

EAST AFRICA

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
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THE WIDER VISION

The wider view of East Africa that is now being taken is most encouraging. When the House of Commons sent one member of each party to study affairs on the spot, six territories of our East African group were visited. The Motion of Enquiry was rightly voted to show East African conditions as a whole, and to put the administrative arrangements before the House in the light of a wider view.

Now there has come from Kenya a very important contribution. It is not usual to find the press of any of the Colony agreed in their views, but the sudden death of the late Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, has brought unity of outlook. Each of Kenya's newspapers has been deprecating public discussion as to the Colony's next Governor, on the grounds that Kenya must not look simply to her own desires. Sir Robert's successor must take the wide East African view. He must be capable of acting as Governor-General of the East African group if necessary. Such arguments prove that the spirit of co-operation is growing.

There is ample scope for its development in many directions. Sir Sydney Henn drew attention to some of them in his recent address to the Blackburn Textile Society, reported at considerable length elsewhere in our columns. The Chairman of the joint East African Board as we feel, serving East Africa's best interests by reiterating the need for closer contact between the administrations. Simplification and co-ordination of official methods can contribute definitely to progress.

In two matters the wider vision is peculiarly necessary, namely the development of transport facilities and the supply and right use of labour. To these two important topics we have devoted considerable space in the last few months, for both touch the future. There can be little doubt that they will receive the closest study in the East African Commission's Report.

East Africa's interview with Mr. Ormsby-Gore on his return to this country has left little room for doubt as to the nature of the recommendations to be made regarding railway construction and port development. On this decision the Under-Secretary for the Colonies also showed us his wide view of the transport problem. That it is one of the most important and demanding investigations in East Africa is clear, and that "Kaimosi" series of inquiries may be necessary to study and solution. Our countrymen are met with wide sympathy for both employment and transport, and for such medical and educational work as may be available.



SIR SYDNEY HENN ON EAST AFRICA

Major and Imperial Commissioner

East Africa, Uganda

SIR SYDNEY HENN, Major and Imperial Commissioner, East Africa, Uganda, Langanyika, Zanibar and Zanzibar, gave a comprehensive, unequivocal and of great importance. That it been possible we should have reproduced the whole lecture in detail, but, though that course is unfortunately impossible, we are glad to be able to give the following copious extracts.

A Customs Union

There is a want of intelligent co-operation between the various administrative institutions, and it is only by pressure from outside that the natural official resistance to change is being broken down. Let me cite an example.

Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar are a Customs Union, and act as a joint Customs Administration to collect and distribute the proceeds on an agreed pro rata basis between the two countries. Little more than a year ago Tanganyika was persuaded to adopt the same tariff, but to this day it has been impossible to persuade her to share in a joint Customs Administration with Kenya and Uganda and to act upon a proper basis, she has a total prohibition of the importation of all goods from the other two colonies, and the removal of trade on the other side.

When it is realized that there are no real boundaries between these three countries, the administrative boundaries being for the most part imaginary straight lines drawn on the map cutting through Native tribes (for example the Masai)—it will be realized that the maintenance of tariff walls between these colonies is not only illogical but makes it rather to traders and difficult if not impossible of enforcement.

Native Coffee and Cotton Growing

When you come to other branches of the public services the position is still more complicated, for while in one country of a kind is opposed to the cultivation of coffee by the Natives on the ground that measures for the control of coffee diseases are impossible in Native plantations, the officials in the country alongside are vigorously encouraging the cultivation of coffee by Natives. What must be the effect on the Native mind of such contradictory policies?

Another example that may be cited is that of the cotton growing industry round Lake Victoria. You will observe that the three colonies divide the Lake shores between them, Jinja on the north shore is at present really the centre of the Uganda cotton growing industry, while Kisumu on the south shore occupies the same position in regard to Tanganyika. The Kenya cotton growing industry, which is only in its infancy, is mainly located in South Kavirondo on the eastern shore of the Lake, and the whole of the cotton from these three colonies finds its way, mostly across the lake, to the Uganda Railway for transport to the coast.

Now the cultivation of cotton in East Africa is carefully fostered by Government, partly in the interest of the cotton manufacturing industry in this country, but also largely because it is considered that cotton growing yields the best economic result of the white bunch, and it will be appreciated that it is not possible to raise the value of the native crop without teaching him at the same time to grow it for himself, such the means by which the Government can assist his newly acquired wants.

As a consequence of this policy, not only growing cotton farmers and cotton merchants are interested in a departmental legislation, but in fact as the Lake Victoria region is concerned these regulations are issued by the Agricultural Department of the Government, completely independent of Colonial Administration. Even if it be granted that each of the Administrations are endeavoring to give the general policy laid down by the Government, it will be realized that there is plenty of room for difference of opinion in the drawing up of regulations, and as it well known, in fact, that the Natives who is interested in cotton in East Africa, regard the Colonial Administration as the control of the cotton industry round Lake Victoria is very badly needed.

Uganda and Kenya and Uganda

It should say that transport and population are the backbone of East Africa. The Uganda Railway and the two railways connecting it with the Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the Germans, and the Uganda Railway, built by the British, led the Lake Victoria.

The construction of the Uganda Railway was decided upon in the early years of this century partly to provide a market for the produce of Uganda which had long been the seat of missionary enterprise, as it was also one of the means of the opening up of Africa, and partly for the strategic purpose of providing an approach to the interior from the South.

It should say, the Uganda Railway does not yet reach Uganda. It communicates the ancient port of Mombasa, or rather the more modern port of Kilindini, with Lake Victoria, and the traffic is carried across the lake by a steamship service to the various parts on the lake in Uganda. Thence the inland transport is continued by roads, by waterways and by two short stretches of rail, a most extraordinary jumble of broken communications due to the curious formation of the country.

Uganda is a country of alternating ridge and swamp, which forms the collecting ground for the waters of the White Nile. It has a sufficient (though rather erratic) rainfall for the production of cotton without irrigation, and now that experience has proved the quality of its cotton to be suitable for our needs in this country efforts are being made to extend and improve the means of inland transport to the coast.

Before long the case will arise for bridging the Nile near Jinja where Lake Victoria discharges its waters over the Ripon Falls and carrying the railway on to Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda. This will again open up excellent country for cotton growing.

The Eastern Province of Uganda is at present the largest producer of cotton, and in addition to the line to Jinja a branch line is to be carried to Mbarotsa, as far as to the west coast, the most fertile country for cotton growing lies along the coast, and the line will eventually reach the Sudanese port of Foca on the Nile, whence there is a regular steamship service direct to Kisumu. In addition to opening up immense possibilities in the way of cotton growing, that has would open provide it with direct access to the coast from Kilindini, the southern end of the lake.

The railway to the port of Tanga was built to connect the port of Tanga with the Congo, and the line to the coast are said to be in the hands of the Government, and its way to Tanga and the

EAST AFRICA

which is the heart of the continent. During the war this area was the scene of military operations which directly benefited the military authorities to connect the interior with the Tanganyika coast. It is now found that the proposal to build a railway to the interior instead of going to Tanganyika and the Colonial Office decided to push it up. This proposal raised a storm of protest, and public opinion compelled the Colonial Office to reverse their decision, but the case for a striking example of artificial administrative boundaries cutting across the country.

The Central Line was proposed as a line to connect Dar es Salaam with Lake Tanganyika in the lower section and the coast in the fertile district in the upper. It passes through fertile stretches of agricultural country and it is estimated that

it will carry an amount of traffic from the Belgian Congo, but it is not quite clear how much of his traffic will eventually find its way out to the Atlantic as transport facilities in the Congo improve.

In Tanganyika itself traffic will improve with the construction of several short branches to tap fertile areas with available Native populations, but the question remains to be decided which are the most fertile.

The Central Railway with Lake Nyasa which might eventually be carried on to the borders of Northern Rhodesia and so provide that country with a short outlet to the sea. This line would tap large areas very suitable for cotton growing, and I hope to see a commencement made out of the funds to be provided by a Treasury Loan that is under contemplation at present.

Tapping New Districts.

Another important line is that starting from Tabora and running in a northerly direction, thus giving an immediate outlet to the produce of the well populated and fertile district of Shinyanga. Prolonged to the north it would give an alternative outlet to the cotton of the Awanza district, which now finds its way across Lake Victoria to the Uganda Railway and, lest it may be urged that Awanza may well rest satisfied with its existing long route outlet to the lake and down the Uganda Railway, this line necessarily intersects here to meet the traffic of the Uganda cotton crop to port as anticipated owing to the inability of the Uganda Railway to cope with the traffic last year's traffic on the Uganda Railway exceeded for the first time that on the Great Railways. These are indeed signs of progress.

Prolonged to the north-west, this line would give an outlet to the Provinces of Ruanda and Urundi and would eventually open up a direct route into the Belgian Congo and probably attract to the East African seaboard a share of the traffic which now finds its way to the Congo and thence down that immense waterway to the Atlantic coast. Two main factors to this trade are the patriotic efforts that will inevitably be made by the Belgians to retain and improve their own communications, and the fact that the above traffic with the East Coast is already being carried to pay the Suez Canal dues and to be dealt with by the East Coast ports. It is also a direct traffic from the Congo to the East African coast, and it is probable that it will

ultimately be greatly assisted in paying the dues of the Suez Canal general system of East African railways which is so badly required in the direction of cotton on a large scale as to be quite possible within a reasonable time.

Overland Transport.

Nyasaland is connected by rail with the port of Beira, the connection consisting of three separate railways, the total length of which is only 340 miles, and is broken at the Zambezi for want of a bridge. As none of the railways are at present working at a profit, there is no inducement for private enterprise to furnish the funds for building the Zambezi bridge, which would be a boon, and cost the better part of a million sterling. It is in this further development that the Portuguese territory it would have to be built upon is of great consequence.

The British territory between the Zambezi and the Indian Ocean from Blantyre to the border, the other two being in Portuguese territory, the Central African railway is built from the Nyasaland border to the north side of the Zambezi, and the Trans-Zambezi Railway from the south side of the Zambezi to Beira.

Beira is undeveloped but has a concession for its development has already been granted by the Portuguese Government for the construction of a modern port.

The construction of a modern port is a great desideratum in private enterprise, but in the new countries a port monopoly, especially in foreign hands, can easily become a stranglehold on trade, and I am a little doubtful as to the future of Beira, but as the Chartered Company depend upon Beira as the outlet for their Rhodesian Railways, they may be relied upon to do their best to defend British interests at the port. I am glad to say that in British East Africa it has been decided that the ports shall be constructed owned by and worked for the benefit of the colonies, and the same applies to the railways, the fact being that in the present stage of development of all these countries there is no prospect whatever of railways being built by private enterprise and run to yield a profit. Brightness sufficient to yield that profit would simply retard the development of the country.

Native Medical Services.

Population is the other important factor in East African development. There are about 12,000,000 Natives in the whole area, including Northern Rhodesia, Malaya and sleeping sickness are the two great indigenous diseases, and these with syphilis introduced originally by Arab slave raiders, are responsible for the present stagnation of the Native population. It is indeed probable that from these causes a great decline has taken place in the last hundred years, and that this decline has only just been arrested in time by the prophylactic measures of the local administration.

The systems of Native medical services, Native education and Native land tenure are all of absorbing interest in Africa, but are rather outside the scope of this discussion except in so far as they affect the social and economic question of labour for the productive development of the colonies. However, I have occasion to speak this afternoon more especially of the social and economic question of labour for the colonies, and I will not say more than a few words on the subject.

I have already, in my public speeches that in these days so much money is not spent out of local resources on services for the benefit of the Natives, and I am glad to see that the Colonial Office

supported the view that wharves should be provided by the State, be invested in works of improvement a very definite percentage of that capital should be allocated to creating permanent medical services for the natives in the areas concerned and should be regarded as capital expenditure for the benefit of the district. Quite apart from the question of our moral responsibility this is good business. It was the medical services of Dr. G. G. G. that really built up the canal.

The principal articles of export are now coffee, cotton, maize, sisal and oil seeds. Zanzibar is entirely devoted to the production of cloves, of which it possesses a practical world monopoly.

Coffee, which is produced in all the other four mainland Colonies, in good years yields handsome profits. The Arabian variety favoured by the market is of excellent quality and competes with the finest in the world, but unfortunately it is subject to many insect and other pests, and is peculiarly liable to drought. The market is in consequence relatively low and the coffee is sold at a low price. This is the case in the other mainland Colonies, where coffee known as Robusta, which is much harder, but is worth far less money, as it completely lacks the flavour of the Arabian variety. Experiments are now being made with tea, and it is quite possible that tea might oust coffee from East Africa, just as it has done from Ceylon.

Maize is an article which has always been raised by the natives for food, and is exported in large quantities for export by the Germans.

It is one of the most progressive of the German products. The Germans with their characteristic thoroughness set up a Research Institute at Amani to deal with problems of quality, methods of cultivation and diseases, and on the eve of the war the exports had reached 20,000 tons per annum. At last year about 10,000 tons were shipped. It will take about three years more to reach the German limit of 20,000 tons; but thereafter there should be a steady increase. Kenya will become in time a good second to Tanganyika. There is no reason why East Africa should not find a market for all she can produce; as there is a growing demand for this fibre, which is the most suitable and most economical yet discovered for making rope and twine, especially binder twine for harvesting cereal crops.

Oilseeds are a characteristic product of tropical Africa. In East Africa the present exports include copra, sisim and groundnuts. It will be some time before East Africa can compete with Copra from the Indian Malabar Coast or from Mozambique, but the possibilities are there. Sisim has been grown from time to time in small quantities by the Natives for the production of oil.

As to groundnuts, while the Germans in their best year exported 2,000 tons from Tanganyika, we exported 16,000 tons in 1925, and produced 2,000 tons in 1926.

Those countries which have been mentioned in this article are the only ones which have been mentioned in this article.

Letters to the Editor
The Editor will accept communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address, whether by letter or by postcard, unless they come under a pseudonym. East Africa does not necessarily identify letters which are expressed, but will gladly make the necessary arrangements for the readers.
All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 85, Old Broad Street, London, W.C. 1.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE NEWS

This will appear periodically in the columns of the official departures appointments and promotions of civil servants of the various East African territories. It is a list of names on leave unless otherwise stated.

- H. Anderson, Administrative Officer.
- H. D. Adlin, Provincial Commissioner.
- B. J. E. Franklin, Administrative Officer.
- C. Kirby, Administrative Officer.
- J. Pagar, D.S.O., Administrative Officer.
- A. Ruxton, Clerk.
- A. Westwood, Clerk.

DEPARTURES

- R. G. Allen, Medical Officer.
- J. S. Appleby, Senior Clerk.
- F. J. Lock, Assistant Treasurer.
- M. J. Macfarlane, Senior Clerk.
- M. J. Macfarlane, Senior Office.
- W. H. Murphy, Administrative Officer.
- C. Ramsay, Administrative Officer.
- C. J. Verry, Administrative Officer.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

- H. B. Anderson, A.O., Mlani District.
- R. H. Keppel-Compton, in charge West District.
- F. H. L. Roston, A.O., Lilongwe District.
- A. G. L. Roston, A.O., Zomba District.

W. S. Aker, C.B.E., Senior Assistant Treasurer.

C. B. Nichols, M.C., A.O., South Mlani District.

Tanganyika

ARRIVALS

- W. S. Aker, C.B.E., Senior Assistant Treasurer.
- J. B. Edmond, Medical Officer.
- K. D. Rowsell, Junior Postmaster.
- G. Sheringham, Administrative Officer.

TRANSFERS

- H. Baker, From Mwanza to Tabora District and (T) Dept.
- H. C. Baker, From Dar-es-Salaam to Moshoto (C) Dept.
- J. Richardson, From Kiwa to Shabanga District, Agricultural Officer.
- G. J. Walters, From Tabora to Namanyere, Inspector of Police.

Zanzibar

DEPARTURES

- J. Ribes, Government Printer.
- C. W. Seymour-Hall, Assistant District Commissioner.

RESCUED BY LIVINGSTONE

An East African ox-bow who was rescued from bondage by Livingstone, was a recent visitor to the Anthropometric Hall to see Mr. Wetherell's film of great explorer's life. While the ox-bow had been captured and was being driven from Central Africa to the coast when Livingstone intervened. Makeipo (for such was the boy's name) became a personal servant of Mr. Waller, and later of Bishop Combe. Thus he changed his name to Wotton and found his way to Cape Town. He came back to Africa without returning traveller, and has now been known for years in Johannesburg as Mr. Wotton.

East Africa in the Press.

HIPPOS DUEL TO THE DEATH.

The Uganda Herald records an extraordinary event in Entebbe, two hippopotami having fought to the death on the night and in the morning. One of the big bulls was found dead, and about some two hundred yards of blood-spattered turf bespoke the rage and fury of the contest. Trees were broken, bushes rooted and lands destroyed, whilst everything in radius was covered with blood. The dead hippo found in the bushes and holes in hillsides, and it was almost impossible to believe a hippopotamus could do such damage with his short tusks.

RARE ZANZIBAR STAMPS.

The Post Office was opened in Zanzibar on the 1st of January, 1906, and issued under the name of the Sultan, Mr. F. J. Melville in the usual manner. It issued the ordinary French stamps without purchase up to 1904, but owing to the difference in currency they were surcharged from 1904 onwards in annas. There were no stamps issued, than lot of speculators and dealers absorbed the entire edition of the stamps, and in the end the stamps were scarce locally to the north. In 1906 the stamps which were current at the time of the stamp famine of that year, only about 200 francs worth of stamps were on hand in the post office. There were three outgoing mails before the supplies of stamps fresh supplies could arrive. In these circumstances the local post office produced one of the most curious examples of scarcity which we know. The rarities described in the following Zanzibar.

A FINANCIER LOOKS AT EAST AFRICA.

When financial writers begin to study new countries closely, settlers, or, usually, speculate themselves on both the past and the future. It is therefore interesting to see that a regular contributor of the Financial News, who has been reading up a lot about Rhodesia and Central Africa lately, and have come to the conclusion that the land and finance companies of this part of the world will one day be hit hard in the share market. The bridge over the Zambezi pending, we shall have a railway from the Victoria Falls to Walvis Bay, that vast network of the northern tributaries of the Zambezi will be linked up with railways, better transport developing in Uganda, and one day the capitalization of the White Nile to the great lakes of Central Africa, which will mean an outlet for the country's products by water to the Mediterranean. All this, of course, won't be done next week, but progress tends to advance cumulatively as profit-making capacity becomes clearly proved, and Chartered, Messageries, Fairs, and others, will pay well for depositing in the big box. He is looking some long way ahead, but that is what East Africa requires. There has been too much planning on the small scale. The long broad view has something to recommend it. When once the official and financial worlds will look at East Africa, and will be five or seven years hence, instead of a few years, the money will be forthcoming for the past, the present and the future.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Last week, by order large and distinguished British audience, including H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, private secretary to the King, and the Director of the Belgian Congo, lectured on the economic development of Central Africa, and the economic trade of Belgium. The Brussels Echo de la Haute reports the lecturer as saying:—

Great Britain has imposed upon herself a great sacrifice in the development of her rich East African possessions. This is shown particularly in the expenditure of the past few years, and the construction of new roads. These enterprises give us the assurance that she is not so ready as many would have us believe to hand back to Germany her lost colonies.

Of the Kenya settlers, Captain van der Straeten says:—The character of the settlement in Kenya of B.E.A. is quite peculiar to itself. The settlers are mostly descendants of old-world families, and bear well-known names in their own countries. The men who are the administrators are of the highest calibre, and the settlement is highly civilized. A highly civilized community, inhabiting comfortable houses, and generally disposing of private motor cars. They show every indication of permanent residence, and have, in fact, adopted the beautiful and rich country for their homes. Schools and motor roads are everywhere, each centre possesses its club, tennis courts, golf links, racecourse, and polo ground. Arab horses and mules, and camels, have been imported.

He has established a highly civilized community, inhabiting comfortable houses, and generally disposing of private motor cars. They show every indication of permanent residence, and have, in fact, adopted the beautiful and rich country for their homes. Schools and motor roads are everywhere, each centre possesses its club, tennis courts, golf links, racecourse, and polo ground. Arab horses and mules, and camels, have been imported.

From conversations with these settlers, the lecturer gleaned the following:—The old country is no longer what it was. There is no longer that feeling of stability, life in it is difficult. We prefer to come here and live a free open life. Our farms supply all our wants, we have our victors and our sports, our wives and daughters buy those thousand and one things dear to the feminine heart from enterprising merchants at Nairobi. It is less attractive to them than London or Paris, but just as expensive, and that apparently satisfies them. Our neighbours are the best of people, and the country is so charming and beautiful that we have no desire to leave it. In England we would be nobodies. Here we are large landlords, all that we make is ours, and we see growing before our eyes the fruits of our industry.

This stability, this continuity, remarked the lecturer, are amongst the most important factors in the great success of British colonization in East Africa.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER'S TRIBUTE.

A student in Central Africa writes us:—'Times have not been too good to me and I had made up my mind not to subscribe to any more papers.' But I can't resist EAST AFRICA, and so I enclose my subscription. I wish you all the success that you deserve.

SOME ASPECTS OF LABOUR

Specially Written for *The East Africa*

MALAWI

THE RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS

Before actually considering the labourer, it would be well to take into consideration the general nature of his work. As the labourer generally comes from a distance, he is recruited by one of the large agencies and his journey to the place of work is a long one. He is usually recruited by one of the large agencies and his journey to the place of work is a long one. He is usually recruited by one of the large agencies and his journey to the place of work is a long one.

When this is taken out of account, it becomes an extremely short term, and is a very difficult one to undertake. It is sometimes difficult to see how the present system of labour recruitment can be considered a business proposition. They work very hard but again the agency takes its physical toll.

Though Native tribes are known for their open-handed hospitality, once a certain road becomes a highway of labour passing to and fro, the old spirit rapidly dies, giving place to high prices and extortion to which the small gang starting out with a monetary allowance with which to buy food are

Taken all round, the industrial centre provides a good and well-paid labour field where the worker is able to do for the labourer, and his conditions may be favourably compared with those of the natives of the land of their origin. The natives who found the labourer attracted to the industrial centres, but the local natives attracted to the plantings and there are found

It may be noted that the conditions of the industrial centres where Natives are employed are far more apt to crop out of the corruption than they would be were they familiar with conditions in their own land.

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In Agricultural Centres

We turn now to the agricultural centres. We are dealing here with companies owning and working one or more estates and their dependent machinery, etc., and with the individual farmer who, having sunk all his capital into a piece of land, is endeavouring to develop and rear a herd of cattle.

As we have noted there are three classes of labour employed—

- (1) Local labour (generally the "peasants")
- (2) Seasonal labour (which is the "hired" or "wage" labour)
- (3) Recruited labour (largely unskilled).

Many estates of the smaller kind employ only the first two classes, as these are sufficient for the larger undertakings, such as seed plantations or sugar mills, have to rely on recruited labour. The greatest difficulties they have to contend with are (1) the expense of and (2) the shortness of the season.

Labour in Industrial Centres

The conditions at the labour centres are different that we must consider the industrial and the agricultural ones apart. The former we can, however, dismiss shortly.

Organization is the whole basis of their labour, success or failure. They have generally their regular skilled labour, built up gradually and carefully. These men are local workers. They receive at stated intervals large gangs from the big agencies. The personal factor is almost eliminated. Conditions as regards housing are good. Rations are good and generous. The sanitary arrangements are good. In fact, in a word, the surroundings in which the man works are made as attractive as possible. They have to be on account of competition and the imperative necessity of efficiency and continuous work from each individual labourer. The men generally get good wages, and do not leave for their return home, and are a whole contented and happy at the particular work which has to be done, the specialist work of their trade. It is interesting to note between agricultural and industrial labour, that the latter is starved of money. The labourer works on six days a week at most. This is a question of organization and also of habit. The best care of labour is shown in the industrial centres. The great danger of the industrial centres is the Bohemian Camp. But there are always some of the harmful factors in these centres, factors which we have already noted. They are (1) that the labourer has no home family with him, and (2) that he is not provided for social life.

Comparison with Europe

We know that industrial centres are not the best anywhere but the European industrial worker is usually surrounded by his family or some person else, and if married has his home at his working

recruiting agencies are established, and the longer our letter. As regards the second, modern transport only can obviate this, and for that very small things to wait some time yet, but conditions on the roads can be and should be much improved, so that parties arrive at their place of employment in good condition. Finally, in the third case, we have seen in Part I of this short series that it would be inadvisable to extend the period of absence by law. We also find, however, that a certain percentage of men do stay away for much longer periods than those laid down by law. This gives us grounds to hope and believe that gradual social conditions will be adapted so as to provide for longer absences.

Popularity with Labour

The first essential is to procure sufficient labour to assure the success of an undertaking. This is always difficult to come to for the enterprise has to make a name for itself, and upon this it depends. Those estates and employers who have a good name amongst labour are rarely short of men, even when their neighbours may be pining for more.

There is more required from the employer than that he is paying out wages, and he who is able to do this is sure that more is a sure thing. It does not mean, however, that he should pay higher wages, but that he should do so in the social sense of the labourer, the man who has a home, that he should be careful to maintain good relations between himself and his labourer, and that the latter has a certain consideration for his welfare. This may be difficult to do, but will become more apparent as the reputation of the employer grows.

SIDE LIGHTS ON LABOUR

The 1925 report of the Principal Charge Inspector of the Kenya Colony contains a number of interesting remarks and we call the following extracts from that document—

Careful records have been kept by Labour Inspectors in the different tasks set as a test work for labourers in the various industries. It has been found that on coffee cutting tasks of excessive severity with the season of the year and the condition of the trees, a cuttings on railway construction, fuel-cutting and bush-clearing, a recognized standard task can be kept up practically all the year and one can be assigned in the various industries as follows—

Average tasks

(1) *Coffee picking*. Three four-gallon tins per day during heavy picking season. 155 cuts per tin in 40 minutes.

(2) *Weeding*. 500 plants per acre per day.

(3) *Planting*. 20 acres per day.

(4) *Leaf-cutting*. 1,250 leaves per day (Kibwezi) and 2,000 leaves per day (Thika-Kevambi).

(5) *Weeding*. 100-200 plants according to the nature of the estate.

(6) *Leaf-cutting*. 1,250 leaves per day (Kibwezi) and 2,000 leaves per day (Thika-Kevambi).

(7) *Fuel cutting*. 65-50 cubic feet, according to the nature of the timber.

(8) *Ballast breaking*. 10-20 cubic feet, according to hardness of stone. Equals 20-6 barrels.

In gattie plantations 50 cubic feet can usually be cut and stacked by an able-bodied man in six hours. In the dry bush, where special trees have to be selected for the purpose, it takes 12 hours to stack 50 cubic feet.

How to get work

In practice Inspectors find that the employer who sets a moderate task and sees that labourers do it, and therefore get their tickets regularly marked, is more successful than the man who sets a higher task for a slightly higher wage and gets only two tasks done in three days.

It is the usual practice now among employers to set too many tasks to labourers new to the work for the first fourteen days. This is particularly important with such wages as 1/2d per hour, and are apt to be appalled at the size of the task, before they have learned the work.

Wage tables

Regarding the rates of wages paid for unskilled labour, the following interesting table is appended:

	Minimum daily wage	Average daily wage	Maximum daily wage
1. Uganda Railway (Main camp)	Sh. 14 p. (with food)	Sh. 16	Sh. 20
2. Railway construction	Sh. 14	Sh. 16	Sh. 20
3. Fuel cutting and ballast breaking (Nairobi to Kisumu)	Sh. 14	Sh. 16	Sh. 20
4. Shrub plantations (Kibwezi)	Sh. 14	Sh. 16	Sh. 20
5. Coffee plantations	Sh. 12	Sh. 16	Sh. 20
6. Gattie plantations	Sh. 30	Sh. 40	Sh. 50

Available Labour Supply

In the concluding summary it is admitted that although an acute shortage of labour is said to exist at the moment, the time is not far distant when employers will have to look beyond the borders of the Colony to fulfil their requirements. The estimated number of adult males in the Colony between the ages of 15 and 40 is given as 2,000,000, exclusive of the purely pastoral tribes, such as the Somali, Masai, and Turkana. From this total the

Labour Bureau Commission Report of 1925 states that 30 per cent should be deducted to allow for the medically unfit, thus leaving a total of 1,400,000.

Of this number approximately 1,000,000 are shown by the Registration records to have been in employment on October 31, 1925, while an additional number amounting to about 500 are estimated to have been in employment but not recorded as such in the Registration Office, e.g., K.A.R. Police, Prisoners, Warders, and daily labourers. On the other hand, it is estimated that about 4,000 of those recorded as in employment were an indefinite time past leaving a net total in employment on October 31, 1925, of about 134,500.

The average Native of the country will work for more than six months in the year for many years to come it may be assumed that the approximate annual supply drawn from the local tribes is about 270,000 per annum. An increasing number will probably be detained in the reserves for growing cotton and for other schemes for Native development.

The Native population of Uganda is already largely absorbed in this occupation and the Natives of Nyanza Province are being following the example of their bordering neighbours. The position at present is that European employers have to go to the

the Nyanza Province to get their labour supply. The industry in the Nyanza Province is still a very small one, but it is a source of undeveloped land which Natives are being encouraged to plant with economic crops. The result of all this will probably be a shortage of labour on European farms and plantations unless employers are prepared to pay wages

TWO KILLED BY RHINOCEROS

Two persons were killed by a rhinoceros in the Nanyuki district on Saturday. The first was a Durban woman, Mrs. Green, who had completed a week across Africa from the Belgian Congo, and was about to attempt to climb Mount Kenya. Mrs. Green, who was accompanied by one Native and armed with a rifle, encountered the rhinoceros between Nanyuki and Meru. She fired and wounded the animal eight times, but only slightly, and it charged and trampled her. Assistance was forthcoming from a neighbouring farm, and she died shortly after her removal there.

Later in the day Captain E. De Atkins, a soldier-settler in Nanyuki, and his wife were motoring to Meru when the car stuck in a dry donga. Suddenly the same rhinoceros charged them from the bush. They were unarmed and Captain Atkins told his wife to leave the car and run for her life. She ran while he attempted to divert the charging rhinoceros with his coat, but was trampled to death. Mrs. Atkins escaped and secured help, and the animal was shot later.

Mrs. Green walked in eight months from Lusaka to Nanyuki in Port Portal (Uganda). She had many adventures on the way. On Lake Kivu she held a gunpoint crew in order by the use of a gun. She and once she narrowly escaped death in an elephant hunt. She had intended to climb Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro and then to return to Congo and thence to Rhodesia.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent

Nairobi, February 23, 1925

To-day the Duke and Duchess of York return from their tour to southern and central for two or three days prior to their departure for Kenya. Kenya in her most smiling mood, and her Royal Highnesses will return to a Nairobi flooded with that glorious, sun-baked, golden-yellow special brand of Nairobi smiles, the stentor whatever they may be, and the Old Sol, and everything took its course and roared in the race meeting...

...while devoid of decorations, all being recognized as a public holiday. Thus, all loyal citizens will have an opportunity to see the Duke and Duchess once more, this time under the more informal and friendly conditions of the racecourse.

Should They Be Told?

An interesting article appears in a Nairobi organ from the pen of the Secretary of the Kericho and Buret Farmers' Association. This Association, representing an important agricultural district in Kenya, has passed the following resolution, which has been communicated to the Standard by the Secretary:

That the Association deprecates the teaching of the Government Organ *Uganda* published primarily for the education and benefit of the Native, to publish a preponderance of world news dealing with revolutions, imperialism, against authority and crimes of violence in general.

The point raised is a not altogether unimportant one. There are, however, two sides to the question. On the one hand, there is the fact that a country which is so full of news is so outnumbered on a rate of news per acre as to invite a suspicion of being misled against organized authority by the dissemination of sensational news. The Native has nowadays only a fair enough conception of the baser arts of life.

On the other hand, there is the equally sound argument that it is unfair to keep the Native in ignorance of the true facts of life as they obtain in the Western hemisphere, as he has got to learn them sooner or later. In these days of so much travelling and inter-communication, news reaches them in any event, even apart from the press, the point is a very interesting one, and no doubt more will be heard of it. Perhaps the Member for Nyanza will be asked to raise it in the Legislative Council. *Uganda*, of course, means news.

These Plums

The export of Kenya plums, referred to in last week's letter, has caught the public imagination. One hears in speculation as to results. Mr. Landon, the pioneer of this new export business is quite confident that he will secure a permanent foothold on the Covent Garden market. Locally there is a ready sale for the plums, which are retailed in 5 lb. lots and over from 30 cents per lb. equal to about 40 per lb. English currency. The plums are luscious and sweet and of different varieties.

Fishes Next

It is also rumored, by the way, that an experiment in the export of Kenya peaches will shortly be tried by another well-known fruit grower. Kenya peaches are a real pleasure to eat, and the writer has already enjoyed a better or a more enjoyable fruit. It is also within the bounds of possibility that apples may one day find their way to the overseas market, although at the moment their quality

is a whole lot of striking, but their size much below the average of the Canadian or home-grown article.

Coffee Beans

Though coffee is not so excellent in this many places are not so expert about their ability to harvest the berries. In the course of a conversation which the writer had with a coffee planter the other day, the latter made the startling statement that he was losing about a ton and a half of coffee per week just now on account of not having sufficient labour to pick it. This is emphasized was quite apart from the amount that went to roasting the trees. Why this is possible, an exaggeration, or a reflection of the opinions held by many serious men that the labour problem in the coffee industry in Kenya.

Looking After Them

Interest in Native affairs is being more and more demonstrated as the years go on. Time was, and is so very long ago either, when the Natives were allowed to live pretty old how. It was, seemingly, nobody's business. The fault was that the Natives were huddled together in the most filthy hovels, devoid of either sanitation or comfort. In these more progressive and humane days it is well worth the attention of the Government to be looking after them. When the Pumwani location was seen and laid out on modern lines for their occupation.

Now the Nairobi Corporation is going and better houses are now to be built of either stone or concrete. The results of experiments will finally decide which upon the durability and expense principle. It will all be done at the expense and will be beneficial to the Natives. Deeper drainage and will be beneficial to the Natives. Thus we see that the Government is looking after them.

Proposals

More signs of the times are visible in the town planning discussions. The Council is now considering the new lay-out of the town. Some fifteen years ago Mr. Bransby Williams, whose name is very familiar at home) came to this part of the world and drew up a scheme of drainage which has never been carried out. Now there is a proposal to provide new quarters for the railway subordinate staff. At present Europeans, Indians and Goans are herded cheek by jaw in the railway quarters, contiguous to the railway offices, an arrangement that is appreciated neither by the Europeans nor the coloured employees. The new scheme provides for houses for the Europeans in Parklands, that popular suburb chiefly patronized by the commercial elements of the town, and for the Indians in an area adjacent to the railway.

CRUISE TO EAST AFRICA?

The ships of the East Indies Squadron are expected to make a long cruise in East African waters during the next few months. Though official particulars are not yet available, it is suggested that Kilindini, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, and Mombasa will probably be visited, while a call may also be made at Mombasa. Possibly other ports may be added to the programme.

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Telephone 2321

Telegrams 6971

OUR KENYA LETTER

Vol. 11, February 22, 1925

To-day the look and feeling of Nyeri returns from their... To-day the look and feeling of Nyeri returns from their... To-day the look and feeling of Nyeri returns from their...

Should They Be Told?

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Peaches Next

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was a shoddy, not striking, but that size... below the average of the Canadian or home... article

Carles' Test

Enough time has been so excellently... many... Enough time has been so excellently... many... Enough time has been so excellently...

After Them

Interest in Native affairs is being more and more... demonstrated as the years go on... Interest in Native affairs is being more and more... demonstrated as the years go on...

Now the Nairobi Corporation is going to build... houses are now to be built of either stone, concrete... Now the Nairobi Corporation is going to build... houses are now to be built of either stone, concrete...

European Test

More than of the times are... town planning discussions. The Council is now... More than of the times are... town planning discussions. The Council is now...

CRUISE TO EAST AFRICA

The ships of the East Indies Squadron are expected... to make a long cruise in East African waters during... The ships of the East Indies Squadron are expected... to make a long cruise in East African waters during...

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GERMAN ENDEAVOURS IN THE SUDAN

German Trade Official's Report on Her Trade in the Sudan

...very earnest campaign against German trade development in those countries constituting the East African Group. This activity has given satisfaction only in the thought that at least one paper was sufficiently courageous to open the eyes of the British exporter to the fact that Germany is exporting the cream of the East African market whilst herself at home is busily engaged in foreign competition for the same commodities.

As far as the Sudan is concerned it must be admitted Germany has not as yet progressed to any appreciable degree. Her imports and her exports have certainly increased, as may be gleaned by glancing at the latest statistical trade returns, but not to such an extent as to support adequately the contention that Germany's trade is extremely active in this market.

It should be noted, however, that Germany has captured the particular market on which she had concentrated in the last months past. This is the trade in hardware and glassware goods. Her total sales for the market, which has been a hard one to sell, are about 100,000,000. The revival of trade occurs and it will come sooner or later. German trade will develop and it will be then that the inroads upon British business will become apparent.

Points to Remember.

1. East Africa will continue to hamper us in this important subject until the British exports are fully equal to the disastrous results of the German trade in this market.

2. The general public in this country is not at all keen. This is perhaps contrary to the general belief. At a guess probably 80 per cent. of public imports are eventually sold to the native population and no one's opinion can be termed alienist. Naturally they buy the cheapest article on the market. They evince not the slightest interest as to the country of origin of the purchase, neither do they consider that a higher priced article may last much longer than a cheaper one. This does not come within their conception of business and will probably not do so for another two or three generations.

3. In my opinion there are only two methods by which the British exporter can possibly hold the local market. Firstly, the imported goods must be of a pattern and colour to meet the popular demand and be sold at a competitive price with foreign

imports and especially British manufactures. This is a business matter and should be dealt with in the same business manner as the goods. This is very necessary, as would be understood if the results of governing the local market were only studied on the spot.

The Sudday Dam.

The latest news from the Sudday is good news. The masonry work on the dam is progressing well and should be completed in advance of scheduled time. The main section of the steel spillway fittings are being placed in position and five of the largest valves have been completed.

The main work at the moment is the colonial canalization scheme which provides for many miles of deep-cut canals. The weekly average of work executed in the Sudday was 124,308 cubic metres as compared with the December average of 176,000. The main canals should be completed in ample time to take the flood water during the next high Nile.

Trade in General.

According to the remarks passed to me by local business men, the trade of the country at present is distinctly below normal. January and February are usually two of the busiest months of the year and the production of excellent business to counterbalance the loss of grain in the last few summer months. No one appears able to explain why such a trade depression should be the case. Some believe it is due to the war, others to the withdrawal of the Egyptian Army from Khartoum, and still others to the depression in the world. I doubt, however, that any one of these alone would have created such a condition, but it exists at present.

THE SUDAN TRADE IN THE SUDAN

...is through lack of foresight. The old-fashioned spirit must go and a very well-tempered, this is of British manufacture, the reform the best of that if you want British goods you must agree to a hundred and one conditions which are not entertained by any other trading nation.

Many of the really active business houses in the Sudan are Levantines and they do not care a straw where they obtain their goods provided they obtain exactly what they want and at a price enabling them to sell at a reasonable profit. Another point is that Germany is really studying the local market and offering what is wanted. Britain is not doing so.

This opinion from an old-established resident in the Sudan very closely touches with business developments of significant.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. W. H. Stubbins has returned from East Africa.

Sir Neville and Lady Pearson have arrived in East Africa on a visit.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., has arrived back from East Africa.

The Rev. F. H. Levy of Uganda is spending his leave in Portsmouth.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden are on their return from their East African visit.

Mr. Donald Ross has left Newcastle to spend several weeks in South Africa.

Mr. W. H. Ingram has been appointed Clerk of the Zanzibar Protectorate Council.

Capt. Harold Lockender of the Northern Rhodesia Police was recently married in Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Hony, Mozambique's Director of Agriculture has returned to the East Coast of Africa.

Mr. J. E. Stewart has been appointed to the High Court of Kenya, was a magistrate in Zanzibar for ten years.

Mr. R. M. Kendrick, lately on the staff of the *Fountainhead*, died last week in Lourenco Marques. He was known to many East Africans.

Mr. G. E. Ross will leave for East Africa on March 26, March 30 and April 2 respectively.

Mr. Robertson, who has been conducting negotiations with the South African Government on behalf of the Kampas-Battle Line, reached London on Monday.

Capt. Maxsted has been elected president of the Uganda Planters' Association for the current year, with Messrs W. B. Hall and Wells as vice-president and secretary.

Mr. Freeman Bannett has been elected President of the Montagu Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr. Cassinga, who has occupied the chair for the past four years.

On Tuesday next, the illustrious Mr. C. T. Swanger-ton, former Warden of Tanganyika, lectures at the Royal Colonial Institute on the "Problem of the Trade Fleets." The Hon. Mr. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., will be in the chair.

Sir Francis Taylor, who died last week, was for nine years, Professor and Advocate General in Mauritius and for two years, Attorney General. Later, he became a High Justice of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong.

His Honour Sir Thomas Johnson has been elected President of the Legislative Council for the current year in succession to Mr. T. L. Skey.

Mr. F. Crofton is vice-president, Mr. A. H. Stephens, hon. secretary, Mr. G. W. H. Wynter, hon. treasurer, and Mr. W. M. Ingram, hon. librarian. The committee consists of Dr. Spearman, Messrs W. T. Jenkins, S. T. Chappell, J. B. Gray and J. Parnall.

Commander Rear Admiral Sir John Chaplin, whose name is announced, took part in the naval and military expedition engaged near Suakin in the north Sudan in the 'empires. He also saw considerable service in the Egyptian campaigns.

Hamilton questioned Mr. Ormsby-Gore on the sale of land in Kenya, and was informed that the Colonial Office was considering the question of allowing the Acting Governor to postpone future sales, except for special reasons.

The Grassland Survey Committee for the year 1932 has elected the following committee for the year 1933: Mr. W. G. H. Brown, Mr. W. J. Birch, Mr. C. G. Hoskins and Mr. J. Hetherington.

Minutes will be recalled to many East Africans by a memorial notice in the *Times* reading: "In remembrance of the gallant and brave Captain Warren Carey Thomas, M.C., Adjutant, South African Air Force, who was killed in action, March 10, 1922, while flying over Berlin during the Rand Rebellion. Captain Carey Thomas won during the war a Victoria Cross and a Distinguished Flying Cross, and will not be forgotten."

General Sir John Dill, a member of the Imperial War Office, made a very effective speech in the House of Commons last week on the Air Ministry vote.

Speaking as an ex-Chief of the General Staff of an Army in the field, he complained that the reciprocal and individual responsibility imposed upon the Chief of Staff of the three fighting Services was not appreciated by the Sub-Committee of the Imperial Conference, by the House or by the public. There was, he said, ceaseless bickering between the fighting Services instead of the harmony of a Super-Chief of War Staff in Commission.

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THE EUROPEAN IN EAST AFRICA

By HUGH G. STAMMERS, M.B.

Discerning has often taken place as to what type of Africa makes the best colony, the best administrative area, the best business field, in our tropical African colonies. Figures and figures are available, and it becomes a matter of individual opinion.

It has been argued that "dark-skinned, dark-complexioned people should do best," my experience is, however, to the contrary. I believe that all these matters of opinion which are necessary for life in East Africa are more commonly associated with fair complexion and blue eyes, and a hair that is not dark. There is some evidence also that the dark-complexioned people are more subject to liver and kidney troubles, and are more inclined to malaria.

It is a fair question that the life man who would go to East Africa should be in perfect physical and mental health. Whereas Nature has, to some extent, been overcome by civilization in European countries, in tropical Africa she still exacts a relentless action from the man who goes there, and she soon finds out the weak points in his health.

He must be physically fit with an efficient digestive system, and free from chronic ailments.

He should be a man who is used to regular exercise and a game. Mentally he must be cheerful and well-balanced. He should be a man who is likely to get his work done, and to be able to take a rest when needed.

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...at his monthly... of... The average man outside a government office... The habit of recording observations is a valuable one... cultivate... occasionally the records are... whether they are... of the history of some insect... the curing of... with him read and learn... hardly a man who has been resident in the tropics... some time... and complain that his... is bad... because he never... it!

Regular living, regular exercise, moderation in food, alcohol and tobacco are important factors in keeping fit. Beyond this, it is certainly due to... There are many men who look upon a... every month... part of their routine, apparently oblivious of the fact that they may be laying up for themselves chronic ill-health... not playing the... happens... employed... many... have... learned what is meant by adequate treatment of an attack of malaria. They neglect the fact that malaria is preventable, that it is curable, and that relapse can be obviated. Others are equally irresponsible in regard to contracting malaria and the fever of insects and skin eruptions.

Body cleanliness is perhaps the one virtue worth... the day... these countries, but many are... their... the morning... they... and... usually... with... but only with impunity, but with advantage.

Upon the subject of clothing I shall say little. The... is not always... many types of hats or helmets are the heavy and ill-ventilated. The use of a thin, circular collar under the shirt will be appreciated by many... it also the neck scarf worn... 1925... clothing... should... should...

Regarding length of residence in East Africa, there are parts of Kenya and elsewhere where truly a man may spend his life. On the other hand, there are other spots where I am convinced no European can dwell for more than two years and do his work satisfactorily. Quite apart from health, a move is often necessary simply owing to the steady deterioration in output of work.

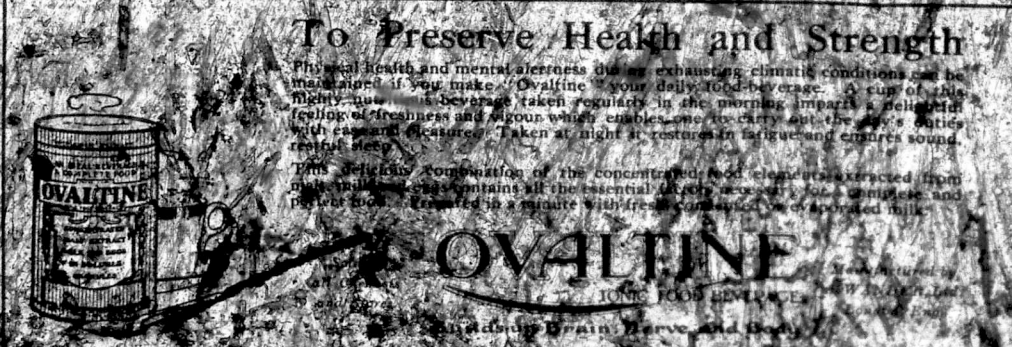
As to mosquitoes, and for this purpose must be worn diligently. It should be, I believe, unhesitatingly condemned in warm countries, a light, loose-fitting canvas tunic makes an excellent substitute on safari.

Regarding length of residence in East Africa, there are parts of Kenya and elsewhere where truly a man may spend his life. On the other hand, there are other spots where I am convinced no European can dwell for more than two years and do his work satisfactorily. Quite apart from health, a move is often necessary simply owing to the steady deterioration in output of work.

To Preserve Health and Strength

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

This delicious composition of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk... contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect diet. Prepared in a minute with fresh condensed milk or sterilized milk.



OVALTINE
IONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Sustaining Brain, Nerve, and Body

the staff of the Agricultural Department, to be able to visit that country and spend some months studying African methods of production and farming. Great Uganda has managed to get a considerable reputation and I hope in the near future our tea competing in the markets of the world.

Promise of Government Help

Your President expressed a hope that you will be able to give you some indication of the outcome of the recent visit of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission. I regret that I am unable to do so having already left England on my return from leave before the arrival in Harare of the Commission. The visit of the Commission promised to have beneficial results, and I understand the members were much impressed by what they saw in Uganda.

As I write away, it is only about the last few days that I arrived here, completing the journey from London to Uganda in just over three weeks. Since my arrival the pressure of work has been extremely heavy. I regret that, in the circumstances, it is impossible for me to deal fully with the many points raised in your President's Report for 1924. I can, however, give you the assurance that this Government will render every assistance in its power in all agricultural matters having for their object the advancement of the Uganda Protectorate.

In short, gentlemen, we have no objection to your agricultural department having for their object the advancement of the Uganda Protectorate. In short, gentlemen, we have no objection to your agricultural department having for their object the advancement of the Uganda Protectorate. In short, gentlemen, we have no objection to your agricultural department having for their object the advancement of the Uganda Protectorate. In short, gentlemen, we have no objection to your agricultural department having for their object the advancement of the Uganda Protectorate.

President's Speech

The President of the Association, the Hon. L. M. Seth Smith, M.C., M.A., C., said in the course of his speech that they liked the Acting Governor as a keen, hard-working man who would let nothing stand in the way of the country's good. They would be glad and time to visit them on their estates. Sir Robert Coryndon was the only Governor who had done that.

They hoped that at Werabey this year further efforts would be made to push Uganda coffee in general and Kobusta in particular. Many planters were now turning to it, and in many parts of the country it yielded phenomenal crops.

For the Baganda, whom he had known for over twenty years, he felt a great affection, but unless they wake up they were doomed. The West Nile, Acholi and other tribes promised to prove their physical and mental superiority. Cotton, which could be a help and a blessing, would spell the downfall of the Baganda, unless they wake up. The work would soon be done, the land and the Baganda of the low soil.

When had come to see, the planters to during the planters' slack season. It would to attach two or three gangs to his machinery to make a little head or a small way. That was possible when the industry was controlled by the directors of the industry, but now that it was under the control of the owners, quite different circumstances had to be sought. An industry arrangement it was impossible to conceive.

His Excellency had given the highest priority support in their receiving scheme, and Herbert Seth Smith believed it would become more and more essential. Although the Government scheme would compete heavily, plantation work would always be more popular. This would again be Government to urge planters to start to turn out and pick coffee during the season. Most estates pay according to the number of tons brought in, and a ton could easily pick ten to twelve tons a day, which would mean as to 1/50 per day. A second very important help would be collecting poll tax during the period of coffee picking.

Planters felt that the time had now come to contract their labour for periods of six months or more, and he believed that in a few years the men would be taken on except on those terms. It was therefore necessary to have people nearer than the Protectorate Commissioner's headquarters with such contracts, and he would suggest this to be gazetted for the purpose.

ROYAL PARTY IN UGANDA

Mulindi, March 21, 1926

Some particulars of the shooting trip of the Duke of Devonshire to Northern Uganda have been received. After a long safari in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Nile, the Duke and Duchess returned with only one bird, a pair of francolin.

The Duke secured a second elephant in the long grass, and a lion. Subsequently the Duke shot a fine specimen of a white rhinoceros. After the Duke had secured this, only the Duchess refused to take advantage of her permit to shoot another, being informed that the rhinoceros was a rare animal and comparatively valuable. The Duchess's action was criticised as a very unwise decision here, owing to the large number of lions which were shot, and which were being sold for the purpose of raising money for the Duke's education.

INDIANS IN UGANDA

The Indian Mail brings a report of a recent sitting of the Legislative Council at Delhi, when Sir Purnanandadas Thakurdas asked:—(a) Are the Government aware that the Government in Uganda have come to a decision regarding the subject matter of my question with regard to citizenship rules lately notified in Uganda Official Gazette entailing restrictions on Indians (excepting domestic servants) being eligible to reside or trade in prescribed areas, without sanction of the Governor in writing? (b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Government say when they expect to make a definite statement in this connection?

Mr. Bore said that the reply to (a) was in the affirmative, and as regards (b) he was glad to inform the Hon. Member that the rule to which he referred had been repealed by the Uganda Government and all notices under it cancelled.

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THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

The Government has not yet given approval, but it has recently been well served by the fact that the question is under consideration and we therefore publish this letter opposing the project.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA

DEAR SIR:—You recently published an article on the above, and I would like through the medium of your paper to point out the serious consequences to Nyasaland of this project. It is not as far as Nyasaland is concerned that it is entirely unnecessary.

To make the matter clear it is necessary to mention that Beira is not the only port that can serve Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and that a railway—approximately 80 kilometers of which are completed—is in course of construction which will eventually connect up these territories with Quilimane and entirely do away with the necessity of the Zambezi bridge.

This bridge, quite apart from the cost, is an enormous undertaking. I believe I can't think in the world of a larger bridge. The foundation is not sound, and it is a matter of time before it will be found to be unsound.

To guarantee the interest on the debt of the railway connecting her with Beira, and if the proposed bridge to cross the Zambezi, the estimated cost of which is something over £2,000,000, is constructed, the British Government will have to bear the burden of the interest. On this also, notwithstanding the fact that the bridge would be situated in Nyasaland, the Government of Nyasaland would have to contribute.

Public Works have to be shelved. I mention only a few of the pressing needs of the country. I will cite the following:—New Capital for Nyasaland, education, irrigation, afforestation, higher education for the Native, roads, irrigation schemes, canalization of the Shire River, &c. &c.

The Government are fully aware of the country's needs, and are as anxious as I, or anyone else, to carry them out, but there is no money in the Treasury. European and Native alike are taxed to the full. An income tax has been instituted on the principle of a sliding scale, which increases by leaps and bounds, until it reaches 25 per cent. on incomes of a certain amount, sufficient in itself to frighten away any more capital which otherwise might find its way into the country, and all this as the result of the Nyasaland Government having to meet the necessary money to meet the guarantees for which the land-holding population is at present liable.

Yet, with all these facts before us, we are now contemplating making ourselves liable for a further £1,000,000 to £5,000,000 annually, as the interest on the cost of constructing the Zambezi bridge, and worst of all, we are leaving the High Hinterland of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia in a state of stagnation and undevelopment during the process.

The Quilimane Railway

The railway from Quilimane, where there is an excellent harbor, was started some ten years ago, and its objective was something in the vicinity of Port

Herald, but hitherto no construction work has been done of late. The Portuguese Government, however, are now arranging a loan in England of some £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 to be spent on improvements and necessary works in Portuguese territories in Africa, and amongst the various works scheduled is the extension of the line from Quilimane inland. If the British could undertake to ship her imports and exports through that port, it would give a big impetus to the construction of the Railway.

Calculating railway construction at £4,000 per mile, the total cost of building a line from Port Herald to Quilimane would be less than half the cost of bridging the Zambezi, and the line could be completed in a fraction of the time. It could pay us immensely better to find the money for the railway ourselves, rather than risk sinking down the money in a doubtful bridge over the Zambezi, and if the railway was built with our capital the rates would be under our control. The distance between Port Herald and Quilimane is shorter than from Port Herald to Beira, the line offers few if any difficulties, and if we decide on this for our route to the coast, we could at once attend to our own internal affairs.

Extension to Lake Nyasa

The proposed extension of the railway from Beira to Lake Nyasa could be undertaken immediately, and it is a fact that the Government of Nyasaland would have to contribute to the cost.

The introduction of the much-needed ready money which the construction of the Lake Railway would bring to Nyasaland, the impetus it would give to trade, with its consequent increase to Customs receipts, and the work that it would give both to European and Native, would start an era of prosperity from which we could never turn back.

As a result of the Lake Railway, the Government of Nyasaland would have to contribute to the cost of the construction of the Lake Railway, and the Government of Nyasaland would have to contribute to the cost of the construction of the Lake Railway.

The opening up of the hinterland would overcome the tremendous congestion of Natives which at present exists in the Shire Highlands, as all planting operations, whether carried on by European or Native, are practically confined to that small part of the territory which is at present linked up by railway to the coast. The dangers from famine would be reduced to the minimum, as maize could be raised from districts of plenty to districts in need. The 80,000 Natives that annually leave their homes, mostly from the Lake Districts, to sell their labour in South Africa could remain at home and produce the much-needed cotton for which the Mother Country is constantly crying out.

One has only to look at what the Uganda Railway has meant to the exports from East Africa to draw a picture of what a railway through the rich country north would mean to Nyasaland, and what it would mean to the revenue of the country, and yet, with all this potential prosperity within our reach we are contemplating building a bridge across the Zambezi, the cost of which would eventually ruin us.

The Outlet through Beira

Situated as we are to day, we have to ship our produce over the Shire Highlands Railway, the Central African Railway, the Trans-Zambezi Railway, and the Beira, Mashonaland Railway, to get to the coast at Beira. The last-mentioned line is not under the control of our Railway Administration.

TRANSPORT IN NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA

Specially Written for "East Africa"

Port Jameson

It is and it is a tribute to the fact that they have made a freight rate of only 20s. per ton over the total distance of more than 300 miles, and even use their rolling stock over that portion of the Beira Mashonaland Railway that they are compelled to traverse.

By far the greatest export from Beira is chromite ore from the Katanga Province in the Belgian Congo, but a line is being constructed to connect it with Lobito Bay, and when completed chromite and other produce from the Congo will go to that port. The people of Southern Rhodesia are desirous of an "All Red Route" and have selected Walvisch Bay as their port, and when these railways are completed Beira will be dependent almost entirely on Nyasaland and that part of the Zambezi territory reserved by the Beira Mashonaland Railway. The ports charges at Beira, already very heavy, must be in ratio to the tonnage handled, and when the chrome ores go to Lobito Bay, and the produce of the mines to Walvisch Bay, somebody will have to make up the difference.

If we take the right through flow and turn it back against our previous traffic, i.e. the 750,000 tons of railway we should have had a surplus of 200,000 tons for the country. This would be a very good thing, but from a traffic point of view, and the Government would soon have the necessary funds to enable it to carry out the pressing needs of the country.

Yours faithfully, R. J. HUBBARD

Mikulongwe, Nyasaland

ZANZIBAR NATIVE CENSUS

We are indebted to the Zanzibar Government for a copy of the memorandum and statistical tables drawn up by the Census Board, which was first appointed in June, 1923.

The population of Zanzibar town in 1924 is given as 50 Europeans, 7,000 British Indians, 600 Portuguese Indians, 45 Cingalese, French Goyonals and Seychellians, and 20,499 Natives, giving a total of 38,725. 20,785 is the figure given as the Native population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 15,916 referring to Zanzibar Island and 87,649 to Pemba. The aggregate number of huts occupied is 79,735.

Other tables show particulars of occupations and the tribes engaging in them, and the size of villages on both Zanzibar and Pemba.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

BRANCHES
 Limp., Zomba, Port Herald, and East Johnston.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS
 Campbell, Southey, Carter & Co. Ltd.
 45, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL EXPORT AGENT
 P. G. Storey, 6, Breeley Grove, Chorus, Kent.

Dealers
 Tobacco, Leaf, Leaf Cotton, Sesame, Hides,
 Cassia, Macassar Coffee, Tea, Strophanthus,
 Brazil.

Produce Bought for Cash or on Commission

It is difficult nowadays to realize that for many years North Eastern Rhodesia was entirely dependent on Native carriers for all transport, whether of passengers or goods. Transport by carriers has many disadvantages, and it would have been impossible for the country to have been developed to any extent without better and quicker means.

The first progressive move was made by the North Charterland Exploration Company in 1911, when the policy of the service to the eastern portion of their concession was inaugurated. One of the first steps taken was the establishment of a system of ox-wagon transport between Port Jameson and Tete, the highest navigable point on the Zambezi. The greater portion of this route was in Portuguese territory and proved to be very hard on the oxen, and in spite of considerable sums of money spent in improving the road, digging wells, and so on, the loss of animals was very severe. The loss due to the severity of the climate and the unevenness of the road was, however, not so great.

It was obvious that an alternative route had to be found if the produce of the country was to be exported expeditiously. The route via Blantyre and the Shire Highlands Railway appeared the best alternative, although the distance was more than via Tete. On this route it was found practically impossible to find a by-pass, and the only means of getting through the Blue Range was by a route which was, however, very difficult.

For some time the question could not be decided as to whether the new route should be opened, and it was not until 1919 that the new route was opened and in 1920 before it was in full swing. In addition to this system, a through service of cars has been established for the last two years, between these two methods, but produce is being exported expeditiously, though at a somewhat high figure.

The distance from Port Jameson, the centre of the Northern Rhodesia tobacco-growing industry and the railroad at Blantyre used to be about 300 miles. By 1924 a short cut reduced the distance by 40 miles, and in the dry season mules no longer go round by Zomba, but cross the Shire River at Malope. Deviations have also been made and stretches of new road cut out a large number of bad swamps and steep gradients. These alterations have greatly improved the road, but have added slightly to the distance, which now stands at about 270 miles.

With the exception of the first few miles, the whole of this route is in Nyasaland and is under strict Government control. Road dues are levied on all goods going out or coming in, but the main cost has to be paid by Northern Rhodesia, i.e. the produce which forms the bulk of produce exported.

The weekly mail travels by this road, and letters which arrive at railroad on Tuesday evening leave the Port Jameson Post Office at 10 p.m. on Thursday. This may not sound much to those who do not know the road, but those who do are aware that it means much hard work and grit on the part of the drivers. With the Editor's permission, I hope at an early date to enlighten the readers of "East Africa" with some notes on this road.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, using 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 gratefully welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents or agents seeking better representation are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered, or for the material in such matters.

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

It is interesting to learn that Portuguese East Africa recently sent several large shipments of coffee to Europe.

It is officially suggested that Kenya butter, cheese, ham, lard, and other dairy produce might readily obtain a leading position in Malawi.

It is officially suggested that Kenya butter, cheese, ham, lard, and other dairy produce might readily obtain a leading position in Malawi.

The Postmaster General announces that money orders, which could hitherto be sent only to certain specified places, can now be sent to any part of the Tanganyika Territory.

The East African Steamship Conference has notified the Coffee Planters' Union that from April 1 next the freight on parchment coffee will be 85s. less to per cent. per 20 cwt.

The London Committee of the Mozambique Company reports that the Customs receipts for the port of Beira during December amounted to £15,502, as against £14,401 in the corresponding period of 1922.

The Northern Rhodesian cotton ginners have just been visited by Mr. T. G. Hesse, chief cotton grader of the Union of South Africa, whose tour was so planned as to give cotton growers an opportunity of meeting him.

Cotton cultivation in Italian Somaliland is expanding, the latest official returns showing that rather more than 3,500 acres are now planted. This is, of course, a very small area under the crop, but Italy is determined to increase it rapidly.

In the month of December Zanzibar imported 191 tons of cement, 78 tons of galvanized sheets, 17 tons of nails, screws and bolts, 250 cwt. of earthenware, 65 cwt. of enamel ware, and 53 cwt. of aluminium ware.

The imports of cotton piece goods were as follows:

Washed	203,824
Washed in the piece	175,004
Unwashed	214,613
Unbleached	227,111

The Municipal Association of Kenya states that the Public Works Department of the Colony is investigating the question of road construction to the Mbezi River Goldfield (hitherto known as Lol-gonen); that the Uganda Railway Marine is surveying a new port at Mohori, Lake Victoria, and that imported mining machinery is to be carried at special reduced rates by the railway.

Kenya's principal exports are minerals, particularly those of rice, vanilla beans, raw hides, coffee, and condensed meats. Shipments of tobacco, oranges, grapes, and pineapples to India are also important.

The principal imports into the island are cotton fabrics (the value of which is worth approximately £1,000,000), other articles of clothing, jute bags, household requisites, coal, and wines.

The Customs returns for the port of Kisumu during the last three weeks of January make interesting reading, the principal items being:


Washed	1,000
Washed in the piece	1,000
Unwashed	1,000
Unbleached	1,000

Washed, 1,000 bales; unwashed, 1,000 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,000 packages; cycles, 1,000 crates; galvanized sheets, 1,000 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,000 packages; lamps and lanterns, 1,000 cases; soap, 1,000 cases; tea, 1,000 cases.

The export returns from Kenya and Uganda during the same period show that Germany took 100 per cent. of the manchineel bark exports, amounting to 3,000 bags, 100 per cent. of the beeswax exports, amounting to 64 cases, 100 per cent. of the groundnut shipments, amounting to 700 bags, and that France took the whole of the copra shipment of 593 bags. Though the actual quantities are not heavy, it is not a satisfactory position. Great Britain should have more use for the products of her own possessions.

The sisal shipments totalled 1,020 bales, of which Belgium purchased 682, the U.S.A. 647, Great Britain 351, South Africa 188, and Germany 86. Of the 17,851 bags of maize shipped, Holland accounted for 10,326, Great Britain 3,360, Belgium 1,787, and Germany 1,680. Hides numbered 1,308 bales, Italy buying 500, Germany 403, and Great Britain only 101. The total export of coffee during the three weeks was 3,552 bags, of which France purchased 1,038, South Africa 1,048, and Great Britain only 455. Holland took more than three-quarters of the sisal, and India two-thirds of the cotton, Britain's share of this commodity being less than one-fifth. If foreign countries continue to buy East African produce in this way, they will sell their goods in return.

*There is a Mackell's Store
at the end of the Road
to the West of Scotland
which has
been well established for years
and the business I got from you was
that the business has been that long to
stand the test of time as well as serving
this
country and all over the world.*



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

Business conditions in coffee ports of improved quality have arrived during the past week. Better prices have been for the finer sorts, while inferior grades are steady.

A fine, good to fine, 1400 to 1450, medium to good 1350 to 1380.
B also, good to fine, 1400 to 1450, medium to good 1350 to 1380.
C fine, good to fine, 1400 to 1450, medium to good 1350 to 1380.

Good to fine 1350 to 1380
Medium to good 1320 to 1350
Common to medium 1280 to 1320
Type "2304" 1280

The African and Colonial Co., Ltd. state that the highest price realized during the week was 167s. for bare foreign cleaned first size. The market for Kenya sorts offered has been dull, and the Uganda, shared and practically all the Tanganyika sorts found a sale.

Medium priced nipped 1215.0d
Cleaned 1215.0d

Peaberry 1305.0d to 1305.0d
Tanganyika sold at 1305.0d

1st size 1445.0d to 1545.0d
Medium 1205.0d to 1385.0d
Triage and smalls 1005.0d to 1155.0d
Peaberry 1205.0d to 1315.0d
Kihimani: 1st size 1475.0d to 1475.0d
2nd size 1475.0d to 1475.0d
3rd size 1475.0d to 1475.0d

Arusha 1st size 1485.0d
2nd size 1305.0d
Medium 1175.0d
Triage 1475.0d to 1495.0d
Peaberry 1475.0d to 1495.0d

Country cleaned 1275.0d to 1355.0d
Greenish 1085.0d

Usumbura 1st size 1305.0d
2nd size 1275.0d
3rd size 1115.0d
Peaberry 1515.0d

MAIZE

Prices have fallen considerably during the week, and very little business is passing.

East African—No. 1 white flat on passage is on offer at 42s. but buyers talk of 40s. 6d. For shipment 42s. might be taken.

With March/April or April/May shipment No. 2 East African is offered at 40s., but without attracting bids. Buyers are holding off with regard to No. 3, fair supplies of which are available at 40s.

SISAM

The tone of the market has improved considerably owing to the clearance of large stocks at shot and near positions, and Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd. consider prices likely to rise further. Prices are steady as follows:

No. 1 Tanganyika 38 1/2s. per ton
No. 1 Kenya 38 1/2s. per ton
No. 2 Portuguese 38 1/2s. per ton
according to standard of grading, and with March/May shipment.

Shag Tea—With a quieter tone than in the past, shag tea is slowly at present, but of good quality.

Peaberry—Very little business has been done, business being slow.

Green Tea—Business is slow, but of good quality.

Owing to the continued lack of orders from the main European ports, there is no change from our last report. East African sorts are steady.

Prices according to quality, D.R. Terms, 1925, 1925, 1925, according to position and assortment.

On account of uncertainty as to the budget provisions business in Nyassaland and Mozambique tobacco is practically stagnant for the moment, prices remaining generally unchanged. It is generally believed in the market that the Imperial preference will be increased, and that East Africa's production will consequently be curtailed and diminished.

HIDES

Of Liverpool's total imports of 17,437 skins in hides during last month 27,360 were of East African origin. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady.

FRUIT

Business in fruit is slow, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady.

Prices are steady, though demand is small. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady.

With a quiet market, the market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady.

Unexported have been with the market. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. The market is very quiet, and prices are steady.

East African sorts in 50-ton lots are worth about £21 10s.

Imports of medium kinds are small, with Uganda pressed sheet selling at from 75s. 10d. to 15s. 4d., Madagascar pinky 12s. to 15s. 4d., and Company half 10d. to 15d.

Simba remains lifeless.

No parcels of Nyassaland tea were on offer during the week.

It is informed that Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd. the well-known importers and distributors of fibres, have moved to more commodious offices in the Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3. (Entrance in Seething Lane.)

POST, MIDDLETON & CO., SHEPHERD FOUNDRY, ENGLAND. COTTON AND WOOL Baling PLANTS, complete from 100 tons to 500 tons total power. Scrap Metal Baling Presses. Oil Mill Machinery. Hyds. Pumps, Accumulators, Valves, &c. (Cable Address: "Hydraulic," Loughborough.)

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Kangara" left Kilmorygan March 11.
 "Khundaha" arrived Zanzibar March 15.
 "Manilla" left Zanzibar March 18.

CEYLON

"Jan Chetan" left Colombo March 14.

PORTUGAL AND MALDEN

"Katina" left London for Lourenço Marques March 6.
 "Borderer" arrived Durban for Lourenço Marques and Beira March 15.
 "Malvernian" arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques March 13.
 "Kasnia" left Beira for Cape Horn and U.S.A.

"Faint" arrived Lourenço Marques for South Africa March 14.
 "City of Edinburgh" left Zanzibar for Natal March 16.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Klipfontein" left Zanzibar for East and South African ports March 9.
 "Rietfontein" left Antwerp for East African ports March 11.
 "Beroc" left Kilmorygan homeward bound March 11.
 "City of Amsterdam" arrived Durban for East African ports March 12.
 "J. van Riebeeck" left Durban for East African ports March 13.
 "Mehskerla" left Rotterdam for South and East African ports March 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

General Duchesne leaves Marseilles for Mozambique, Dar-es-Salaam and Mauritius March 16.

UNION CASTLE

"Carlow Castle" left Suez for East Africa March 11.
 "Dunluce Castle" left London for Beira March 12.
 "Galka" left Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques March 14.
 "Granville Castle" arrived Beira March 9.
 "Llanstephan Castle" homeward bound from East Africa, left Genoa March 15.
 "Sandgate Castle" left Mauritius for Liverpool March 15.

EAST AFRICAN MAILLS

The next outward mails for Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika leave for S. I. O., London on Thursday 20th inst. They say 20th and Tuesday, March 31st.

Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the end of March 30th.

The last inward mail from East Africa was "General Voiron" which left Zanzibar on February 2nd.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The Messageries Marseillaises Duchesne leaves Marseilles to day carrying the following passengers:

Mr. F. W. Clarke	Mr. J. D. M. V. de Lourenço
Mr. M. J. L. G. de Lourenço	Mr. J. M. G. de Lourenço
Mr. M. J. G. de Lourenço	Mr. M. J. G. de Lourenço
Mr. M. J. G. de Lourenço	Mr. M. J. G. de Lourenço

The "Dunluce Castle" which left London on 20th inst. for Genoa, Santa Helena and the Cape carried the following passengers:

Mr. R. S. Boothby, M.C.	Miss Knowles
Capt. G. H. Boothby	Miss O. Knowles
Mr. H. G. Chambers	Mrs. A. R. Maudslayi
Miss H. V. Gook	Miss H. Macdonald
Mr. R. A. Griffin	Mrs. Price
Miss Griffin	Mrs. J. Taylor
Miss A. Griffin	Miss Taylor
Miss G. Holland	Miss W. Taylor
	Mr. J. Wallace
	Mrs. Wallace

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

Owing to pressure on space we are compelled to hold over this regular contribution.

Ex-Officer 33 joined up in 1914 (married - one child); wants a berth where steady application is needed. Get on well with the crowd (including natives) both in the Army and out. Careful at keeping records and the aim and pur-suits of big concerns. Overseas position not regarded. Fuller details from "E.C." c/o "Tropical Life" 5, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

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EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commission, is to be signified by the British Government as the Hon. Mr. G. A. Ormsby Gore, when he arrives in London to deliver a public lecture on the subject of Education in East Africa.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, who last year visited Africa, having previously studied West African conditions on the spot, will probably announce the imminent publication of the report containing the results of his labours in the form of a valuable document which will certainly be of great contribution to East African progress. The report will attract the attention of all concerned with the education of the natives.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, in his report, will stress the dangers of teaching the Native to read and write unless those two accomplishments were coupled with an appreciation of the need to grow crops to raise the means of subsistence, to practise the simple rules of hygiene, in short, to lead a full life and develop character. On these and other subjects the report promises to be illuminating.

At last week's luncheon in his honour, Mr. West-Govern, the newly appointed Governor of Uganda, declared that his programme must be based on three basic necessities—education, scientific research, and improved means of transport. The most important of them, said his Excellency, was education, and by that he did not mean mere book learning, but the leading on of man from the darkness and abyss of ignorance to the consciousness of his personal and material improvement which lay before him.

Both the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, and Sir Frederick Lugard, stressed the urgency of this national problem in East Africa, particularly in Uganda, and they are good grounds for believing that the East African Parliamentary Commission will give considerable attention to this matter in their deliberations. The transfer of Mr. Ormsby Gore to Uganda is significant, for there are others who think that the natives are fully ripe to be brought with March 25. African conditions are changing. It has instances are seen from an unimpeachable source that the Government of the Tanganyika Territory propose to give particular weight to national education when selecting new officials. The committee will also be arranged to give the sons of the natives of the education of the sons



AGRICULTURE ON EAST AFRICA

The Commercial Column

(Continued from last issue)

Several ways have been suggested for growing cotton have been tried in Africa. It may be grown by a plantation system employing Natives paid a wage. It may be grown by a subsidiary system by farmers cultivating other crops, or it may be grown by the Natives themselves for their own account. The successful result obtained to date in East Africa has been produced by the latter system. In this case the Natives advance their share through the Native chief to the Native peasant to make him plant and harvest. The peasant grows cotton along with his food crops. With the cotton crop he pays his hut tax and keeps the rest for himself. The Government plant a freshly seed annually free of cost.

It is claimed for this system that the Native is being taught habits of industry and gets for himself the fruit of his toil, that he can quite easily earn considerably more than the amount of his hut tax if he cares to do so, and that it is a good deal of the hut tax, probably amounting to 10s. or 15s. per annum, is in fact spent for the benefit of the good Natives of the country. I think these contentions are quite sound.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the system has failed in some districts, and last year at a meeting in Nairobi it was admitted by a missionary that in his district Natives were often beaten to make them turn out and plant cotton. At the same meeting another speaker spoke of "Slavery," and expressed the view that use ought to be made of the "facts" in my constituency.

Native labour is not a homogeneous body. It is made up of many different groups, and the success of the Uganda system that has excited a natural opposition on the part of those who depend upon ample supplies of Native labour for the profitable exploitation of their farms. In Uganda itself employers of labour complain that Natives get rich so quickly under this system that they refuse to work themselves and employ others to work for them. Clearly a form of slavery leading to this unexpected result cannot be described as particularly harsh. In Kenya it is felt that the introduction of the Uganda system will gradually deplete the existing reserves of Native labour available for farm work, and there can be no doubt that it may have this effect.

The result has been to create a crime of carrying that the Colonial Office, under pressure from the Legislature, is determined to carry out a selfish and shortsighted policy which lays for its object the ruin and exploitation of East Africa for the benefit of regard to any other interests. I believe it to be a completely mistaken view. It is true that the particular interests in cotton leads to the more general discussions of the commodities and other factors in our time, and it is true that the management of the business must be carried out to the advantage of all those who are interested. It is equally true that the House of Commons are entitled to discuss the merits of the different systems, and it is made to other communities that that is a reasonable and necessary when it is so seen that a considerable number of employment created by the abundant supplies of the raw material.

in East Africa is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest that the plantations and Native production. Our primary administration wishes to develop the economic resources of the country on the basis of Native production of seasonal crops, and therefore it is not particularly surprising that the Government is dealing with the employment of Native labour on European plantations.

The Three Systems

There are three methods of development in operation at the present time in East Africa, viz. Native production, white settlement, and the plantation industry. Is there any alternative to the present system?

Reference to the policy of the Colonial Office has been made in the previous issue. The policy of the Colonial Office is based on its general policy in Africa, but it is very few instances in proclaimed East Africa a promising field for white settlement and encouraged emigration by promotional schemes for settling ex-officers and ex-soldiers on the land coupled with undertakings to provide them at an early date with transport facilities, and simultaneously urged private enterprise to put money into the purchase and development of ex-crews in East Africa.

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obtained and retained by France in competition with other countries, especially Japan.

What of the future?

A review of the present stage of development of East Africa would be incomplete without some words on the future relations with other continents of the African continent.

To the south there lies the Union of South Africa, which has made great strides in the development of dual European nationality and which has recently accepted Dominion status within the British Empire.

It is a country which looks to the south rather than to the north for its future development. East Africa, in common with South Africa, and the South Africans, have settled in East Africa and that there already exists a party in East Africa which looks to the south rather than to the north for its future development.

Our present situation is a difficult one. Our present situation is a difficult one. Our present situation is a difficult one. Our present situation is a difficult one.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. ... stated that his country would not in any circumstances relinquish control over the administration of the Sudan.

The Sudan is a vast country and its southern boundary is the Nile. The control of the Sudan administration in the hands of the British Government is a matter of the highest importance to the whole African continent.

When the British Government completed the ... which recently Government of Uganda ... the first civil Government of the Sudan ...

It is a matter of fact that in the ... letter of congratulation on my new appointment and ... arrangements and ... Southern Provinces ...

There is no doubt that the road construction between ... and ... a good many other ...

On the question of ... they ... East African ...

It is a matter of fact that the ... and ...

There is no doubt that the ... and ...

It is a matter of fact that the ... and ...

UGANDA'S NEW GOVERNOR ENTERTAINED

His Majesty and the Royal Colonial Institute entertained Viscount Gowers, Governor of Uganda and British High Commissioner for the Colonies, who presided over the ...

Lord Gowers, who had left Victoria Station for Bayona barely an hour previously, was then entertained by ...

Major Burden was an old friend of his and an old stager in the service of the Empire, and his career had been highly successful. He was one of the founders of the present administration of Uganda.

Lord Gowers then spoke of the problems facing the Governor, who said that he had spent the greater part of his service in Nigeria, entering Uganda in 1900, joining the Nigerian ...

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Uganda he would find no less interesting and ...

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Uganda he would find no less interesting and ...

Uganda he would find no less interesting and ...

...at least five hundred years old, and its own...
...of Africa...

Mr. Ormsby Gore...
...of Africa...

...of Africa...

Mr. Gowers' Programme.

In expressing his thanks to Mr. Ormsby Gore for...
...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

Sir Frederick Lugard's Tribute

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

UGANDA COTTON REPORT

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

...of Africa...

A NOTE FOR COTTON GROWERS

...of Africa...

SOME ASPECTS OF LABOUR

Specialist written for "East Africa"

By KALANGO

IV. THE LABOURER AT WORK

Having got the labour, the next consideration is to obtain from them regular work and a full day's labour. These conditions vary considerably in different districts. There are those where it is the custom for labourers to be contracted men or bigans in their own right, being to describe the man who works from month to month without engaging for a longer period, to a particular estate or district. In such districts the labourer stays in a week it is considered a full day's work. This means that a far larger number of men than those working has to be kept on the books, in order that there may be present the daily minimum required. Thus, though there may be but few men on the books, there may never be more than from 200 to 250 working on any one day. Under this system it is not always that this is harmful to all concerned, unless it is encouraged, there is a great wastage of labour, and farm work is discouraged, through the maintenance of the labourer's status.

There are in some districts under the various labour laws, but in all such questions the procedure is cumbersome, and the farmer is averse to wasting a lot of his time. It is, however, worthy of note that such conditions are more prevalent on a certain type of farm, and are mainly attributable to the following causes:

(1) The labourer's demand for a full day's work in the district.

(2) Difficulties of the labourers in obtaining food (having to go long distances in their spare time to buy).

Where irregular work has grown into a custom only a combination of the farmers concerned, backed by the Administration, can eradicate the growth. That it must be eradicated is obvious. It is too great a waste of men and contract labour under such conditions is something not worth its keep. One can compare it to selecting a soldier and telling him he must attend parades when he feels like it.

The labourer will do just enough to keep him in cloth and other necessities. Arranged enough, many farmers seem to be resigned to these conditions, to make no move to alter them, except to say that many men are lazy. It is extraordinary to relate so many of us away from had another single or group of adaptations with the labourer working regularly and not dreaming of doing otherwise. This proves it to be a question of organization.

Questions of Food

The question of procuring food is of primary importance. The labourer is either provided with food direct or with money with which to purchase it. There are advantages and disadvantages to both systems. Allowing provision of the labourer with food the employer is forced to give so much less money, and, if these conditions are not met, it appears more necessary to be given a month's rest and a good money wage for food. In the preceding consideration, and that many more, the farmer's position is not in food.

the best plan is to give them their own food to the labourers. This has its advantages, provided the estate is large enough, and men can be spared to grow it.

Where the above is not possible, and where it is not desired to feed rations, the second method is applied, but it needs careful supervision, for men feed themselves wrongly, and lose in physical fitness, and spend all their allowance on one big feast. Further, the fact of a number of men buying food in a district tends to push up the price. Usually an allowance is made by which the villagers bring in their produce to sell at a market on the estate, or at a convenient centre in a group of estates. But often labourers prefer to go out into the villages, so that when the market vanishes. The farmer, finding this a disadvantage, is prepared to let him to purchase his produce, or even to bring it to the market. The labourer has to go further and further afield to purchase, and finally the position becomes such that all the workers' spare time, including Saturday and Sunday, is spent hunting for food over the countryside instead of resting. If the employer does not wish to provide food, the following is a system to be commended: The employer should supply a quantity of food stuffs himself, or purchase in bulk from the villages. He should then let the market retain its character, and let the labourer go to the market when he wishes, but it should be assured, and by providing a handy purchasing centre, enables the labourer to rest.

Let us now consider the amount of work done by the labourer. The agricultural labourer does not generally do a full day's work but the industrial labourer does. Here, again, the conditions vary in different districts.

The industrial labourer is a full day's worker, and the agricultural labourer is a part day's worker. But there are other considerations not the least of which are to be concerned. The labourer works either on piece work or time work. The Native working for himself is accustomed to go out into the fields, or to his tasks in the early morning, and to work until it gets too hot, he then rests, and continues in the afternoon, returning in the evening to his home, where he finds his meal prepared and house in order. He either eats before starting in the morning or more often takes something to the fields with him. The farm labourer will do the same, provided that on his return from work he does not need to collect firewood and water, preparatory to cooking his food. With residential or local labour, then, a full day's work is more nearly obtained than with contract labour, for the former having their families with them, are leaving their normal life, the latter are without their families and are dependent on themselves.

Besides, this contract labour does not do a full day's work, partially because it is unskilled, and partially because it is unskilled.

The defects are, however, too numerous, and the farmer is reluctant to give more than a contract wage, and the majority of them leave, to repeat the experience, and the next year or soon after. For such a little constancy in this labour. It will work one year at a time, the next at tobacco, and the next year tea, and so on.

Causes of Poor Work

There are, however, the cause, even if it is a small one, is that the labourer is not given more than a day's work. This is a common complaint. Where the

was when the fact of employing two men for one man's work was not of importance. It is becoming now that wages are rising and the demands for labour are increasing. More work must be done by the individual. He can do so without any hardship, and is, I believe, willing to do it, but the movement for increase must be general and through mutual agreement by all the farmers.

From experience it has been proved time after time that for a small bonus or increase of 15 per cent or 20 per cent, an individual man can get out of him a great amount of work that gradually the idea irrays among the labour force, and that the farmer gets a number of men who are doing the heavier work and bigger tasks. This is the labour saving device, and the lower are provided with an objective and incentive to greater effort. I do not believe that a standard wage for all men on an estate is the best way to get the maximum amount of work out of them, but that better results are obtained from graded wages.

We note, then, that labour is not to be obtained in any quantity should that further increase in a great amount of man power. Both these ideas can and must be considered if the available labour is to be sufficient to fill all the demands.

Usually there is the use of labour saving devices. There has as yet not been much incentive to the employment of machinery, but more attention must be seriously turned in this direction in order that there may be a saving of man power. In developed countries almost all attempts to increase for a man to do on his own account is regularly employed.

That is the importance of these villages, and the organization so as to approach as nearly as possible to what the native is accustomed to, cannot be too much emphasized. On them to a great extent depends not only the good name of the estate as a labour saving device, but also the amount and regularity of the work obtained from its residents. In these villages the most important items are good housing and sanitary arrangements.

The labour headmen should be the village headmen and under them should live these gangs, divided as far as possible into tribes. Thus they live and work together in a community. Every endeavour should be made to have the men to live their family life as nearly as possible, and to establish their family there, giving each man family a small plot of, say, half an acre of land. Thus a residential labour force is built up. It is such a force that makes the most satisfactory workers. It has been found that contract labourers on such estates during their families with them.

In the past and final part of this work I will discuss the conditions of the most successful family labour force, and the reasons and short cuts to these points that require attention.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Mondays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home in London, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPERTI DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of all those interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimens copies of the paper may be sent to them? Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription 30s. post free.

TO READERS WHO WRITE

Readers of "East Africa" are invited to send to the Editor any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and achievements, features of the character and career of prominent East Africans and of interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life. MSS. should be typewritten, double spaced, with ample margin on one side of the paper only, and completely legible. The name of the author should be given, and care taken to check the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its return.

An occasional short story of East African setting will also be published.

Every reader has a store of interest and value to other East Africans. By making experiences told and money and goods progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? Need writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether his letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the expressions, but will gladly make this column a forum for its readers.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, of 82, Great Titchfield St., London, W. Telephone, AUSTON 550.

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The Editor is pleased to appoint correspondents in all important East African centres and districts of interest.

THE BOWWOMY DEINOSAUR

Just Arrived in the States

"WROTE SARCASTIC"

Mr. F. ARTHUR BEMISTER has written to the *London Times* as follows:— "On May 1, through your valuable columns, I thank the F. W. D. for the great pleasure they are giving to the very readers of *Business*. Being in the line myself, I cannot let the opportunity go by and trust it will be sufficient for some time yet. The tearing up of Kill the ... at once and leaving ... other is being attended to in making the sale ... perfect pleasure. Again I say, thank you."

BRITISH COMMERCIAL RATHY

EVERYBODY is talking of commercial rathy, said Sir Alfred Mond on his return from Palestine and Greece. "For textiles there is a great demand and what is rather odd it seems that the textile manufactures are being supplied by those from Japan and Czecho-Slovakia. It is a very curious question of rathy. In the Balkans and Greece, the motors were mostly American, there were very few British. No one seems to have made any effort to push the small English cars, which are better value for the money than those they are now buying. When will British rathy be ..."

RESPECT FOR ...

... about the man ... of the *Morning Post*, an advertiser which befriended him. He arrived in Lourenço Marques from the Transvaal on a day when a public procession was taking place. He seized himself on a balcony which commanded a view of the route, and to his amazement was immediately arrested and marched off to the police station. He was quite unable to conceive what offence he had committed, being unable to speak a word of Portuguese. After a night in the cells he was charged in court, and was told by an interpreter that he had been fined many millions of reis for sitting on the Portuguese flag. Only he found out the value of reis he had thousands of utter ruin.

LUMBWA'S BLACK SERVALS

... to the ... of the ... in the Lumbwa district of Kenya. ... while ... from an attack of ... during the campaign in German East Africa. I was employed in recruiting for the K. A. F. in the district, and was shown many of the ... skins which the posing ... had collected from the Natives. I asked him to ... me as many skins as he could, to be presented to ... but died soon ... by them from ... I had ... very ... and the ...

The ... of the ... in the ... history ... contributed to the ... an interesting article under the above title.

If there are ... who ... result of the recent ... in ... and ... that life in the ... when the ... must have been a very terrifying experience. ... should ... them, he says. ... would ... well suited for habitation by man, but they would not have been ... of the ...

Most of these creatures were harmless vegetable ... of the ... and ... long-tailed ... in the water, possibly browsing on seaweeds. ... his neck to pull the succulent ... from the banks. He had teeth shaped and set like those of a beaver's rake, and as he could not dig, ... with them. I suppose he raked them in ... he rake leaves or did he rake up shells, as some have supposed. I have no definite evidence, but certainly he could not have done anything further in the scale of life. The somewhat stouter ... found in our ... country ...

... and ... that it resembled one of a firman's hose pipe. Still larger, but of similar shape ... a broad river ... Its upper arm-bone was over ... of his head may well have been ... about the size of ...

... out of the water they would have fallen ... to the smaller ... After ... dinosaurs ... they would have been even more defenceless than a tortoise.

Dread would be more justly aroused in a man if he were to meet one of the great flesh-eating dinosaurs. These were ... strongly built, bounded on their ... like kangaroos, caught and rent their prey with clawed fore-limbs, and bit them with wide-gaping jaws armed with sabre-shaped, saw-edged teeth. The huge skulls of tyrannosaurs, with its ... of teeth as ... enough to make one shudder, and even our Oxford megalosaurus would have been a high customer.

... would not have been more dangerous than lions and bears, and I expect that many would have found them far less terrible. The reason for my opinion is the exceedingly small brain with which the dinosaurs were provided. A ... of today has far less intelligence and a less developed brain than a modern ... the brain of a dinosaur was ... the size of the ... of a ... why all the dinosaurs ... was no doubt the ... of the ...

... of the ... brains very much smaller than those of mammals. The ... of the brain of all mammals ... difficulty ...

PERSONALIA

Lady Dyall has arrived in London from Africa.

Colonel James Ross O'Connell, one-time Governor of Kordofan in the Sudan, who has passed away in Dublin, was born in August, 1843, and took part in the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1890; in the Nile Expedition two years later he was present at the battle of Khartoum, his mentions in despatches, and obtaining the Fourth Class of the Osmanieh Order, their being given command of the second Egyptian Battalion. He was also in the advance against the Khalifa and afterwards took part in the operations in Talodi in Southern Kordofan. He was Governor of that Province until 1907. During the war he raised, and commanded, the 4th Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Kenya.—Miss E. M. Bader, B.A., Lecturer in Arabic and Administrative, University of London, to be Medical Officer, M. B. B. S., M. Ch. (Hons.) at Nairobi.

Nyasaland.—Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be District Commissioner, Kenya. Mr. H. J. H. Steadman, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kenya, to be Director of Public Works, Zanzibar. Mr. E. W. Evans, Senior Assistant Secretary, Uganda, to be Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius. Mr. L. B. Skinner, Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to be Commandant of Police, Zanzibar.

The undermentioned transfers and appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be District Commissioner, Kenya. Mr. H. J. H. Steadman, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kenya, to be Director of Public Works, Zanzibar. Mr. E. W. Evans, Senior Assistant Secretary, Uganda, to be Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius. Mr. L. B. Skinner, Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to be Commandant of Police, Zanzibar.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth has returned from India.

Lord and Lady Alton have returned to London from abroad.

The American Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Chinese in the West Indies, and for the promotion of the welfare of the Chinese in the West Indies, has been founded in New York.

Lord Sulfield has been appointed a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. F. B. Harvey is acting as honorary secretary to the Dundee Planters' Association.

Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E., whose death is announced, was interested in East Africa as a director of the National Bank of India and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

The Government is preparing a memorial in honour of the late General Buller, who visited the country last year.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, who commands the light cruisers in the British fleet of the Special Service Squadron, has taken up duty at the Admiralty. A month hence he becomes Naval Secretary to the First Lord.

Mr. G. A. Motion, who has spent many years in East, Central and South Africa, has been writing a number of interesting letters to the Press, contrasting conditions in the country with those obtaining now and in the past in South and East Africa.

Mr. Cheston has been elected president of the Zomba Gymnasium Club, with Colonel R. C. Dobbs, Major F. T. Stephens, and Mr. D. G. Phelps as vice-presidents. Mr. J. Mackenzie carries on as hon. secretary, in which office he has achieved marked success.

Thanks to Irish initiative, says a correspondent of the *Corked Times*, Africa now possesses no fewer than five Irish Vice-Presidents. They are the Bishops of Southern Rhodesia and Sierra Leone. The others are the Bishop of Bechuanaland, the Archbishop of Uganda, and the Bishop of Orange Free State, and the Dean of Harar.

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WOMEN IN EAST AFRICA

By E. S. STANNARD, M.D.

Late advent of woman in the East African colonies has been of great importance, not only to some of the great discoveries of tropical medicine. She brought to aid at the same time provides all that is meant by a higher standard of living—improved housing, better food, greater personal care, and above all, perhaps she brings all that a civilized society means and stands for; she may even add a spark of excitement to the daily gossip so dear to African communities. All this helps to make life more interesting.

While the presence of woman in the colonies a big asset, it has introduced certain complications. In some of these colonies housing accommodation has to be greater, salaries have to be raised, medical arrangements have to be changed, but these should be met by the Government. Expenses involved is a serious matter.

What has been said of man applies equally to the woman residing in these tropical countries. Just as the right type of man is essential, so is the right type of woman. I have often heard it said in the past that the country would throw the right woman to marry any white man. This is a grossly untrue distinction. The town-dweller used to be a source of attraction. There is a fallacy here, however. A white-bred girl has failed to do what a native girl can do in the colonies, whereas the latter is a source of attraction.

She is a busy, energetic, and efficient worker. She will get down to work for Africa. She is a woman who does not make a success. Because she has a whole retinue of Native servants she neglects her house, and because she is not in the midst of civilization neglects her reading. Having no hobbies she spends all her spare time playing bridge, and for want of fixed occupation she becomes dissatisfied with her surroundings.

A woman in these islands who is not a housewife, but who has a hobby, such as a gardener, she may breed fowls, or a small farm take charge of the smaller live-stock or dairy. It will be worth her while to learn the Native language. She may collect and study something—there is great variety from daisies to dinosaurs—she may become an ethnologist. She should, at any rate, arrange that her time is fully occupied, and everything she does she should do with interest. At the same time, let her be a woman above all

things; let her take her pretty frocks to Africa, short skirts and shingled head all complete, but let her remember that she may have to sacrifice her graceful limbs to mosquito-bites and malarial prevention, and that her lovely neck may be exposed in an open to attitude by the sun-burn of a man's Once, and only once, have I seen Africa taken really seriously by a woman. Arrived at an East African port, there emerged from her cabin the main deck preparatory to disembarking a woman, who one would think, otherwise, considered herself a full-blooded English. I think only the bracelet pattern was missing. How woman!

In the ordinary way a woman leads a more sheltered life than a man, and is therefore less apt to get the illnesses which lurk in the tropics, but for this very reason she is sometimes careless in matters of disease prevention. She is at the same time perhaps more liable to many chronic conditions which are not brought in by the train. Most of these diseases require constant attention, without constant dosing with medicine, a minimum of alcohol and cigarettes, together with regular exercise and adequate rest.

There is no contra-indication to bearing children in the tropics, but let it always be remembered by those who are liable to be infected with malaria, that a number of prophylactic quinine tablets taken with the first dose of an antimalarial and the first prophylactic dose regarding the child, really do seem to even some degree of immunity against malaria. The treatment care is essential to the child, especially of cerebral malaria, which is often insidious in its beginning and then leads to fatal disastrous results, and a diarrhoeal complaint, so often associated with the consumption of food.

Infants are often too heavily clad in hot countries, and it should be remembered that small children are proportionally more liable to suffer from heat prostration than adults.

Most children may remain in the tropics with comparative impunity until they are two years of age, and in many cooler areas at higher altitudes most children until they are five, after that residence in their normal climate would appear to be necessary. This often unfortunately effects a break in the family circle which appears to be unavoidable in life in the East African colonies.

LIPTON'S TEA

A DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN

LIPTON'S TEA

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent

Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa

It was in mourning—long before these words were written—the sad messages of the tragic death of Sir Robert Coryndon for Governor, had have been flashed to the ends of the earth. But the effect of the announcement of the death of local statesman remains with those who knew him—and loved him.

When I heard

These last words are none too strong. They represent in a fashion not too often associated with the memory of public men, the true nobleness of the sentiments of real affection proclaimed for the late Governor. In a way that stands out in the history of mankind, Sir Robert Coryndon had appealed to the affection of every section of the community. His death has caused a general sympathetic human grief, a sorrow and sympathy that is felt in all the districts and the wards of every part in the Colony. Within the limits of his office and the discretionary powers allowed to him, he wielded a kindly and beneficent influence which was felt by every section of the community.

Why then

The manner of his end was characteristic. At the time he had not been feeling in the best of health and it had been urged him to see a medical adviser. He had considered the matter and the State and the social functions to be performed by him.

It is

It is a sad story that this East African Governor, in the moment of presenting the Native Chiefs to His Royal Highness the Duke of York (a function already referred to in previous letters to EAST AFRICA), he was observed to lean against one of the goss-trading Government House. But he would not move. Then came the tragic collapse. On Monday afternoon he was in a hospital and he was operated upon on Tuesday morning.

It is

were laid to rest in the beautiful and fitting resting place of the greatest and most intently deep grief.

Tragedy Emphasized

The tragic nature of the untimely demise is accentuated by the fact that Lady Coryndon had left the Colony but a few days earlier and received the news of her husband's demise by wireless aboard the "Mulbera." So passes yet another of these men whom the world can ill spare and who are so hard to replace.

Who Will Succeed?

Speculation is, of course, rife as to who will be the successor of the late Governor. Such is the way of the world. With his ashes hardly cold in the grave, public opinion is now seeking to fathom the nature of the new appointment. Already the names of several officials associated with East Africa are being mooted. Such speculation is as wild as it is unprofitable however. Naturally official circles are silent—possibly because they themselves have not the faintest notion of the name of the successor to the high office so tragically vacated. In any event, it is thought that a man built on the "Dictator" or "Muscolin" principle may be selected as these respective days of evolution, growth and racial rebirth.

A hurried return

The Duke left work immediately, who had left Nairobi and was on his way to Kisumu was apprehensive

by wire of the death of Sir Robert, and His Royal Highness made a very hurried return from the far districts in order to be present at the last sad rites. His return was seen by hundreds of people. Nairobi town district, leaving at a mid-day train along that highway, returned to Nairobi on Wednesday morning. He reached the capital with very little time to spare, and was a prominent and a sad mourner among those who thronged All Saints' Church at the special service of mourning held there prior to the coffin leaving for the cemetery. The Duke left almost immediately afterwards for Kisumu.

At the Races

On Friday, prior to the death of Sir Robert, the Duke and Duchess were present at the Nairobi social race meeting organized in their honour and a very fine day. The Duke of York's speech, a happy placed on the racing calendar especially for the occasion was "commencing." His Royal Highness looked the very picture of health and the Duchess was an immaculate and a fine battler. The day was an important one for the racing community and was to mark a very memorable holiday.

The Duke Goes By

An unfortunate incident in so far as the settlers of Kisumu district are concerned, marked the Royal train for the country on Saturday of last week. The Royal train was supposed to pass through Mukuyu station at a certain time, but although they were there, the train did not stop. The Duke and Duchess were accompanied to the Duke and Duchess were seen to get up and go on.

It is

district a really wonderful and interesting play and a wonderful result. As for the Duke, all unknown, had decided to leave the train at Nairobi and journey by car to Lake Naivasha for a little quiet duck shooting. Thereafter, when the train pulled up at Kisumu there was no Duke to be seen. The Duke's wife, who was suffering from a slight headache, was the only one to get up and go on.

It is

Much interest is being evinced in the new motor car route to Mombasa. It is the gateway to the new Nile route home. It may be remembered that Mr. Galton Pezri, hon. secretary of the R.E.A.A., recently made the first journey there by car. Since then several parties have undertaken the journey and the latest evidence of the civilising influence of the motor car in the wild places of the earth was given when the first lady to traverse this equatorial road, en route to Egypt and home (Mrs. Douglas Hamilton) successfully accomplished the journey. Africa is becoming too small, say some of the old pioneers bitterly.

It is

It is an ill omen that in view of the high ocean fares now ruling, the overland route will steadily gain in importance and popularity. Apart from monetary considerations, there are two other advantages—avoidance of the long ocean journey, most East Africans appear to be indifferent sailors, and the great historic interest of the country traversed in returning by the Nile.

An Illegal Action

The new historic romance case, in which the well-known firm of Foxtons & Co. through the High Court to reverse the decision of the Lower Court, the matter of being permitted to collect royalties from the various African States, is a case of great importance. It is a case of the first importance, and the decision in favour of the firm of Foxtons & Co. will

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUHR DISTRICT

Labour Supply and Costs

MR. C. KENNETH ARTHUR, President of the Ruhr Farmers' Association, who addressed the recent annual general meeting, devoted a considerable part of his presidential address to the subject of labour shortage. He has shown that principally to the unwillingness of local labour to go out for casual work, and that it was now exceptional rather than the rule for old young men to seek employment, and that a substantial part of the time for the collection of the hut tax was made so as to fit in with the coffee picking season, there would be such unwillingness, as only the spur of the hut and poll tax would induce labourers to work.

An analysis of the figures supplied by the Ruhr District to the Convention of Agriculturalists, that their area under coffee in 1924 was 1,000 acres, of which some 4,000 were under bearing. There was a further 7,000 acres under cultivation. After the planting in April, there were 276 acres under sowing, while the remainder was in an unchangeable state. By 1927 it is estimated that there will be 11,000 acres under coffee, and that the sown acreage will still be 7,000.

The estimated labour requirements of the district rise from 5,700 in the last three months of 1924 to 6,400 in the last three months of 1927, which seemed to the President to be a conservative estimate.

It is suggested that the labour has been used fairly and rationally, as the average for the last six months of the year for the period 1922-1927 worked out at about one man per acre, and that the average for the year 1927 was about 1.25.

The speaker pointed out that the labour supply at least one man per acre were necessary for the five or six weeks at the height of the picking season to ensure a successful picking of the coffee crop in good condition.

He hoped Government would this year hold an alteration in the date of collection of the hut and poll tax, so as to coincide as far as possible with the busy picking season.

1927-28
Although the Government announced in January 1927 that they were prepared to consider any suggestion for the improvement of the labour supply, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Treasury.

During the last picking season ridiculous wages had been paid, casual labourers on some coffee estates earning up to Sh. 37.50 per month, owing to the growing practice of paying so much per *deba*, and raising the payment per *deba* against one's neighbour by five cents. Perhaps planters did not always realize that what amounted to an immediate increase of 6s. per month if based on the collection of four *debas* a day.

The result was that local labour was to-day unwilling to come out for working except at wages from Sh. 2 to Sh. 6 above the normal rate. Present coffee prices would not last for ever, and at these wage rates there would be no margin for the planter.

The whole subject of labour supply was discussed by the meeting, which agreed that the position had changed for the worse during the past year. It was agreed to be the largest question threatening settlers who were anxiously awaiting the report of the Economic and Finance Committee. It was this to appear shortly and will then be forwarded to the Colonial Office.

Mr. C. Kenneth Arthur, Mr. G. E. Harper and Capt. Kirton were elected President, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year.

BLACK LANGUAGE

Mr. Frederick Powys has received a surprising measure of commendation from the Press for the publication of his new book, "Black Language" (East Richards, or not). Most of the reviewers appear to have overlooked the distinction between implying that illiterate natives are misled by this type of scheme.

The book does certainly convey vivid impressions, and in parts the writing could scarcely be bettered. It is essentially a work of observation, and the character revealed by the author is disappointing. We sympathize with his noble intentions, but the dominant impression we retain is that Mr. Powys is entirely unqualified to write of East Africa. He is too highly strung, too nervous, and prone to fits of self-control.

His Kikuyu labourers set about a case of other Natives who have been shot a piece as supply of meat. Mr. Powys shoots over their heads, puts his back against a hut, and strikes a heroic attitude. His own men and knocks down the traitorous traitor leader. That finishes the trouble.

The brother joins the East African Mounted Rifles after the action at Longido, in which some of his friends had been killed. Thus the author, I felt extremely reluctant to have been involved in this crazy conference, as aware of the obvious stupidity of the various Governments and of their attitude towards the natives with regard to the normal conditions of life. The only thing that held in their power was the fact that they were not yet ready to give up the idea of a "settler" and "native" system.

With what object Mr. Powys tells us in his book, but his attitude, and words of a Kikuyu girl, could not have been more than sixteen years old, we have no idea, unless it be to suggest that that is the normal state of the mind in East Africa. We greatly fear that that unbounded confidence will be drawn into the ground.

As a result of the unfortunate nature of the book, it is a pity that it should have been published.

It is a pity that it should have been published, as it is a true reflection of African life, and we cannot see that either can do us any harm, but harm.

For the sake of Mr. Powys and Kenya we are glad that the former appears to have realized his ambition of shaking the dust of Kenya from off his feet in order to settle in Somerset. Kenya has, we gather, restored health to one who went to her Highlands in order to avoid dying of consumption, and we regret that his renewed span of life should be used, perhaps unwittingly, to the detriment of East Africa. Mr. Powys has literary ability, but he was not cut out to pioneer, and so is naturally not a happy chronicler of pioneer life.

F. S. J.

SCOTTISH JOURNALIST, 44 years of age, present Editor of important Daily Paper in Indian seaport, available for engagement in September. Served through East African Campaign and knows South Africa. Last five years spent in India. Now welcomes change of environment Africa preferred. Apply "Box No. 108," c/o "East Africa," 85-87, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

MEMORIAL TO SIR LEE STACK

OUR DEIRA LETTER

By Warham

February 20, 1925

It is not surprising to see in the metropolitan our late Governor General, Sir Lee Stack. All communities in the Sudan have desired that there should be erected some tribute to his skill and personality. The British community has already "leafed" a Committee to consider the various proposals put forward.

It is composed of Sir Wassey Sterry as Chairman, the Governor, Khartoum Province, and one representative each of the non-official community, the Sudan Club, the Khartoum Club, and the British N.C.O.'s, and of the Swahili Defence Force. The representatives elected are Mr. J. Gordon, General Inspector, Mr. W. Walker, and Sergeant Major A. W. Baxter.

What form the private memorial will take is still undecided, but there is a plan in the Cathedral. This is to limit with some provision or detail. It was felt to limit the scope of those who desired to subscribe and would also not be seen by all passers-by. Bishop Gwynne at once made it clear that he did not wish to urge something for the Cathedral if any other form of memorial would meet with wider public favour.

Thereupon it was proposed that there should be two separate memorials: firstly one erected by the friends of the Cathedral, and, secondly, a large memorial raised by public subscription of all classes or out of Government funds. This view was adopted, and it seems likely that a model in the south transept of the Cathedral will become a Stack Memorial Chapel.

There is a feeling that the Khartoum community has a right to a memorial in some conspicuous place. It is certainly felt that the European and Native communities would all contribute gladly. Sir Lee Stack won the whole-hearted affection and confidence of the whole country, and it is fitting that the capital should honour his service by a statue.

The Hellenic Community

At the financial general meeting of the Sudan Hellas Committee the President, Mr. C. V. Michalos, announced that by a unanimous vote the committee had accepted the proposal by the Hellenic community of Khartoum, and felt confident that all Greeks would subscribe liberally to the memorial fund when it was opened, thus demonstrating their admiration and respect for Sir Lee Stack.

Personalia

The newly-appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Khartoum, Monsignor Paul Silvestri, who has arrived here from Egypt, has already worked in the Sudan for some fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Haslebus have, during the week ending for Port Sudan en route for England.

Details of the damage done to the north of the Pungue and Zambezi have already been cabled to London, but there are a few interesting facts to which brief reference may well be made. The total floods which have been caused by the unusually heavy rains in Rhodesia and this Territory covers fully twenty five miles along the railway line, and it is reported that from the Pungue Bridge, which can now be reached only by boat, nothing but a sea of north and south can be seen. In many places stores and houses are standing feet deep in water, while opening fields of maize and other crops and the gardens from which Beira procures its vegetables are inundated.

From the Zambezi it is reported that the flood water has been running in the river channels at a depth varying from 5 to 15 ft. and that it stands well up the walls of dwelling houses. Many Native huts have been washed away, though fortunately it is not believed that there have been many casualties. The lesson of the 1918 floods had been learnt, and when it was seen that serious damage would be done, both Europeans and Natives took prompt precautionary measures.

Not far from the memorial in this neighbourhood many game unable to escape from the floods have been killed frequently from the trees. Snakes are also reported from the top branches of trees and the high walls have been used as a refuge by the animals.

Maize and Cotton

Though the Government officials have done considerable damage to the crops, the prospects for corn are considered to be good. In the low lying districts the crop has suffered, but settlers generally still expect to do well. There is constantly growing interest in the production of cotton and this season planting has been made by the manual machines instead of the

Sugar in Rhodesia

Dr. W. M. Lape, Vice-Chairman of Manby Sugar and Malt, Ltd., an importing and flourishing British company, who has just returned to India from Oudh, and is proceeding by the 'Llanstephan Castle' to Mombasa for Nairobi and subsequently to England, has informed the Deira News that there is a possibility of his company going in for sugar and manioc production north of the Zambezi. If a decision to that effect is made, it will involve very large expenditure on the purchase of machinery and plant. British manufacturers need to get busy at once for the representatives of other nations are alert to the developments in this country.

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MOZAMBIQUE OIL AND MINERAL CONCESSIONS

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Mozambique Oil and Mineral Concessions, Ltd. which was held at London last week, a number of shareholders objected to the secretary liquidating the company. A resolution proposing an independent chartered accountant was carried on the advice of the solicitor, but on a poll the policy of the Board was declared carried by 395,372 votes to 43,550.

The Chairman and two other Directors present refused to waive their fees, and the Chairman, Mr. General Sir Arthur H. Logan, stated that the action taken by the company was with the purpose of keeping intact their shares in the Anglo-Chinese, Ltd. He stated that the shareholders might be interested to know that the

It will be recalled that the company started on its career in 1921 by taking over a concession of some 20,000 square miles in the Mozambique Territory, for which £140,000 was paid by the allotment of 500,000 fully-paid shares of 5s each. Capt. Lionel Cohen was its managing director. The Board's high hopes of success were disappointed fairly soon, and the visit to Mozambique, after the mining experts confirmed the less optimistic opinion which a pair of the shareholders had meanwhile formed.

ARCHDEACON OF ZANZIBAR

Mr. H. Birley, who has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to fill the vacant bishopric of Zanzibar, has spent some seventeen years in East Africa, and was among the members of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa imprisoned by the Germans during the war.

It was in a German East African prison camp that the writer first met Archdeacon Birley, whose kind manner and kindness to the writer's soon won him the affection of the English writer, who is now writing up to each other the history of the mission.

Archdeacon Birley, having graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1887, spent eight years in Cardiff before being appointed to the living of St. Thomas's, Oxford. There he remained until, in 1908, he volunteered for work in East Africa, where he has since remained. He is expected to reach England within about three weeks, and his consecration has been provisionally fixed for June 11.

We believe that the appointment will meet with the approval of all who know the new Bishop, and we wish him all happiness in his labours.

ZANZIBAR TRADE DURING 1923

The Zanzibar Trade Commission, under the leadership of Colonel W. H. Franklin, in forwarding to the Government of Tanganyika the Zanzibar Customs Trade Report for the year ended 31st March 1924, has pointed out the great decrease in the total imports of cotton piece goods, amounting to 34 per cent, in quantity, notwithstanding the fact that much of the large increase in the quantity imported during 1923-24 is that of 1922 was on hand at the end of 1923.

The following statement shows the origin of cotton piece goods imported into Zanzibar during 1923 and 1924:

Year	Period	Quantity Sold	Country	Value	Per cent
1923	1923	5,342,963	Japan	51	51
			India	57	45
1924	1923	5,414,20	Holland	60	60
			U.K.	16	29
1923	1923	3,282,438	Holland	57	55
			U.K.	17	25
1924	1923	1,977,591	Holland	6	6
			Japan	—	—

In the domestic export it is generally unfortunate to witness the effect of the fall in the export due to a short crop, though the position has been somewhat remedied by the fact that other goods which really are mainly re-exported. The following statement shows the origin of the goods:

Year	Quantity	Re-destination	Per cent
1923	200,623	United Kingdom	39
1924		India	34
		U.S.A.	21

The fall in the United Kingdom share of the total trade, both import and export, from 32 per cent in 1923 to 14 per cent in 1924 can be explained by the fact that the quantity of Manchester cotton piece goods imported and second-hand goods imported has fallen to 10 per cent of the total value of the country's exports.

The Continental countries show some reduction in their share of the total trade of the Protectorate, and in the cases of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory there is some reduction in re-export trade from Zanzibar, mainly due to its supposed to be differences in currency and Customs tariffs, which, it is hoped, may later be rectified by the institution of an East African Customs Union with similar tariffs and currency.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

With a steady to firm market for good grades, average prices for Kenyan varieties are as follows:—

Large, medium sorted 24 1/2 per cwt
Small 24 1/2

TEA

According to the African and Colonial Co. Ltd., the highest price realised during the week was 16 1/2 for eighteen bags of first size, foreign cleaned.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat state that the majority of 1,544 bags of Kenya sorts offered were disposed of, that part of the 711 bags of Uganda on offer were sold, and that the majority of Arusha coffee listed changed hands.

Prices for tea sold at—
Large sizes 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 and
Medium sizes 14 1/2 to 15 1/2
Small 14 1/2
Peaberry 15 1/2 to 16 1/2
Tribal 15 1/2 to 16 1/2

Arusha 14 1/2 to 15 1/2

MAIZE

In sympathy with wheat maize prices have declined sharply. Although the regaining of confidence will be difficult, some improvement is expected to be experienced, though wheat is still likely to regulate the trend of the market.

East African.—Though No. 2 white flat is meeting with a fair demand, its nominal price should be about 40s. per ton and 8s. on offer at 30s. and 38s. 6d. respectively, but business is showing no interest.

Other African.—Prices have fallen very little since about 20c. are being pressed. The African and Colonial Co. have been able to have cut 20c. off their price for No. 1 white flat and 20c. off their price for No. 2 white flat. No. 1 white flat is slightly more; new crop, July-August 38s., August-September 37s. 6d., bulk prices about 25s.

No. 6 round yellow is offering at 36s. 6d. for July-August and 35s. 6d. for August-September, a reseller having disposed of this at 35s. A few inquiries have been received from the Continent at about 34s. 6d., though no business has resulted.

Sisal

Prices have declined owing to a general weakness in other commodities. Parcel prices of sisal have been falling in the market since the beginning of the year. At the moment prices are about 24s. for No. 1 Tanganyika with Kenya No. 1 40s. cheaper.

Tow.—Offers of good parcels have been scarce, the position and prices are practically unchanged.

Wool

At the wool auctions held on the 16th of this month by Messrs. Winder and Co. 112 bales of Kenya wool were offered and sold. Several bales of Orissa merino fleeces E 53 pt. 1st pieces realised 23d. per lb. Greasy half-breds fetched prices ranging from 21d. to 22d. and 1-bred from 22d. to 26d. per lb. Greasy Kumpu fleeces sold from 22s. to 61d. per lb., belts 130s. and locks 125d.

The market generally is unchanged, with business waiting for some reduction in prices. East African prices according to position and assortment.

D/R according to quality 760/605
D/R low 750/745

TOBACCO

The position generally is practically unchanged, with a slightly increased inquiry for dark leaf. No activity, however, is anticipated by Messrs. Clagot, Brach and Co. until after the Budget is declared.

IVORY

Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co. Ltd. report that arrivals to the 17th inst. totalled nearly 14 tons, whilst sales were realised about 4 1/2 tons. Although the market is at present steady and quiet, with prices practically unchanged, it is anticipated that if larger shipments do not arrive higher prices will probably rule.

PEPPER

With little interest apparent, small supplies have changed hands at 25s.

Cloves.—Zanzibar are quoted 11s. 10d. to 12s. 6d. for spot and 10d. c.i.f. for March-May shipment.

Cottonseed.—There are inquiries for Sakel cottonseed from the Tokar Province of the Sudan, and business may result around 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 ss. for March-April shipments.

Dura.—The market continues featureless.

Groundnuts.—With a steady but slow market, prices are nominally about 2 3/4 10s. It is not thought likely that further advances will result from the English market.

Tuber.—Natural Kaffirani sorts are at 10s. and 11s. 6d. for March-April shipment.

Rubber.—No change.

Sisal.—In change of report.

Tea.—No parcels of Masailand tea were on offer during this week.

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ODD NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Oam Correspondent

London, February 15, 1924

The only subject of conversation is the flooding of the lower Shire districts and the resulting inconvenience. Everything is held up and mails and passengers are being just getting through. There has obviously been some excellent "stair-work" on the railway to allow even this to have been done.

As I prophesied weeks ago, the floods have come and the Zambezi is tearing down with tremendous force, banking up the Shire and causing it to overflow its banks and damage hundreds of acres of maize and other crops.

Tobacco Prospects

The weather so far in the Blantyre and Uthole districts has been appalling. Rain has been so heavy and so continuous that the prospects for this year are in a very poor way. It is probable that the lucky planters indeed, who will show much less and extra at the end of the season.

In the north the climate has been far more favourable and a fair season is expected. It is not too much to hope that the north will make up some of the losses of the south.

German Bid for Trade

Of course at the present moment all import and export is held up, only foodstuffs and urgent requirements being handled in limited quantities. But in a few weeks the usual transactions will again be in full force.

There is a rumor that a German, who was dismissed as an Austrian, was full of samples and is appointing an Indian merchant in Zomba as his agent. He is going to give the British merchant trouble. I know it, and I take this opportunity to warn the Bishop, to be more alert. All or almost all the goods sold here are British, and if any other goods were to come in, it would be a disaster.

NYASALAND MAIZE EXPORT

The London Grain, Seed, and Oil Reporter has quoted appreciatively and at considerable length our recent article on the export of maize from Nyasaland. Planters and shippers in the Protectorate will be glad to learn that so authoritative a trade organ is interesting itself in the prospects of Nyasaland as a new source of maize supply.

DAYS GONE BY

By F. E. Hux (John Murray, Ltd. illustrated). A weary but pleasant record of the first 50 years of Northern Rhodesia, third Bishop of Lakoine (Nyasaland), fourth Bishop of Zanzibar, that is the record of the author, and a proud one.

He takes us back to the old spacious days when missions were having their beginnings, for he first arrived in Africa in 1869, going straight to Nyasaland. He worked with those early pioneers, some of whom are still with us, and amongst them Channing Staples, Johnston, Dr. Scott, Hetherwick, Dr. Laws, and many others. But the toll of death was very heavy in those days, the causes and remedies of tropical diseases being then but little known, and the conditions of living not nearly so good as now. The author himself was twice invalided home, but returned each time irresistibly drawn to continue the gigantic task.

Going through life you should sit with your back to the wall, the Bishop quotes. True, it is interesting and inspiring to look back over 50 years and see what has been done in Africa by the statesman, soldier, settler—and by no means least—by the missionaries. Look back fifty years only and see what was and what is.

People are beginning to realize more fully the importance and the worth of missions, and to appraise them at their true value. Europeans in Africa—perhaps the greater of them, its missionaries—are putting aside their children, to be so long, and are beginning to agree that some amount of necessary relaxation will do them good. The book is free from the usual mission tags, but we cannot agree with the Bishop when he says that Livingstone's "industrial" Dr. Laws has more than vindicated his principles, and Laws' house has built in a "position of honor" a safe, stand and refuge for each delegation. Chapters 20 and 28, on the "Education" of the "Brothers" and the "City of God" are of great value and reflection. Not only the importance of the mission, but the importance of the mission, but the importance of the mission.

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text, and we wish a better picture had been given of Likoma cathedral, a truly beautiful edifice built on the site where witchcraft used to be hurried in the same way as Zanzibar cathedral is built on the old slave market.

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OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

We have been rather so-called "autumn" dress-makers. The fashion of the late autumn and winter months of looking like the East is not so much as we have been busy arranging for the "autumn" as could not be really who has spent some years in the East.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

All dresses are going shorter and the shorter the dress the more are the waistings for the waist. This is in inverse ratio to the short and

long silk, gold and silver and black and gold embroidered upon the waist. The old fashions of the waist are still in vogue. A few of the old fashions are still in vogue. A few of the old fashions are still in vogue. A few of the old fashions are still in vogue.

Woolen and Eagle Feathers

Artists in ostrich feather novelties are moving with the times and turning out some wonderful creations to resemble our spinning-dowls. Yesterday at the Carlton I saw sprays of feathers which completed with green leaves both made from ostrich feathers. Another delight to the eye was a butterfly-shaped feather. Large stalks sprang in a feathery frame of green leaves.

Woolen

Woolen is the material slowly taking up their places again upon the garments of every day. They are to be found on the back of coats (above the hem) and the front of some of the newest frocks, and sometimes as a finish to short sleeves, but they look rather out of it as a decoration for the woman of to-day, and it will not surprise me if they had away back into the nineteenth century again very soon.

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The Latest Mode

The new wave of the fashion is towards men's trousers suits. As it was some time ago these would have been regarded as a fashion, now they are the most popular and popular. They are made with trousers that are glorified pyjamas. The trousers are black satin and seen trousers fit close to the body and are topped by a blouse of the same material. The trousers are made of black. These suits are invariably fashioned out of sumptuous materials and are very expensive.

Preservation of Domestic Brushes

Housewives are notoriously careless and the most of the brushes they are used for are lost. It is a matter how soon they are lost. The man who has many brushes and in his house many brushes are lost. But brushes are an expensive article and the loss could be reduced to a minimum if the brushes were preserved in a proper manner.

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—The Editor

To Preserve Health and Strength

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

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk, milk and egg contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.



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OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

...the late and growing ... the East ... and we have ... arranged for ... by ... who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

... are being ... for the ... and ... heavy gold ... and are topped ...

Dresses and Easy Vests

... Austrian leather novelties are moving ... and turning out some wonderful ... I saw sprays of ... both made ...

How to Clean and Preserve Brushes

... upon the garments of life. They are ... on the back of coats above the ... as a finish to short sleeves, but they ... will not surprise me if they ...

New Women and Men

... fashion in forming a ... on the skirt or fan panel or in diverse ...

... bows are in great favour this year ... some placed as decorations. There is ... evidence also return to a higher waist ... In the better ... shaped, heart-shaped ... and in many evening dresses the ... towards a lower neck.

The new style of the neck piece is ... trousers suits ... and are topped ... in ... in black. These suits are invariably ... of ... and are very expensive.

Preservation of Domestic Brushes

House boys are notoriously careless with the use ... of what they ... The man ... many brushes, and in the ... are many ... and are ... to horse ...

... have a supple ... may very easily be fitted ... long-handled broom should be ... with the ... heads, ... should be placed ... and all ... brush handles are bored ... and are ... to form a loop, they can thus be hung when ...

Fluff hairs and other matter should be ... removed ... and ... to ... appear ...

... clean, it should be rinsed in ... into a bath of cold ... salt to a ... of water being a suitable proportion. This ... the bristles. The brush should be ... and dried by placing downwards in the sun. The boys should be made to ... the ... water ...



To Preserve Health and Strength

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

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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DISCUSS THE FUTURE

Three important reports issued in this issue will be expected to have a marked influence on the future of East Africa. They coincide with other important projects to which we have recently referred, namely the new Commission of Enquiry into the Development of East Africa.

The first of these reports is the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Development of East Africa, which was issued in the issue of the 14th inst. The report was issued in the form of a memorandum to His Majesty's Government, and is a most important document, which will be of great value to the Government in the future.

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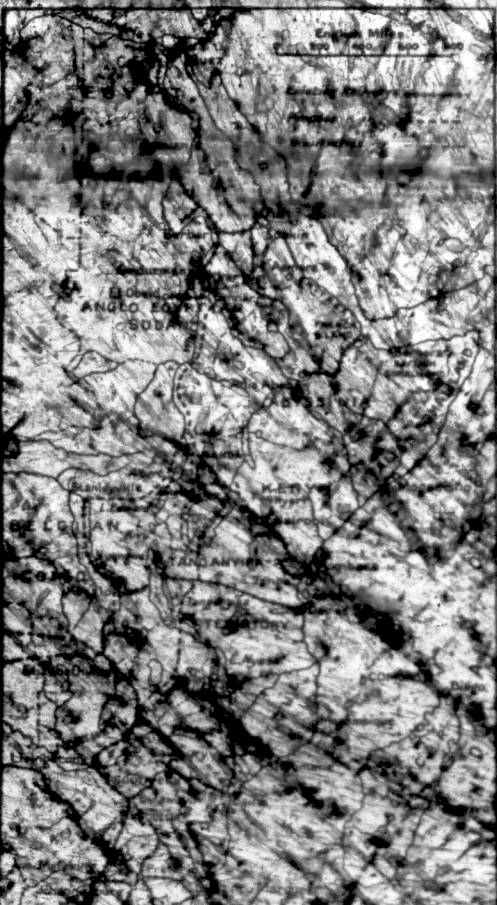
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GOVERNMENT DINNER TO DR. J. BESSE JONES

The Hon. the Secretary of State for Africa

London, Thursday, 17th April, 1948.
I am glad to inform you that you will be invited to a Government dinner in the House of Commons on Thursday, 24th April, in recognition of the work done by you and your colleagues on the Colonial Commission to which you were appointed in 1945. The dinner will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the Members' Dining Room in the House of Commons.

The Hon. the Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. G. Morrison, presided, and in his speech he said that the work done by the Colonial Commission was a very distinguished piece of work, and that it was a great pleasure to have it recognized. He also said that the work done by the Commission was a very important contribution to the cause of the African people, and that it was a great pleasure to have it recognized.

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The Colonial Commission Report

The Colonial Commission, which was set up in 1945, has now completed its work. Its report, which is being published in the form of a book, is a very important contribution to the cause of the African people. The report is a very comprehensive and detailed study of the problems of the African people, and it offers many valuable suggestions for their improvement. The report is a very important contribution to the cause of the African people, and it offers many valuable suggestions for their improvement.

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The Work of the Commission

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The Commission's Recommendations

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The Commission's Conclusion

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EAST AFRICA

of a man who had been in the bush for weeks of months, instead of any of the European colonial officials. "Obvious signs of malaria must be kept in mind," he said, "in the health of people living under such conditions."

But the most important problem was the health of the people in control of their environment. In Africa that means control of the soil and yet how much had been done by way of preparing the African people to use the soil? All too little. African people had hitherto been too concerned with the necessities of life and others required by colonial masters and Government. Such things as irrigation, fertilizers, and tentacles for cables have been neglected. The possibilities of the land in advocating industrial farming have not been fully explored.

Without a substantial basis of physical progress, the influences of them formed the third group, and probably the most important of all human institutions. There were the beginnings of life, and it was clear that they must begin with education.

The fourth group, probably the least important, was education. It was no luxury to give people an education. It was no luxury to give people an education. It was no luxury to give people an education.

Education was the work of years could be done in a few years. There could be no better way than to continue the work of such education. The road had been a long and arduous one.

The American missionaries were the first to give either education for the masses or education for the African leadership. Some schools had been directed almost entirely to the training of the leadership, and that had resulted all too often in the separation of those people from the needs of the masses. The masses must be educated as well as the leadership.

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him to hold himself well in check, for he could easily restrain his enthusiasm when he thought of the type of civil servant which the British Empire was sending out to Africa.

In order to maintain the types of interest which Britain had in Africa, they had analysed the British Colonial Budgets, dividing expenditure under four heads: (1) education, health and agriculture; (2) territorial administration; (3) military and police; (4) public works, including railways and roads. It would be unfair to judge only by the amount of money spent actually on education. Real credit must be given to the expenditure under territorial administration. Possibly British administrators were carrying the best form of education in the world. The military system had also a distinct educational value. Think of such a system under Sir Frederick Lugard. Take public works, the difference between Abyssinia and Kenya was very largely a matter of roads. These items must all be given a real value.

can still be could not agree with pundits of education and the status given to our Directors of Education. In a State function he came after the rate of growth of education.

They had gone out under the tropical sun and were to give to the people.

Dr. Laws of Livingstonia, who was among the great men of the world, the who had conquered nature and had harnessed the waters of the mountain side, had gone out among the little ones of the bush and helped them. Without Government help he had planted civilisation in Northern Nyasaland. Then there were the other missionaries, the splendid Roman Catholics among them.

There were their African schools, which he had called "little colleges." Some of them had had at least a few students, but in potentialities they were another type of help of Government. They could be used as the centres of propaganda for health, agriculture and character. They were the best of their kind.

The fourth and most important agency were the leaders themselves. Government had gone to Africa to give economic agencies for the people to exploit, missions had gone to save the natives, were there to be places to be exploited and to be saved. Now, was not that a real great service to them to exert? (Laughter.)

America Wants to Help

The mission to carry out the work of the people than for the people's own sake. It was a multiple more than the usual mission. It was a multiple more than the usual mission.

The future of Africa depended on the cooperation of those four agencies. Co-operation was a frame of mind, a shambling frame of mind. He wanted them to see the attitude of expectancy developed. If they turned round on Kenya's shoulders and darning them, what could they expect? "If they turned round on Kenya's shoulders and darning them," he said, "We are expecting much of you."

East Africa was a wonderful country, a country of physical beauty and resources almost beyond understanding. East Africa north of the Transvaal was three quarters the size of the United States, and had 300,000 square miles of high plateau, known as the white man's country. It had 100 million people in that area, two million of them native. A quarter of a million were Asiatics and only one million were Europeans. In South Africa, where the population was 10 million, there were 10 million of them native and 10 million of them European.

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NATIVE EDUCATION IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

A memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies...

It is recalled that the Advisory Committee was appointed on November 1923 and consists of the Hon. Viscount Cromarty-Corrie, M.P., the Bishop of Liverpool, Sir John Bidwell, Major A. J. Church, D.S.O., Mr. G. H. James Currie, J. H. E. J. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., and Mr. C. Dudley, C.B.E., with Mr. H. S. Fisher, C.B.E., as secretary.

The broad principles forming the basis of a sound educational policy in Tropical Africa are given in outline as follows:-

Government expenditure on primary education should conforming to the general policy of the Government in the general direction of educational policy and the maintenance of all educational institutions.

There should be close cooperation between Government and the educational agencies in the provinces.

The Board should be supplemented in the provinces by Educational Committees, together with missionaries, traders, settlers, and representatives of Native opinion.

Education should be adapted to the mental aptitudes, occupations, and traditions of the various peoples, concerning as far as possible all sound and healthy elements of their social life.

The improvement of agriculture, the development of Native industries, the improvement of health, the training of the people in the management of their own affairs, and the inculcation of true ideals of citizenship and service.

It must include the raising up of capable, trust worthy, public spirited leaders of the people belonging to their own race. Education thus regarded will narrow the breach between the educated class and the rest of the community, whether chiefs or peasantry.

Education should strengthen responsibility to the local community and also will power, and should make conscience sensitive to moral and intellectual truths. Contact with civilisation and even education itself tend to weaken tribal authority and the sanctions of tribal beliefs, and in view of the adverse effects on the supernatural which affects the lives of the people, it is essential that what is good in the old traditions should be strengthened and that which is evil should be replaced.

The greatest importance must therefore be attached to religious, teaching and moral instruction. They should be recorded in oral and written form on suitable subjects, such teaching must be related to the daily experience of the people. With some measure of contact with civilisation, need to be inculcated. History should

be a source of inspiration in the discharge of public duty, and such influences should permeate the life of the school. Practical and social lessons and other course of instruction at least as important as class-room instruction and a wise adaptation to local conditions of such agencies as the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements can be effectively utilised. The most effective means of training character in these ways is the residential school, in which the personal example and influence of the teachers and of the elder pupils can create the right social life and tradition.

The Committee suggests to open residential boarding schools, with a view to Government assistance in such cases, in the preparation of vernacular text books, text books prepared in English, where necessary to be replaced by others, the contents and illustrations being taken from local life.

In numbers, qualification and character of the teachers, and the training of teachers for village schools should be carried out under improved conditions. Where possible, they should be selected from people belonging to the tribe and district.

For improving village schools and improving the training of the teachers, a system of visiting teachers, strongly commended. Such teachers, visiting the schools in rotation, years for some time, should be the staff of the schools, and their inspiration and encouragement, and their vitality, into the schools.

Department of Education, Africa, and the Hon. Secretary, East Africa, and should see a bond to complete the present course of instruction, to ensure that it is completed, with a prescribed period of subsequent service.

The better education of native men and women is urgently required, but the state of the country is such that it is difficult to see how it can be done. More should be done, but the present state of the country is such that it is difficult to see how it can be done.

In regard to the education of girls and women, the following considerations are essential:-

(a) Girls boys, for whom special education is essential, must be able to be forwarded to educated institutions.

(b) The high rate of infant mortality in Africa and the unhygienic conditions which are widely prevalent make instruction in hygiene and public health, in the care of the sick and the treatment of simple diseases, in child welfare and domestic economy, and the care of the home, among the first essentials, and these, wherever possible, should be taught by well-trained women teachers.

(c) Side by side with the extension of elementary education for children there should be enlargement of educational opportunities for adult women and adult men. Otherwise there will be a breach between the generations, the children being taught that the old traditions might have great value, and the representatives of the latter becoming estranged through their remoteness from the atmosphere of the new education. To leave the women of the community untouched may have the effect of breaking down the ties between the generations, and thus the progress of the new women, who are in a sense, rather than a teaching, it makes women to be a part of the new education. The real difficulty lies in the matter of the education which has not a direct relation to the daily life of the people of the country. The use of language with this object in view is the purpose and outcome of the education.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TSETSE

By Sir James Swinerton

Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika

At the first meeting of the East African Colonial Institute a most interesting and instructive paper on the tsetse, with particular reference to his experimental work in the Shinyanga district of the Territory.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Ormsby-Jones, Mr. Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an interesting declaration that more than half of Tanganyika Territory, a country equal in the size of British India, was to-day dominated by the tsetse fly. In this country of over an African million people, the tsetse fly is the most serious pest which has ever befallen a people in any part of Africa.

They thought that the main danger of the tsetse was sleeping sickness. True, many hundreds of thousands of African had been killed by that sickness, but it was only one aspect of the problem. Where the tsetse exists there is also a barrier to animal transport, there could even be no cattle, and the people were unable to get the African to the north. The result was that when the tsetse was ravaging the country was twice over to English and this was done in the

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Organization of British Government

Mr. Ormsby-Jones observed that Mr. Swinerton was the first man to tackle the problem at the right end. He was determined to work out various alternative methods for ridding hundreds of thousands of square miles of the tsetse fly. He had been privileged to witness on the spot some of their lecturer's experiments, and on behalf of the British Government he wished to pay a very special tribute to his initiative and his efforts. Mr. Swinerton had, he felt, succeeded only through his persistence and his ability to insist on active and intelligent co-operation of the Natives. Without that there could be no solution of this grave problem.

The work that was being done in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika was one which would take its place in the history of science and of African progress. He hoped that it would be the means of introducing the human factor into a problem which was most concerned with the economic life of men in Africa. This was the whole of it, and affected both domestic animals and human beings, was in a way a greater danger than either the mosquitoes and the tsetse fly, and it was all important that administrators, scientists, commercial men and settlers should put their heads together and try to find an African solution.

Mr. Swinerton, he thought, expressed the very best of African common sense.

British Government to their lecturer for the splendid work he had done. (Applause)

Ravages of the Tsetse

Mr. Swinerton, having described the tsetse fly, of which there are twenty African species, referred to the ravages of sleeping sickness which in the first twelve years of this century killed 200,000 Natives out of a population of 300,000 in the area of Lake Victoria alone. He then proceeded:

However serious though the tsetse problem is from the medical point of view, it is vastly more serious from the view point of those whose direct task it is to advance the Natives in civilisation and prosperity and help them to develop their continent. The advancement of the Natives depends directly on this development of the country, in part on education—on the proper lines—but the full provision of all other necessary sciences is dependent on the production of wealth. Here again we come back to the development of the land and of industries, for only this will produce the money.

It is at this point that we are brought up short by what may be called the Tsetse Tsetse. These occupy perhaps half of Tanganyika, more than half of Northern Rhodesia, very close on two-thirds of Tanganyika, and areas as great as the other two-thirds of African Africa. In these districts, apart from preventing the keeping of cattle and all other cattle, man and beast, particularly so, the tsetse fly is a constant and serious pest.

The tsetse fly is a pest which has ever befallen a people in any part of Africa. They thought that the main danger of the tsetse was sleeping sickness. True, many hundreds of thousands of African had been killed by that sickness, but it was only one aspect of the problem. Where the tsetse exists there is also a barrier to animal transport, there could even be no cattle, and the people were unable to get the African to the north. The result was that when the tsetse was ravaging the country was twice over to English and this was done in the

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Difficulties to be faced

Further, through the inaccessibility of the country, the inaccessibility of the population, our efforts to promote its welfare, whether by medical services, education or proper administration, the improvement of agricultural methods, or the encouragement of the planting of economic crops, cannot reach it with any effect; nor in any case could adequate transportation of produce be arranged. Amongst people living thus nothing can be organised.

The men spend their time very largely in hunting, instead of in industry or tilling of the soil, and it is amongst these people, imperfectly reached by any authority, European or tribal, that lawlessness most commonly occurs, and the greatest evasion of Government and tribal obligations. Increase of population, too, is hindered, both for loss of sexual morality and loss of fecundity, and for the same reasons. It has been shown how the loss of their cattle through tsetse fly has led to the depopulation of this branch of that tribe. Similarly, Sir Robert Corydon has referred to the loss of the population in Kenia as the result of the disorganisation of the country due to a serious cattle epidemic. The tsetse fly is a pest which has ever befallen a people in any part of Africa. They thought that the main danger of the tsetse was sleeping sickness. True, many hundreds of thousands of African had been killed by that sickness, but it was only one aspect of the problem. Where the tsetse exists there is also a barrier to animal transport, there could even be no cattle, and the people were unable to get the African to the north. The result was that when the tsetse was ravaging the country was twice over to English and this was done in the

HABITS OF THE

What are the habits and the habits of the fly? It lays no eggs, so we cannot attack it here by means of insecticides a few hours only, mostly below ground, so that we cannot there do regard to the stage at which most insects are easily destroyed is almost nil. What happens is that the female fly carries her young within her, like a cow her calf, one at a time, for from nine days to a fortnight or rather more. When it is full-grown she drops it. The site may be under a log or overhanging rock, in the forking of roots at the base of a trunk, or simply on the dry leaves in a more or less dense thicket.

The larva acquires a stout skin, which is so hard that it buries itself in the earth to avoid its own breath. It feeds on a very short distance below the surface. In a few hours it is hardened and it has become a pupa. In this condition it remains for some days, and then it comes to the surface, depending on the season. It is a pale, soft, shiny creature, which we are liable to be able to see, like the pupae—the adult fly and the pupae.

We will now conduct the habits of the winged fly. It is a regular pest of mosquitoes and most biting flies only the pupae. It is the most common of the tsetse flies, and so it is the most common fly which bites man at intervals of about ten days. They feed on all kinds of animals, but especially man, and probably on all kinds of domestic animals.

Some kinds of domestic animals, such as horses, oxen, and camels, are not attacked by them, but they are attacked by the tsetse fly in numbers at the water-side. Cattle are attacked when they become available, and all species of tsetse feed on man, but some like the

big Brown Tsetse (*O. brevipalpus*) are found to feed on man and do not do, others like the *gambosia* (*G. gambosia*) are at least not found to feed on man and may therefore be long scarce, not only in man but in small numbers. These like the majority of tsetse fly much as they like other animals.

We next come to a most important requirement of the fly, tsetse flies, with the probable partial exception of one of the West African species (*O. gambosia*), are dependent on the presence of woody growth, and especially of scrubs and dense growth. When they visit the tsetse flies. Tsetse fly which feed on tsetse flies has its necessities as to kind of bush, for as to the presence of particular elements in a given tract of bush, and secondly, one species in particular, the so-called common tsetse (*O. fuscipes*) is driven by the tsetse fly in the West African or in the months in which it is dependent on very limited patches of ground, and its presence there, with a few other species, is the cause of the tsetse fly's presence of a particularly high density of tsetse.

One more habit may be mentioned—the habit of following. Tsetse flies, and possibly other flies, attack themselves to man, animals, tracks, cars, bicycles, and doubtless many others, when these are travelling through the bush, and then on the backs of men, the heads of animals, they may thus travel for half a dozen miles or even more, until they have found the bush which is their normal home. In this way, the bush which is the normal home of the tsetse fly is the cause of its presence in the bush.

There are many other tsetse fly species, but the species of tsetse fly by the name of tsetse fly is the partial cause of the bush or whatever our measure may be. It is also the tsetse fly which is the cause of the bush, provided the bush is so much to grow.

Practical Hygiene of Native Compounds in Tropical Africa

BEING NOTES FROM THE EXPERIENCE ON THE FIRST 16 YEARS OF EUROPEAN WORK IN THE KATANGA

A. PEARSON, M.B., B.S. Lond.,
Late Chief M.O. of the Katanga Concessions and Union
M.O. and B.S. of the Katanga

R. BOUCHET, M.D.
Late Assistant of the Director of Hygiene of the Katanga
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THE NATIVE EAST AFRICAN

By HUGH A. MURPHY, M.D.

The natives of East Africa, which go to make up our East African colonies, belong to different types of Natives, and are, therefore, very different in their habits, in their mode of life, in their food habits, in their clothing, in housing, in their power to do manual labour, in their customs and usages, and their general outlook on life, in natural resistance to disease and their ability to stand hardships.

Failure to realize these differences in different groups has been a common source of failure in dealing with Natives. They are all good fellows at heart, though, often misunderstood, and, collectively, they certainly have any real knowledge of the Native psychology. A Native language well-versed is responsible for most of the trouble in dealing with an African Native employee.

Many Natives make the most excellent servants, and some become skilled craftsmen, while we all depend on them for general labour supply. The educated Natives have, unfortunately, not often received the education that we wish them, but among them are many who are practical and intelligent, and of a similar type to the best of our own people.

As clerks, clerks, clerks, or mechanics of any kind, there is one fact to be remembered, and that is that they are the best of their kind, and that is that they are the best of their kind.

When a majority of a group, a majority may harbour natural parasites, to which they show tolerance rather than dread. Others may be "carriers" of enteric fever and dysentery. Venereal diseases are very prevalent in certain sections, and all suffer from some form or another of this worm, including the children. Others again have lice, and their hair is often in their hands, and they are very clean.

They may also be very clean, and they may have such diseases as malaria, typhoid, and dysentery. The part Natives may play in spreading epidemic disease, too—influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, plague, smallpox, and epidemic typhus—must not be forgotten.

The care of the millions of Natives of Eastern Africa is outside our present scope, but all employers of Natives should know something of the problem in which they play a part. The desirability of medical examination of all Native employees at the time of engagement, and periodically thereafter, is not sufficiently recognized. This applies equally to

a group of Native servants or to a labour force of several thousand men. It is a safeguard for the general health and for the employer's pocket in the long run.

Good housing, sufficient clothing, good water, appropriate food, with adequate cooking, efficient sanitary arrangements, available bathing places, and provision for medical care are all well worth the extra trouble and expense involved. All these things need to be thought out in detail, and with due consideration to the type of individuals employed, their customs, and their ordinary life in their homes. This is particularly true in regard to food and cooking, since a diet to which he is unaccustomed will not only induce chronic diarrhea, as in a Native Agony disaster has happened, but may even lead to an attempt to employ Native dwellers of the wet plains to work at higher altitudes.

Their diet is such that it is easy to induce scurvy, beriberi, or pellagra among them. Again, their tendency to infective diseases is easily broken down, and one may see pneumonia break out in epidemic form among raw Natives, moved away from their villages.

The actual arrangements for a Native labour force will depend very largely on the number of men to be employed, the nature of the employment, and the amount of time available for the work. In all cases, however, the health of the men should be looked after.

Medical inspections should be frequent, and the sick should be treated. Where numbers are large, a Native Hospital Assistant, or, if possible, a Native surgeon class, may be warranted, or where even larger numbers are employed, and where a hospital is not available, the services of a doctor should be arranged for.

Always to look after minor ailments in Natives. Every abrasion should be cleaned, disinfected, and covered with a dressing. If it becomes the starting point of a disabling septic ulcer. A dose of castor oil will often save a man being on the sick list for a week. On the other hand, a constant watch must be kept for any case of epidemic disease.

Patience and understanding, and, above all, good humour, are essential in treating sick Natives, and strict adherence on their part will easily be obtained.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental vigor during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make Ovaltine your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritive beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of vigor and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and cheer. Taken at night it restores initiative and assures sound sleep.



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SOME ASPECTS OF LABOUR

Specially written for East Africa

By Kaimowitz

ATTRACTIVE OFFERS

The successful method I have seen... under and the result the farm became a popular labour centre...

He hired his labour in comfortable stages... These were responsible for the men turning out to work...

A good and profitable system was established on the estate... The area of the estate was too small to allow of growing its own food supply...

He endeavoured to establish a resident labour force... There are two great truths which a student of the world world prove beyond denial...

He endeavoured to establish a resident labour force... The chief of these were...

(1) A graduated scale of wages according to the quality and amount of work done.

(2) A free evening school for the children, in which one of the best teachers taught.

(3) A system of employment for the women and children...

About a year after the arrival of a labour it was found that the women and children offered themselves for work... The system worked very well especially at harvest time...

Thus and in many other small ways important in the social life of his labourers...

a savings bank, holiday feasts, and games on the... permanent labour force for the present and provided intelligent labourers for the future...

The above is a model worth of close study by every farmer... It eliminates his greatest bugbears, namely, inefficiency of labour, high cost of recruiting, and waste of man-power on the estate and in the village.

An Industrial Example.

From an industrial centre I will quote one example which shows the success of the above system modified to fit the special conditions... The Katanga copper mines employ 7,000 labourers regularly...

What the farmer requires most and gets least, efficiency, is, in the quoted phrase, the undeniable truth of which will eventually be refuted in this way...

That, given reasonable openings, every man can and does, become a regular and efficient worker...

That, given attractive conditions—so that he is not too much the loser compared with the independent worker—he is far wiser to bring himself out for work...



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UGANDA TAPPERS AND THEIR RUBBER

(Photographed by the author)

RUBBER IN UGANDA

By H. S. GARDNER

*Assistant Agricultural Officer, Uganda
Director of Agriculture, East Africa*

As a good commercial proposition with the market for steady prices, only 10¢ per lb. or anything lower than figures I have a few figures from some of our estates may be of interest to other East African producers. I will try to give the general reader. I may say that the ages at which the statistics have reference are from thirteen to fifteen years old, in which connection it may be well to remark that the trees take eighteen months to two years longer to reach the tapping stage in Uganda than in the Malay States.

Tappers are set a seven-day task, the average being the tapping of 300 trees per man. On the basis of the above estimate for which I have detailed notes before me, the Government estimates 300 plants per acre, in all there are 3000 fifty-five acres of 100 trees, but on the whole it is probably not over a half an acre for the month of November in the West of the lake, which in particular are 100 plants per acre, fifty-five tappers.

The average output per man per year is 1000 lb. of rubber, which is not a bad return for rubber growing in a country where the soil is not very fertile, and where the climate is not very favourable. It is a curious fact that considerable quantities of rubber could be grown in a very unproductive soil, and that the Government estimates 300 plants per acre, in all there are 3000 fifty-five acres of 100 trees, but on the whole it is probably not over a half an acre for the month of November in the West of the lake, which in particular are 100 plants per acre, fifty-five tappers.

When it is considered that the average yield per acre is 1000 lb. of rubber, which is not a bad return for rubber growing in a country where the soil is not very fertile, and where the climate is not very favourable. It is a curious fact that considerable quantities of rubber could be grown in a very unproductive soil, and that the Government estimates 300 plants per acre, in all there are 3000 fifty-five acres of 100 trees, but on the whole it is probably not over a half an acre for the month of November in the West of the lake, which in particular are 100 plants per acre, fifty-five tappers.

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Further, it should be noted that the average yield per acre is 1000 lb. of rubber, which is not a bad return for rubber growing in a country where the soil is not very fertile, and where the climate is not very favourable. It is a curious fact that considerable quantities of rubber could be grown in a very unproductive soil, and that the Government estimates 300 plants per acre, in all there are 3000 fifty-five acres of 100 trees, but on the whole it is probably not over a half an acre for the month of November in the West of the lake, which in particular are 100 plants per acre, fifty-five tappers.

It may vary with the quality of labour and the amount of rainfall.

The monthly yield per acre is 1000 lb. of dry rubber, each tapper averaging 200 lbs. of latex per day or 27 lb. dry rubber, which basis the annual yield per tree works out at 2400 oz. November to May the yield is not a good enough for the first of the year, which is naturally most abundant in the dry months succeeding the wet season.

The average yield of tapped areas is perfectly satisfactory. It is a curious fact that considerable quantities of rubber could be grown in a very unproductive soil, and that the Government estimates 300 plants per acre, in all there are 3000 fifty-five acres of 100 trees, but on the whole it is probably not over a half an acre for the month of November in the West of the lake, which in particular are 100 plants per acre, fifty-five tappers.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From the Resident at Mombasa

Nairobi, February 23, 1925

A local demonstration has been aroused lately by the experiments with wireless communications that are being privately conducted. Several Europeans, a white and one Indian in particular, have been giving demonstrations, and recently at one of these a concert taking place some hours in the United States was heard with perfect clearness.

It is stated that a certain well known local firm is shortly going to give public demonstrations of wireless telephony and of wireless receiving sets, and sell the apparatus with a turn of the average pocket. This may not seem very wonderful, but it is to be noted that the loud speaker is a matter of the new construction, but is here it is a matter of the old construction.

At the Mombasa

Nairobi is showing considerable signs of building activity these days. The architectural features of Governmental buildings are constantly altering and several nice new buildings have been put up. The construction is also practical, and some of the buildings are built in a style that is not far from that of the buildings in the United States.

In the past few days the weather has been very broad and warm. The wind is from the north and the sun is shining brightly. The weather is very pleasant and the people are enjoying it very much.

What Motorists Want

Talking of motor cars, it is interesting to note the steady increase in English cars. Only a few months ago the percentage of English makes was about 50. Now within practically less than a year it has risen up to 77 per cent. Every Indian now points to a steady increase in the percentage of English cars. For example, in the year 1924, the percentage of English cars was 50, and in 1925 it is 77.

The motor cars are really catching on. One may see a decrepit old Ford, literally held together by pieces of wire and tape, resolutely facing a magnificent vehicle and scarcely unconscious of any inferiority. How come of these old buses ever get over the roads at all is at once a wonder and a tribute to Mr. Henry Ford.

One ingenious settler, by the way, has solved his transport problem by erecting an Old Ford two-seater body on the chassis of a motor chowder, which vehicle he has at the same time fitted with inflated rubber tyres. He vows that he can get along with his combination, even where no car could ever run.

Responsibility

On every hand there is increasing evidence that the settlers of Kenya Colony are more and more awakening to their responsibilities towards the natives. The recent publication of the Interim Report of the Economic and Finance Committee revealed a consensus of opinion on the necessity for improving the health and other conditions of Native laborers. And so, at the meetings of the various Farmers' Associations.

One reads resolutions calling upon Government to expend more money on the Native within the reserves, while the farmers on their part are spending more upon the comfort of the settlers and laborers on their farms. It is to be noted that the latest example of this is the intention to introduce the Native as a member of the Executive of human life, and it is to be noted that the resolution was passed asking Government to improve the condition of health and life of the Native laborers. As the farmers have signed their names to the resolution, it is to be noted that the resolution is to be passed.

Football Game

The great football game between the two teams which has been heard of since the beginning of the year, has been played on one of the more prominent matches being played for India. This picture game on the ground was held the inauguration of the new stadium and the new record created by the player is now double, causing a mild sensation in most circles in other lands.

Tangible Symbols

General satisfaction has been expressed over the grant of compassionate allowances to Lady Cawston, but for was by the unofficial side of the Colony, and the grant of the same to the other side of the Colony. The grant of £100 per annum for Lady Cawston, £100 per annum for her husband, and £100 for each of her two sons and £100 for her daughter till their coming of age, is indeed a tangible symbol of the Government's policy.

Order of Court

In these progressive times one sometimes realises with a sense of shock how primitive is the country in its order of things. It is to be noted that the order of the court is to be held in the name of the Governor, and the order of the court is to be held in the name of the Governor.

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BUY FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS


Remember

THE MIDLAND GUN Co

are always prepared to

GUNS & CARTRIDGES

A TRIUMPH OF
EMPIRE
MANUFACTURE



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

KENYA PLUMS FOR BRITAIN

Report on a recent shipment

From "EAST AFRICA"

The report on the shipment of some 300 cases of Kenya plums to the London market by Mr. George Langridge of Mum, Park Road, Kenya Colony, has gone a considerable way beyond the leaders of the Colony. It is an enterprise move on the part of a well known Kenya Colonist, and it is to be hoped that in the not distant future Kenya fruits may establish themselves in the favour of Home consumers.

Reports of fruits have increased enormously in the past few years, and evaluation of that example by Kenya Colony.

It is interesting to note that the plum had been seen in the various parts of East Africa. Mr. G. E. Hudson, a Senior London agent, the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," inspected a considerable number of cases with Mr. Hudson, and it may be stated at once, was frankly pleased at the condition in which the plums had arrived. Only one case which was other than satisfactory in the condition of condition and the fruit in a considerable number of cases to be absolutely perfect. The bulk were "apple plums," but "plum" and "collins" were also included.

It is interesting to note that I too early to give a report on the plum trade by Mr. Hudson, a Senior London agent, the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," inspected a considerable number of cases with Mr. Hudson, and it may be stated at once, was frankly pleased at the condition in which the plums had arrived.

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EARTH MAPS OF
Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony
 can be obtained from
Messrs. COOPER & REES
 Estate Agents, 12, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

KENYA FRUIT EXPORT

Approval of the trial shipment of 300 cases of Kenya fruits, mainly plums, to Covent Garden, the London correspondent of the Daily News writes:

The cargo is an important one to which the colony attaches great importance. The difficulty attending the growing of English fruits has been the absence of a winter season, while the summer climate of England can be assured, you choose the climate you desire here by selecting your plateau at a higher or a lower elevation, no one has yet accomplished an English winter.

Thus the tree imported from England or South Africa finds itself kept at hard work, so to speak, the whole year round without a rest. If fruits and blossoms at the same time, which is bad in bloom and in fruit, the tree is a "sleeping-time" and the tree large, luscious and excellent English fruits have been produced.

Another stage of the fruit trade with Covent Garden likely to follow the present one is the export to Britain of East Africa's valuable indigenous fruits, such as the "pumpkin" which is a good fruit for digestion.

KENYA QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

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A WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISER'S OPINION

Further Tribute to "East Africa."
 You will be interested to hear that we are now beginning to receive a number of quite new East African orders, and your little paper has managed to thoroughly convince us of the possibilities of British trade in East Africa.

The winter would like to offer personal congratulations upon the real and sustaining interest of "EAST AFRICA." As you may suppose a large number of Colonial papers are being brought home, and many of them are not only interesting but you have learned from the reports make your little paper thoroughly reliable and most made the East African colonies, so far as remote and difficult and to be certainly visited some day.

BELGIAN LEASING STRIPS IN TANGANYIKA.

DEAR SIR, Reference your issues of January 13 and March 13 may I beg a word of your views to explain the relations between the Belgian leased area in Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian mandated portions of that Territory?

After a great deal of difficulty the Belgian delegation to the Mandates Conference obtained the mandate of Ruanda and Urundi, two provinces adjacent to the Belgian Congo, containing a population of some three million people, but which are regarded as East African areas and are treated though in a very different way from the rest of the continent.

When we remember the extent of those services, from the defence of the Rhodesian frontier to the conquest of the great area between Lakes Victoria and Tabora, and the occupation of that place, the most important Native Centre in the German Colony, the release of a large number of white captives and the operation in the southern drive from Malindi, which cost the lives of some 150 Europeans, 2,000 Congolese soldiers and 20,000 Natives, we might be led to think that the territorial reward was in any way excessive.

Infortunately the new frontier was the result of a compromise, and it is not desirable, a fact which will all agree, that East Africa should be divided into the same time, in view of the vast extent of territory they were giving up, after holding and administering it for some years, concessionary ports were granted at Dar-es-Salaam and Kilimanjaro—a mere nothing compared with the territorial surrender.

After a short time it was found by both parties to be impossible to retain the new political boundaries of the leased lands and the concessionary ports. The result was a new frontier line, drawn in the direction of the Victoria Nile, which was established as the capital in Belgian mandated territory. A solution had to be found, in order to bring this kingdom in its entirety under one colonialist power.

Again Belgium endeavoured and after much negotiation succeeded in acquiring the mandatory powers for the whole kingdom, having as its new boundary the Ruqera river. It is obvious that this, though actually a small cession of territory, was really the adjustment of a political border, and was demanded by the highest interests of humanity, as well as being necessary for future peace and good government. Had British and Belgian colonial authorities been consulted, and had the boundary settlement been entrusted to them, the ultimate boundary would undoubtedly have been settled in the first place.

To maintain how long this concessionary ports should be abolished owing to this territorial adjustment, is, I consider quite unjust, as it is based on a misconception of the situation. I do not believe that any British lawgiver the least would uphold such a policy for a moment. He undoubtedly may do not know the facts.

Further, for those acquainted with the commercial development of East Africa the suppression of these concessions will appear as a very short sighted policy. Owing to them the Belgian made the Central Railway is already important and of great benefit to that line and to us. Our trade is constantly increasing and will go on doing so. 10 years of concessionary will be using our Central Railway to its full capacity and will continue to do so even after the completion of the line and the Panama.

When one sees of what enormous value the trade has been to the Rhodesian Railway and to Beira, one cannot but hope that if for commercial reasons only the free ports be maintained and encouraged. But I believe that the British public knowing the facts would at once acknowledge the undoubted rights of our Belgian ally to these ports, as a reward however inadequate for her great services in East Africa.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
Colonial

TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENTS

The unpopular Profits Tax in Tanganyika, which in 1923 led to a prolonged strike of Indian shopkeepers and merchants, is to be abolished. It will probably be replaced by increased low rate trading licenses. The tax has been found universally to be unjust and unworkable, and the revenue secured from its collection has been negligible.

SCHOOL FOR CHIEFS

An interesting experiment in Tanganyika is the opening of the first school for Native chiefs and sons of chiefs, which took place at Tabora last month. The establishment, which is under an Oxford graduate, will be run as far as possible on English public school lines. About thirty scholars have been enrolled for a start.

VALUERS AND ESTATE AGENT Purchase of Properties, cotton, sugar, copra—undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

H. MALCOLM ROSS
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory

ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION

THE GUARANTEED PERFECTION CYCLE
ONE OF BRITAIN'S FINEST CYCLES
At the moment, Price of £5 10s. each
C.I.F. East African Port in 10 days or not less than three Machines

ARNOLD WHITEHEAD LIMITED
SUNNYSIDE, TRADE MANUFACTURERS
LONDON, W.1

THIS SUPERB MOUNT, THE GREAT O.K.
Delivered East African Port for £12 10s. each
Terminal Cash on Delivery

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

By E. A. Grussy, Esq., Chartered Accountant, London, England.
 February 18, 1925.

The floods are worse than ever, the country has risen beyond any previous known high water mark. The result is that the Shire has flooded on and overflowed, submerging hundreds of square miles in the lower districts.

Although this sounds very depressing, it will actually be a blessing in disguise, as all the crops which were in danger of being washed away will be saved, and the cotton people are all equally glad when the wonderful crops in the country are saved. It is expected to put down a record of 100,000 bales of cotton this year. This, if successful, will help to cover the losses of the maize which the floods had ruined.

Thanks to the Railway

To the general public it is surprising that the railway has managed to keep going as they have done. This would have been a very fine opportunity to bleed *for months*, as they do on the *main line* of that, mails are only a day late and passengers pay a *small* amount down to get the home-going boats. We have seen that hard work must be put in to see that the mails and passengers suffer the minimum delay and inconvenience, and yet these appear to be happy smiles on the faces of the railway employees.

I am afraid that one can say "wash out" to the tobacco in certain districts. In Cholo and in the neighbourhood of Limbe rain has been incessant and has ruined a great deal of the crop. More's the pity, especially after last year's experience a very great deal of hard work had been put in. But everyone intends to keep on with the good tobacco in spite. They have this year a crop of tobacco which is the best they have ever had.

distinct falling off in the importation of manufactured tobacco. Our own cigarettes and tobacco are not only good but are made of pure tobacco only. We have yet to take our degree in the art of blending, but this will come.

RUO ESTATES REPORT

At the recently held fourteenth annual general meeting of the Ruo Estates Ltd., a final dividend of 10 per cent, making 30 per cent, for the year, was declared. After providing for debenture interest, depreciation, corporation tax and the manager's commission, the year's profit was £1,432, out of which £1,000 was placed to general reserve.

The company now has 630 acres of tea in full bearing, 35 acres of new tea clearings, and 60 acres under tobacco. Of the reserve of 1,000 acres, 200 is available for tea growing. Labour was adequate during the year, during which the factory was improved.

The output of tea reached 250,894 lb., as against 554,563 lb. while the crop of stemmed tobacco amounted to 26,835 lb. or 27,375 lb. above the previous yield.

FORQUOSE EAST AFRICA
 (Territory of the Mozambique Company)

FARMS FOR SALE

I have a number of very good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 100 to 50,000 acres, at very moderate prices, for sale. Short distances from rail, abundance of water, healthy country, Native labour plentiful, best cotton land in East Africa.

E. A. GRUSSY, Farm and Estate Agent
 for many years Surveyor to the Mozambique Company.
 Viba Pery, P.M.A., via Beira.

A RHODESIAN CROCODILE TRAGEDIES.

(Continued)
 March 24, 1925.

At Malomo, some ninety miles from Livingstone, Rhodessians during the heavy rains often engage in cattle grazing, and at times unfortunate accidents. Odd instances are also known of wild men being attacked both while on foot and on horseback, but what happened on Sunday last, the 22nd inst., will long be remembered.

As the Kalomo river was too high to ford safely on Sunday morning Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, who wanted to visit a friend, led his mule across the railway bridge. On his homeward trip he endeavored to ford the river at the place where he had made up a stream from a railway bridge. He was seen to ride into the swirling and dirty water by two natives only, who said they watched Mr. Mackenzie ride half across the river. Then both mule and rider suddenly disappeared, evidently into a newly formed hole, washed out. The mule scrambled out safely on the same side, but the rider, whose river was not seen again, though there was a very little current.

As crocodiles were known to be about they were at once suspected. One of the Native witnesses related the accident to Mr. Mackenzie's brother residing near the railway station, who happened to be there, though the chances were possible. The body of the victim was not recovered until the following day, and several white natives could reach the river, into which the Natives eagerly swam or repeatedly dived, though warned of the danger of crocodiles.

They persisted in the search, till one was seized by the foot and pulled under, despite the desperate efforts of the poor fellow's friends to make the crocodile release their mate. Alas for us, too, we had seen eggs. These white Natives who very little to have the body of the victim, and the body was recovered.

On Tuesday a party of six Whites and about ten natives resumed the search after collecting sufficient light timber to make a raft (no boat being available). They were passing over the railway bridge when they saw a huge crocodile, carrying Mackenzie's body beneath the bridge over a shallow part of the river. The crocodile was chased off, the body recovered and buried the same evening in the Kalomo cemetery beside his father, who had preceded Alfred by a few months. Friends were obliged to act as undertakers, and a sixteen-ton spanned farm wagon did service as hearse. The funeral service was conducted by the Assistant Magistrate as the sun went down.

All besides Mackenzie's brother and two neighbouring friends kept on the search, helped by a native employe. This evening they recovered the Native victim and buried him.

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A. J. STOREY, Nyasaland

Head Office: BEAUFORT, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Port Harcourt and Fort Johnston.

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