesome, fussy and presuming dame, with her spectacled sister," from America, who were on a lightning tour of South Africa to "write a book all about the country, its people and its politics"—genuine, dyed-in-the-wool globe trotters, evidently—called at the Museum and insisted on the Director himself showing them the "great python."

Having answered a string of the usual questions, I was asked:—

"And now, what do you feed it on?"

"Kaffir babies, mostly, madam. We breed them on the premises for the purpose."

"She did not seem at all startled. Some weeks later an American newspaper arrived. On opening it I found, marked in blue pencil, a number of startling headlines. One of these read:—

"PYTHONS FEED ON KAFFIR BABIES."

The book is full of good things. It should be bought and read by all East Africans, not only for its inherent interest but as a preventive of the senseless destruction of these valuable snakes. It is an instinct to kill all snakes on sight, but that is often a foolish and even a wicked thing to do. Mr. FitzSimons's charming book removes all excuse for such slaughter and teaches the real value of the python, at least, to settler and Native alike. A. L.

## "COME TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA."

An Ideal Land for the Tourist.

The Southern Rhodesia Publicity Bureau is to be congratulated on its illustrated handbook for settlers and tourists. With a few clever touches, the artist has transformed the fearsome vision of a charging elephant into the picture of a smiling Jumbo carrying in this trunk a suitcase bearing the slogan, "Come to Southern Rhodesia"; and a very striking and attractive cover it makes to the little brochure. The tourist attractions of the country are well described and splendidly illustrated by really good photographs. Those of Zimbabwe and the many ruins are particularly fine; but in spite of the researches of Dr. Randall McIver and Miss Caton-Thompson the author inclines to the more romantic theories of the origin of these buildings—which is perhaps permissible in a guide-book. Southern Rhodesia is fortunate in its Publicity Bureau. Its little book should be a great success.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## A REPLY FROM MAJOR CROWDY

To a Convention Member on Leave.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I employ a modicum of your space and my time in answering some misconceptions as to my letter to *The Times*.

I did not write it in consultation with the Committee of the Producers' Association. I, and several of my colleagues there, however, had been a little perturbed by utterances of *The Times* during the past year in reference to white settlers in Kenya. I therefore at once took the opportunity to welcome a leading article which contained pertinent strictures on the recent White Papers, especially in regard to Native policy, and showed some appreciation of the importance of white settlement to the future of East Africa. I did not, writing on the day of its appearance, purport to criticise the article in detail. My object was rather to emphasize points of agreement, and to suggest that in the reservation of certain subjects—which I believe is the practice in Southern Rhodesia—there was a common ground on which any difficulty in regard to legislation on subjects exclusively affecting Natives might be overcome.

Upshire,  
Waltham Abbey.

## HOW QUICKLY CAN NATIVE NEWS TRAVEL IN AFRICA?

Sir Humphrey Leggett Suggests 11 or 12 m.p.h.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I see that you have started a discussion on that most interesting old theme—the speed of Native inter-communication. You head it "Native Telepathy."

During the second half of the South African War I was connected with the Intelligence Department, and one of the jobs was to keep the Commander-in-Chief informed from day to day, and if possible from hour to hour, of the exact position on the *veld* of what was called "The Cape Cart Government," i.e., President Schalk-Burger and his Ministers and the Transvaal Government archives, which they carried about in a little caravan (*safari*, as we say in East Africa) of two or three Cape carts. They were always on the move.

My part in the game was very simple: I had as my agent a perfectly marvellous pepper and salt coloured gentleman with an English Christian name and a French surname, who spoke about four European languages and half a dozen Native languages, and who sulked and became "unintelligent" for a week if an envelope happened to be addressed to him without the word "Esquire" after his name. He lived in the Native quarter of Pretoria. He knew every happening for 150 miles around but would never explain his system. In December, 1901, or January, 1902, the "Cape Cart Government" was kept pinned to the north-eastern area of the Transvaal by the barrier of the railway stretching east from Pretoria and Delagoa Bay, patrolled by armoured trains and blockhoused at intervals.

One morning my agent came to me and said: "The Boer Government got across the railway from north to south at daybreak to-day to join

General Botha." I asked: "Where did they cross?" He pulled out his watch, and said: "The news reached me five minutes ago, and it is now 11 o'clock. The sun rose at 5 a.m. They crossed about one hour before the sun. So it must be about eighty-five miles from Pretoria." The Commander-in-Chief thus got the news by 11.15 a.m. The first official telegram of the same news reached him about 4 p.m. that afternoon. The party had succeeded in slipping through unseen between the blockhouses at a point eighty-eight miles east of Pretoria.

This incident, and many others in my experience, established the fact that Native news of anything that interests them generally travels at about eleven to twelve miles an hour. How this is organised I do not know, and my agent would never describe the system.

The instance given in *East Africa* that news reached a Native at 5 a.m. on an estate forty-five miles from Dar es Salaam of the declaration of war between England and Germany seems to have been carried at the same rate of speed, *viz.*, about eleven to twelve miles an hour, for you say that the news actually reached Dar es Salaam by cable at midnight. Allowing, say, one hour for the news to leak out to Natives at Dar es Salaam, and four hours for Native news transit to the *shamba*, gives a speed of eleven miles an hour. There seems no need to assume any telepathy.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.7.

E. HUMPHREY LEGGETT.

[Sir Humphrey Leggett's suggestion of a speed of approximately twelve miles per hour in the transmission of Native news is most interesting, and we shall welcome the comments of other readers upon it. It certainly appears to fit the case, recently cited by "Effendi"—*Ed.*, "E.A."]

## PLAYING DECK TENNIS ASHORE.

Experiences of a Tanganyika Reader.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A correspondent has suggested in your pages that East Africans should play deck tennis on shore as well as at sea. It may be of interest to you that when I was last in Dar es Salaam I had a net made up and several quoits, and took them out on *safari* with me. Each evening I used to rig up the net, and with myself one side, and either one or two boys at the other, we used to have some excellent sets; in fact, one boy became particularly efficient, learning the finer points of the game and the scoring, and often beating me by several games in a set.

In England during the last year or two I notice the game—under the name of "tenni-quoits"—has become popular on many a lawn too small for a tennis court proper, and a dealer tells me that he is selling an increasing number of sets. For those in out of the way stations in East Africa there are few forms of exercise more enjoyable or more easily obtained than deck tennis, and I join with your correspondent in wondering why more of them do not play it.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

ACHILLES.

"Each number of 'East Africa' seems better than the last, and now I read it before I read any of my other Home papers. I get from it more information about East African affairs, and especially Tanganyika affairs, than I do from the local papers. This is not flattery, but fact.—Thus writes a leading public man in Tanganyika Territory.



**WEEK-END THOUGHTS FROM SELSEY.**

Major Walsh on Sisal and Mails.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—

By injudicious blinking  
Facts from our vision slip,  
Only by furious thinking,  
Can we the causes grip  
Why pigs are labelled guinea,  
Why wrens are christened Jenny,  
Why whinchats never whinny,  
Or pipets' catch the pip."

"LYRA LUNATICA"—C.L.G. in *Punch*.

Captain Johnson by "injudicious blinking" has been able to out-pipet the pipet in securing for himself a pip of some inordinate size. He expresses himself rather wistfully in his two plaintive letters published in your last issue.

Turning to his first letter on sisal, in which he advocates the use of sisal fibre for marine cordage, the plain facts apparent to any tyro are that sisal fibre can never replace Manila for marine cordage. Were it otherwise, elementary economics would, decades ago, have relieved Captain Johnson of his anxiety in this respect, and practicability would have overruled bluster and moonshine. If, however, the particular estates with which he is associated produce fibre suitable for marine cordage, then there does exist, I understand, an unlimited market for it among Mexican men-o'-war. Those of us who take a measured view of the sisal industry are satisfied that there is as much likelihood of producing being absorbed in the manufacture of marine cordage as there is of utilising sisal as an ingredient suitable for the adulteration of dog biscuits.

In his second letter on East African mails we find Captain Johnson in more expansive mood, and it is really difficult to take him seriously on this issue. Having made a most impassioned speech against my motion at the London Chamber, we all admired the avidity with which he snatched off his seat to second my motion. I am in no whit surprised that he now resorts to disowning his own action at the recent meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, so correctly reported by you, but this is merely introduced by him as a clumsy "get-away" from his blunder on marine cordage.

Though I am snatching a week-end away from London, I look forward to the next meeting of the Chamber with unconcealed glee, for I trust he will then present us with his super-production of "Marine Cordage," or "Why Sisal Went Astray," to be followed by "East African Mails," a soul-stirring epoch of the vasty deep, featuring that well-known pirate, Old Bill of Lading.

Till then, sir, I sit at Selsey, and remain with much respect his awed admirer.

Selsey.

Sussex.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD I. WALSH.

**EAST AFRICAN BISHOPS AND THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.**

Letter from The Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Lest your readers may get a wrong impression from your paragraph in *East Africa* concerning East African bishops at the Lambeth Conference, it will be well for them to know that there were East African bishops on the Sub-Committee of the Conference on Race, and that they took an active and prominent part in its deliberations and discussions.

The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were pre-

sented to the full Conference by its Chairman, who spoke in a representative capacity on behalf of the Sub-Committee. There was therefore no need for the individual members of the Sub-Committee to speak, for their point of view was embodied in the report and resolutions, all of which were favourably received by the Conference and accepted.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.7 G. A., CENTRAL TANGANYIKA.

[Our paragraph read: "No East African Bishop took part in the discussions of the Lambeth Conference last week when the report of the Sub-Committee on Race was considered." It was intended merely as a record, not as a criticism, but we are glad to hear from Bishop Chambers that East Africa was represented on the Conference Sub-Committee on Race.—Ed., "E.A."]

**ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

"East Africa's" Attitude Explained.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have repeatedly intended to write you on the subject of anonymous Letters to the Editor. In your current issue, for instance, you publish nine letters—all interesting—of which three are anonymous, in the previous issue there were seven anonymous communications out of eleven letters—though "Bill on Leave" and "Effendi" are so well known to East Africans that their communications ought perhaps not to rank among the anonymous ones, which would then bring the proportion down to five out of eleven.

All newspapers must, I realise, be guided by the wishes of correspondents as to the publication of their names and addresses, but could you not appeal to your readers to disclose their identity whenever possible? To know the name of the writer enhances the interest and value of his views.

Paradoxically, since my identity does not affect the issue, I prefer, on this occasion to sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

ANON.

[We gladly publish the appeal, and seize the opportunity to state our own position in the matter. Other things being equal, preference is always given to signed letters, but we have never refused, and do not propose to refuse, space for the enunciation of opinions on matters of public interest simply because the writers prefer not to disclose their identity. It is obvious that there may often be circumstances which make it very difficult for a man to write over his own name. For instance, some companies make it clear to their staff, even their managers, that they are not expected to communicate with the Press in their own name; to exclude the opinions of such men would be to deny expression to some of those best able to gauge tendencies and correct misconceptions. In many other cases modesty is the chief reason for anonymity, and it is not surprising that in small white communities, such as are to be found in many East African districts, a writer frequently prefers to hide his light under a bushel. There are East Africans who refuse to take part in any newspaper controversy except over their own name, and among them are some of those most ready to understand the position of others whose circumstances are different.

*East Africa's* one inflexible rule is to refuse space to anonymous or signed correspondence of a purely personal nature. Where a principle is attacked or a public action challenged, we are prepared to print either signed or unsigned communications if they be of sufficient interest, though we give a frank preference to signed letters. The identity of anonymous correspondents is, of course, never in any circumstances disclosed to anyone.—Ed., "E.A."]

**Our Weekly Cartoons.**

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## The Efficiency Expert in the Bush: 1930 (U.S.A.) Brand.

I AM of peaceful disposition, and I go into the bush for my local leave, not for the crawling, on hands and knees, through thorn scrub, in an endeavour to slaughter some inoffensive bunny rabbit, but for an antidote to the hectic life of Livingstone. A tent, a book of verse, a flask of tea, and definitely no "Thous," suffice for my holiday.

This year I decided upon Kasempa district as my pitch; there I knew a slow moving river upon whose banks was peace and solitude.

I had been out a few days when, at eleven one morning, as I was thinking about getting up and having a shave, I became aware of a noise. From the bushes behind my camp came a clanging of metal upon stone, fearsome curses in a strange tongue, and the crunching of twigs as if from the passage of many feet. I sighed gently, and arose from my bed, for I recognised this upheaval as announcing the approach of a white man. Who else could so desecrate the solitude of the wild?

Peeping around the fly of my tent, I saw the Philistines coming into view. First of all there was a Native carrying a 4 lb. hammer, and then into a hundred fragments every stone in his path. A hundred yards further on another Native, also with a 4 lb. hammer, engaged in the same occupation. Then another; and then a white man, adorned in curious garb. Over his shirt he carried an assortment of straps, each supporting some strange metal instrument—field glasses, prismatic compasses, prospecting pick, and many other strange implements.

But it was the Native who walked directly behind him who riveted my attention, for he pushed before him a solitary bicycle wheel, which bounced and swayed each time it hit an obstacle. This boy also carried a rifle, a water bottle, a thermos flask, a sort of three deck "billy can," and an outside note book. Beyond this apparition were three more Natives, complete with 4 lb. hammers, and each one a hundred yards apart. The whole procession, in fact, resembled a platoon of infantry carrying out manoeuvres at the "extend."

Presently the wheel-pusher was confronted by a large boulder, over which he gingerly lifted his instrument. The white man spun round. "Say!" he admonished, in pure New Yorkese. "Can't you keep that goddam wheel on the ground? What'n the name of Sam Hill do you think it is—an ornament?"

The boy regarded him blankly.

Soon they reached my camp, and I came forward. "Waal, I'll say!" ejaculated he, "Gee, but I'm pleased to meetcha!"

I reciprocated as warmly as possible, and invited him to partake of tea.

"Tell me," I began, "what is all this for? Why this military precision in your perambulations? And what are all those instruments for around your neck?"

He explained that he was a geologist. The little round thing was to determine his compass bearing; he worked to half a degree, he said. Another oblong piece of metal oscillated within itself when radioactive ore was present, and so on through the implements of his trade.

"But the wheel?" I asked, "what on earth is that for?"

"Oh! that's to determine mileage. Let's see. We've done 7-26 miles to-day, so far." This after observation of a gadget at the side.

"Boy!" he yelled, "bring that note-book of mine."

This was produced.

"Lat. 25° 42' S. Long. E. 18° 15'," he wrote "met Mr. Blank, Government official, 11.12 a.m."

I sighed at this invasion of Efficiency in the bush. Even Livingstone was better than this.

He gulped down his tea.

"I'll have to be getting on," he said, "got another 2-74 miles to do yet, and then back to camp. Say! can you talk this coon language?"

I intimated that to be one of my own accomplishments.

"Well," he said, "tell this shine that every time he takes that wheel off the ground he loses so much measurement, and if he does it ten or twenty times a day I am liable to be out almost a hundred yards at the end."

I called the boy, and explained to him the reason for the wheel.

"Yes, bwana," he said, "but how can I lift the wheel over boulders when I have at the same time to carry a rifle, a billy can, a notebook, and other things?"

I gave it up.

Soon my guest rose to depart, and shook hands with a ferocity that still pains my hand.

"Waal, s'long," he said, "my camp's only 7-26 miles from here. Follow the line of blazed trees I have left behind me. I'll be right glad to see you in the evenings. I got a dandy saxophone, and a radio, but I ain't got much time to play 'em, because I got five forms to fill up every evening, and a map to make on Sundays. There's Labour Returns, Sick List, Posho Returns, Daily Geological Report, and then when I'm not doing that I got a noo book on geology."

A pair of weak eyes behind two enormous horn rims sparkled with zeal. "Say! do you read geology? I guess we can show you sure 'nough what's in this little-ole country of yours. I'll say it's lousy in't de good. 'Bye!"

He collected his entourage and departed. Soon there came the ringing tones of rocks being smashed into smithereens, and I knew that once again he was happy.

I sat down and lit up my pipe. To-morrow, I determined, I will go back to Livingstone, to the comparative quiet of busy Government offices and the rushing of motor cars; shudderingly I laid aside the thought of this inhuman efficiency expert who had defiled my sanctuary of peace with his horrible inventions, instruments, and hammers. R. T.

### THE SPIRIT THAT CONQUERS DIFFICULTIES.

Southern Rhodesia is not despondent, despite the adverse world factors affecting agriculture. The latest official review of conditions states: "It has been demonstrated that this country can produce the finest maize in the world, can grow tobacco equal in quality to the best American Virginian, and can grow cattle and citrus, as well as a variety of minor crops fit for any market in the world. We have cheap land, cheap labour, and a climate equal to any in the world. With these advantages progress may be retarded, but it cannot be checked indefinitely, and it is only a matter of time when this Colony assumes its rightful place in the ranks of the primary producers of the world." That's the spirit that conquers difficulties.

## EAST AFRICAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of July:—

**EAST AFRICAN.**—*Medical Officer*, Mr. P. J. Bourke, L.R.C.P. & S.

**KENYA COLONY.**—*Medical Storekeeper*, Mr. H. Elliott; *Nursing Sisters*, Miss G. E. Hayes, Miss L. I. M. Holmes, Miss K. R. Jardine, and Miss D. E. Robinson; *Wardmaster, Medical Department*, Corporal R. G. Vic.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—*Assistant Treasurer*, Mr. A. J. Austin; *Schoolmaster*, Mr. C. A. E. Bardell; *Junior Posts and Telegraphs Assistant*, Mr. T. Hoey; *Assistant Surveyor*, Mr. G. H. H. Quiggin; *Inspector of Native Education*, Mr. G. H. Wilson; *Assistant Surveyor*, Mr. F. J. Woods.

**NYASALAND.**—*Assistant Mistress, Jeanes Training Centre*, Miss M. B. Begg.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Nursing Sister*, Miss E. Smith; *Superintendents of Education*, Mr. J. R. Garbottell and Mr. E. M. F. Payne; *Assistant Mistress*, Miss M. H. S. Hanna; *Railways Department*, Mr. C. E. M. Herbert and Mr. C. G. B. Greaves; *Staff Surveyor*, Mr. W. R. Meikle; *Railways Department*, Mr. D. M. J. Murray; *Assistant Administrator General*, Mr. R. C. Redman.

### Promotions and Transfers.

Recent transfers and promotions: Mr. W. F. D. Allison, District Locomotive Superintendent, to be Chief Mechanical Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Major H. Noel Davies, O.B.E., Chief Accountant, to be Deputy General Manager, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. A. W. M. S. Griffin, District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. C. Hillier, Assistant Accountant, to be Deputy Chief Accountant, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. H. E. Hornby, Veterinary Pathologist, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services and Veterinary Pathologist, Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. N. M. MacLennan, M.D., Ch.B., Health Officer, Kenya, to be Senior Medical Officer, Palestine.

Mr. H. Mason, Deputy Chief Accountant, Tanganyika Railway, to be Chief Accountant, Gold Coast Railway.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, Senior Collector of Customs, Kenya Colony, to be Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika Territory.

## AN AFRICAN EXILE.

Night spreads out her dusky hands  
 Across the star-lit sky,  
 Sweet quiet falls upon the lands  
 Beneath her watchful eye.  
 Tiny stars, like nymphs of fun,  
 Steal from her side,  
 And woo to sleep the golden sun,  
 Now heavy-eyed.  
 Boats rest on the slumbering sea,  
 The waves lie still,  
 Whilst dreams come tumbling down to me  
 From Heaven's hill:  
 Would that the waning moon,  
 So high and free,  
 Could take my longing soul this noon  
 Back to thee!

LELAND J. BERRY.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

### 4.—Major H. Noel Davies, O.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

Major H. Noel Davies had been Chief Accountant of the Tanganyika Railways for eleven years when, in the middle of 1930, he was promoted Deputy General Manager. He first reached East Africa in 1917 with the Indian Expeditionary Force, and, after serving in various other capacities, became Chief Examiner of Accounts on the Central or Tanga lines, both of which were then under military control. Later much of the work of reorganisation necessary under the Civil Administration fell upon him.

After the War, in the absence from headquarters of the General Manager, heavy responsibilities were thrown upon Major Noel Davies, but he always found time to take part in numerous works of a public character. He was at one time President of the Tanganyika branches of the Royal East African Automobile Association and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he founded the Railway Society and Sporting Club.

One of East Africa's keenest and best tennis players, he was for many years during his pre-War service in India both singles and doubles champion of the Southern India Lawn Tennis Association. He was chiefly responsible for the institution of the Tennis Championship of Tanganyika, of which he won the doubles on several occasions. Major Noel Davies served in India from 1900 to 1917.



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. A. F. Penman is on a short holiday in Madira.

Mr. C. E. Battiscombe is now editing *The Zanzibar Gazette*.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Evans are on holiday on the Derbyshire moors.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Snowden have returned to Uganda from leave.

Mr. A. E. Kitching is now Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika.

Dr. R. W. Burkitt, the well-known Nairobi medical man, is on holiday in Ireland.

Lord Lloyd has left London for the Continent, and will be away for three weeks.

Sir Sydney Henn may return *via* the Sudan from his visit to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. H. A. Grierson has been promoted Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika.

Mr. C. S. Littlefair has been appointed Senior Assistant Treasurer in Kenya.

Muriel Countess De La Warr, mother of the Countess of Erroll, died on Friday last.

Mr. W. Addis, the Administrative Officer, and Mrs. Addis, are on leave from Zanzibar.

Dr. C. J. McQuillan has returned to Tanganyika from leave and is now stationed at Kahama.

Major E. G. Dickenson has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. J. Hubbard, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, is on leave pending transfer to Uganda.

Mr. T. A. Sloane, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred from Jinja to Nairobi.

Mr. F. T. Riley, the newly appointed Assistant Director of Meteorological Services, has arrived in Kenya.

Sir Rennel Rodd, M.P., and Lady Rodd are in Naples and expect to be abroad for the next two months.

The Princess Royal has been staying at Knockenhair, Dunbar, with General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate.

Major R. A. D. Moseley, Captain J. G. Sandie, and Mr. C. W. Williams leave Marseilles to-day for Port Sudan.

Mr. Charles Howell, who has just returned to Kenya from leave, has been appointed Acting Solicitor General.

Mr. E. G. Mayers has been appointed President of the Nyanza Cricket Club, in place of the late Mr. G. R. Mayers.

Lieutenant H. W. Newell has arrived in Kenya on his first appointment as a subaltern in the King's African Rifles.

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Emma Clarkson, wife of the late Captain Charles Clarkson.

Mr. Sofus Knitzen has been provisionally appointed Norwegian Honorary Vice-Consul for Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Hector Duff has left for Glendarroch Lodge, Kirkcowan, where he expects to be in residence until the middle of October.

Mr. D. N. Stafford has been re-elected President of the Uganda Planters' Association, with Mr. W. B. Hall as Vice-President.

Lord Kysant, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, has retired from the chairmanship of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., the great shipbuilding company.

A further sum of £600 has been given by the Trustees of the Rothschild Fund through Sir Milson Rees to the Nurses' Institute, Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorne-Thomson have returned to Uganda from leave, and are now stationed at Masaka, where Mr. Thorne is Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. D. D. Irwin, manager of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, has recently been visited by his parents—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Irwin, of Brookhill, Mass., U.S.A.

Captain N. R. Blockley, of the Rifle Brigade, and Captain A. A. Crook, of the Royal Artillery, have been gazetted Captains in the 2nd King's African Rifles, Tanganyika.

We are informed that at the end of June the sum of £425 was standing to the credit of the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial Fund at the National Bank of India in London.

The Hon. John Charles Lyttelton, the only son and heir of Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, came of age on Friday last. The celebrations began with a garden party at Hagley Hall.

Mr. C. Clive, the thirty-five year old South African who is walking round the world under that pseudonym, and who passed through East and Central Africa some time ago, is at present in Scotland.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, who, while Vicar of Benoni, served as a chaplain in East Africa during the War, winning the M.C. in 1917, is attending the Lambeth Conference.

Mr. K. E. W. Harris, elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for Ndola, was entertained at a farewell dinner on his recent retirement from the engineering department of the Bwana Mkubwa Company.

Not often do our printers let us down badly. Last week, however, we were made to say that Sir Charles Crewe had resigned the chairmanship in South Africa of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association. What we wrote was "resumed."

Among arrivals from Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacklin, Mr. A. Lambie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nottidge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. L. Emerson have arrived from Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between John Jeffery Tawney, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tawney, 14, Moreton Road, Oxford, and Mary Eileen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cecil Gee, of Uplands, Rothley, Leicestershire.

Mr. T. B. F. Davis, the well-known yachtsman, who has important East and South African lighterage interests, has recently been seen racing with his schooner "Westward." Having beaten the King's cutter "Britannia" one day, she twice finished second to her at Cowes.

Those of our readers who met Mr. Kreglinger, of Antwerp, during his recent visit to East Africa, will be interested to learn of the engagement of his second daughter, Yvonne, to Mr. O. J. Philipson, youngest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hylton Philipson of Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire.

We regret to report that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien—who left England to succeed General Smuts as Commander-in-Chief during the East African Campaign, but who was taken ill in Cape Town and never took up his appointment—was gravely injured in a motor collision on Monday and was taken to Chippenham Cottage Hospital suffering from very severe head injuries from which he died a few hours later. General Smith-Dorrien was seventy-two years of age.

A recent arrival in London is Mr. R. de la B. Barker, who served with the Legion of Frontiersmen during the East African Campaign and later joined the Kenya Administrative Service, but soon resigned to take up elephant shooting in Tanganyika, in which Territory he owns a property near Mohoro.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who recently spent several months flying in East Africa, and Mr. J. Carberry, the Kenya settler pilot, finished fourth and sixth in the second international Round Europe contest for light aeroplanes. Their scores were 416 and 405 points respectively, compared with the 427 of the winner.

Mr. Reginald Wallace Willcocks, who described himself as an architect on leave from Dar es Salaam, was recently complainant in Weston-super-Mare in a case in which he alleged unlawful assault by four young men. After a hearing of several hours, the magistrates dismissed two of the defendants and fined the two others.

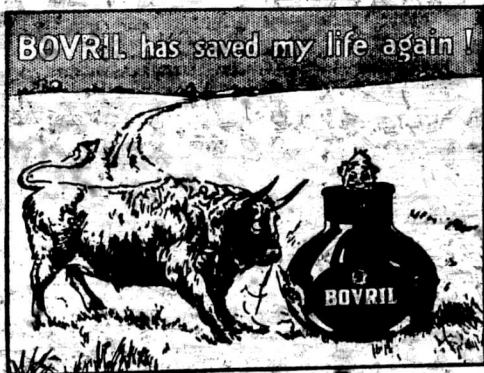
The engagement is announced between Major R. A. D. Moseley, of the Sudan Defence Force, younger son of Mr. C. H. Harley Moseley, C.M.G., and Mrs. Moseley, of 67, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster, and Peggy Violet Boal, only daughter of the late Mr. R. A. Boal and of Mrs. Boal, of Rathcoole, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.

At last week's Imperial Horticultural Conference in London the Tanganyika delegates were Mr. W. Nowell, Director of Amant, Mr. E. Harrison, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. A. H. Ritchie, Government Entomologist. At the ninth International Horticultural Congress, Tanganyika is officially represented by Messrs. Nowell and Ritchie.

The King has granted authority to Sir John Loader Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, to wear the Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail, conferred upon him by the King of Egypt, and to Mr. Richard Dunston John Scott, A.M.I.C.E., to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by the Sultan.

Captain A. F. Robinson, who was in the Uganda Treasury before the War, joined King Edward's Horse while on leave in England in 1914, and, after serving in France, returned to East Africa and served with the 6th K.A.R., is now back in London. From 1920 to 1926 he was in the Tanganyika Customs Department, and after leaving the Territory he spent some eighteen months tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia.

Among recent arrivals in England from East Africa are Colonel H. H. Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon Brown, Mr. N. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eickhoff, Major H. G. Faulkner, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Franke, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. F. Hadfield, Mr. A. P. Humble, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd-King, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Lambie, Captain T. F. Linnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Shaw, Mr. A. S. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shand-Tully, Mr. A. S. Todd, Mr. J. H. S. Todd, Dr. D. B. Wilson, Mr. F. J. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. de la B. Whitlock, and Mr. W. S. Yates.



## SIR E. GRIGG ON KENYA SETTLEMENT. STATE ASSISTANCE FOR AGRICULTURE.

Points from Address to the Legislature.

PERHAPS it is because he is an old newspaperman that the speeches of Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, to his Legislative Council provide such good "copy." So marked is that fact that we have even heard one of his own Councillors say that His Excellency's words on such occasions appear to be addressed, not to the members present in the Council Chamber, but to the London Press!

Be that as it may, his opening speech at the session of the Legislative Council recently held in Mombasa contained many interesting, and some provocative, passages. From it we quote the following extracts:—

"What money is available in the near future should be devoted in the first instance to increasing the number of administrative officers, rather than of technical officers. This means fewer changes from district to district; it means closer knowledge by administrative officers of the population with which they have to deal; it means, therefore, more influence; and I believe that an increase in the number of administrative officers is one of the first necessities of good administration, sound development, and content in the Native Reserves.

"An appeal has reached me for a shilling a bag subsidy for maize. I will have that investigated at once, but personally I doubt its advisability. I find it difficult to believe that subsidies would be given to those who received them. They would be only a palliative and they might perhaps be a dangerous drug. The fundamental interest is to make the agricultural industry reasonably profitable and reasonably secure without adventitious and obviously fleeting aids of this description.

"I always feel that farmers in this Colony are like the men in the line in the War, and that Government is like a rather remote Higher Command or G.H.Q. I know that to the men in the trenches our decisions at headquarters must often have seemed like blind indifference, blind folly, or even blind waste. On the other hand, I am sure that most farmers realise that even men in the trenches cannot see the whole field. But my sympathies are all with them, amid the shell holes and barbed wire which at present hem them in. I hope they will believe that any unsympathetic platitudes which I have this morning ventured to produce are not the result of indifference but of an honest attempt to see where the interests of the agricultural community really lie.

### Land Bank increased Settlement.

"I am convinced that agriculture in this Colony requires, deserves, and will repay advances from the State, if wisely made, at a much lower rate of interest than 8%. I should like to mention two lines of investment by the State in the agricultural industry which seem to me particularly necessary and particularly desirable. The grain growers are suffering more than any other producers in the Colony. Their future is unsure; prices may rise, costs may be reduced, but I do not believe that anything in the nature of constant security will be attainable unless the smaller landholders move towards mixed farming wherever mixed farming is possible.

"The success of the dairying industry is a good augury for that movement. With careful organisation and assistance from the State, there is promise of a profitable export trade in which many producers, European and Native, may participate; but capital at a reasonable rate is an absolutely necessary condition. It is needed for fencing, for dipping and to secure reasonably good dairy stock. I believe, therefore, that a Land Bank, able to lay out money on good security at a much lower rate than 8%, is an absolute necessity in this Colony. It is a necessity to Europeans and Natives alike, and I should like to assure this Council that I will do my utmost while I still have any power to secure the establishment of a Land Bank here.

"I am convinced that it is also necessary to assist new settlers on to the land. A very large measure of closer settlement is possible in this Colony without any fresh alienations of land. Many farmers are holding more land than they can afford, which means a burden in the way of rent and interest charges which handicaps them in dealing with the land which they can actually develop,

and many are attempting to develop more land than their means allow. Many in consequence are quite rightly anxious to sell part of their farms. But there is no market at present.

"A market can only be established by bringing new settlers on to the land and two forms of settlement are available: one of them with men actually in Kenya, men with experience who merely want a little capital to enable them to go on the land. That, I believe, is the most valuable of all methods of settlement; and their places are taken in their present occupations by new men coming in and gradually acquiring their experience. We must also, I am sure, do our utmost in the near future to invite settlers of the right type from outside, and give them facilities for training in the Colony.

"It is probably not realised outside this Colony that at present new settlement has practically ceased. In 1928 there was an increase of Europeans engaged in agriculture of 185 over the previous year; in 1929 there was an increase of only 75; and in the present year I very much doubt if there will be any increase at all. Considering how rapid the increase was a few years back, I think that is a serious situation for the Colony, not realised by many who think that all available land for settlement is being rapidly taken up. State assistance is essential in order to redress this very serious state of affairs. I am sure that assistance to good new settlement will prove a sound investment for all races in the Colony, and that it is absolutely necessary to its progress. Here, again, a Land Bank is a crying necessity.

"The fundamental reason why the Land Bank, new settlement, all forms of development in this Colony are hanging fire is the controversy which besets Imperial policy in Kenya. I realise that this controversy has now produced a deep sense of grievance and injustice throughout the farming, business, and professional elements of the European community in the Colony. I do not think, moreover, that the evil effects of that controversy are even yet widely appreciated at home."

The Governor concluded with an expression of his hope that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would construct a framework of government which would resolve controversies, and give all races in Kenya the means of developing as their capacities permit, with mutual understanding and in the sunlight of peace."



## — and so to sleep

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# Bill on Leave.

No. 25.—Meet my Friend Boffa.

BOFFA is in London, and Boffa, you must know, comes from Sicily. He has been a bricklayer in South Africa, Nairobi, and France, and when he speaks to me his vocabulary consists of a mixture of English, some weird Italian dialect, a little Afrikaans, a few words in French, a modicum of Zulu, and when he is really in a fix, alleged Swahili. Though illuminative conversation is therefore somewhat difficult, Boffa and I are the best of friends, understanding each other perfectly. Little Boffa, as I say, has come to London to lay bricks in yet another country.

Let me recall our first meeting. The scene is laid on a train between Genoa and Turin, on which are travelling a friend of mine, his wife, and myself, the three of us making for Paris and London. In the somewhat crowded dining car my friends are seated at one table, whilst I share another with a little unshaven man in a black suit and a muffler. He tells me that we travelled on the same ship on the way home, but I certainly never saw him there. He is only going to Turin, where we are all to change. There Boffa promised to secure a porter for us, for we had much light luggage to transfer. We boarded our new train, and were told to get ready for our gear when, without warning, and to our horror, we began to move. It was too late to do more than yell to Boffa to send it on to Paris, where we should wait. He shouted back his promises to do so, and waved us farewell.

### Lost Luggage.

At Bardonecchia—a tin shanty village an hour out of Turin—the train came to a standstill, and on leaning out of the window I was surprised to hear my name being called. It was a telegram from Boffa saying that as two suitcases were unlocked the railway would not accept them. Wearily I took their keys from my two friends, and climbed out into the night to catch the next train back to Turin, telling my friends to wait for me in Paris. At one o'clock in the morning I arrived, and as I scanned the station my eyes met a large, empty platform relieved only by the sight of a pile of suitcases, on top of which a little man in a black suit lay fast asleep.

"Ah! you've come, eh, man," said Boffa, when I had roused him from his dreams. "I've *bamba a kia* at the *otel Bologna*. To-night we sleep there, and *è c'è deman* you go to Paris, no? To-night I will show you Torino."

I sighed. I did not want to see Turin at one in the morning, but the little man had been such a good friend that it was impossible to refuse; besides, I could see he was dying to see the town himself.

We deposited our luggage, and strolled through the fog over dark, cobbled streets, until Boffa, beckoning silently to me, suddenly dived down some stone steps and knocked three times upon a hidden door. Presently this opened cautiously, and a villainous face appeared. It gave one look at Boffa, and then called to the gods above to witness inexpressible joy. We were admitted to an evil-smelling room, the smoke so thick one could barely see across, and packed with some thirty unshaven ruffians with gaudy handkerchiefs around their necks. Everyone embraced Boffa. Boffa embraced everyone.

### A Night in Turin.

Then I was introduced—l'Inglise. I shook hands all round and called for drinks. Their brand was a

sickly little hot, pink, concoction called *ponch*. Each one of these cost one lire, and at the then rate of exchange the total bill for thirty-three *ponches* amounted to about three shillings. But the effect was electric. No one had ever been so generous. A round of thirty-three drinks! *Sacramento!*

"*Viva Boffa!*" called someone. We sipped our drinks. "*Viva l'Inglise,*" and I smiled my acknowledgment. "*Viva l'Entente Cordiale!*" said a genius, and we linked arms. And then I had a happy thought, and stood up on a chair and called for silence. "*Viva Mussolini!*" I said solemnly. Immediately there was stillness, and each right arm shot up in salutation. "*Il Duce!*" they responded reverently, and drained their glasses. I had hardly expected this dramatic effect, but it was undoubtedly successful, for immediately after there was another *viva* for the great British nation, which for that evening I represented.

So the night wore on. We visited several more of Boffa's old haunts, and the consumption of *ponch* in Turin that night must have seriously upset the local statistics. In the morning I awoke, groaned, and turned over, to find Boffa standing at my bedside, holding a small cup of black coffee—of dynamic potency—and a thimbleful of cognac. I groaned again, and shuddered.

"Boffa! Boffa!" I moaned. "Take it away. Go and find me some tea—weak tea—in a bucket. And find for me, Boffa, a bottle of Mr. Eno's best salts."

But Boffa knew better, and forced me to drink his foul beverages.

### Greeting to Signor Beel.

At breakfast I discovered that I had lost my passport, and on recalculation of the evening's adventures I faintly remembered having handed it to a gentleman on the tram at Bardonecchia. So we went first to the British Consulate and then to the railway authorities. Boffa hailed an official, who was as nonplussed by Boffa's awful accent as the Consul had been. So we gathered into our net a porter, and the porter a minor official, and the minor official one of the Powers-that-be. Eventually it transpired that my passport was at Modane—the Franco-Italian border town, awaiting my arrival. We had a *ponch*, shook hands, mutually congratulated each other on the weather and the admirable relations existing between our respective nations, and parted.

At three o'clock the Paris train was due to leave, and at two-thirty Boffa and I drove to the station in state. (Be it explained that in Italy it is always necessary to arrive early.) Our arrival, I am sure, is talked of in Turin to this day, for it created a tremendous sensation. Immediately we were surrounded by scores of porters, these turning out to be none other than our friends of the night before. They seized my suitcases, squared the guard, and brought him along to meet me, and returned, *en masse*, for a last *ponch* and loving cup at the expense of the generous *Inglise*—Signor Beel.

As the train pulled out I gazed at a sea of unshaven faces waving good-bye, but particularly at a little man in a black suit who had taken off the handkerchief from his neck to wave a last farewell.

Boffa and I are *viva-ing* at a little restaurant in Soho to-night, but I am sure he would prefer a dingy, smoke-filled room in Torino, where the drinks are sweet, and hot, and pink, and cheap—and so I think should I.

## PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private and trade advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

August Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

THE August meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the Chair), Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. B. Hausburg, Mr. C. Pensonby, Sir P. Richardson, Major H. Blake Taylor, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss James (Secretary). Mr. H. Portlock attended by invitation.

Attention was called by Major Walsh to Press reports that a landing party from the German cruiser "Karlsruhe" had recently paraded in Tanga, ceremoniously saluted the German flag at the German consulate, and been addressed by the German consul. He could not conceive the reasons that permitted an armed party to land, and urged that immediate inquiries regarding the incident should be addressed to the Colonial Office. He hoped that many Germans resident in Tanganyika Territory would be prepared to dissociate themselves from such an act, as a consequence of which a landing party from a British cruiser had been put ashore a few days later, ceremonially to salute the British flag. It was a scandalous thing, and the only redeeming feature was that the already high reputation of Mr. Baines, the Provincial Commissioner had been enhanced by his prompt demand for an apology.

It was agreed that an inquiry should be made from the Colonial Office in the matter and the Chairman undertook to get in touch with the Foreign Secretary.

## Roads in Tanganyika Territory.

The Chairman having reported on a recent conference regarding through roads from North to South Africa, Mr. Wigglesworth said that he had returned from East Africa with a mixed impression that Tanganyika is comparatively a roadless Territory. He had motored thousands of miles in Portuguese East Africa along broad and comfortable roads, flanked for hundreds of miles by well-planted avenues. In contrast, Tanganyika seemed to have no motor roads, apart from those ten or fifteen miles around Dar es Salaam and a stretch of about 25 miles from Tanga to Muheza. From Lindi he found it impossible to motor along the coast or inland, the only route being a bad track used during certain seasons of the year to communicate with Songea. It was still impossible to travel by road between Dar es Salaam and Tanga, despite the promises given by the Government long ago, and he had wasted eight days in Dar es Salaam waiting for a steamer. It was absurd that Dar es Salaam, the capital of the Territory, should be cut off from Tanga, the commercial capital.

No progress would be made until road boards were established, for it appeared as if the Public Works Department regarded road construction and maintenance as of second or third rate importance. Railways were being constructed in barren districts in the interior instead of the roads which were much more necessary. Roads must be a preliminary to more railways. Incidentally, the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa expressly declared that Natives were not to be forced to do work, even of a public nature, but that money for the construction of roads in Native areas could be taken from the Colonial Development Fund; in other words, the British taxpayer was to be asked to provide roads in Native districts while the Natives did nothing.

## The Policy of the Board.

"I disagree with the resolution of the Executive Council at its last meeting," continued Mr. Wigglesworth, "at which it was decided that the Board should merely exercise a watching brief in the matter of road construction in East Africa and be ready to help when desired. To arrange a co-ordinated road policy in Africa is impossible, because representative people from all the territories cannot afford the time to travel to some central point and discuss matters. Action must be directed from London. I suggest a conference with the Colonial Office, that we press for a separate road department in Tanganyika, and take active interest at this end."

The Chairman, Lord Cranworth, and Major Crowley all emphasised the need for the Board to avoid anything in the nature of dissonance to the Territories, and Sir John Sandeman Allen said that the duty of the Board was to assist local bodies in their demands for improved conditions, not to force action on its own initiative. If local bodies felt as strongly on the matter as Mr. Wigglesworth suggested, and if they made representations, the most sympathetic consideration would be given. It was desirable, however, to make clear that the Joint East African Board did not wish to appear to meddle in local matters, unless expressly asked by the bodies they represent.

Mr. Henry Portlock said that Mr. Wigglesworth's comparison of the roads in Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika made no mention of the fact that the Portuguese had no difficulty in obtaining all the labour they require, while Tanganyika and the other British East African Dependencies were very differently situated. To press for roads in British territory comparable with those in the Portuguese Colony would be very dangerous, for it would inevitably mean competition between plantations and the Public Works Department, and then the remedy might be much worse than the disease.

It was agreed to ask the Board's constituents in Tanganyika whether the Board could assist in connexion with any road development, and to ask the Colonial Office to expedite construction of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road, as promised some time ago by the Tanganyika Government.

## Hospitals in Tanganyika.

The Chairman reported an interview with Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, with reference to the claim made by that Government in a letter to the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) that it could not be responsible for the medical care of the European public, and stated that the whole question was being further considered.

Mr. Wigglesworth said that the British Administration had a great deal to its credit in the matter of the medical treatment of Natives, but that very inadequate provision had been made for hospitals and medical treatment for Europeans. He did not hesitate to say that, with the exception of Dar es Salaam, there were insufficient medical arrangements throughout the whole Territory. Amani, which has now thirty-two Europeans on its staff, has no doctor nearer than Lushoto, 156 miles away, the station used to be free of malaria, but now it is no longer immune. Tanga has only one doctor, who is not permitted to go outside the area, while in Lindi the position is deplorable. "The buildings," Mr. Wigglesworth declared, "are bad and leaky; there is no proper accommodation for patients, and when I was there lepers were housed in the mortuary. Moreover, when the one doctor in the place is on leave, there is no one to treat that



vast Province, which extends as far as Songea. It was decided to refer the subject until the next meeting.

**Closer Union in East Africa.**

Lord Cranworth drew attention to the need for a clear statement by the Government that adequate time would be allowed after the appointment of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament for delegations to be appointed in, and arrive from, East Africa. The motion which Lord Passfield was to table in the House of Lords early in November would provide for the appointment of such a Joint Committee, and he (Lord Cranworth) thought it unwise that in the meantime settler representatives should hurry over and perhaps spend many weeks wearily waiting in London. The Chairman and other members also felt that it would be a mistake for Kenya or the other territories to send over representatives at too early a date, but it was generally agreed that the Board was not the proper body to make representations on the matter, which, it was understood, was being dealt with by the Associated Producers of East Africa.

**Appointment to Executive Council.**

A formal application was received from the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) for the right to appoint a representative to the Executive Council, and to nominate Mr. Wigglesworth for the seat. The application was agreed to after the Chairman had been informed that Major Walsh had been appointed representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Tanganyika, one of which, Dar es Salaam, had previously been represented by Mr. Wigglesworth, and which had remained under the impression that Mr. Wigglesworth also remained a representative, which drew from Major Walsh the remark that he would gladly make way for Mr. Wigglesworth as representing the Dar es Salaam Chamber. It was, however, decided to leave matters as now arranged.

**Mr. Tannahill's Cable.**

Recent was reported of a telegram from Kenya stating that Mr. Tannahill's endorsement of Lord Delamere's cable on the subject of the recent White Papers expressed only his private views and were not on behalf of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa.

**Next Meeting.**

It was decided that the Executive Council should hold no meeting in September and that the next meeting should take place on October 8.

**MULCHING FOR COFFEE.**

In the course of a recent address to the Uganda Planters' Association, Dr. J. D. Lottill, the Director of Agriculture of the Protectorate, made some statements which coffee planters in other parts of East and Central Africa would do well to note. He said:

"More coffee from the same trees and with the same overhead expenditure is obviously the goal to aim at. During the past ten days, I have had opportunity of seeing berry fall, clearly due to cutting so many feeding roots by mechanical cultivation that the trees were unable to carry the crop they had set. This is one cause of loss coffee from the same trees, and a matter to be watched and studied most carefully on your own estates. A few shallow trenches at selected points suffice to show the effect on the root system of whatever form of cultivation you have adopted.

"Judging from the various methods of treatment I have seen in the Protectorate, it seems to me that mulching with elephant or other grass is giving the most promising results at the moment. An eight inch mulch prevents soil erosion that is so conspicuous a feature of many plantations; it provides the humus that stores the absolutely necessary shade for the small roots and root-hairs close to the soil surface, and finally on decomposition provides an excellent fertiliser on which the trees can feed. The difficulty is the cost of application, which naturally varies with the distance the mulch has to be carried. It seems just possible that it might be cheaper to cut the grass into short lengths and transport it in bags to the plantation. To find whether it would be so, Mr. Clay, now on leave from our Department, has been asked to try and discover in England a chain cutter sufficiently rugged to cope with elephant grass, and if such can be found it is the intention to make trials at Bukulasa. It may be of interest to you to know that every Native coffee plot in Bwamba has now been mulched, and that the Department is encouraging Bagishu to adopt mulching as routine practice in so far as it is practicable.

"I have stressed the question of mulching because available facts and data make it appear probable that more coffee could be produced in more regular crops from existing trees if mulching could be adopted; and a cheaper way of mulching is a desideratum to be achieved, if possible."

**FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.**

- August 14-19.—H.M.S. "Enterprise" at Zanzibar.
- August 14.—Kenya Kongonis v. Dorking, at Dorking.
- August 14 and 15.—H.M.S. "Eppingham" at Tanga.
- August 15.—Congress of Associations of Tanganyika meets in Dar es Salaam.
- August 15 and 16.—Kenya Kongonis v. St. Leonard's Forest, at St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.
- August 15-September 5.—H.M.S. "Eppingham" at Mombasa.
- August 19-29.—H.M.S. "Enterprise" at Dar es Salaam.

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## Camp Fire Comments.

### Another Crocodile-less Lake in Uganda.

In a letter to *The Times* Mr. F. L. Guilbride, of Kampala, points out that Lake Nabagabo, in the Masaka district of Uganda, is also quite free from crocodiles, which makes it a favourite bathing pool. It is a small sheet of water, covering only a few square miles, and is separated from Victoria Nyanza by a strip of land a few miles wide. It is plentifully stocked with fish, but while Lake Victoria contains thousands of crocodiles, not a single one can be found in Nabagabo. The letter is an important addition to the intriguing problem of the habitat of crocodiles, and it certainly makes the question more complicated than ever.

### Northern Rhodesia's "Execution Pit."

The discovery by the Italian African expedition of an old-time "execution pit" known as the "Kawena" in the Broken Hill district of Northern Rhodesia reveals a variant of the more common Native method of execution—the precipitation of criminals (possibly) or of suspects (certainly) from high rocks. This method is so obvious and convenient that it has been widely adopted in many countries, and "execution rocks" are frequent enough. That Africans carried the pleasant little custom with them across the continent is proved by the deeds of the Emperor. The Emperor's death was reserved for one of them—the great Christophe—to "go the limit" in its application. Boasting of the devotion of his bodyguard, he one day turned to his favourite and ordered him to jump over the execution cliff. This he did immediately; but by some miracle he escaped death—it was supposed he fell on a friendly tree—and climbing painfully up the rock he reappeared before his Emperor and saluted him. Unmoved, Christophe gazed coldly at the breathless and bleeding boy. "Jump over again," he commanded.

### The "Sixth Sense" of Animals.

"I was much interested," writes a naturalist friend, "in Mr. Radcliffe Holmes's suggestion that wild animals in Africa have a 'sixth sense.' I am inclined to agree with him, though the sense I postulate is what may be called 'road sense.' This is best seen in the game on the Athi Plains, where the animals have become quite indifferent to passing trams. The same thing is seen to-day in England, which, this year in particular, swarms with rabbits: so numerous are they that they have invaded the motor roads, but they appear quite undisturbed by the traffic, take no warning by motor horns, and move off into safety though showing no panic.

The interesting point is that this new 'sense' seems to be inherited. One can understand full-grown animals of one generation acquiring indifference to a novelty, but that the youngsters of the next generation should also exhibit the same trait is more difficult to explain. This is best seen in birds. Whenever a new telegraph line is put up many birds are killed by it unless the line is marked by corks at frequent intervals; but after a year or two these corks are unnecessary: the birds have learned where the wire is and how to avoid it, and the broods of future years know all about it too. But how? Do their parents teach them? Fowls and ducks are the only animals which do not appear to acquire this 'road sense': they invariably run into danger, as drivers of cars and riders of bicycles will testify.

### Food of the Colobus Monkey.

The difficulty of rearing Colobus monkeys in captivity is well-known and is usually attributed to the impossibility of supplying them with their natural food. Just what this food is appears to be a matter for discussion. Most East African observers will probably agree that the Colobus keeps strictly to the tree-tops and feeds on buds, young leaves, green shoots, and possibly insects; but Mrs. Carl Akeley, a capable naturalist with considerable African experience, states that "when at home in the forest their food consists chiefly of leaves, the berries of the juniper tree, insects, tree gums and acid fruits." They also make frequent excursions to the ground, where they catch insects and dig in the dirt with their long, slender fingers for roots and bulbs, of which they are inordinately fond." Yet she adds, "They are, however, essentially a tree animal, and do not come to the ground to play and wander about as the other apes and monkeys do." One would like to have confirmation of this alleged habit of the Colobus feeding on bulbs and roots; if correct, it would seem to make their keeping in captivity easier.

### The Enmity between Tame Animals and Wild.

A naturalist correspondent writes: "With reference to your Camp Comment on Mrs. Court Treatt abandoning her pet monkey, 'Kima,' which had become vicious, and abandoning it, too, in a grove where others of its kind were plentiful, I venture to say that the lady unwittingly condemned her pet to a very unpleasant and certain death. It is a curious fact that wild animals display the greatest hatred of those of their kind who have harboured with human beings. Mrs. Carl Akeley has stated that the tame Colobus monkey at the Mera sawmill, Kenya Colony, is constantly pursued by its wild relatives if it ventures too far from its home, and that they will lurk for days in the trees near by waiting for a chance to attack it. I myself, when in Australia, had a pet giant kingfisher—the 'more-pork' or 'laughing jackass'—and I had the greatest difficulty in keeping it, for every morning wild kingfishers would try to get at it and kill it—and they have beaks like pickaxes. I daresay many other instances might be given, but it is to be hoped that Mrs. Treatt will not read of them, for she was certainly devoted to her temperamental 'Kima.'"

The detachment of the 4th King's African Rifles which has been stationed at Ertebbe since 1913 for the purpose of supplying the guard of honour to the Governor, has been moved as a result of the re-organisation scheme.

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**THE HEALTH OF MR. C. T. STUDD.****A Great Cricketer-Missionary.**

ANXIETY is being felt regarding the health of Mr. C. T. Studd, the African missionary who was a member of the All-England Eleven in the original "Ashes" Match in 1882 and also of the English team which brought the "Ashes" back from Australia a year later. The Rev. Norman Grubb and his wife, Mr. Studd's son-in-law and daughter, have just left for Central Africa in order to care for him at his station of the Heart of Africa Mission at Ibambi, in the Belgian Congo. Mr. Studd had treatment during a recent visit to Nairobi and Uganda, but he is reported to have returned to his work in a very weak state of health.

Mr. Studd, who is seventy years of age, is a brother of Sir Kynaston Studd, former Lord Mayor of London, and of Mr. G. B. Studd. They were Captains of the Cambridge University cricket team successively in 1882, 1883, and 1884. "C. T." gave up his cricketer career and a large personal fortune to go out to China in 1885 as one of the famous "Cambridge Seven", as a missionary, and he worked in that country for ten years with the China Inland Mission, then returning to England after a breakdown in health. After spending nearly another decade as a missionary in India, he went out to Africa in 1913 and three years later founded the Heart of Africa Mission, now part of the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade. Since 1916 he has been engaged in evangelisation and translation work at Ibambi, and has had no holidays for fourteen years.

**GIRLS CLIMB MOUNT MERU****With a General Sixty Years Old.**

THE Dar es Salaam correspondent of *The Daily Mail* cabled last week:—

"Four days ago a light-hearted party of twenty, including four girls and the veteran General, the sixty-year-old hero of the Boer War and the Great War, set out in picnic fashion to climb Mount Meru, which is 14,987 ft., or slightly lower than Mont Blanc. The feat has now been successfully accomplished by fifteen of the original party, among them the girls and the general. It is the more remarkable because none of them was an experienced mountaineer, and they had no preliminary training and made no special preparations.

Rhinoceros, buffalo, and the beautiful black and white mountain apes were among the wild life seen on the ascent. The first day's climb brought the party to 12,000 ft. From that camp at sunrise the following day an entrancing view of snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa, 19,325 ft., was visible above a sea of cloud. Despite all difficulties, the worst of which were recurring attacks of mountain sickness, the intruders fifteen reached the summit the next day to find a makeshift flag flying there—a faded shirt on a bamboo pole. This is not the first time that Meru has been attacked successfully, but it is worthy of record that all the girls in the party and most of the young people were born in Tanganyika. The achievement may, therefore, be hailed as a proof that East Africa is indeed a white man's country."

**TO ASSIST THE SISAL INDUSTRY.****Reduced Transport Charges Urged.**

At a meeting of the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Tanga), held in Tanga on August 5, a resolution was passed urging reductions of 50% on the present railway and lighterage rates and a reduction of £1 per ton on the ocean freight on sisal, in order to assist the industry through the present crisis. According to a telegram received in London on Monday, it is anticipated that similar resolutions will be adopted by the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) and by the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

**RHODES SCHOLAR MAULED BY LEOPARD.****Surveyor's Adventure in Northern Rhodesia.**

*East Africa* learns that Mr. H. C. Mullins, a South African Rhodes Scholar, who joined the survey staff of the Aircraft Operating Co., Ltd., on completion of his studies at Oxford, and who has recently been in charge of one of the company's control parties in Northern Rhodesia in connexion with aerial survey work in that country, was recently mauled by a leopard near Kasempa. Mr. Mullins had fired at a leopard in long grass and wounded it. The beast charged, received two barrels of shot at close quarters, clawed the right arm of Mr. Mullins, and then fell dead at his feet. As the wound turned septic, the surveyor was taken by aeroplane to Broken Hill to hospital.

**KENYA MARKSMEN AT BISLEY.****Mr. A. Orchardson's Fine Performance.**

MR. A. ORCHARDSON, son of Mr. I. O. Orchardson, of Kericho, has done extraordinarily well in shooting tournaments at Bisley during his leave. He won the Sir Lionel Fletcher Cup for marksmen from the Crown Colonies (shot concurrently with the Prince of Wales's Prize) with a score of 66 out of a possible 70; in the competition for the St. George's Vase he won a badge, with scores of 48 out of 50, and 64 out of 75 in the first and second rounds; in the Duke of Cambridge's contest, with ten shots at 900 yards, he scored 45 out of 50; and in *The Daily Telegraph* shoot of seven shots at 600 yards, 33 out of 35. Considering that the weather was dull and windy, and therefore unfavourable to a man whose whole experience had been of hot and usually windless days, the performance is excellent. It augurs well for the future of this young Kenya marksman, who is on the staff of the workshop department of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

The only other East African shooting at Bisley at the same time was, we are told, Captain L. B. L. Hughes, who has just finished his period of service in Kenya with the King's African Rifles, and who in 1926 tied with Mr. Fulton for the King's Prize, being beaten in the shoot-off.

**THE NATIVE POLICY MEMORANDUM.****Opposition in Northern Rhodesia.**

At a public meeting in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on Thursday last, the following resolution was passed by 300 votes, with one dissentant:—

"This meeting representative of Ndola and district emphasises that the progress and development of this Colony are dependent upon the initiative and enterprise of the white colonists, and, therefore, strongly dissents from the policy of the Imperial Government outlined in the White Paper entitled 'Memorandum of Native Policy in East Africa', which states *inter alia* that the interests of the African Native must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant race conflict the former should prevail. Further, it is our determination to use every constitutional means in our power to combat the carrying into effect of the above-mentioned policy, insistent upon which can only lead to a spirit of antagonism between the black and white races seriously detrimental to internal harmony. It is our wish, with due deference, to point out that any flagrant violation of the wishes and opinions of the white population must needs engender a sense of injustice extremely difficult to eradicate."

We recently reported that a Broken Hill meeting had passed a similar resolution. Northern Rhodesian settlers, not having a Closer Union document with which to concern themselves, are evidently bestirring themselves in opposition to the present Government's statement of Native Policy.

## East Africa in the Press.

### MR. ORMSBY-GORE ON EAST AFRICA.

The *Sphere* of August 2 contains an interesting article on East Africa by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who says—

"The European colony in Kenya is about as vocal a community of our race as has ever set out to establish itself in a place in the sun. Kenya seems to excite passions both in Kenya and, at times, in England, and the heat of controversy over big things and small is well maintained. East Africa seems to induce intense love for the country in the hearts and minds of most who know her, and almost equally intense hatred in the minds of a small minority who know her and in the minds of many who don't.

"There is no easy way out of any of these controversies for anyone either in East Africa or at Westminster. There is a fine mix-up of unfusable matter in the East African crucible. White-hot bits seem to be continually splashing out of that simmering crucible, and in very truth the inter-racial and other problems of East Africa are big enough, and difficult enough to tax the highest qualities of statesmanship in the British Empire.

"The various East African territories are each not a little suspicious of their neighbours' behaviour. Each territory has its own special orthodoxies and heterodoxies over Native administration, land tenure, railway rates, Customs duties, even to the use of alternative drugs for the treatment of an identical disease! At any rate, East Africa is a thoroughly 'live' place, and you are certain to get some electric shocks from many live wires lying about.

"To me nothing is more curious than the way in which people at home and in East Africa talk about 'the Native.' The Natives of East Africa are far more various and different than the Natives of all Europe. In Kenya alone you get most astonishing contrasts between different tribes, and in regard to some groups of tribes we ought not to speak of tribes, but rather of fundamentally different races with fundamentally different traditions, characteristics, and organisation.

"If any 'Native Policy' is to be successful it must be adapted to the traditions, and needs, and the environmental circumstances, of each racial or tribal group, and I for one dismiss as utterly impracticable the idea that there can be a single Native policy operating in East Africa. Among the environmental circumstances a factor such as European settlement must be taken into account. A good many mistakes have been made in East Africa in each of the territories, and these mistakes are nowhere the same mistakes. But once made it is not always very easy to reverse engines and start again from scratch. Nevertheless, considerable progress has already been made during the last five years in each of the territories, and, with discretion, more progress will yet be made."

### SHARES FOR THE UNSOPHISTICATED.

**JOBBERS** in the Rhodesian Market, says the *Financial Times*, are receiving numerous inquiries as to the shares of a company entitled the Vulcan Copper Mines, Ltd. (Rhodesia), which is quite unknown either to them or to the reference books. Our contemporary adds—

"There is of course no market in the shares on the Stock Exchange. It appears that a firm in Broad Street has been sedulously pushing out the shares at 10s., 12s. and, possibly, even higher prices to unsophisticated people in the provinces. There is a specious story that the Vulcan property adjoins that of the Rhodesian Congo Border Company and that the latter is anxious to acquire it. Such a remarkable flight of imagination deserves putting on record. Only the most innocent could imagine that a company already controlling 52,000 square miles of territory could be bluffed into paying a fancy price for a property so insignificant that it does not even appear on the latest maps of the Northern Rhodesian mining areas. There is a traditional game of laying red-hot coppers on the pavement for the unwary to pick up. But I never heard of anyone thinking it worth while paying half-a-sovereign a shot to play it."

### LOW-LEVEL BRIDGES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE *Oversea Mechanical Transport Bulletin* has an interesting article on "Transport and Road Problems in Southern Rhodesia" which describes the success that has attended the building of "low-level" bridges in that Colony—

"These low-level bridges have been the solution of one problem. The rivers in Southern Rhodesia after very heavy rains sometimes rise to a height of thirty or forty feet above normal flow, and to build high-level bridges above these flood levels would mean that not more than two or three bridges could be constructed each year with the present vote for roads and bridges."

"In one case alone, over the Lundi River, a low-level bridge, 750 feet long, was built at a cost of £5,000, whereas a high-level bridge would have cost at least £70,000. Thus, having adopted the principle of erecting low-level bridges, the Department is able to provide ten bridges instead of one. It is admitted that during a heavy wet season the travelling public is put to a little inconvenience in having to wait for the heavy floods to subside, but it is found by experience that the heavy floods do not remain up more than twenty-four or forty-eight hours, after which the rivers may run six feet deep for months. This depth of water can pass under the low-level bridges and the traffic can cross in safety, whereas with a drift or ford or even a causeway the river would be impassable until the water had dropped to a depth of eighteen inches, which often entails a wait of some four or five months.

"These low-level bridges are built of concrete piers 2 feet 6 inches thick, carrying reinforced concrete slabs 18 inches thick, with a clear 20 feet span between piers. The width of roadway is 12 feet for bridges up to 300 feet long and 14 feet for bridges over that length.

"All these bridges were well tested during last season; in some cases the water remained at a level of twenty feet above the top for two days, and in others they received a severe battering from large trees floating down the river, but in no instance was the concrete damaged.

"The average cost of these bridges is from £5 to £6 a linear foot run; this is with cement costing about 13s. a bag of 200 lb., and reinforcing material at £17 a ton, on site."

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## THE FAILURE OF COFFEE CONTROL.

The current issue of *Empire Production* says:—

"A moral may be drawn by primary producers from the abandonment of what is described as the most ambitious attempt ever made at Governmental control of a commodity market.

"The Brazilian Coffee Valorisation Scheme has failed owing to the continuous over-production and financial distress created by this famous attempt at market control. The State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, fathered a plan of coffee defence which involved restriction of receipts from the interior at the port of Santos, so that there was never an excess supply of coffee available to offer for export. Naturally this involved the holding of large stocks. The State provided warehouses and made loans to growers upon the coffee received and stored therein. The scheme eventually broke down owing to the ever-increasing difficulty of financing the accumulated supplies of coffee thus held up in storage.

"This was not all. The artificially maintained high price directly caused by the scheme stimulated production of coffee wherever coffee was grown: It is estimated that world production during the current season is some ten million bags in excess of consumption. The burden of financing the excess proved too much for the State of Sao Paulo, which has been compelled to negotiate for a loan to be employed in liquidating her coffee liabilities and in easing her financial stringency. The United States Government refused a similar loan some three years ago as this control of coffee was considered to constitute a monopoly against the United States citizens, who are large consumers. The United States Government has, however, approved the new loan on condition that the State of Sao Paulo agrees to abandon on July 1 next the policy of restricting receipts of coffee into Santos. The great coffee valorisation scheme therefore goes the way of the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme.

"American commentators have been quick to compare the failure of the Coffee Valorisation Scheme with the Stevenson restriction plan. The latter is alleged to have failed owing to faults in its construction, and the inflexibility of its provisions. A glaring mistake was made, moreover, when the pivotal price of the commodity under the scheme was raised to 1s. 9d. per lb. But the main objection to the rubber restriction scheme was that inherent in all such plans, that by raising the price to an artificial and uneconomic level world production was excessively stimulated, with the results which are now unfortunately only too apparent and are reflected in the existing depression.

"The failure of so many important schemes for the control of production of commodities brings us back to the fundamental principle of the law of supply and demand, which, it appears, cannot be circumvented. The world does not allow, for any prolonged period, the price of a commodity which is in general demand to remain at a level unreasonably above its cost of production.

## "PERMANENT WATCHFULNESS" NEEDED IN AFRICA.

In the course of an article in *The Nineteenth Century* on "The African Labourer in 1929," Mr. W. Benson says:—

"Armchair critics are notoriously irritating and pioneers notoriously irritable. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the pioneers the crisis gaining strength that there have been enough inquiries, commissions, and reports, and that the man on the spot should be allowed to get on with his work in peace. But when the man on the spot is so busy that he has not the time to profit by the experiences by the man on the next spot and when the man at home is assuming ever greater financial, moral, and international responsibilities, a policy of momentary trust is no longer fair to anyone.

"What is required is not a new *ad hoc* inquiry or a temperate commission, but a permanent watchfulness, organised and linked up with the permanent machinery for the general administration of the Empire. Whether this can best be effected by such officers as the proposed new High Commissioner for East Africa or by the Colonial Office or by a new organ in connexion with the Colonial Development schemes is a question which may be considered as the definition of future functions is more carefully detailed. Before, however, the lists of African policy are deserted by the public, advantage must be taken of the temporary interest to plan the mechanism by which the permanent watchfulness can function."

## THE EMPIRE CALL IN TANGANYIKA.

In a letter to *The Irish Times* on the subject of Native mission work in Tanganyika, Bishop Chambers writes:—

"The child mortality of Tanganyika is 80%. There are two doctors and two nurses in the service of the mission, spending their lives to save the children and improve the health of the people. Last year 100,000 sick cases were treated by them, but the tragedy lies in the fact that medical supplies are exhausted and more are needed. I, as Bishop, have made myself personally responsible for drugs and medicines in the future, and if any of your readers would like to help in the supply of this need, I would be most grateful. We simply cannot live among those people without healing them of their sicknesses.

"Further, there is not a Protestant church for Europeans in the whole of Central Tanganyika, and unless the Church at home provides for the spiritual needs of its own kith and kin in the far off outposts of the Empire, we are neglecting one of our primary duties. £20,000 is needed for the threefold task confronting us in Tanganyika—caring for our people, uplifting the African by giving him the benefits of Christian education on sound African lines, and healing the sick. This is true Empire development."

## NDOLA'S FIRST BOWLER HAT.

THE tale of a bowler hat is thus told by South Africa:—

"The wearing of a bowler is an unforgivable trespass against the Rhodesian decalogue, and the appearance of headgear of this type is the signal for an instant football scrimmage. In mail week Mr. Macdonald, of Messrs. Macdonald, Adams and Co., of Johannesburg, unwittingly sported a bowler in public while on a business visit to Bwana Mkubwa, and later journeyed to the Ndola Hotel for lunch. The hat was promptly confiscated, but instead of being subjected to the usual indignity, was put up for auction for charity as being the first bowler ever seen on the copper belt. The surprised owner, when he became cognisant of the facts, was the first to enter into the spirit of the thing, and joined sportingly in the bidding, and as a result of the happy little joke, the local poor box was enriched to the extent of over £7."

"If I had money to invest, it would not come to Africa—other than Northern or Southern Rhodesia."—Mr. Bernard Purness, until recently Editor of the *Beira News*, in an article in "The Newspaper World."

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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.

The combined domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of this year totalled £1,740,047.

Total imports into Kenya and Uganda during January were valued at £788,411. Exports amounted to £687,575.

The headquarters of the Department of Native Education of Northern Rhodesia have been transferred to Mazabuka.

The headquarters of the Department of Agriculture have been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro.

The exclusive prospecting licence granted in the Mwanza district to Nigerian Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has been abandoned.

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce is to press for a day and night wireless service from Dar es Salaam.

At Kibosho, near Moshi, 133 inches of rain are reported to have fallen within five months, of which 39 inches fell within eleven days.

Under the amended regulations in Kenya for film censorship all District Commissioners are licensing officers in their respective districts.

The Victoria Falls Bridge, joining Southern and Northern Rhodesia, which originally catered only for railway traffic, is now open to motor cars.

Some farmers in the Kenya highlands, especially in the Kitale area, are reported to have decided to carry over a certain amount of their maize crops to the next pool.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the Government a resolution that a telephone service between Mombasa and Nairobi is urgently needed.

The new Nairobi building of the Standard Bank of South Africa is said to be unquestionably the best commercial building in Kenya's capital, excepting only the new hotels.

Mr. G. W. Davidson, the Kampala manufacturer's representative, has, we learn, taken Mr. R. Ball into partnership. The business will be conducted under the style of Davidson and Ball.

A sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment was imposed in Dar es Salaam recently on a Native convicted of daylight robbery when a bag containing £400 was stolen in a public street.

The Portuguese Marconi Company has petitioned the Minister for the Colonies to permit the installation of a direct central wireless station at Beira, thus providing direct communication with Lisbon.

A commission is to be appointed by the Missionary Council to consider methods of ensuring that African students in England are brought into contact with "suitable English people and with the best side of Christian life in England."

Following the announcement made in *East Africa* recently that the price of bread in Kenya is higher than in practically any other Colony or Dominion in the Empire, we understand that local bakers are discussing the advisability of reducing the price.

The official traffic returns for the Kenya and Uganda Railways for the first four months of this year show that the export traffic to the coast was 2.08% higher and the import traffic from Mombasa 11.88% higher than in the corresponding period of 1929.

Beira Works, Ltd., have purchased from the Admiralty a 1,500 h.p. tug named "Jaunty," which is now on the way to Beira under the command of Captain Munro, R.N. (retired). She is towing a self-propelling lighter, "Fluke," also purchased for Beira use.

New schools are to be built by the Northern Rhodesian Government in Livingstone, Broken Hill, Bwana M'Kubwa, and various centres in the mining areas. A hostel in connexion with the school at Lusaka is shortly to be begun, and one is projected for Fort Jameson next year.

East African coffee growers may be interested to learn that Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture to the Mysore Government, is going to Java to study the borer beetle, which, after causing great losses to coffee growers in Java and Brazil, is now threatening large tracts in South India.

A short confidential report on the market for cycles, motor cycles, and motor vehicles in Quelimane, Portuguese East Africa, has been prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade from information furnished by His Majesty's Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, United Kingdom firms desirous of receiving a copy of this report should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, and quote reference No. A.X. 6850.

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We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire services, newsgagents, booksellers, travel agencies, &c. Just post this form to *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.

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*\* East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk.*



## SISAL SECTION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

## Reduced Port Charges Urged.

The annual meeting of the East African Sisal Producers & Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday.

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Hausburg were re-elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

In view of the heavy decline in the price of sisal fibre, it was resolved to urge a reduction of 50% in the present lighterage, crantage, and other port rates on sisal exported from Kenya and Tanganyika, which were described as an intolerable burden on the industry and without relation to existing values. It was agreed to send this resolution to the Colonial Office with the request that it should be telegraphically communicated to the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

It was also resolved to cable support of the resolution of the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Tanga) in their demand for reduced railway freights.

A suggestion that the shipping companies should be asked to reduce their ocean freight rates found little support, the Section deciding to stand by its existing arrangements with the Conference Lines, but a committee was appointed to meet the Lines at as early a date as possible in order to fix lower rates for the whole of 1931.

Some details having been given of the efforts being made in Kenya and Tanganyika to reduce sisal costs of production, a resolution expressing sympathy with all such endeavours was adopted.

[This meeting having been held only shortly before we were compelled to close for press, a fuller report must be withheld until next week.—Ed. "E.A."]

## SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The latest report of the Kenya Advisory Committee states that the quality of the new coffee crop is extraordinarily good. Normally something like 60% of the crop of an estate is of A grade, but recently figures running as high as 90% to 95% have been very generally reported.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have invited tenders (returnable to-day) for three months' Kenya Government Treasury Bills for £1,000,000 for railway, harbour, and other development works. This issue of Treasury Bills is only a temporary measure in anticipation of a Kenya Loan.

The directors of the Bank of Abyssinia announce that arrangements have been concluded with the Ethiopian Government whereby the latter will take over the business of the bank on terms which the board considers advantageous to the shareholders. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held in Cairo next month to receive and consider the draft agreement.

Spinners in the United States are understood to have bought large quantities of Mexican sisal within the last few days, though there appears to be considerable doubt in English trade circles concerning the extent of the transactions. The figures given us range from 40,000 to 100,000 tons, and the price from £10 15s. to £21 f.o.b. Progresso. Whatever be the exact quantity, the sale will materially reduce the heavy Mexican stocks, and thereby assist the marketing of East African fibre.

## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

**Beeswax.**—Quiet. East African for shipment is quoted at 120s.

**Castor Seed.**—There is an improvement to £14 per ton. The corresponding figure last year was £17 12s. 6d.

**Chillies.**—Quiet, with spot sellers at 45s. and sellers of August-September parcels at 40s. c.i.f.

**Cloves.**—Business is quiet. Sellers of July-August and August-September quote 1s. 0d., against a spot price of 1s. 11d.

**Coffee.**—Owing to the holidays no coffee auctions were held last week, but we hope to resume our usual weekly sales lists with our next issue.

**Copra.**—East African is quoted lower at £16 12s. 6d.

**Cotton.**—There has been a fair demand. The quotations for East African are advanced 30 points to between 51d. and 6d. per lb., according to quality. The prices in the corresponding week of last year were 6d. to 11d.

**Cotton Seed.**—The price remains unchanged at £25s. 6d. per ton. Last year's corresponding figure was £8 10s.

**Groundnuts.**—Steady at £14 5s. per ton. £20 5s. was quoted at this time last year.

**Hides and Skins.**—There has been no change in the market, heavyweights still being quoted at 6d. per lb. The corresponding quotation last year was 8d.

**Maise.**—Largely as a consequence of bad news from the U.S.A., there has been a great improvement in No. 2 white flat East African, which has advanced sharply from 23s. 6d. to 26s. Last year the price was 37s. 3d.

**Rubber.**—There has been a further decline. Nominal prices for East African are: clean red, 4d. to 4½d.; white softish, 2½d. to 3d.; Manihot clean, 2½d. to 3½d.; plantation crepe, 4d. to 4½d.

**Simsim.**—The market is steady at from £14 17s. 6d. to £15 per ton for white and/or yellow. At this time last year £21 15s. was quoted.

**Sisal.**—Good marks No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika are around £23 15s., with f.a.q. about £23. £42 was quoted for No. 1 at this time last year.

**Tobacco.**—Nyasa and Rhodesian leaf is quoted at: dark, 10d. to 22d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 6d. to 11d.; medium bright, 12d. to 16d.; and good to fine at 18d. Strips are quoted at: dark, 12d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 10d. to 15d.; medium bright, 16d. to 18d.

**Wheat.**—The market is much firmer, with Kenya Governor No. 1 at 34s., Marquis at 35s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 34s. 6d., Equator No. 2 at 33s., and Durum at 32s.

[At the suggestion of one of our subscribers, especially interested in produce market prices, we intend henceforth to publish not only current quotations, but, as far as possible, comparative figures showing the prices ruling at this time last year. A beginning with such comparisons is made this week. We hope to develop the service until it applies to other commodities. May we add that we always welcome suggestions from our readers, and that, whenever possible, we endeavour to adopt suggestions likely to be of general utility.—Ed. "E.A."]

## MR. N. F. HOWE-BROWNE, M.L.C.

East Africa learns that the Hon. N. F. Howe-Browne has resigned his seat as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika and his membership of both Dar es Salaam clubs.

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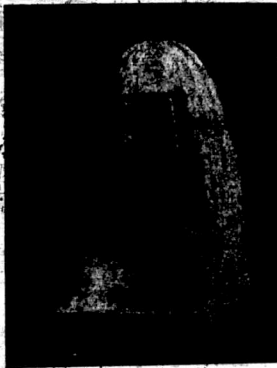
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### PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left Mombasa on July 12 and has now reached England, brought the following passengers

**To Genoa.**  
 Mr. C. M. W. Hendry  
 Mrs. A. T. Ritchie  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Wigglesworth

**To Marseilles.**  
 Dr. J. C. Franke  
 Mr. W. M. T. Jones  
 Mrs. S. S. Macdonald  
 Mrs. Rolleyhen  
 Miss H. Rolleyhen

**To England.**  
 Miss A. K. Aitken  
 Miss J. A. Aitken  
 Colonel H. H. Aspinall  
 Mr. M. J. Batten  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Bennett  
 Mrs. A. G. Blades  
 Miss M. Bland  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon-Brown  
 Mr. B. F. S. Childs-Clarke  
 Mr. C. Chorley  
 Mr. R. Clements  
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 Mrs. M. E. Collins  
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 Master D. G. Everett  
 Major H. G. Faulkner  
 Mrs. A. N. Foster  
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 Miss E. Hacking  
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 Miss E. M. Hill  
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 Mr. A. P. Humble  
 Mrs. E. Jenkins

Miss C. A. Jones  
 Miss A. Kemlo  
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 Mr. & Mrs. J. E. S. Lambe  
 Master J. Lambe  
 Mrs. J. Lascelles  
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 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lynde  
 Miss D. G. Lynde  
 Miss J. M. Lynde  
 Mrs. J. Mackenzie  
 Mrs. E. R. May  
 Miss McDonald  
 Major R. F. Montgomery  
 Miss Morgan  
 Miss R. J. Myres  
 Mr. W. F. Page  
 Mr. J. C. Rammell  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Renwick

Mr. J. B. Robertson  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Ruperti  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. V. Shaw  
 Miss E. F. Smith  
 Mrs. M. Stanley  
 Miss D. Stanley  
 Master K. C. Stanley  
 Master J. A. Stanley  
 Mr. A. S. Stenhouse  
 Mr. R. O. Stone  
 Mrs. E. Thompson  
 Lieut. J. R. V. Thompson  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Shand-Tully

Miss E. Shand-Tully  
 Mr. A. S. Todd  
 Mr. J. H. S. Todd  
 Mr. C. A. Turpin  
 Mr. W. E. Walker  
 Mr. M. Ward  
 Dr. D. E. Wilson  
 Mr. J. L. Wilson  
 Mr. F. J. E. Wood  
 Mr. & Mrs. de la B. Whitlock  
 Mr. W. S. Yates

Arrangements for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the associated railway work are taking more definite shape. Mr. F. H. Handman, representing the consulting engineers to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, is already in Nyasaland to supervise the work of the bridge contractors. Mr. S. P. Flowerdew, until recently Director of Civil Engineering to the Government of India, has arrived to construct the railway extension to Lake Nyasa; and Mr. L. J. Harper, for many years resident in Nyasaland, and previously engaged in railway construction and management in South America, has been in charge of the preliminary construction work on the north and south banks of the Zambezi.

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Karoa" left Bombay for East Africa, Aug. 13.  
 "Karapara" left Mozambique for Durban, Aug. 13.  
 "Ellora" arrived Beira for Mombasa, Aug. 14.  
 "Matiana" left Port Sudan homewards, Aug. 10.  
 "Malda" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, Aug. 9.  
 "Modasa" left Marseilles for East Africa, Aug. 9.

#### CLARELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Canton" arrived Tanga, Aug. 8.  
 "Clan Ronald" left Suez for East Africa, Aug. 7.  
 "Rancher" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Aug. 9.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Sumatra" arrived Dunkirk homewards, Aug. 5.  
 "Nieuwerkerk" arrived Hamburg for East Africa, Aug. 3.  
 "Nias" left Marseilles homewards, Aug. 2.  
 "Grypskerk" left Port Said homewards, Aug. 2.  
 "Ryperkerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, Aug. 3.  
 "Springfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, Aug. 3.  
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, Aug. 4.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Marseilles homewards, Aug. 10.  
 "Chambord" arrived Diego Suarez for East Africa, Aug. 7.  
 "General Votron" left Marseilles for East Africa, Aug. 8.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Tamatave homewards, Aug. 7.

#### UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, Aug. 10.  
 "Dunbar Castle" left Ascension for London, Aug. 6.  
 "Durham Castle" left Natal homewards, Aug. 8.  
 "Gloester Castle" arrived Natal for Lourenço Marques, Aug. 10.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Plymouth for Lourenço Marques, Aug. 8.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Aug. 5.  
 "Llandoverly Castle" arrived London, Aug. 7.  
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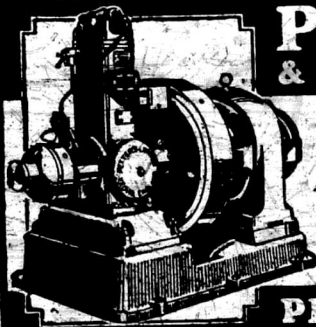
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**MAIL YOUR ENTRY AT ONCE.**

There are, of course, various means of improving *East Africa*. Some are practicable at present; others must be deferred until the paper grows larger—as it shows every sign of doing.

With the object of learning the opinions of his readers, the Editor requests their candid criticisms. Will those who do not generally enter newspaper competitions accept a special invitation on this occasion? No one need hesitate because he or she does not wish to compete for the prizes; entrants in the past have asked that anything they might win might be sent to charity, and St. Dunstan's, the East African branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and other splendid causes would certainly be glad of anything *East Africa* might have the privilege of paying. So will YOU send YOUR criticisms?

As our desire is to learn the real views of our readers, we leave the conditions of entry as elastic as possible, mentioning only that in his decisions—which shall be accepted as final by all entrants—the Editor will give preference to constructive suggestions and to well-reasoned and briefly stated opinions.

The task we set our readers may be divided into two parts:

**A.** List in order of your preference, and give briefly your critical opinion of, the following regular features: Leading Articles, Matters of Moment, Pen Pictures of East Africa, Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Personalia, Saa Sita, Camp Fire Comments, Bill on Leave, East Africa in the Press, Information Bureau, Produce Prices, Passenger and Shipping Lists.

**B.** (a) Suggest any new features. (b) Would you welcome a crossword puzzle? It has been requested by a number of subscribers, and it would be helpful to know how many support and oppose the idea.

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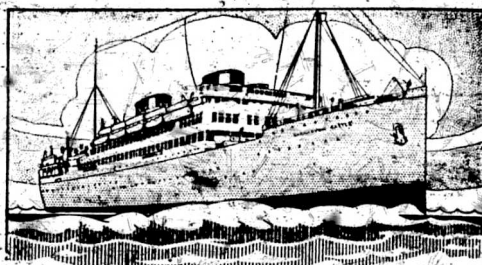
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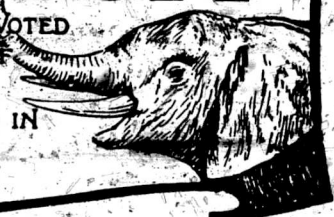
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## MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH ON THE EMPIRE.

If it be desirable to spend money on African development, may I plead that the investment be applied to British territories? The vast majority of our readers will endorse that admirable sentiment, which to many will seem the earnest appeal of a man deeply concerned for the development of British Africa by British money. They might, indeed, be forgiven for picturing the appellant as a British business man who is only too willing to make considerable personal sacrifices for the patriotic cause which he champions in such inspiring words, and who in his own business life could be numbered among those praiseworthy people whose constant care it is to do everything in their power to strengthen the commercial ties of the Empire. Such men have always deserved well of their fellows, but never more so than in the present difficult times, when the extension of inter-Imperial trade on sound principles is a most urgent need. There cannot be too much insistence upon the indispensability of increasing such family trade, and we therefore welcome such exhortations as that quoted at the beginning of this leading article; by reasoned reiteration Parliament, Press, and public may be persuaded to give the Empire an opportunity of self-preservation and self-development.

With the private affairs of East Africans and those interested in the Dependencies we are not concerned, but we are concerned with the source of advice publicly proffered. The appeal, phrased in such public spirited terms, which we take as our text occurred in the course of a long letter written last week to *The Times* by Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, whose

Bridge, the contract for which undertaking is, we may add, about to be signed. Here it is our purpose to examine not the arguments in favour of or against the construction of the bridge, but the patriotic plea by which it is sought to defeat the project. By deeds, rather than by words, a man is known, and the sincerity of his advice is rightly gauged by his own actions. A man who asks in the columns of the leading newspaper in the Empire that British money should be expended within the Empire might well be expected to be a shining example; *per contra*, not many a man whose business is largely of a non-British character would stand forth among his fellows as a champion of Empire trade and investment.

How does Mr. Wigglesworth emerge from such simple and self-evident tests? Will he tell us what proportion of the capital of each of the East African enterprises with which he is connected is non-British? Will he show what proportion of the sums spent in Europe on machinery and other equipment by each of such enterprises within the past five years was spent in Great Britain, and what proportion on the Continent? Will he disclose the comparative numbers of Britons and non-Britons among the European staffs in East Africa of such companies during the past five years? Will he give the percentage of sisal shipped by such companies in British and non-British vessels during the same period? Will he state how many of such companies are registered in the Channel Islands, and the sums which they would have paid in British income tax during the post-War period if they had been registered in this country? In the circumstances these questions appear entirely justified, and *East Africa's* columns are at Mr. Wigglesworth's disposal for any replies he may care to make. We repeat that this is for us a matter of principle and

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the four resolutions of the Lambeth Conference on race problems.

**THE BISHOPS IGNORE "PARAMOUNTCY."** The Conference, it will be seen, insists on racial equality, but postulates an equal standard of civilisation as a condition of partnership; equal opportunity and impartial justice must be assured, with equal opportunity of development. Not a word is said about "paramountcy" and, by implication, there is condemnation of the principle that where the balance is equal the interests of the Native shall be paramount. We discover in the finding of the Conference nothing for protest in this respect; equality for all should be the watchword in East Africa.

The strange case of the conviction and subsequent pardon—after nine years!—of Mr. T. B. Barrett, who, as related elsewhere in this issue, was falsely accused of fraud, cannot but give rise to unpleasant reflections on British justice as administered in some of our colonies. There have recently been two cases from

so often held up to East Africa as a model in all things. First, a doctor was convicted of murder in Nigeria only to have the sentence quashed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which found occasion to animadvert in no measured terms on certain aspects of his case. Now comes the strange case of a man convicted and sentenced in the Gold Coast Colony for defrauding himself! A particularly disturbing element in the case has been the immense difficulty of obtaining a re-hearing. A conviction once recorded, it seems almost impossible to get the authorities to believe that any mistake can have been made. Mr. Barrett was refused a statement of his case by the Full Court, over which the Chief Justice, who had sentenced him presided, the Gold Coast Government refused his petition for a re-trial. That the Privy Council failed to grasp the points in his favour may be understandable to the legal mind but is certainly incomprehensible to the layman. The one saving point in this sorry story of official obtuseness is the frank, if belated, willingness of the Colonial Office to see justice done.

A novel and distinctly interesting view of the tsetse problem was propounded by Mr. H. E. Hornby, the Tanganyika Veterinary

**MR. H. E. HORNBY ON TSETSE RESEARCH WORK.** Pathologist, at the eleventh International Veterinary Congress which has just been held in London. He

would have tsetse research aimed rather at the control of the fly than at its complete extermination, thus endorsing Mr. C. E. M. Swynnerton's work on "altering the factors of the biome to the discomfort of the fly." Fly can be eradicated, he admits, by cutting down all the trees and killing all the game, but he contends that this is not justifiable except in limited areas. The fly-free areas of most African countries, he maintains, would meet the existing needs of those countries for stock if they were used economically. But they are not. They are abused abominably; everything is taken from them and nothing put back, so naturally they are exhausted. The land must be farmed, and Europeans as well as Natives

must learn to farm it and what farming means. "Then," he concludes, "when we require something less than twenty acres for each beast, we shall find that in most countries there is still plenty of room outside fly for present needs. By the time more land is really required for stock it can be had by an ordered advance against fly through the application of knowledge gleaned by tsetse research workers throughout Africa, and the land reclaimed can then be developed, economically and aesthetically, to the general benefit of mankind."

Alarmist statements have been circulated in American trade papers regarding "the appearance in the tea fields of Nyasaland of an

**CORRECTING EXAGGERATED NEWS FROM NYASALAND.** unknown disease, said never to have occurred in any other tea-producing regions of the world; as a consequence, there is no precedent for its origin or possible elimination." As

such reports are circulated to injure the reputation of Nyasaland tea, not only in American markets, but in the opinion of British readers of such organs, we brought the matter to the attention of Dr. E. J. Butler, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, who visited Nyasaland in 1927 to report upon tea diseases in that Protectorate. Dr. Butler has replied that the disease in question is not new; that it has been present in Nyasaland for a number of years; that it is not unlikely to be already present in India, Ceylon, and Java, where it has been possibly confused with the effects of *Botryodiplodia theobromæ*; and that it is also probably the same as that known in Assam since 1902 as "internal root disease." The fact that it is of little importance in some Nyasaland estates, though prevalent in others nearby, suggests that it is not liable to become epidemic, or to prove a menace to the growing tea industry of that country. It is also encouraging to be told that Nyasaland is free from many of the diseases which attack the tea-bush in other countries. The chief troubles are occasioned by root diseases all of which are susceptible to fairly ready control. The seriousness of the disease—"yellows"—to which our trans-Atlantic contemporary refers lies in the fact that its cause is as yet unknown; but investigations concerning it are in the capable hands of Dr. H. H. Storey, plant pathologist of the Amanzi Institute, and Mr. R. Leach, mycologist of the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture. It may well be due to some easily corrected soil condition, for there is no evidence as yet that it is due to any parasite attacking the tea-bush. Dr. Butler's considered opinion on this alleged unknown and mysterious trouble in the tea-gardens is thus entirely reassuring, and as he is the greatest authority on the subject in this country, we are especially glad to have his permission to set the true position before our readers.

### Our Weekly Cartoons.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## SIR WILLIAM GOWERS ON UGANDA PROSPECTS.

"Mining may change the whole Outlook."

Special Interview with "East Africa."

"It's a poor look-out for a one-crop country like Uganda," we have been told a dozen times recently by men who certainly did not realise that the repetition of such sentences can do no good, and does do harm, not because their views can affect the course of cotton markets, but because their enunciation and repetition tend to reinforce the spirit of pessimism and apathy just when courage and resolution are most necessary. Those people overlook the fact that Native-grown coffee will within two or three years become an appreciable item among the exports, that sugar is not entirely negligible, that sisal growing is being begun, and that tobacco promises well.

Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, is by no means disposed to despondency, the editor of *East Africa* found in the course of a recent chat. To him, Uganda is very much more than a one-crop country, and its future holds promise too little realised by the general public.

### Copper, Tin and Oil.

"Mining," said His Excellency, "may quite possibly change the whole outlook at a very early date. There are unquestionably great deposits of copper in Ruwenzori, and a well-financed British group is busily engaged in exploring its extent and richness. If, as is to be hoped, the deposits are sufficiently large and rich to justify exploitation on a great scale—and copper must be treated on the big scale or not at all—it will be a great thing for the country. I have always believed that future railway extension from Kampala must be in the direction of Ruwenzori, and such discoveries would definitely settle the route. If the deposits prove workable, the cost of operation should be relatively low, for there is any amount of water power in the mountains, and the mining costs would be much less than in the case of deposits worked at great depths.

And I am confident that further important discoveries of cassiterite will be made. Some three hundred tons of tin ore are now being exported annually from Mwirasindu, and it cannot be believed that rich occurrences of the metal exist in only that one place. My technical advisers are confident that further discoveries will be made and that tin mining will take its place among Uganda's established industries."

Asked about the oil deposits of the Lake Albert area, Sir William Gowers stated that he was asking the Colonial Development Fund to provide money for exploratory borings to be undertaken by the Uganda Government, which still felt that the possibilities demanded thorough examination in the interest of East and Central Africa as a whole. There is thus the prospect that bore-holes will shortly be sunk at various points.

Having been driven by the experience of the last few years to a conviction that irrigation must play an important part in the agricultural future of East Africa, the Governor has likewise suggested that the same Fund should dispatch to the territories a competent irrigation expert in order that an adequate survey of the position might be made.

What is the cotton industry? Is it the merchant, the ginner, or the grower? Admittedly—entirely through unfavourable weather—our 1930 cotton crop in Uganda is only half that of last year, though for months we had every reason to anticipate that it would not fall short of, and might slightly exceed, the record outturn of 1929. Prices are also lower, and the purchasing price represented by the crop must therefore be greatly reduced. It has always been my view that the chief handicap is the excessive number of ginneries licensed in the past. In that respect Uganda's position is very much a parallel to that of Lancashire—we have an excess of gins, just as Lancashire has an excess of spindles. In both cases it is difficult to achieve a satisfactory form of rationalisation, though I think impartial observers are persuaded in both cases that it is undesirable in the general interest. Of the probable future course of developments in the Protectorate I prefer to say nothing, except that in the interests of everyone, peasant grower, ginner, merchant, trader, and Government, everything possible must be done to maintain the output of Uganda lint, to increase the yield per acre, and to see that the grower is adequately rewarded for his labours."

### Entebbe or Kampala?

The proposed removal from Kampala to Entebbe of the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture was mentioned. "There seems to have been a good deal of opposition in London to that suggestion," said His Excellency, "but not one of the reasons which I have seen advanced really touches the issue. They may be arguments for the removal of the whole of Entebbe to Kampala, but unless that be the purpose—and financial circumstances alone prohibit the transfer of Government headquarters from Entebbe—they do not seem to me to affect the issue. In some of the discussions, it was stated that Government had given more than one promise to transfer the agricultural headquarters to Kampala. I had all the records searched and can find no single statement in support of that claim. The chief duty of the Director is to direct, and that task, I am sure, can be better done from Entebbe, where he is in close and constant touch with the Governor and other Departmental heads; I quite realise, of course, that the Director needs from time to time to be accessible to the public, and for that purpose he will usually spend a couple of days each week in Kampala. I believe with the present Director of Agriculture, that if it is necessary for him or his deputy to be constantly on safari, seeing things for himself, and my information is that the same view is taken by European planters in the country; I have no doubt also that Dr. Pothill's safaris will prove of great benefit to the Native farmer."

One of the reasons, we suggested, which made business men and settlers more anxious to see the Director in Kampala than in Entebbe was that the administrative capital possesses no hotel, and that visitors therefore felt that they place upon officials the onus of offering them hospitality. With that suggestion Sir William Gowers readily agreed, and intimated that to meet the position, arrangements were now being made for the building of an hotel in Entebbe, which would be managed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway under a guarantee from the Uganda Government against any loss in operation.



## A VISIT TO DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA'S PICTURESQUE CAPITAL.

By Captain H. C. Druett,  
Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

If there are two place names in the whole of East Africa which truly describe themselves they are Dar es Salaam—"The Haven of Peace"—and Kilindini—"The Place of Deep Waters." The first-named is so frequently described as one of the most charming coastal towns in Africa that I was naturally eager to see it for myself. I came, I saw, I was conquered, for, like all visitors to the capital of Tanganyika Territory, I succumbed to the spell of its picturesque streets lined by long avenues of acacia trees, the high coconut palms waving languidly in the compounds of the residential quarter (up the long trunks of which palms Natives seem always to be climbing with incredible speed), the delightful motor-road running round the harbour, the numerous curio shops in the main thoroughfare of the town, the beach facing the Indian Ocean, the Indian character of the bazaar area, the neat, palm-lined streets of the Native town, the dignity of the Government buildings, the very spirit of the place.

### Dar es Salaam is Attractive.

Dar es Salaam is attractive. But it has its failings: for instance, whereas some of the highways in the town are as well made as a London street, others can scarcely be called roads, so much does their surface leave to be desired; they are badly drained, and after heavy rain, the appearance of a scene in Venice, with rickshas taking the place of gondolas.

In entering Dar es Salaam from up-country by rail the traveller finds the train passing through thousands of acres of widely planted coconut plantations, some dating back to the old slave-trade days, their long avenues stretching away as far as the eye can see. The large railway workshops of the Tanganyika Railways herald the approach to the terminus, which the visitor may perhaps think somewhat disappointing as the starting point for a

railway running some 800 miles due west to Lake Tanganyika. The building, I confess, struck me unfavourably, but, as an article in this series has already stated, I formed a high opinion of the Railway staff, which, from the general manager to the lower grades, was giving of its best to meet the effects of the unprecedented floods which had washed away miles of main line.

From the station, a taxi or a Native-driven ricksha carry the visitor through the commercial quarters to the residential side where handsome and typically tropical bungalows can be seen nestled among trees of all growths. Here the roads are clean and tidy, and flower gardens are everywhere to be seen. Many a stranger, expecting to abide in one of the hotels, has had my experience of finding himself carried off by a hospitable official or business man to his own bungalow, for Dar es Salaam, like all other East African townships I visited, simply oozes with friendliness. Indeed, no memories of my tour stand out more unforgettably than those of cordiality and kindness to one who, in most cases, was an absolute stranger. But it is my task to attempt to write of Dar es Salaam.

### The Town.

The land-locked harbour, reached through a surprisingly narrow opening in the coast line, is surrounded on one side by Government offices, while further round the shore are the port buildings and Customs sheds. On the esplanade can be seen the English Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, both of which stand out above the other buildings along the front. Incidentally, next time the reader enters Dar es Salaam by ship let him see at what distance he can read the time by the clock on the English Church. When I crossed back from Zanzibar I noted that returning Tanganyikans amazed newcomers by telling them the time from this clock when still a long way out; the secret is that the hands are slightly lighter than the dark clock-face.

Behind the esplanade lies one of the chief thoroughfares of the town—Acacia Avenue, which, as its name implies, is lined by hundreds of these beautiful flowering trees. Unfortunately, the trees leave only a comparatively narrow highway for modern transport conditions, and I believe their removal is under contemplation. If they have to go



ACACIA AVENUE, DAR ES SALAAM

one of Dar es Salaam's attractions will have been sacrificed. To me Acacia Avenue seemed a blend of the Continent and the Orient: for instance, the tables and chairs set in the verandas and on pavements outside the cafés spoke of France; while the curio shops, containing silks and souvenirs in ivory and brassware were vivid reminders of India and Ceylon. But in this avenue is also a departmental store, which caters for tourist and resident alike.

Though motorists have increased so remarkably in numbers in the last few years, I heard the sweeping statement that every European drawing over £30 a month was driving a car—I was surprised to find that no petrol pumps have yet been installed in the town, which is, I believe, the only town of importance in East Africa in which this modern service adjunct for motorists cannot be seen. What is the reason? That the motorist prefers to fill up at a pump is certain, and presumably the garages would find such installations more economical and useful than tins. The Dar es Salaam motorist is handicapped in other ways; he is also rather restricted in his choice of roads; and though some pleasant drives may be made round the harbour, along the seashore, past the Governor's Palace, on towards the Bagamoyo road, or inland towards Pugu, the distance which can be covered is in no case great. But the drawbacks, life for the European in Dar es Salaam can be interesting; it possesses one of the best clubs in East Africa, there are weekly dances, much entertaining, and trips and picnics to the islands and reefs off the coast are very popular.

**The Governor's Palace.**

One feature which stands out prominently from the coast is the Governor's Palace, a post-War building erected at considerable expense, which acknowledges Arab influence in its architecture. Its gleaming white walls can be distinguished by passengers from the sea long before their vessel enters the harbour, and it is to be presumed that the Governor and his guests find relaxation and reinvigoration from the breezes which sweep uninterrupted from the vast Indian Ocean.

During my stay in the capital I had the privilege of a talk with Mr. D. J. Jardine, who, since his appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of the Territory some four years ago, has won general confidence and esteem. Again and again I heard business men and planters say, *a propos* one subject or another, "If he had seen Mr. Jardine, he would have put the matter right." *Au contraire*, there have, I understand, been Chief Secretaries in some Tropical African territories who have won equal fame as sitters on the fence!

A journalist must be pardoned for longing for the smell of printer's ink. Dar es Salaam has been rebuilt so thoroughly under British administration that there are few relics of the War period to be seen, but one such place that especially interested me was the Government Printing Works, which are housed in a building erected for the Dar es Salaam Exhibition of 1914. The building was intended to house some of the heavy machinery sent out from Germany for participation in their Colonial Exhibition of that year, and some of the exhibits were, I believe, found in the building when it was taken over by the British. The Government Printer, Mr. N. C. Drury, has held his appointment since we established our Civil Government, and he has reason to be satisfied with the work turned out by his Department. The building is now equipped with some of the most modern printing appliances of



COCONUTS AT DAR ES SALAAM.

which Mr. Drury and Mr. P. W. Newman, his assistant, are obviously proud; I was impressed with their professional anxiety that the Government publications entrusted to them should be of the best standard.

**Proposed Deep-Water Quays.**

Unlike Mombasa, Dar es Salaam has no deep-water quays, all freight being carried by lighters to and from ocean-going vessels, but there is at present under consideration a scheme for the building of such quays on either side of a basin in Kurasini Creek, and along the western face of the southern creek in the direction of the dockyard.

The plan, very much on the lines of a German scheme dating back to 1909, proposes that the basin in Kurasini Creek should be 600 feet wide at the entrance and 400 feet wide at the further end. As the trade of the port is expected to expand to 400,000 tons annually by 1934, deep-water quays are then thought likely to be necessary. Whether the slump in world produce prices since my visit will alter the situation, I do not know, but I gathered that construction might begin within a year or two. Some authorities are of the opinion that the cost of building deep-water quays will be unjustifiably heavy at the present juncture, but it is generally agreed that sooner or later provision must be made for handling cargo direct between ship and quay, so that it is really only a question of the stage in the development of the port at which the change should be made.

While on the subject of the port it may be interesting to note that the site in the port which we have handed over to the Belgian Government is leased to them at a charge of a penny a year! This concession is entirely under the control of the Belgian Government, and through it a large and increasing transit traffic passes on its way to and from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. All goods pass through in bond, and are taken straight on to the railway in sealed wagons, being treated in all respects as if they were the whole time in Belgian territory.

On the business side the trading community is predominantly Indian, though many of the leading British houses concerned with East African trade have branches established in the town. There is a well-constituted Chamber of Commerce, this year



MR. ERNEST ADAMS



MR. S. RIVERS-SMITH



MR. P. E. L. GETHIN



MR. W. T. STORM



DR. J. O. SHIRCORE

under the chairmanship of Mr. S. H. Sayer, with Mr. F. Strange as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. C. E. Lane as Secretary.

#### Fine Motor Showrooms.

An enterprising business man whom I saw was Mr. T. Lockhart Muir, who, as the local Hon. Secretary of the Aero Club of East Africa, is keenly alive to the great future of air travel in the territories. Mr. Muir, as beats the manager of one of the local motor firms, is well-known as a pioneer of motoring in Tanganyika, and has for some time past been the local Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A. He was one of the first to motor down from Dar es Salaam to Lake Nyasa, and has also done much to open up the road between Dar es Salaam and Mpororo. Another instance of his interest in the subject in order that residents in Tanganyika may have up-to-date information regarding roads in the Territory, he picks up the Friday evening road reports broadcast from Nairobi and passes them on to the Dar es Salaam papers, which thus make them public on Saturday morning.

While on the subject of motoring, a word should be said of the excellent showrooms in Dar es Salaam; both the International Motor Mart and the local agents for one of the most popular of British cars—and the Motor Mart and Exchange really deserve congratulations in this respect, and both concerns, I believe, perceive the importance and practise the provision of servicing facilities after a car has been sold. Frankly, I was surprised to find such good motor showrooms in the town; Great Portland Street, London's permanent motor mart, has many far less attractive, and far worse equipped.

#### Some Well-known Officials.

Mr. Ernest Adams, Chairman of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, was of the greatest help in supplying me with all necessary information regarding trade in the Territory, and his cordial reception and keenness to assist will remain most pleasant memories of my visit to Dar es Salaam. Mr. Adams, who is Controller of Customs of Tanganyika, spent many years in Australia before reaching East Africa shortly after the outbreak of War, and since 1916 he has been Custodian of Ex-enemy Property in the Territory. The appointments he holds are numerous, and amongst them I recall that he is President of the Tender Board, a member of the Port and Harbour Advisory Board, a member of the Cotton Advisory Board, a member of the Liquor and Licencing Commission and one of the official members of the Legislative Council. As Custodian of the Ex-enemy Property Mr. Adams was responsible for the sale of 1,102 ex-enemy estates, covering an area of 480,000 hectares, which sold for a total of £1,352,000.

The use of post office boxes in Eastern Africa has grown tremendously in recent years, particularly in the larger townships, and I learned from Mr. W. T. Storm, the Postmaster-General, that in Dar es Salaam only 10/- a year is charged for this facility, but the use of which letters sent by collectors and

dressées at any time. In Kenya and Uganda I found that box office holders pay 30/- a year. Mr. Storm's postal experience dates back to 1897, and he has served in South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Nigeria.

In Tanganyika conflicting views are held as to the relative value of aerial survey by Government machines and by experienced commercial air survey companies, and in the controversy Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, Director of Surveys and Director of Civil Aviation in the Territory, has been involved. Mr. Gethin, who served with the R.F.C. during the War, was in Cyprus for four years before his appointment to Tanganyika in 1926, and he has rendered good personal service to the development of flying in East Africa. His brother, Capt. Peter Gethin, will be known to many of our readers in Kenya.

Few leading officials in Tanganyika have seen service in so many East African Dependencies as Dr. J. O. Shircore, for in 1908 he was in Nyasaland, a year later was transferred to Uganda, and in 1910 returned to Nyasaland. After a further two years in that Protectorate, he was transferred to what is now Kenya Colony, and in 1918 was appointed Deputy Principal Medical Officer in Tanganyika, being promoted P.M.O. four years later.

Educational matters are under perpetual discussion in Tanganyika, for both the European and Indian communities consider that there are quite insufficient facilities for their children. It is to Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, Director of Education for the past ten years, that their spokesmen look for amelioration. Mr. Rivers-Smith served in Egypt for two years before his appointment as Director of Education in Zanzibar in 1907. During the East African Campaign he saw service with the King's African Rifles.

We recently published a report of Sir Hesketh Bell's address to the British Empire Film Institute, in which that ex-Governor of Uganda was made to say that he had seen very objectionable films in Kenya. We are now informed that the report supplied to us was erroneous: Sir Hesketh said those films were exhibited in the Far East. Picture houses being relatively few in tropical Africa, the harm done there to Natives is much less than in the East, but the importance of safeguarding Africa from the immense damage done in India and the Far East cannot be over-emphasised.

"Will you permit me to say how much I appreciate 'East Africa'? Of course, it makes all the difference if one has lived in the country, and as I spent some years in East Africa and Uganda, it naturally appeals to me. You seem to have hit the happy mean of making your paper both newsy and entertaining. Matters of Moment and the Letters to the Editor are among the chief attractions to me."—A well-known East African now in this country.



## TANGANYIKA AND CLOSER UNION.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Views of the Congress of Associations.

At its session held in Dar es Salaam last week the Tanganyika Congress of Associations, although agreeing that the interests of the Natives should be adequately safeguarded, repudiated the doctrine that such interests should now, or at any time, be paramount, and protested against the statement of the Secretary of State that it would not contemplate any departure from the principles enunciated in the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. The Congress expressed the view that such a policy, if brought into effect, would seriously prejudice non-Native colonisation and commerce in East Africa, as well as Native interests, and that the Memorandum on Native Policy was a breach of Article 3 of the British Mandate for Tanganyika.

The Congress, while reaffirming its approval of the principle of Closer Union, declared that the Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government was unacceptable in its present form; approved the recommendations of Sir Samuel Wilson; and strongly supported the view of the Acting Governor of Kenya and the Governor of Uganda that the sponsor the scheme was put into operation the better.

Finally, the Congress deplored the refusal of His Majesty's Government to accept the principle of trusteeship of the Natives being shared by Europeans, as advocated in the White Papers of 1923 and 1927, and its insistence that the ultimate responsibility for the exercise of such trusteeship must rest with His Majesty's Government alone.

## NAIWEI

The following naïve passage from the minutes of the last quarterly general meeting of the Uganda Planters' Association:

"Letter from Lord Beaverbrook asking the Association to pass a resolution in favour of Empire Free Trade, expounded by him. Messrs. Hall, Gorton, and Poole supported the idea and thought such a resolution should be passed. Proposed by Mr. Hall and seconded by Mr. Gorton: 'That this Association heartily supports Lord Beaverbrook's campaign in favour of Empire Free Trade.' Carried *unanimously*."

Which may delight Lord Beaverbrook—one of whose newspapers may even give it prominent headlines. From the East African standpoint, however, it would be interesting to hear more. How, for instance, does the Association interpret the expression "Empire Free Trade"? And how does it imagine the Dominions and Colonies would obtain revenue if their Customs duties were abolished? Imperial Preference is a fine thing; Empire Free Trade we believe to be a mere chimera.

## THE EMPIRE'S WORST SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the Colony of Kenya has been housed for many years, still is housed, and will continue to be housed until this new building is completed, in the most disgraceful Supreme Court building in His Majesty's Dominions," said the Acting Chief Justice of Kenya, Mr. Justice J. E. R. Stephens, when recently inviting the Governor to lay the foundation stone of the new Supreme Court building in Nairobi.

## THE "KARLSRUHE'S" PROGRESS.

The German cruiser "Karlsruhe," the curious behaviour of which, in Tanga and Zanzibar, was reported in our last issue, has gone on to Portuguese East African waters, and on arrival in Lourenço Marques is stated to have paid "the usual official visits of courtesy" to the Government authorities. In contradistinction, its call at the British port of Tanga was marked by unusual official discourtesy.

Attention is directed to the Competition of Criticism, of which particulars appear on page 1583. "Bill on Leave" is held over on account of pressure on space. The usual weekly article will appear next

## DR. HEINRICH SCHNEE OBJECTS.

His Views on Closer Union and Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Two days ago *East Africa's* issue of July 3rd, fell into my hands criticising my speech in the Reichstag (Germany and Closer Union). I wish to correct a statement which is not true. I did not use the words "*der ostafrikanischen Bevölkerung*" (the East African population), as you can see from the stenographic report for yourself which I am enclosing. I simply stated facts.

Yours faithfully,

H. SCHNEE.

Gouverneur s.D.

Charlottenburg.

[As we stated in the issue to which Dr. Schnee, the last Governor of German East Africa, refers, the words to which he objects were taken *verbatim* from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the responsibility for misreporting him must therefore lie entirely with that journal and not with us. We note, however, from the shorthand report sent us by Dr. Schnee that his actual words were "*die Leute, die dort selbst wohnen*"—i.e., "the very people who live there"—which differ little in sense from the text quoted. As it appears from Dr. Schnee's speech that, in support of his contention that East Africans object to Closer Union, he quoted a telegram sent from Nairobi by settlers in Kenya, we venture to point out that the settlers in that cable did not object to Closer Union in principle, but to the particular form of it outlined by the present Government—a very different matter. Further we note Dr. Schnee's declaration that England intended to annex Tanganyika Territory, which he described as "A land which does not belong to her and to which she has no claim." To whom, then, does he imagine Tanganyika to belong? We remind him that by the Treaty of Versailles Germany ceded to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, all her rights and titles over her possessions in East Africa and the Pacific, and that the Allied and Associated Powers—not the League of Nations—handed over what was then German East Africa to be administered by Great Britain. How then can it be suggested that "she has no claim"? She holds it by right of that delegation of responsibility from the Allied and Associated Powers. In essence, Great Britain holds the Territory by right of military conquest, a claim which should surely appeal to every German.—E.A., "E.A."]

## SISAL FOR MARINE CORDAGE.

Capt. Johnson's Reply to Major Walsh.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—When I wrote my letters dealing with the use of sisal for marine cordage, and Major Walsh's criticism of my facts, I was under the impression that the correspondence was to be constructive and businesslike. Major Walsh's letter in your last issue dispels this illusion.

My contributions were intended to be helpful at a time when the sisal industry is at its most critical period, and I am not disposed to follow Major Walsh into the realms of farce. He is evidently unable to refute my facts, hence the misplaced humour.

The dragging in of the resolution at the Chamber of Commerce meeting as a red herring is out of place in this correspondence, and in any case even a fertile imagination cannot alter facts, which can be ascertained by reference to the minutes. When your report of the proceedings was brought to my notice, I immediately took steps to have the incorrect version of the conclusion corrected.

Yours faithfully,

Carlton House,  
Regent Street, S.W.1.

F. A. JOHNSON

## THE STRANGE CASE OF MR. T. B. BARRETT,

Who started life anew in East Africa.

THAT Truth can be stranger than Fiction is once more proved by the case of Mr. T. B. Barrett, now a storekeeper on the Trans-Zambesia Railway, who, after serving a term of three years penal servitude for alleged fraud in the Gold Coast Colony, has now had his complete innocence fully established, and has been granted a free pardon and is to receive compensation—adequate, one hopes, to the case, though money alone can obviously not atone for the sufferings and injustice he has undergone.

The facts of the case are simple. Mr. Barrett, an old Dulwich College boy, an ex-Captain, and a man of high personal character, went to West Africa after the War at the age of forty-five, and at Accra founded a company, styled African Products, Ltd., with a capital of £100,000 in 100,000 £1 shares. It was the simplest form of one-man company, the whole of the financial interest being his own; and, as was his right, at a general meeting held in February, 1919, with the balance sheet showing a profit of £20,000, Mr. Barrett decided to draw a bonus of £10,010, which amount was paid into his private account. Later the company ceased to be a one-man company; a large number of shares were issued to Mr. Barrett and others, and in November of the following year a winding-up order was made. The same day Mr. Barrett, who was then the largest shareholder with 20,000 shares, and a creditor of the company for £5,000, was arrested and charged with obtaining the bonus of £10,010 by false pretences. In fact, as will be seen, the payment of the bonus was merely a transference from a business account to a private account; and in the case of a one-man company—as this was at the time—such a transaction must obviously have excluded the possibility of fraud, and an individual cannot defraud or falsely pretend to himself.

## The Vital Fact not realised.

Incredible as it may seem, this vital fact of the case was not realised by the court which tried Mr. Barrett in the first instance and found him guilty by five jury votes to two; by the Chief Justice, who concurred in the verdict and sentenced Mr. Barrett to three years' penal servitude; or by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which tribunal he appealed, after the refusal of the Chief Justice to state a case, and of the Gold Coast Government to retry it.

Ruined financially, but still full of fight, and encouraged by the support of his honorary solicitor in London, Mrs A. J. Bryden—to whose persistence much credit is due—Mr. Barrett took his discharge in West Africa, instead of in England, and crossed to East Africa to start life anew. Meanwhile, Mr. Bryden, after enormous trouble and research, obtained from the Gold Coast data which he submitted to the Colonial Office. To the everlasting credit of that Office, it was willing to consider every new and old fact impartially; and the result has been that the Governor has granted a free pardon to the much-injured Mr. Barrett, and inquiry is to be made as to the proper sum to be paid to him as an act of grace and without admission of any liability.

Mr. Barrett's name is cleared. He was for a time in business in Nyasaland, and was doing well until the whisper went round that he was an ex-convict; then the business failed. Nyasalanders will, we are sure, join us in sympathy with his past sufferings, congratulations on the long-delayed exoneration from an undeserved stigma, and the best of wishes for the future.

## THE BISHOPS ON RACE PROBLEMS.

Four resolutions on race problems were adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops assembled at the Seventh Lambeth Conference. Those resolutions read:—

"(21) The Conference affirms that the principle of trusteeship, as laid down by Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, cannot be duly applied in practice without full recognition of the fact that partnership must eventually follow as soon as two races can show an equal standard of civilisation. Accordingly, the Conference affirms that the ruling of one race by another can only be justified from the Christian standpoint when the highest welfare of the subject race is the constant aim of government, and when admission to an increasing share in the government of the country is an objective steadily pursued. To this end equal opportunity and impartial justice must be assured. Equal opportunity of development will result where the nation faithfully discharges its responsibility for the education of all its citizens, in which the co-operation of both the Church and the family with the State is essential; and Christian principles demand that equal justice be assured to every member of every community both from the Government and in the courts of law.

"(22) The Conference affirms its conviction that all communicants without distinction of race or colour should have access in any church to the Holy Table of the Lord, and that no one should be excluded from worship in any church on account of colour or race. Further, it urges that where, owing to diversity of language or custom, Christians of different races normally worship apart, special occasions should be sought for united services and corporate communion in order to witness to the unity of the Body of Christ.

The Conference would remind all Christian people that the ministrations of the clergy should never be rejected on grounds of colour or race, and in this connexion it would state its opinion that in any given area there should be two or more Bishops of the same Communion exercising independent jurisdiction.

"(23) The Conference affirms that the guiding principle of racial relations should be interdependence and not competition, though this interdependence does not of itself involve intermarriage; that the realisation in practice of human brotherhood postulates co-operation on the part of all races towards one another, co-operation in the study of racial relations and values, and a complete avoidance of any exploitation of the weaker races, such as is exemplified in the liquor traffic among the Natives of Africa and enforced labour for private profit.

The Conference urges that the presence of Asiatic and African students at Western universities affords an opportunity for promoting friendliness between different races, and asks that Christians should try to create such a public sentiment that these students may be received with sympathetic understanding and enabled to share in all that is best in Western social life.

"(24) The Conference would insist that the maintenance of the Christian obligation on the part of men to respect and honour womanhood, involving the equally chivalrous treatment of the women of all races, is fundamental; and conversely the Christian obligation on the part of women to maintain a high standard of morals and conduct, especially in their relations with men of a different colour, is equally fundamental."

## SAFARIS TO TANGANYIKA

EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take safaris to district fairly accessible, and still containing good elephant. Would agree to expense and payment by results. Box 208, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

## TO PARENTS

MRS. WALROND SWEET (widow of C. of E. Padre and old Roodeanian) is now ready to receive a few small children into her comfortable Bungalow home in Dorset. Special care given to children whose parents are abroad. First lessons and every home care. Doctors and other exceptional references. Write "Outreau," West Bay, Bridport, Dorset.

## POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MAN, thirty-four years old, nine years Kenya and Tanganyika, fluent Swahili, intimate knowledge bazaar trade, and able to handle European, Indian, and Native staff, anxious to secure appointment in which hard work and loyalty will find adequate scope. Highest references. Can attend interview London. Box 208, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.



## THE KONSUL AND THE KAPITÄN.

A Post-War Phantasy. §

(With many apologies to the Shade of  
Lewis Carroll.)The *Konsul* and the *Kapitän*Sailed down th' Azanian Sea,  
They wept because the land in sight  
Was lost to Germany:"Engländerunverschämlichkeit,"  
Went round the ship—"und wie,"

"The dime has gone," the crew declared,

"To prove our Cherman Mut,"

"Shall *Deutsches Land* for ever lie

"Beneet der British boot?"

(The cabin boy said nothing but

"Die Rede klingt mir gut!"<sup>13</sup>)

"We get die Boys ashore to dine,

"We make ein grosses Fest,"

"We know John Bull—ein Lump, nicht wahr?"

"We fool him mit der best,

"We give it him juist in der neck

"Und jomp upon his chest!"

The patriot Germans hurry up

All eager for the beer,

They drink the wine, they saw the beer,

They spifficate the meat,

And then with one accord they rise

And scramble to their feet—

Hark! Comes the sound of marching men,

The bugles blow before

And thick and fast they come at last,

And more and more and more

"Paradeschrittling"<sup>16</sup> down the street

And halting by the door.

"Ach, reizend!" Hear the joyful cry,

"Endlich einmal ein Sieg!"

"Hoch! hoch! juch hé!" bursts forth the shout

"Was meint denn nun der Krieg?"

"We put die British in dere place,

"Zum Teufel mit de League!"

"Id zeems a shame," one German said,

"To do so jaud a drick,

"Die Englisch blay de game by uns,

"I neffer haf no kick!"

"Potztausend!" growled his pal behind,

"Die British maig me sick!

"Der Engländer bleibt ja ein Narr,

"Der Deutscher ist gescheid,"

"We maig die Neger laugh at him,

"We boost der Cherman might,

"John Bull, he take it lying down!"

And by Jan Smuts! He's right!

AL. N. GLEE.

§ All the persons in this epic are purely imaginary.

1 "The English have got a hide—and then some!"

2 "Spirit, mettle, courage": the defence of the  
German student duel is that it develops "Mut."

3 "That's the stuff to give the troops!"

4 "A real blow out."

5 "A blighter!"

6 "Goose-stepping."

7 "Top-hole! Got 'em this time, what ho!"

8 "What price the jolly old 'War now?"

9 "The Englishman is always a fool, the German

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

5.—Dr. W. Small, M.B.E., M.A.,  
B.Sc., Ph.D.

Copyright "East Africa."

Nyasaland is fortunate to secure as Director of Agriculture, a man like Dr. W. Small, who in Uganda and Ceylon proved himself to be possessed of sound judgment, good organising power, and ever ready to do his best for the planting community. As a result of his sympathy for and his concentration on their problems while Government Botanist, he was very popular with settlers in Uganda from 1913, when he first went to that Protectorate, until he left it in 1926, and he was equally popular with the Natives, whose language he spoke well. During his service in Uganda he did much original work on parasitic fungi, thereby earning the Ph.D. degree of his alma mater, the University of St. Andrews.

In the East African Campaign Dr. Small served first with the Uganda Volunteer Reserve, and after it had been disbanded, he was attached to the Transport Corps, in which he held a commission. For his services in Tanganyika he received the M.B.E.

Dr. Small has always had wide interests. For some years he was Hon. Secretary of the Caledonian Society of Uganda, of which he was President in 1924, he is musical, and his songs at the piano will long be remembered in Uganda; he is a good golfer, a keen billiard player, a lover of all animals, and particularly of dogs.



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. G. H. Warren is expected home shortly from Uganda.

Mr. A. N. Doorly left London a few days ago to return to Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Holder, of Eldoret, have arrived home on holiday.

Lord Woolavington celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Friday last.

Dr. A. I. Meek has been appointed a Senior Health Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. F. Ritchie has returned to Mangu, Northern Rhodesia, from leave.

Mr. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne has been posted to Masaka on his return from leave.

Mr. T. B. F. Davis's yacht "Westward" won the King's Cup at Ryde a few days ago.

Mr. A. G. Brewer, Supervisor of Customs, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Tanga.

Sir Edmund Davis has left for his residence in Italy and expects to be away about two months.

The latest *Gazette* from Khartoum states that Mr. B. H. Bell, C.B.E., is Acting Governor-General.

Mr. E. O. Holden, a director of Messrs. Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), was visiting Uganda during mail week.

We are glad to hear that Lady Leggett has returned from the South of France in much improved health.

*East Africa* understands that Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is coming Home in October.

Colonel Sir Edward Thornton, the well-known South African plague expert, has left Uganda after a short visit.

Miss Belcher and Miss Budgett, who are motoring from the Cape to Cairo, reached Khartoum at the end of last week.

Mr. C. E. Parfeter, general manager in Uganda of Kagera Tinfields, Ltd., is on his way back from leave in this country.

Mr. R. Dean Pearson and Miss Margaret Speke, both well-known residents of Nakuru, were recently married in this country.

We regret to learn of the death in Nyasaland as the result of a motor accident of Mr. Ronald MacEachran Campbell Miles.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. D. Allen, of Nakaungu Estate, Uganda and Miss Eunice Merry, of South Africa.

Mr. D. Duncan, of Nairobi, has won the men's doubles in the Montrose Tennis Tournament, with Mr. E. S. Luke, of Montrose, as a partner.

Mr. L. E. Schwartzel recently won the Miwani Tennis Cup at Kisumu. In the final he beat Mr. W. D. Young, the score being 6/4, 6/4, 4/6, 6/2.

Mr. W. D. C. L. Purves has been appointed Governor of the Tanganyika Province of the Sudan, in succession to Mr. A. B. B. Howell, who has retired.

Colonel W. B. Davidson Houston, until recently Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, will we understand not return to that Protectorate after his present leave.

Mr. S. Goodhind, general manager in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, and Mr. Dent, a London director of the company, have been visiting Uganda.

Mr. J. Walker, Chief Veterinary Research Officer to the Kenya Government, is away from the Colony on duty. He has served in Kenya for the past twelve years.

Mr. George W. Turner, who, after serving for twenty-five years with the Zanzibar Administration, retired six years ago, died recently at Pooma, at the age of sixty-two.

M. Duchesne and M. Mosler, respectively Governors of the Equator Province and Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo, have arrived in Europe on leave.

We much regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Mrs. Jeannie Doreen Walsh, wife of Mr. J. C. Walsh, the motor agent. A daughter was born to Mrs. Walsh only three days before her death.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, who has served in the Customs Department of Kenya for the past ten years, has arrived in Dar es Salaam on transfer as Deputy Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika.

The marriage recently took place in London of Mr. A. A. M. Lawrence, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, and Norah Isabel, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood.

Among the "Llangibby Castle's" passengers for Dar es Salaam are Dr. W. K. Connell, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. E. Littledale, Mr. F. A. Moseley, Capt. D. M. J. Murray, Capt. C. Y. Stevenson, and Dr. L. E. Theis.

Mr. Frederick Stone, who claims to be able to divine many kinds of minerals, has arrived in Southern Rhodesia from North Devon. His claims are stated to have been successfully demonstrated in both Africa and England.

Among Fellows and Associates elected at the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society were Messrs. W. L. Booker, D. McLullich, H. H. Robinson, and C. B. Symes, of Kenya Colony, and Messrs. W. E. Knollys, H. S. Senior, and J. G. Toomer, of Tanganyika.

Mr. F. A. Bemister has been elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Mombasa constituency, polling 80 votes against 68 cast for Mr. F. H. Clarke. The by-election aroused great local interest, and, as will be seen from the voting, was very closely contested.

The body of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was re-buried on Thursday last in a grave cut from the rock on the top of the Matopos, not far from the last resting-place of Cecil Rhodes. The Governor, the Prime Minister, and thousands of Rhodesians were present.

Mr. A. Orchardson, the young Kenya marksman, went down to Bisley the other day to have a final shoot, and, in a North London Rifle Club competition, put up the excellent score of 101 out of a possible 105, scoring 34 at 200 yards, 34 at 500 yards, and 33 at 600 yards.

Sheikh Suteiman bin Nasir el Lemji, Senior Arab Member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, had the honour of being received by the King one morning last week, when His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

Mr. A. N. Thomas, golf professional to the Nairobi Golf Club for the past year, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss Edith Elsie Swinburne. Mr. A. Holden, the present champion of the Nairobi and Muthaiga Clubs, gave away the bride, and Mr. A. Borland, captain of the Mombasa Club, acted as best man.

We regret to report the death in a Cardiff nursing home of Mr. Alan J. Rogers, aged twenty-seven, of the staff of the Tanganyika Railways, who had been invalided home after blackwater fever. He had been in East Africa only two years, and had previously been on the staff of the Great Western Railway Company.

We hear that Mr. John Scott, lately Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, and now holding a similar appointment in Malaya, and Mrs. Scott were recently the victims of a sharp attack of ptomaine poisoning; for twenty-four hours the symptoms were severe, but thanks to prompt medical attention and skilful nursing, both patients made a good recovery.

Among those outward bound for Mombasa by the "Liangibby Castle" are Mr. G. F. Clay, Colonel A. Constantine, Mr. W. Evans, Major W. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hopkins, Major Mansfield, Colonel M. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nield, Dr. T. H. Nolan, Dr. D. L. O'Brien, Mr. C. E. Pargeter, Mr. H. O. Saville, and Dr. K. T. K. Wallington.

Mr. Marshall Field, one of the richest men in the world, and Mrs. Dudley Coats were married in London on Monday. Part of the honeymoon is to be spent hunting big game in East Africa, where Mr. Field's private aeroplane will probably be used for transport purposes.

Among recent arrivals in London from Kenya are Mr. P. E. Watcham and Miss Watcham. Mr. Watcham, who reached Mombasa from Singapore in the middle of 1899, was, we believe, the first European to take up land near Nairobi, where he developed his coffee estate into quite a show place, which must in the last thirty years have been visited by thousands of East Africans.

Sir William Goscombe John's bronze memorial panel of the late Sir Christian Felling—a plaster cast of which was exhibited this year in the Royal Academy—is, we learn, now on its way out to Nairobi, where it is to be erected in the board room of the new offices of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. If it can be erected in time, it is to be unveiled by Sir Edward Grigg before he leaves the Colony.

Mr. Jack Potts, a twenty-four-year-old ex-public schoolboy, who, after working as a pupil on an estate in Kenya, was for eighteen months employed by the Public Works Department on road-building, and later on laying telegraph apparatus in Uganda, having to be invalided home after two attacks of blackwater, has advertised for work as a chauffeur, or, in fact, any other job anywhere. He is a son of the Rev. G. C. Potts, of Altrincham, Cheshire.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, whose death as the result of a motor accident we reported last week, saw considerable service in the Sudan, first in 1865, while in command of mounted infantry at Suakin, and later, after joining the Sudan Frontier Force, he took part in the defeat of the Dervishes at Ghiss. He returned to the Sudan in 1894, just in time to take part in the battle of Omdurman, and the subsequent operations in the Nile Valley, for which he was rewarded with a brevet-colonelcy.

What must constitute a record in vaccination is reported from Tanganyika. Efforts were necessary to combat the outbreak of smallpox at Maneromango, and Mr. Baxter, the Assistant District Officer, made a trip to the affected area, and found eighty people stricken. He promptly called a *baraza* of the chiefs, wired to Dar es Salaam for large quantities of vaccine, and within twelve days he had, entirely alone, vaccinated eighteen thousand Natives, including witch doctors and rain-makers.

When the Duke of Gloucester leaves London in the middle of October to attend the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, he will be accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, M.C., one of His Majesty's Lords in Waiting; Major R. T. Stanyforth, Comptroller to the Household of His Royal Highness; Mr. E. W. Brooke, Esquerry in attendance on His Royal Highness; Major A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C., who served as a Consul in Ethiopia for several years, and has recently been Senior A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya; Mr. A. N. Noble, Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and Mr. Wilfred Thesiger, Honorary Attaché.

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## TROUBLES OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY

Discussed at Representative London Meeting.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

An last week's annual meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Mr. A. Wigglesworth presided, a letter was read from Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, stating that the Admiralty is carrying out a series of trials with sisal ropes under actual service conditions, and that when the trials have been completed the Naval Department will be able to decide whether sisal could safely replace Manila for their purposes. "With regard to sisal twine," wrote General Furse, "much of that already on the market has a very rough appearance, and it seems evident that, although very serviceable twine can be made from sisal, this fibre is not generally so well adapted for twine manufacture as are the soft hemps."

Mr. Henry Portlock quoted a case in which he had supplied a leading shipping company with a hawser made from East African sisal. On an occasion of great difficulty the hawser supplied found all its eight-inch Manila hawsers break under the strain of towing; this seven-inch sisal hawser was then brought out, and lasted better than all the eight-inch hawsers. "The facts," Mr. Portlock said, "were related to me by the head office of the shipping company in question, and by the bosun and first officer of the liner."

The Chairman said that the imports into Great Britain of Manila hemp were approximately 30,000 tons, while those of sisal were rather less than one-fourth of that figure. If the position could be reversed there would be an obvious filip to an industry in which so much British capital was invested.

### Press Quotations for Fibres

Lord Cranworth drew attention to erroneous quotations for Mexican sisal, which had appeared for a considerable time until recently in certain daily newspapers, for weeks they had listed East African sisal as falling steadily and Mexican as unchanged at around £40, whereas, as a matter of fact, its real value was then about £27. Since Lord Cranworth had first raised the question, however, the cause of his complaint had been rectified.

The Chairman thought the Press had done its best. It had to be remembered that the quotations came from Mining Lane and that Mexican sisal had been controlled by a selling body in Yucatan, which had issued instructions to quote a fixed price, which in no way represented the figure at which the fibre was being sold; thus the Press had been misled. Some 40,000 tons of Mexican sisal had just been sold in the United States at £10 15s. f.o.b. Progreso, or about £21 c.i.f. New York. That was the real market value of Mexican and African, though much depressed, was certainly worth much more.

Lord Cranworth and Major Walsh both expressed confidence that the Press would not allow itself to be misled if the facts were pointed out, to which Mr. Wigglesworth replied that sisal was not a speculative article, and that as transactions do not take place between broker and broker, actual sale prices are not disclosed.

Mr. Portlock contended that sisal had been a very speculative article, and that the Press sometimes got its information from people whose interest it was to quote unduly high or low figures. A few years ago he had complained to a certain commercial journal that its weekly sisal chart was usually seriously wrong, and they had withdrawn the chart altogether. Some quotations, even if not always reliable, were better than none, for it did show a live market in the commodity. In his experience when merchants and brokers could not live on producers, they tried to live on each other (laughter).

Lord Cranworth again pleaded strongly for action; and it was resolved that the Sub-Section should in future call the attention of the Press to any serious misquotations.

### Port and Railway Charges.

"Lighterage rates in East Africa have been exorbitantly high for many years," said Mr. Wigglesworth, "and the companies have been so strong that even the London Chamber of Commerce has found it extremely difficult to get adjustment of those rates. I discussed this question in Africa with the Governor of Tanganyika and with the lighterage companies individually and collectively, and I learnt that, with a view to reducing their overhead charges the Government intended to suggest that the companies should combine in one organisation. That has now been under consideration for many weeks, and we might well urge by cable that a decision should be arrived at and communicated telegraphically without delay. Reduction of the rate of 5s. 6d. per ton measurement was proposed and suggested, but gathered that the companies would accept 4s. 6d. Meetings were held in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mombasa."

When the Tanganyika Railways were approached for a reduction of 25% of sisal rates they replied that the system was only just paying, and that they could not make any concession, but they later suggested a 25% reduction on rates of 18s. or over—and you can almost count on the fingers of one hand the estates paying 18s. or more—and that other rates should remain unchanged, except those for coastal estates, on which the bulk of the sisal is produced, which should pay higher rates. That is Gilbertian. I said we could not discuss any increase, and that reductions should be universal and in the form of a percentage, applying to all rates except perhaps those for short hauls. I had two meetings with Colonel Maxwell, and the matter was referred to the Governor. Why should there be all this delay?

There is now the very high charge of 2s. per bill of fading ton for cranage and wharfage, or almost 1s. per bale for merely lifting sisal off the quay on to the lighter. I pleaded for a 50% reduction, and they appeared to accept it, but suggested 6d. per ton additional on imported goods, to which I think there would be less opposition. We want a definite pronouncement. A delay of eight or ten weeks is not necessary for such a decision.

Major Walsh reported receipt of a cable from Tanga stating that the local Planters' Association had urged reductions of 50% on the present railway and lighterage rates, and a reduction of £1 per ton on ocean freights, in order to assist the industry through the present crisis. He had been told by the lighterage companies that they had never been asked to reduce their rates (laughter), a record which the Sub-Section might proceed to destroy. While suggesting support of Tanga's request for a 50% reduction, he could not agree that there was any necessity for increasing the import rates.

Lord Cranworth pleaded that there should be no territorial differentiation, and that anything asked



for should apply to both Kenya and Tanganyika. Mr. F. A. Johnson asked that the difference in rating between the Tanganyika and Kenya-Uganda system should be studied; and Mr. Portlock recalled a promise of Mr. T. B. F. Davis that lighterage charges in Tanga would be reduced when the port was improved. He (Mr. Portlock) suggested that port charges in Mombasa could be substantially reduced but for the duplication of officials.

After further discussion it was resolved, on the proposal of Major Walsh, seconded by Lord Cranworth, that in view of the heavy decline in the value of sisal fibre, the present lighterage, crantage and other port rates on sisal exports constituted an intolerable burden on the industry, and were not in relation to existing values, and that the Sub-Section therefore urged a reduction of 50%. It was agreed to send the resolution to the Colonial Office, with the request that it should be cabled to the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

Lord Cranworth emphasised the great desirability of all sisal companies in Tanganyika Territory joining the East African Sisal Growers' Association, which would then be enormously helped in dealing with such matters as railway rates. Mr. Wigglesworth expressed entire agreement, and said they should request the Association to see that any reduction obtained should apply equally to Tanganyika.

**Ocean Freight**

Concerning the request that the Sub-Section should support the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Tanga) in their plea for a reduction of £1 per ton in ocean freights, the Chairman considered it impossible to go back on their arrangement with the shipping lines, but Mr. Portlock reported that he had been authorised to approach unofficially the steamship companies by a committee sitting in London to consider means of reducing costs of production. During the cotton crisis of a few years ago railway and ocean rates had been reduced, and now that the sisal industry was in dire distress they could at least ask the lines immediately for a statement of their intended rates from January to June next, or better still, for the whole of 1931. From talks which he had had with certain members of the Steam Conference he had every reason to believe that they would meet the Sub-Section with every sympathy, not only from January, but from an earlier date. He urged an immediate meeting with the lines, and that the negotiators should be prepared to accept any modification of the bargain made with the lines if, as he was sure, they were ready to help in the present circumstances. A sliding scale which he (Mr. Portlock) had proposed some fifteen months ago, and which the lines were quite prepared to consider sympathetically, had been turned down because the brokers liked a little speculation.

After considerable discussion it was regarded as impolitic to attempt to disturb existing arrangements, but to ask for an immediate meeting with the lines to discuss reduced freights from January 1.

**Reducing Native Labour Wages.**

The Chairman reported attendance at a number of meetings in Tanganyika called to consider reducing costs of production, and that after lengthy discussion it had been generally agreed that to increase tasks was far better than to reduce Native wages; if wages were reduced when prices were low there would be an argument for their increase as soon as prices rose, whereas tasks, once increased, would represent a permanent improvement. He had discovered almost incredible difference in costs and tasks, and sub-committees had been formed to consider these matters.

Mr. Hausburg did not think Kenya planters generally in favour of increasing tasks, and pointed out how widely they varied: a boy in the Kenya highlands cut some 2,500

leaves daily, whereas in the coastal districts and in Tanganyika the task was usually between 1,000 and 1,500 leaves, conditions being entirely dissimilar, climatically and culturally.

Lord Cranworth mentioned that the Kenya sisal industry appeared to favour a reduction of about 20% in Native wages; Major Walsh understood that people in the Tanga district were discussing similar ideas; Mr. Johnson said that in Kenya Native wages, except those of boys on contract, were being reduced where possible, and that efforts were also being made to raise the tasks; but Mr. Portlock thought it unwise to press the reduction of Native wages. The Sub-Section recalled its sympathy with all efforts to reduce costs of production.

**Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman.**

Mr. Wigglesworth said that he had now occupied the Chair for two years, and that, on account of his growing responsibilities, he would be very glad to be relieved; he proposed Major Walsh as his successor. Lord Cranworth gladly seconded that proposal, if Mr. Wigglesworth had irrevocably decided to retire, but Major Walsh asked to be excused, first, because he would shortly be leaving for Tanganyika, and, secondly, because he was more comfortable on his present side of the table. He thought a producer should accept the chairmanship and proposed Mr. Ponsoby, who retorted, amid laughter, "Now we are passing the buck, it can pass without difficulty over my head." He thought Major Walsh would be an extremely suitable Chairman; he had done a great deal to bring sisal before public notice, and to put the word into the mouths of babes and sucklings. [Major Walsh: "I hope that does not apply to my shareholders." (Laughter.)] Major Walsh ought to be prepared to accept. Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Wigglesworth, having just returned from Africa, could be very useful in the difficult times ahead, and suggested that he should be asked to re-occupy the Chair for twelve months. Mr. Wigglesworth intimated his willingness to carry on for a further year, and was duly re-elected.

In proposing Mr. Hausburg's re-election, the Chairman said he did not know anyone more thorough, patient, and painstaking, to which Mr. Hausburg replied that his job had been practically a sinecure. "I know I am the world's worst chairman," he added, "and I propose Lord Cranworth, who is President of the East African Sisal Growers' Association. His appointment would give great confidence to that body, which would know that its President was presiding in the absence of our Chairman."

Lord Cranworth said that, as President of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, he was expected to deliver both bouquets and bricks (laughter), which fact constituted the best possible reason why Mr. Hausburg's nomination should not be accepted. Mr. Portlock having said that Mr. Hausburg had unquestionably spoilt his own case, his re-election as Deputy Chairman was carried by acclamation.

**Insurance of Freight on Sisal.**

Great appreciation was expressed of the work of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of the insurance of freight on sisal, and particularly of the help of Mr. McNeish. The Section accepted their recommendation that "in order to simplify matters for all concerned—both settlers and buyers—in future insurance should consist of a valued W.P.A. policy for the gross amount of the invoice only, with war risk clause as already agreed."

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# East Africa in the Press.

## A COBRA AND A GOLF BALL.

Has any East African golfer had the experience of seeing his ball picked up by a snake? In the course of a letter to *The Times* a correspondent recalls a story which he heard in the Turf Club, Cairo, in 1903. He writes:—

"A golfer, who had returned from the links at Mena House, entered that club so obviously suffering from thirst and some form of nervous shock that it became a duty as well as a pleasure for his friends to order him refreshment. The symptoms that had alarmed us having yielded to treatment, he became articulate and assured us that he was not suffering from incipient heat stroke, but had had an experience unique in the annals of the game. 'I pulled my drive,' he continued, 'and found my ball lying in some broken ground near what appeared to be rat-holes and a disused fowl-run. As I came up to it a large snake, which my caddie assured me was a cobra, suddenly emerged from a patch of rough grass and, seizing the ball in its jaws, made for one of these holes. The caddie threw most of my clubs at it, but the creature, ball in mouth, vanished down the hole. It must have taken the ball for an egg.'

## THE COST

THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS BERLEY, Bishop of Zanzibar, in his Report for 1929, published in *Central Africa*, states:—

"Western civilisation is making African living much more expensive than it used to be a few years ago. The ambitious African—and why should he not be ambitious?—has many more needs to-day, his clothes cost more, he travels more; in a word, he requires more money and we have to spend more money to do the same work than we used to do. We cannot, of course, compete with Government wages, and in the best interests of Christianity it would not be well if we could, but wages are costing the diocese more than they used to do. Our European expenses are kept as low as is compatible with health. I do not see how we can live more economically than we are doing at the moment, so I can assure all who read this report that the constant threatening of reduced incomes from home makes life out in Africa anything but easy. It is only with the greatest care that we can go on as we are; in fact, it could not be done if it were not for the support which comes in annually from the African Christians themselves."

## TEA "AS THE ENGLISH MAKE IT."

To a correspondence in *The Morning Post* on the best methods of making tea, an East African has contributed the following delightful letter:—

"I find myself able to put before your readers a method of making tea which appears to be something unique. It was shown me a few years ago in the Rukwa Valley. I was on safari in the hot weather, and came to the green oasis of a French mission station. The father rescued me from the dust and flies of the Government camp, and brought me to the house. We chatted, and he got up to see to refreshment for me the coffee. I anticipated, for which the French priests were famous.

"But he, knowing English taste, said, with pride, 'My dear friend, to-day you shall drink tea!' And soon a boy brought in a steaming pan of water from across the compound. This was put down on the table, and we continued to discuss the customs of the Wapimbe, until at length the moment came, and, rising with some ceremony, he produced from sundry cupboards a cup, a saucer, and a small tin canister. My cup was filled with the now thoroughly cool water, and blushing with pleasure, my host took a pinch of tea leaves from the caddy and dropped them in. 'So it is the English like it. Myself,' he said as the boy reappeared with a fragrant cup of Bourbon tea which I prefer this."

## IN PRAISE OF BRITISH DOCTORS.

ARCHDEACON W. E. OWEN, of Kavirondo, has so frequently expressed views at variance with those of most Kenya settlers that it is a particular pleasure to direct attention to a recent article of his in *The Manchester Guardian*, in the course of which he praises unrestrainedly the great medical work undertaken by Government doctors. He says:—

"It is difficult to assess the relative influence of mission hospitals and dispensaries on the one hand and Government hospitals and dispensaries on the other, but speaking broadly, there can be no possible doubt about the preponderating activities of Government medical services to-day. A system of dispensaries, in very many cases permanent, well-built buildings, has been organised throughout all the locations which comprise administrative districts, and at the largest of these weekly visits are paid by medical officers. I passed one of these a few days ago. Although it was a full hour or more from the time of its opening a crowd of patients had already collected, and in the course of the visit it is not uncommon for a hundred and fifty or more patients to be treated. From mothers with ailing infants to old people who are chronically ill, all look to the doctor with eyes vastly different from those of ten years ago.

"It is possibly understating the position to say that the doctor now is as popular with the Natives in the reserves as the missionary. And deservedly. (As I wrote the last two words, by a coincidence, a chief entered my room and started to eulogise the medical work of the Government, and particularly the hospital at Kisumu.) This popularity has been won not only by skill in doctoring but by qualities of patience, kindness, good humour, and hard work. A bad-tempered doctor can repel patients instead of attracting them. The best product of our Western civilisation, in the opinion of the African, is the doctor. His colleague the sanitary inspector has still much prejudice to overcome. It will take time for the true nature of his activities to penetrate the dark recesses of the mind of the dweller in the kraal, but this too will come in time.

"Pamphlets got up to appeal to the eye, dealing with such topics as malaria, worms, and cleanliness generally, have been distributed freely to those who can read them. Already their influence is being felt, and it is not uncommon now for the more advanced Africans to be quite familiar with the culex and anopheles varieties of the mosquito, particularly in the breeding stages. In this connexion, and as illustrating it, an African came to me two days ago asking me what could be done to deal with anopheles breeding freely in standing water by the roadside and in pits. Let him should be mistaken in his identification of the mosquito. I got him to take me to the sites he spoke of. The first one was by the roadside, and proved to be swarming with larvae of anopheles. His identification had been quite correct.

"A new day has dawned for the physical health of Africans, and the African, ten years ago suspicious, timid, afraid of the white man's medicine, now stands like Oliver Twist, asking for more."

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## THE GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND

Civis Planters' Broad Hint and Good News.

THE reports which we have received of last month's Agricultural Show in Nyasaland unite in describing it as a record success in every way, and as reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. F. M. Withers, the hard-working Secretary of the Agricultural Society.

Settlers have been greatly heartened by the confident address of the Governor, Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, in whom the Protectorate has rapidly developed firm faith. His practice is to face the obvious facts, make searching inquiries into matters which appear to need investigation, and then to say frankly exactly what he thinks. Thus he told the settlers assembled for the Show that very few of them had yet faced the vital question of their costs of production; indeed, His Excellency said that he was left with the impression that practically nobody appeared aware of his own costs, and that the figures given him varied extraordinarily.

Having emphasised the absolute need for an accurate knowledge of costs of production, he revealed that he had secured the Secretary of State's authority for Nyasaland to spend £450,000 per annum, compared with the £300,000 hitherto permitted; as the present revenue is about £400,000, all of it may now be spent, and an additional £50,000 will be found by Great Britain. The Governor hopes to secure authority of £14,000 for the establishment of an agricultural research station, and has received sanction for the expenditure of £5,700 on improved dipping facilities and over £9,000 on telephone extensions.

## THE BISHOP OF UGANDA'S APPEAL.

£200 wanted for an Organ.

THE Bishop of Uganda has issued the following appeal:—

"The present handsome brick Cathedral at Namirembe in Uganda was finished and consecrated ten years ago. Of its cost of £10,000 was subscribed by friends of Uganda at home and £7,000 was collected in the Protectorate. We have a first-rate organist, who gives his services voluntarily and is training a choir of over sixty voices to sing really well. The cathedral accommodates 2,000 persons and is often filled to overflowing. As far as any cathedral ever is complete, it has now been finished, but we have only a harmonium, which is inaudible to half the congregation.

The Baganda themselves have been splendid. Three previous cathedrals they built entirely themselves, without any financial help from England. The first was blown down, the second had to be pulled down, and the third, built of brick with a thatched roof, was burnt down in 1910; but, undaunted, they set to work at once to build a really permanent cathedral of bricks and tiles, a worthy monument in Equatorial Africa to the Church of England.

Having never seen or heard an organ, they can have little idea of what a difference such an acquisition will make. Nevertheless, they have taken our word for it that an organ is a necessity, and have provided nearly half the wherewithal for its purchase. This, with the amount subscribed by Europeans in the diocese, leaves only £300, out of a total of £1,575, to be collected from outside sources. Of this amount our Treasurer in England already has £100, leaving £200 to be collected before the organ, which has been ordered and is being built in England, can be released for shipment to its destination. £800 has already been paid on account. £475, the balance promised by the Baganda, is being sent on August 8, the Kabaka's birthday, by which time the organ builders will have the organ ready for despatch. We therefore want £200 more, and propose to limit individual donations for this purpose to £1. Contributions of £1 or less should be sent to Mr. A. D. Flower, Hon. Treasurer, Uganda Cathedral Organ Fund, at Strand House, London, W.C.2."

The landing deposit for entrants to Kenya and Uganda has been increased to £50.

## EARLY BUSHMEN IN RHODESIA.

Italian Expedition's Finds.

THE continued discoveries of the Italian Scientific Expedition are arousing widespread interest. Commander Gatti reports that five limestone caves were visited at Chipongwe, between Kafue and Lusaka. These caves tunnel into the earth to a depth of about 300ft., with pools of limpid water at the bottom. These caves were undoubtedly inhabited by ancient man.

Previously there has been no scientific proof that the region of Central Africa, north of the Zambezi, was inhabited by Bushmen before the coming of the Bantu, but it now appears proved that the South Africa of ancient times was in the relatively undisturbed possession of cave-dwelling Bushmen, the Livingstone correspondent of *The Times* has cabled. In a trial pit portions of a Bushman skeleton were found not more than eighteen inches below the surface, and throughout the excavations implements of the same quality, culture, and type as had been recovered previously at the Mumbwa smelting cave were unearthed. Professor Dart has a half skull and implements, previously found by others in Chipongwe caves, of the same type as those now found by the Italian expedition. No doubt Northern Rhodesia was, until comparatively recent times, inhabited by a virtually pure Bushman stock, and the coming of the Bantu was relatively recent. No osseous evidence whatsoever has been secured of the presence of the Bantu in any of the caves so far examined.

Bantu Migration.

Sir Harry Johnston, on linguistic evidence, assumed that the Bantu migration had occurred within the last 1,000 years. Professor Dart and Commander Gatti consider it even more recent, owing to the lack of archaeological deposits giving evidence of 1,000 years' occupation. Professor Dart is continuing his excavations at Mumbwa and Commander Gatti and Dr. del Grandi will investigate the caves at Kafulamadi, east of Broken Hill.

Mr. F. H. Melland wrote the following interesting comment to that newspaper:—

"From 1901 to 1910 I made continuous researches into this matter in North-Eastern Rhodesia, basing my inquiries largely on the genealogies of the Wemba chiefs, and I came to the conclusion that the first Bantu immigrants—now represented by the Wa Unga and Wa Wisa tribes, who preceded the first Wa Wemba—were not more than 400 years ago. Before their advent the country was described as uninhabited except for a few 'Twa' (swamp inhabitants akin to the Pygmies). In the next decade I continued these researches among the Alunda in the north-west corner of the territory, and the evidence I obtained there corroborated my former estimate."

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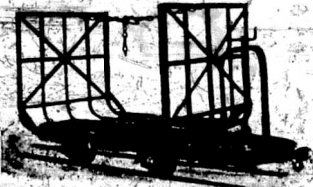
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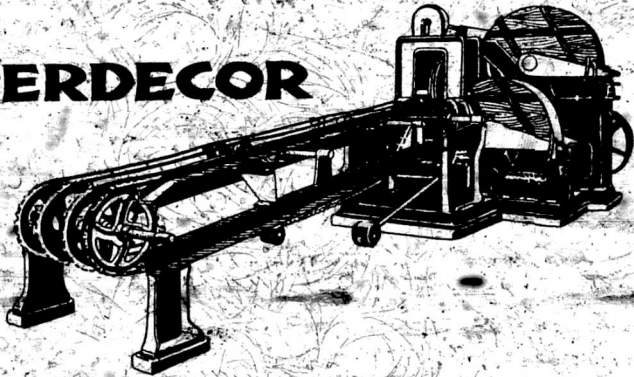
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## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



## RESOLUTIONS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

### Commercial Opinion in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa at the annual session held last month in Mombasa were the following:—

#### Customs and Communications.

**Customs Valuation.**—This Association is strongly of opinion that the value on which Customs duty is based should in no case exceed the proved cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

**Customs Duty on Common Soap.**—In view of the fact that the recent alteration of the Customs duty on common soap involves so heavy an increase over the duty as previously charged, viz., an average increase of 68 per cent. on all common soap imported through Mombasa, and a particular increase of 82 per cent. on the duty paid on carbolic disinfectant soap used largely by the Native, this Association recommends that an early opportunity be taken to revise this item in the tariff, reverting to the old rate of duty.

**Nairobi-Mombasa Trunk Telephone.**—This Association notes with satisfaction that work on the Nairobi-Mombasa trunk telephone will commence in September next and will probably be completed in twelve months. It further notes the suggested rate of shs. 4 to shs. 4.50 per three minutes call and trusts the Postmaster-General will be able to give effect to his suggestion of a cheap rate after business hours.

**Day and Night Wireless Service.**—In view of the fact that practically all ships are fitted with wireless direction finders, this Association strongly supports the recommendation of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce that a continuous day and night wireless service be established for that port, the absence of which frequently causes delay in shipping arrivals, with reactions on the Port of Mombasa.

**Kisumu-Yala Line.**—That this Association strongly urges upon Government to consider the establishment of direct railway communication between Kisumu and eastern Uganda by the linking up of the Kisumu-Yala line with the Eldoret-Uganda line, and that in order to utilise the organisation at present employed on the Kisumu-Yala section, immediate steps be taken for a preliminary extension towards the town of Butere.

**Mombasa-Dar es Salaam Road.**—It urges upon the Governments concerned the real necessity of good road communications between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and presses that there be no further delay in providing for all that is required to bring this about, including the linking up of the Makupa Causeway with the South Road.

#### Bankruptcy and Company Law.

**Bankruptcy.**—This Association approves of the draft Bankruptcy Bill now being discussed by the Kenya Legislature. It notes that identical legislation is now in force in Tanganyika, and trusts that Uganda will take immediate steps to introduce an identical Ordinance, and that there shall be full reciprocity between the three territories; further, that Zanzibar be urged to proceed with the formulation of the promised decree providing for reciprocity between Zanzibar and the three territories.

**Need for a Commercial Gazetteer.**—That this Association shall by every means in its power, urge upon the three Governments the very real necessity for providing an official gazetteer of bankruptcies, deeds of arrangement, unsatisfied judgment debts, bills of sale, &c., because, owing to the absence of any commercial gazetteer (as, for example, "Stubbs"), the commercial community has no other means of readily obtaining information of these occurrences. It suggests this can be given effect to by the monthly publication of an addendum to the *Official Gazetteer*, and it is also suggested the demand for this information would more than cover any extra cost.

**Companies Ordinance.**—This Association approves the proposal which, it is understood, has been agreed to by the three territories, namely, that as soon as possible the three territories should enact a new and uniform Companies Ordinance copied from the latest 1929 Companies Act of England; further, that until Closer Union has become effective, it is not practicable to provide for a central Registry of Companies covering the four territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, such as such a central registry is desirable.

**Unification of Judiciary and Uniformity of Stamp Duties.**—That the unification of the judiciary and uniformity in stamp duties and registration fees are not practical policies until Closer Union is effected.



Mr. A. C. TANNAHILL.



Mr. R. S. CAMPBELL.

#### Public Bodies.

**Railway Advisory Council.**—That in the opinion of this Association the interests of the commercial community are not adequately represented in the present formation of the Railway Council, and that it be an instruction to the Executive to take early steps to endeavour to get the Transport Order in Council amended on the basis of the Harbour Advisory Board.

**Next Half-Yearly Sessions.**—That the next half-yearly session be held in Dar es Salaam during January.

**Joint East African Board Representation.**—That it be an instruction to the Executive to inquire if individual Chambers of Commerce in the territories may arrange for individual representation on the Joint East African Board.

**Committees in London.**—Advisory or Governing Committees in London for East African Institutions: That the Memorandum of the Executive deprecating the formation of such Committees in London instead of in East Africa be adopted.

**E.A. Dependencies' London Office.**—That the item "E.A. Dependencies' London Office" need no longer be a standing item on the agenda.

#### Death Duties Opposed.

**Death Duties.**—That in the opinion of this Association death duties should forthwith be abolished, and that it be an instruction to the Executive to approach the Kenya Government with a recommendation to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, such Committee to be representative of all interests concerned, with a view to obtaining a source of revenue which would replace the revenue derived from death duties.

**Bad Cheques.**—That the question of devising sterner methods whereby the issuing of bad cheques could be unpleasantly discouraged be left over until the Police have been able to ascertain to what extent the new Penal Code has improved the situation.

**Sterling Currency.**—This Association approves and endorses the memorandum prepared by the Executive entitled "Use of Sterling in East African Territories. Notes on Memorandum by the Governor of Uganda," the gist of which Memorandum is that the advantages of a decimal coinage far outweigh the use of a larger denomination not on a decimal system, and instructs the Executive to forward a copy of the memorandum to the Governments of the three territories.

**Mombasa Hospitals.**—That this Association urges the early construction of a general hospital in Mombasa as of vital importance to the port, and presses Government to allocate the necessary funds to commence the scheme already agreed upon. In this connection this Association deprecates the fact that the funds already allocated for the purpose have been diverted in other directions.

**Local Purchases by Tanganyika Government.**—This Association urges on the Government of Tanganyika to desist from the desirability of Government purchasing their requirements as far as possible in the Territory locally from merchants who are in many ways directly contributing to the revenue of the Territory, and draws their attention to the Kenya Government Circular No. 58 of 1924.

#### President and Vice-President Re-elected.

Messrs. A. C. Tannahill and R. S. Campbell were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively. Mr. J. Graham Dawson was elected Hon. Treasurer with his partner, Mr. Gedye, as alternate, and Mr. R. W. Playfair was re-appointed Secretary.

#### TANGANYIKA ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRE ESTATE in Usambar Mountains, Tanganyika, for sale. Permanent river, healthy situation, easy access from coast. Land suitable for robust coffee, kapok, etc. Local labour available. For price and further particulars apply Box 219, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.



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**CROYDON**, Surrey—Eight Court Hotel. Luxurious resid., ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 198: Addiscombe.  
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## EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO.

### Lord Denbigh on Kenya Government Expenditure.

The ordinary general meeting of East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., was held last week, Colonel the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, K.C.V.O., the Chairman of the company, presiding. In the course of his address to the shareholders the Chairman said:—

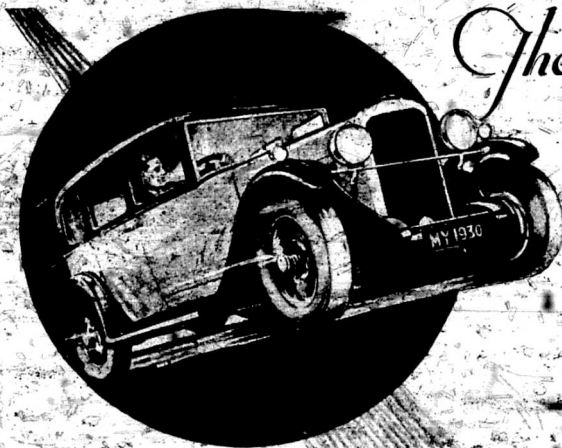
"If I may venture one criticism, and a word of warning, it would be that Kenya Colony has accustomed itself to a scale of living which is probably somewhat beyond that of other agricultural countries dependent upon world markets for sale of its produce. We all live in a competitive world, and the scale of what we can afford is generally set for us by hard facts, not to mention the demands of our respective Governments. I earnestly suggest to the colonists in East Africa that there may be directions in which their own outgoings may be reduced, with benefit to the financial result of their enterprise. Even more so, I would suggest that the expenditure budgets of the local Government may well afford scope for overhaul, remembering that many things that are desirable may not all be immediately necessary, and that every cent expended has ultimately to be found out of the pockets of the agricultural producers, whether they be European, or whether they be the African natives.

I cannot bring myself to think that the amount raised annually by the Kenya Government from taxation, Customs duties, etc., and expended annually by that Government should be not much less than the entire annual value of the exports of the Colony. On such

a budget where is the margin for extending the development and production of the country, except, of course, by the import of new capital from outside; and does not such a budgetary position tend to destroy the inducement for such new investment in the Colony? I am glad to notice that leading settlers in Kenya are beginning to discuss the situation in this light.

"The business of our company is to lay out and sell our land, and the value of our land depends on the prosperity of settlement in the Colony, and that settlement depends, in my judgment, upon the cost of living and the cost of individual development, and those depend very largely upon moderate taxation and economy in Government expenditure.

"The year was one of almost absolute stagnation throughout East Africa in the matter of new settlement. I have mentioned the two years fought up to the middle of 1929 and the losses that fell upon the farmers and planters during that period. Just when those hard-working and hard-pressed men were reasonably hoping that Providence would again reward their labours, the world slump in the prices of every primary produce fell upon them, and for the time being at any rate, the immediate inducement for new settlement, or for extended areas by those already settled in the Colony, is lacking. It would, I think, be taking an entirely wrong view to regard this state of affairs as other than temporary. The soil and the climate, which are the true basis of the economic value of the country, have not altered, nor can anything destroy the wonderful charm of life there. The belief of the colonists as to the bright future of the land of their adoption is unabated."



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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.

Reduced postal rates have been introduced into Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya and Uganda Customs revenue from January to April totalled £352,060, against £323,108 in the corresponding period of 1929.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that Tanganyika will have some 15,700 tons of groundnuts available for export this season.

Natives in the Bukoba district of Tanganyika are reported to be reluctant to sell their *robusta* coffee at present prices, which are the lowest on record since the War.

The partnership between Messrs. F. J. Clark and S. G. Shapcott, as proprietors of the Hotel Royal Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The Likoni and Kisauni ferries, Mombasa, earned £4,738 in 1929, while the cost of operation, together with the provision of two new pontoons and one new launch, was £5,311.

To train Native women in domestic and social science a new Girls' College has been opened by the C.M.S. at Buboba, some eleven miles from Kampala. Miss Allen is the Principal.

During the first four months of the year Tanganyika's imports totalled £1,241,442, of which Great Britain supplied 34%, Germany 12%, India 11%, Japan 8%, and Holland 7%.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for the first five months of the year is returned at a value of £464,383, compared with £402,039 in the corresponding period of last year.

An Indian journal in East Africa has suggested that Indians should not only boycott foreign goods, but also locally published British newspapers voicing opinions unpalatable to Indians.

The fund being raised in Kenya to defray the expenses of the settler delegation which is to be sent to England to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee reached £1,500 within the first fortnight.

Tobacco leaf exports from Nyasaland during April totalled 997,201 lb., making a total of 1,157,734 lb. since January 1, or an increase of 606,505 lb. over the corresponding period of last year.

During the first six months of this year 168,261 tons of export traffic were carried to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, compared with 158,632 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

It is notified for general information that further individual applications for land in the Ufipa Plateau of Tanganyika will not be entertained by the Government pending a survey by the Land Development Commissioner.

A member of the Usa Planters' Association has offered the Tanganyika Government fifty acres of land at an annual rental of 2s. per acre for the establishment of a Government coffee experimental station in the district.

Home consumption imports entering Kenya and Uganda during the first two months of this year are given as £1,392,922, of which Great Britain supplied 37%, U.S.A. 14%, India 13%, Japan 8%, Holland 6%, and Germany 5%.

Lukkipia Farmers Association is urging the Kenya Government to make inquiries with a view to establishing an export trade in either milled or canned meat or meat extract and to make the result of its investigations public.

An Indian firm trading in cotton and piece goods in the Eastern Province of Uganda is reported to have lost between £15,000 and £20,000 out of a capital of £60,000, and to have closed down its piece goods trade in consequence.

Domestic imports into Nyasaland during the first five months of this year were valued at £327,761, an increase of 20% over the same period last year. Domestic exports for this period were valued at £224,116, an increase of about 2%.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Tin Producers' Association that the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, being in agreement with the views of the Council regarding curtailment of production, has entirely closed down its tin mines.

That the Mombasa bazaar is standing well up to the present adverse conditions, that there is no undue accumulation of stocks, and that the troubled conditions in India are not disturbing the local market is reported by the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Owing to the severe fall in world sugar prices, Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., which has over 40,000 acres under sugar in Portuguese East Africa, and produced the record crop of 70,000 tons, made a profit of only £25,173 for last year, compared with £71,044 in 1928. The Portuguese Government having taken steps to prevent foreign dumping of sugar in the Portuguese Colonies, the outlook for the company in the current year is considered to be brighter.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

There was a fair demand for most East African descriptions at last week's auctions, and steady prices were realised.

**Kenya**—  
 "A" size 65s. od. to 84s. 6d.  
 "B" " 57s. od. to 69s. 6d.  
 "C" " 52s. od. to 66s. od.  
 Peaberry 50s. od. to 65s. od.  
 Pale, brown and ungraded 49s. od. to 63s. 6d.

**Uganda**—  
 London cleaned—  
 First size 73s. od.  
 Second size 58s. 6d.  
 Third size 40s. od.  
 Peaberry 23s. 6d.  
 Robusta 27s. 6d. to 34s. od.

**Tanganyika**—  
**Arusha**—  
 London cleaned—  
 Second size 58s. od.  
 Third size 43s. od.  
 Peaberry 53s. od. to 78s. 6d.

**Usambara**—  
 London cleaned—  
 First size, brownish 65s. od.  
 Second size 50s. od. to 51s. od.  
 Third size 41s. od.  
 Peaberry 37s. od.

**Belgian Congo**—  
 Greenish 58s. od. to 65s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on August 13 totalled 57,367 bags, compared with 35,093 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Castor Seed**—A little business done at the improved figure of £14 7s. 6d. Last year's corresponding quotation was £17 18s. 6d.

**Chilies**—Quiet, with spot sellers quoting 45s.  
**Cloves**—Steady, spot being 1s. 11d., and August-October shipments 1d. less. The price at this time last year was 1s. 11d.

**Copra**—East African is fairly steady at £16 17s. 6d. per ton.

**Cotton**—Good business has been done in East African at from 5d. to 81d. per lb. according to quality. Last year's corresponding prices were from 9d. to 10d.

**Cotton Seed**—No actual business is reported, but the nominal quotation is £4 5s., against £3 10s. at this time last year.

**Groundnuts**—Steady at £14 5s. per ton, compared with last year's quotation of £20 5s.

**Mame**—No. 2 white flat East African has declined slightly to 25s. od. 37s. 3d. was quoted in the corresponding week last year.

**Simsim**—White and/or yellow is at £14 15s. per ton, as against £20 10s. last year. Mixed is quoted at £13 15s.

**Sisal**—East African is dull and easier, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya for August-October shipments quoted at £22 10s., and sellers of f.a.g. at £22 c.i.f.s. £41 10s. was last year's quotation for good marks.

In their current monthly report Messrs. Wigglesworth

and Co., Ltd., state: "The disastrous fall in sisal is causing serious concern amongst those planters who find it impossible to produce fibre at the present price. There is a wide divergence in the producing costs in the various territories in Africa, even from one estate to another, dependent upon many factors, such as original cost of the property, incidental charges, such as carriage, overheads, &c., and it is certain that many plantations will be put out of commission with the present low price. This will cause a curtailment of production which sooner or later will have its effect on the market. Meanwhile the heavy stock of Tanganyika which has been accumulating for a year in Yucatan has just been sold, for delivery from now until June next year, and if the production is adjusted so as to avoid building up fresh stock, there is every reason to believe that prices should steadily improve. It should be pointed out that the Manila production is about 15% lower than the corresponding period last year, representing a decrease of 20,000 tons. The consumption of hard fibres throughout the world is holding its own, in spite of bad trade, as there are now no untoward accumulated stocks of either Manila or sisal at any point. The decrease in the consumption of soft fibres makes it evident that the demand for hard fibres has permanently increased. All these factors must be taken into consideration in regard to the present position, and it wants little foresight to perceive that if conditions of business were normal the present state of affairs would not last for many weeks. Buyers throughout the world, who have been working for some considerable time from hand to mouth, can readily absorb several months' stock of raw material at present prices, which are recognised to be far below the actual value. This should speedily adjust the balance between supply and demand."

Tea—100 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week at an average price of 867d. per lb. The price this time last year was 1005d. per lb.

Wheat—The market is very quiet, and prices show little change. Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at 34s. 7d., Marquis at 34s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 35s. 6d., Equator No. 2 at 34s. 7d., Durum at 33s.

A new scheme for granting agricultural credits to Kenya farmers is reported to be under discussion. It provides that the farmer whose application is approved shall be authorised to pay one-half of his unsecured trade debts from such advance, provided all his creditors agree not to press for the balance for three years.

The Uganda Government announces that it has decided that, in the event of cotton buying associations being formed in connexion with the next buying season, assistance will not be rendered to such associations by limiting the movement of seed cotton. Movement of seed cotton will be restricted only as may be required for purely agricultural reasons. The Government still views with sympathy the formation of such associations, provided they cover large areas and are not isolated from each other.

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### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE M.S. "Llangibby Castle," which left London on August 14 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:

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 Mr. Bax  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Briars  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Browne  
 Miss E. A. Browne  
 Mrs. V. Earley  
 Mrs. G. Folds  
 Mrs. A. Groves  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Hollister  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hopkins  
 Master P. Hopkins  
 Mr. & Mrs. Horne  
 Miss B. Langston  
 Mr. J. Lee  
 Miss J. R. Hamley  
 Major Mansfield  
 Mrs. Taylor Marsh  
 Miss M. J. Milton  
 Dr. & Mrs. J. Mitchell  
 Mr. J. Murphy  
 Mr. G. E. L. Nicholson  
 Miss M. E. Nicholson  
 Mrs. M. K. O'Brien  
 Mr. D. L. O'Brien  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Peet  
 Mr. S. R. Pelling  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Phillips  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Poulton  
 Mr. R. Rabson  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Summers  
 Mr. Thompson  
 Mrs. C. M. Tidd  
 Miss M. F. Tidd  
 Mr. R. L. Underwood  
 Mr. A. E. Walde  
 Mr. J. Walker  
 Dr. K. T. K. Wallington  
 Mr. G. F. Clay  
 Colonel A. Constantine  
 Mr. P. N. Edmonds  
 Mr. W. Evans  
 Mr. J. Fleming  
 Major W. N. J. Graham  
 Major Llanard  
 Mr. C. H. H. Lloyd  
 Colonel M. Maxwell  
 Captain B. W. L. Nicholson  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Nield  
 Dr. T. H. Nolan  
 Mr. C. E. Pargeter  
 Mr. G. Rowday

**Tanga.**  
 Capt. & Mrs. W. J. Lloyd  
 Master Lloyd  
 Miss A. M. Brewster  
 Miss M. E. Cleaver  
 Mr. A. N. Dooley  
 Mr. D. Drabble  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Leavison  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Miller

**Dar es Salaam.**  
 Mr. A. T. Ball  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Bolton  
 Mr. L. R. Carbonell  
 Dr. W. K. Connell  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Davies  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Evans  
 Master J. D. Evans  
 Master T. B. Evans

**Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.**  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Christison  
 Mr. D. B. Mahoney  
 Mr. F. A. Mosley  
 Captain C. Y. Stevenson

**Beira.**  
 Miss H. Dewar  
 Mr. A. S. Gracie  
 Miss M. Gracie  
 Miss E. Gracie  
 Mrs. N. F. Kennedy  
 Mrs. D. M. Venables

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Madura" arrived Tees from East Africa, Aug. 16.  
 "Matiana" left Port Said homewards, Aug. 14.  
 "Modasa" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Aug. 15.  
 "Malda" arrived Beira for South Africa, Aug. 13.  
 "Khandalla" arrived Mombasa for Bombay, Aug. 21.  
 "Karapara" arrived Darban, Aug. 20.  
 "Karoa" left Seychelles for East Africa, Aug. 19.

#### CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"City of Canton" left Dar es Salaam homewards, Aug. 15.  
 "Clan Ronald" left Suez for East Africa, Aug. 7.  
 "Kancher" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Aug. 9.  
 "City of Carlisle" left Newport for East Africa, Aug. 15.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Billiton" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Aug. 11.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, Aug. 17.  
 "Jagersfontein" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Aug. 12.  
 "Aldabi" arrived Hamburg for South and Portuguese East Africa, Aug. 11.  
 "Klipfontein" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, Aug. 12.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Matanga outwards, Aug. 17.  
 "Chambord" arrived Réunion for Mauritius, Aug. 15.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Zanzibar homewards, Aug. 17.  
 "General Duchesne" left Port Said homewards, Aug. 17.

#### UNION CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Natal for London, Aug. 16.  
 "Dunbar Castle" arrived Southampton, Aug. 18.  
 "Durham Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Aug. 12.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal homewards, Aug. 16.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Las Palmas for Lourenço Marques, Aug. 13.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Aug. 17.  
 "Llangibby Castle" left London for East Africa, Aug. 14.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, Aug. 18.  
 "Ripley Castle" arrived Natal for Lourenço Marques, Aug. 18.

### EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—

August 21, per s.s. "Ranchi."

28, "s.s. "Nadara."

September 3, "s.s. "General Duchesne."

4, "s.s. "Viceroy of India."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on August 23 by the s.s. "Matiana" on August 23 by the s.s. "General Duchesne," on August 31 by the s.s. "Narkunda," and on September 8 by the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."

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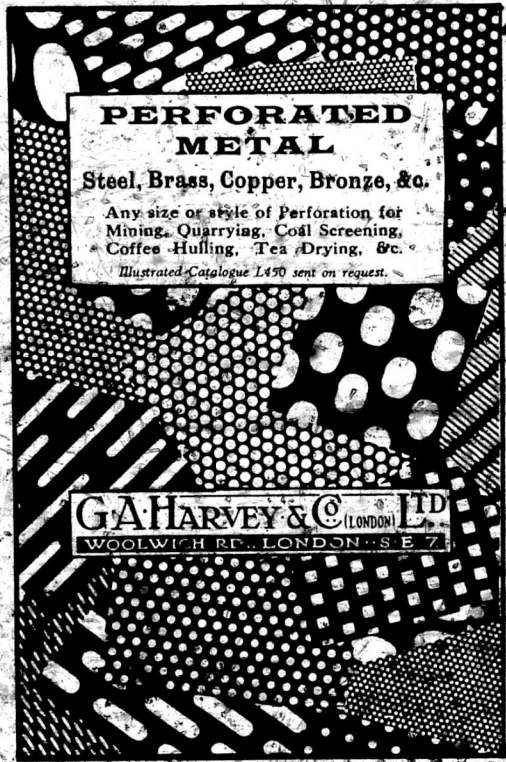
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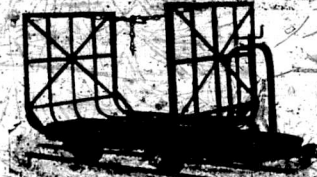
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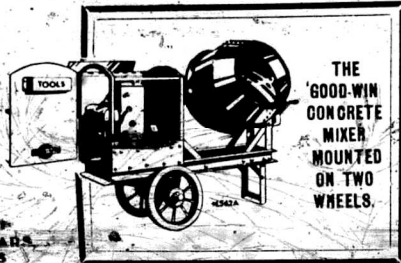
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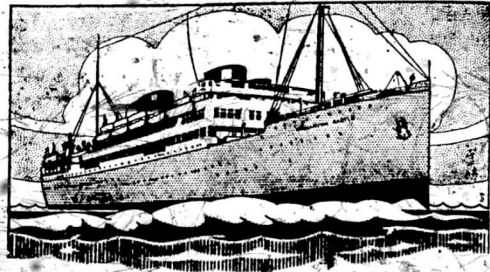
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