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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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A JAUNDICED VIEW OF EMPIRE

The past few months have brought us gratifying signs that East African claims and considerations were being raised above party. Lest we should be lulled into a sense of false security, it is well to recall the remarkable resolution adopted last week by the Trades-Union Congress. The motion, which was bluntly characterised as ridiculous by Mr. J. H. Thomas, a good friend at one and the same time to East Africa and to Labour, was in the following terms:

This Congress believes that the domination of non-British peoples by the British Government is a form of capitalist exploitation having for its object the securing for British capitalists (1) of cheap sources of raw materials and (2) the right to exploit cheap and unorganised labour and for the oppression of the labour to degrade the workers' standards in Great Britain.

It declares its complete opposition to imperialism, and resolves: (1) to support the workers in all parts of the British Empire to organise their trade and political parties in order to secure their own and their country's complete benefit of all the British Empire to self-determination, including the right to choose complete separation from the Empire.

Though we are in these columns not concerned with party politics, such we cannot forbear notice of so puerile a motion, especially as it has been foisted on the whole Labour movement as a profession of its faith. Mr. J. H. Thomas, alert to the ignorance and rabid anti-British feeling which dictated the solution, told the speaker with whom I conversed that he did not sympathise with it.

The resolution on Kenya, which states that it has estimated as 20 years the end of imperialistic rule. It was said the railwaymen's leader, ludicrous to pass such a motion with only half the delegates present and with only three minutes allowed to each speaker in which to deal with problems involving the whole Empire.

But the extremist element was not to be denied. The disciples of Moscow tyranny voted, doubtless with that absence of humour that characterises most extremists, for self-determination for races less instructed than the most ignorant Russian *mont*, whom Bolshevism dragons in practice, though in principle it declares him to be a man free to decide the destiny of his race.

Empire, to the jaundiced propagandist who dominated the Congress, spells tyranny and exploitation. If they would read the East African Report bearing the signature of Labour's chosen Commissioner, and listen to the advice of Labour's only Colonial secretary, they would not be guilty of such inanities.



NEW NATIVE CROP FOR TANGANYIKA

COFFEE OR TEA

Which is most suitable for Native cultivation?

An Old Settler's Verdict

Arusha.

For some time past the Government of Tanganyika has been active in its encouragement of the Native to grow coffee. In some cases this encouragement has been in the nature of an order as the Native understands it. But although Government is doing all in its power to further this policy, the progress so far has been slow and at most Natives have planted a small number of trees to comply with the Government's wishes. The Natives obviously recognize that the coffee industry is a rich man's business. Waiting three to four years for the trees to bear is far beyond their means, and in lean years, when they depend upon a crop which does not come up to expectation, they realize that they will be the only sufferers. It cannot therefore be said that the industry is popular or that Natives are few and far between. A certain amount of the persuasion that borders on compulsion

European plantation owners, on their part are opposed to the policy for a number of reasons, but fear of competition does not figure among these, as has been pointed in certain circles. European planters recognize that the amount of coffee which can be produced by Natives for many years to come is not likely to affect market prices, at the least, except in so far as quality is concerned.

There are two prime grounds for opposition to this policy. Firstly, there is the fact that small plots interspersed between and adjacent to European plantations offer a danger from disease and pests. It is difficult to prevent its spread, and it is felt by white planters that a Government Supervision Officer cannot visit all patches of Native-grown coffee at sufficiently short intervals to nip in the bud any disease or pest, which once it spreads to larger plantations, might ruin the whole industry. We remember a precedent in the case of Ceylon, where the whole industry was wiped out by a combination of disease and pests. Secondly, the activities of the Native will no doubt result in some thefts from European plantations. For some time past we have had minor cases of thefts of coffee in the berry, but lately these have considerably increased, and planters have even had their tanks robbed of cleaned coffee.

Thefts Increasing

Lately in one single month there were six convictions for coffee thefts in the Arusha District alone, while many cases are reported where the culprits cannot be traced. European plantation owners feel that once the Native can point to his own few trees when coffee is offered for sale to unscrupulous buyers, it will be a very difficult matter indeed to trace thefts, and if, as is suggested, Native growers are to pass their crops through a Government clearing house with a Government supervisor in charge, it is not supposed that an officer naturally keen on a good output for the indus-

try of which he has charge, will question too closely the Native who brings in a crop beyond the bearing capacity of the number of trees owned.

The Malaria Bug

The malarial bug, so long in Kenya, recently took all the resources of established planters in close co-operation to exterminate, and even now it is doubtful whether Kenya has seen the last of this devastating pest. Tanganyika planters therefore feel that if this pest once took hold of Native plantations, the owners of which will probably be dependent on the supervision officer, the pest will spread and may ultimately do the established plantations incalculable harm, even to the extent of wiping out the whole industry. European and Native alike, we want the Native to advance, but it is surely not wise to endanger an industry which has taken skill and time to establish and which requires constant vigilance and much expense to keep free of disease.

Native Tea Growing

There are many other industries more suited to Native cultivation. As one of these the cultivation of tea. This industry is at present in the experimental stage in East Africa. Uganda and Kenya have grown it and are showing greatly increased interest. In Tanganyika, tea grows well at the Amam Institute, which is situated on the Eastern Usambara Mountains, and there are other experimental plots doing equally well.

A distinct advantage of tea cultivation to the Native is that crops can be gathered practically all the year round and the machinery for processing is not necessary for small plantations. In tea-producing countries as many as twenty-five flushes are obtained annually, each providing a crop, but supposing only half the number of flushes were obtained in East Africa, the grower would be assured of a monthly return. Moreover, it would be to the benefit of the Native to cultivate a plant not so beset with the perils of disease as is the coffee tree.

If Government is definitely set on a Native coffee-growing industry, the only way course is for that industry to be encouraged in areas where European plantations do not exist, providing the necessary supervision to prevent the spread of disease and pests. The European coffee industry is very vital to Kenya and Tanganyika, and it is hoped that the Government of Tanganyika will adopt a policy of segregation, if nothing else is acceptable to them. Here, however, there is a growing opinion that tea cultivation for the Native population will solve the problem.

THE PRICE OF PETROL

To the Editor "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

In my article "The Price of Petrol and Paraffin in Kenya" which you were kind enough to publish in your issue of the 10th inst. two errors occur. I stated that the present price of petrol in Nairobi is 35s. a case, this should have been 6s. a case, wholesale, 3s. 6d. a gallon. I also gave the present retail price of petrol in Mombasa as 41 1/2s. per case, it is, of course, considerably less.

These corrections do not make any important difference in the points I raised in support of my arguments that petrol and paraffin in Kenya should be obtainable at lower prices.

I shall be extremely obliged if you can find space in your next issue for these few lines.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE HONLAND

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Notes on the September Meeting

Special to THE EAST AFRICAN

THAT a broadening of the basis of the Joint East African Board was under contemplation was formally advised by Sir Sydney Henn, the Chairman, at the last Annual General Meeting, fully reported at the time in these columns.

It was now able to announce that Mr. De O. Malin and Mr. J. H. Benson have been accepted as Members, whilst Sir Alfred Sharpe, K. C. M. G., C. B., has accepted the invitation of the Board to become a member of the Advisory Council.

The Board have been giving careful consideration to various proposals for an entirely new Constitution, and we understand that draft Articles of Association have now been practically settled in all but a few minor particulars. It is proposed to form a company limited by guarantee, with an Advisory Council and an Executive Council, the latter to consist of not more than fifteen members. The members of the Board, who will be divided into three classes, viz., Individual, Corporate, and Associate, will have the right of election rather than of nomination, only the members of the Executive Council, the rights of members resident in East Africa, being fully protected by the resolution that not less than ten weeks' notice shall be given of all resolutions affecting the personnel of the Executive Council, and that voting by proxy shall be admissible.

Of the fifteen members of the Executive Council, it is intended that three shall be elected directly by members of the Board, at General Meeting and that the remaining twelve shall be appointed by such of the Corporate members as the Board may select. It is suggested that the following associations, if they become members, should be the first to appoint members of the Executive Council: the Associated Traders of East Africa, the Convention of Associations, the Association of the East African Members of Commerce, the East African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Association of the East African Chamber of Commerce, the Tanganyika Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce.

It is interesting to note that the original list will be subject to annual revision by the Board as a whole, and that any of the above bodies or others which might be added will retain their right to

appoint a representative only so long as there is a manifestation of interest in the work of the Board. Such a provision appears to have several advantages, whilst throwing on the East African territories the responsibility for seeing that they are adequately represented, it will tend to intensify the direct interest of representative bodies in East Africa, and also perhaps to keep the Board in closer contact with East African bodies.

It will be remembered that some of the Chambers of Commerce in England which have been invited to send representatives to the Board have hitherto been faced with the difficulty that they could do so pending a full knowledge of the definite constitution of that body, and the fact that the definite adoption of the draft constitution now appears to be within measurable distance of completion, heralds the appearance of the strengthened Board, whose powers on behalf of the East African territories will thereby be consolidated and increased.

These matters were considered at the September meeting of the Board, when among other questions raised were those of the London Shippers' Committee for Kenya, steamship passenger services, private estates in Nyasaland, the recent Colonial Office conference, and the general question of labour recruiting organisation.

The Board had under consideration the fact that the steamship companies' representatives on the Shippers' Committee in East Africa were empowered to deal with questions relating to passenger services, and that the Committee in England, being composed entirely of shippers of cargo, was not competent to deal with passenger matters. The Board, feeling that there should be some body formed to inquire generally into the position, determined to communicate with the Shippers' Committee, asking whether they had any suggestions to offer as to the formation of a Committee for that purpose.

With regard to labour recruiting, the Chairman thought it desirable for the Board to consider whether further action could be taken beyond the present labour recruiting scheme which had been made in the memorandum on this subject recently submitted to the Colonial Office. His suggestion that the Native Labour Committee of the Board should take the matter into consideration next month, with a view to seeing whether the Board could put forward any definite proposals for the solution of the problem, was unanimously approved.

Our First Birthday.

During the past year we have sought to serve East Africa, and, if we may judge by the generous appreciations we have received, our efforts have not been in vain.

We want to intensify and extend our service on behalf of East Africa, and in the realisation of that hope our readers can help.

Next week we celebrate our first birthday.

Will you commemorate the event by getting a friend to fill up the subscription form on the inside of the back cover and return to the Editor?

Thank you.

EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS

Specially Reviewed by Kajamba

The latest number of Zo Onye, as usual, full of good things. The leading article on "Money" compares the old system of barter with the present system brought about by the introduction of coinage...

Now the nearest store provides all necessities for a little money. But how to produce this money? Work is the only answer, whether it be for a wage or in order to produce something wanted by someone else...

The man who worked only three months in the year, the first to gain his tax money and secondly to buy cloth for his wife, and then returned to rest, is reflecting the short-sightedness of his outlook...

Progress

The agricultural work of the Livingstonia Mission is described, one noteworthy phase being the calling in of chiefs at regular intervals to show them methods and progress and encourage to get them...

We are reminded of the fortunes of Nyassaland and the rise to fame due to the victory of the Scotch over the English and the missionaries who were sent to the South of Scotland Mission is especially mentioned as having produced men of outstanding abilities everywhere...

Now in order to aid these people with the Government the Government has decided to hurry into the country in each year a number of African teachers to teach the native peoples whose parents are to give their sons to the authority...

ing. But in the Southern Province there are two associations. Why? Is not milk the thousand of strength? Is not one big voice better than two small ones? A bundle of firewood is far stronger than an individual stick...

Three types of people who hold back the progress of their country are insisted on as follows:

- (1) The Christian in a good position and earning a good wage who resorts to polygamy, thus being false to his profession and being unable to give his children a good and proper education.
(2) Educated men who drink, instead of devoting their spare time to healthy recreations and exercises.
(3) Those who borrow in excess of their income and with no idea as to repayment.

Other Items

How to drink tea, which is far better for one than beer, is an amusing variation of our conventions regarding drinking with your mouth full of bread and mixing drink and food in your stomach. Neither should you drink more than one cup of tea at a sitting!

The terrible high death-rate of Africans cannot be lowered until women are taught how to care for children. That is true, but equally important is the breaking down of old customs which prevent her tending to feeding her baby properly. Another essential is better housing and hygiene. A very far better were we to give up our old superstitions and resort to practical methods as shown us by Europeans, and proved by them, judging by comparing the death-rates of the two peoples...

THE GORILLA'S WORST ENEMY

Mr. Norman Burbridge, an American party of hunters and a cinematographer, has just returned from the Congo. They have with them two gorillas, which are intended for the Liverpool and New York Museums. Four had been captured, but two died from dysentery.

Dismissing the belief that the extinction of gorillas is being accomplished by wanton killing, Mr. Burbridge expressed the view that the activities of white and native hunters have little effect. He believes that the most dangerous enemy of the gorilla is the leopard, which can halve on the average the number of the group. He related the true instances of the strangling of leopards by gorillas.

To Preserve Health and Strength

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East Africa in the Press.

ORGANISED TRADE TRICKERY

A CORRESPONDENT in the Sudan has sent us the following extract from a recent issue of the *Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt*. The matter dealt with is of the utmost importance to British trade and bears somewhat on some of the malpractices exposed a few months ago in our series of articles on German commercial penetration in East Africa.

Thus says the organ of the British Chamber: "Little by little, and encouraged by immunity from being sharply pulled up, certain shippers have furtively decreased weights and measures of packets, barrels, etc. without giving indication. Bags of nails once of 50 kilos are now made to contain so little as 22 kilos. Cases of glass bottles, once of 22 lbs. are now reduced to 20 kilos. Bags of cement have been cut down surreptitiously from 120 lbs. and 125, 130 to 100 and 130 kilos. Lengths of timber, supposed to be of 10 metres are found to consist of 9 or less.

Australian flour which should be of weight of 120 lb in sack has been found at 125 lb. Similar deficits have been brought to light in French and American flour. A much worse scandal than this, however, is that shady merchants here and elsewhere have been taking best quality flour out of the bags, replacing it by the poorest stuff, and sewing up the bags again with of course the original markings remaining thereon. This trick is very difficult to counteract, and Chamber of Commerce or other authorities can only be called on to be very careful indeed in going to certificates of origin, people whose integrity they know to be absolutely above suspicion. Merchants should also satisfy themselves there is no trickery even when sacks are presented accompanied by copies of bills of lading bearing the same marks and numbers.

The question of the false folding of piece goods is too well known to our readers to call for comment, but one feature might be mentioned. Goods are come across bearing a 100-metre mark, which a careful buyer might be taken to mean 100 metres of metres in the goods. This, however, may be merely a number signifying the maker's quality, which quality curiously enough happens to have a number applied to it, which exceeds a little the number of metres.

Finally, I would mention biscuits. Before the war the average tin box was well packed. Now it is unfortunately very many cases the contents will be found practically half to consist of wedges of paper. A heavy hand comes down on infractions in France, and proved delinquents are liable to imprisonment of over months or a fine of 100 francs to 200 francs. In very extenuating circumstances it is possible to award two years' seclusion. Some of this medicine dished out here would soon have a salutary effect.

RAILWAYS IN EAST AFRICA

The time is ripe for pushing forward several extensions of the Sudanese railway system, says a special correspondent of the *Financial News*. Now that the Makwar dam has been completed and trains are able to cross to the right bank of the Blue Nile, there is no obstacle to linking up the Kassala branch with the Khartoum El Obeid line via Gedaref and the dam. This railway would not only open up a large area, but it would facilitate trade with Abyssinia and provide the Western Sudan with an alternative route to the Red Sea. Prolongation of the Khartoum line to El Fasher, the next best step towards an eventual extension southwards along the Nile-Congo divide, where there are indications of valuable mineral wealth, is also desirable. How much has yet to be done to equip East Africa with even the bare skeleton of a railway system can best be gauged from the following table, showing the proportion of existing railway mileage to the area of the different territories.

Territory	Percentage of total railway mileage
Sudan (cultivable area 2,237,000)	100
Nyasaland	1.5
Tanganyika	1.5
N. Rhodesia	1.5
Uganda	1.5

The Kampala-Bombo road has been included in the railway mileage. Contrasting the proportion of Uganda would be reduced to 1.1 per cent.

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 and Industrial Company has further properties. It
 may incidentally be remarked that some of the fibre
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And one of the most interesting and bold experi-
 ments has been the establishment of a plantation at
 an elevation of over 6,000 feet between Mt. Longonot
 and Lake Naivasha, on poor-looking, powdery lava-
 ash soil. Yet excellent returns are already being
 secured from this plantation, and the insatiable way
 of its decorticating machinery is now working full
 time, with every indication that, unless stopped by
 some terrestrial cataclysm, either the physical or
 commercial worlds, it will never cease operating
 again for anything but repairs or replacement. In
 all these matters close on 40,000 acres now planted
 to this crop in Kenya.

Planting the Agave.

... is usually placed in rows 6ft. by 8ft.
 ... giving 1007 to the acre, and
 ... about 200 heads a row are of
 ... plant during its lifetime. In some
 parts of the world it is said to go on
 growing for many years, owing to that
 stage of existence when a creature that life has
 ... of interest and the time has almost
 cease being. That age, as in most countries where
 this plant is exploited commercially, is usually at
 about eight years from planting in Kenya, but pelling
 may be delayed by more frequent cutting. Its immi-
 nent dissolution is indicated by the development of a

... which springs from its heart, as soon as
 ... at that state of reaching vitality correspond-
 ... years and ten by the human life
 ... pole rapidly grows upwards until it
 reaches, in good soil, the size of a strong sapling,
 forming a veritable flagstaff of capitation, the
 inexorable death that awaits all living things, yet
 bearing a numerous and almost indestructible pro-
 gent of young bulbils on its branches. At this stage
 the old stump and any remaining leaves wither com-
 pletely and almost from infancy, also the arial plant
 has been growing off suckers from its roots, and
 these are generally preferred for planting out to the
 commercial grower as they are more advanced and
 reach maturity much quicker than the seedlings.

The position of labour is of course of first import-
 ance in this industry, and no article upon it would be
 complete without reference thereto. It is found that
 an average of one efficient labourer to every five or
 six acres is necessary to maintain a plantation in good
 order, and handle the crop in the factory, baled
 and ready for export. A high proportion of these
 workers are required all the year round, and no
 industry in Tropical Africa can show so large a per-
 centage of well-fed, well-paid, contented Natives as
 ... under disciplined, stimulating training to regu-
 lar, civilized employment. Most estates have well-
 equipped hospital and spare-run schools. Payments
 are often made on the results of piece-work
 systems, and ... the industries and ...
 are added to men who stay over a longer period than
 six months without returning to the Reserves. Food
 is supplied in addition. The big, strong agricultural
 races, such as the Kavironda, are preferred to any others
 for this form of skilled labour.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" SOUVENIR NUMBER AND KENYA'S POLICY

From a Special Correspondent

Nairobi.

The Wembley Souvenir Number of "East Africa" has come to hand with our last mail and everyone who has seen it is impressed with its beauty and the interesting, informative character of the articles published in it. Apart from the comparatively high standard of these articles and their general value, attention here is particularly riveted by those dealing in part with Native questions and arguments or comparisons on the opposing policies of what may be termed Kenyanism versus West Coastism.

The former essentially represents a policy of natural evolution by permitting the normal expansion of our own white race to take place unhindered amongst backward people in tropical countries, allowing contact, example and training under economic conditions of employment to do their proper and costless work of uplifting and civilising the Native, eventually providing an ample percentage of local citizens from amongst its acclimatised members. Those supporting this policy believe that our civilisation will never obtain a definite and permanent hold on the African race in any other way. But to be applied perfectly, white settlement should be carried out not by the planter owning and employing white employees, but by a good type of white men, personally occupying and giving employment to Natives on their own medium-sized holdings.

West Coastism, on the contrary—as we see it from the Kenyan standpoint—believes in running subject races in their own hands under an autocratic bureaucracy and unnaturally handicapping the enterprises of private civilian Europeans, with all their unvalued energy, organising skill, technical knowledge, industrial application and capacity for self support, instead of guiding them into useful channels and encouraging them.

It is in these two important matters of policy are those by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobden and Capt. G. A. Debenham, D.S.O., M.C. Both these articles show practical local knowledge and considerable impartiality, though the former writer stands for that system of big, undeveloped land possessions and plantations on a large scale which is undoubtedly the most vulnerable spot in this Colony's champion ship of Kenyanism today. The latter author, pointing the finger at the "white settler," holds firmly by his arguments in praise of the "white settler," here.

Still, it is something to find a man game enough to state publicly that he believes settlers to be as great a civilising agency as the administrator or the missionary. Such words as these breathe a new spirit into the Old Country's Imperialism, for incredible as it appears, the greatest colonising race that ever existed, and which has builded its Empire in a fit of absent-mindedness, is still too absent-minded to realise that it is its own flesh and blood alone that has galvanised the Anglo-Saxon world into being and that its future and strength depend entirely for permanency on the adequate numbers and distribution as normal citizens of that and kindred races. Future historians will look back in amazement on this myopic generation, which is so condemnatory of the mote in its own eye while leading the beam in the eyes of every alien race, and which more often so often seems to be engaged in all directions in active race wars on behalf of an ideal of imperfectly known, untried foreign

DERIVATION OF KENYA

MR. A. C. HOLLIS, British Resident in Zanzibar, writing to the *Field* on the above subject, says:

The Masai name for Mount Kenya is *Ol Doinyo Dera*, the spotted mountain, but the country round the base of the mountain, including the foot-hills, is known to the Masai as *Enkanyaga*, the land of mist. It is from this that the mountain has derived its English name, probably through the Swahili porters, who were well known for adapting and corrupting Masai names, though their own name for the mountain was *Mera*. There are, in various parts of what was once Masailand, hills which are called *Lokenya* (one of these is not far from Nairobi). The Masai call these hills *Ol Doinyo Iririka*, meaning the mountain of mist, so called doubtless because they are usually covered with mist in the early morning. The name of the month before the rains break, which in Masai is commonly called *Kajirok*, is also known as *al-apa-le-rukenya*, the month of mists. Similar words in Masai which probably have a common origin, are *u-kenya* to dawn and *enkanyaga*, the dawn to *g. -akiva ir-nyakenya*, the star of dawn; *ru-dakera* (early morning), *ir-dakera* (to-morrow morning early), *akenya*, presently in the indefinite future (not unlike the Swahili *inshallah* if God will).

The Masai had a great influence on the nomenclature of places (rivers, mountains, plains, etc.) in East and Tanganyika Territory, and in cases where the derivation of names is unknown or obscure, a reference to my book, "The Masai, Their Language and Folklore" (Oxford, 1905), may give the required information.

FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

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THE TANGANYIKA DIAMOND MINE

Prospects Reported 2000

A good deal of interest in Tanganyika diamonds has been evident in London and South African financial circles during the past ten days, and there have been repeated rumours, some backed by circumstantial details, of big finds and the acquisition of the mine in the Mwanza district by one of the leading South African groups. Market gossip has, however, been declared to have had no foundation in fact.

The Nairobi correspondent of the Times telegraphing last Thursday stated that he had been informed by the Commissioner of Mines at Dar es-Salaam that the discovery of diamonds in the Mwanza area is authentic. The mine has been purchased by Tanganyika Diamonds Limited, of Johannesburg, 150 carats of good-quality stones were obtained from prospecting a small area in August, the largest stone weighing 7 carats. The owners are enthusiastic on future prospects, since the indications are good.

Almost simultaneously came a cable from the Johannesburg correspondent of the same journal stating that local interest in the Tanganyika diamond discovery was increasing. The property in which the mine was found is one of 2,000 acres held by Tanganyika Diamonds Limited, a company just registered at Pretoria with a capital of £75,000 in 55 shares and a working capital of £50,000.

Mr. David Braier, a geologist, confirms the occurrence of Kimberlite diamond formation in the Tabora region. The company's manager, Mr. Charles Goulding, reports that a true pipe area has been found, and that he has so far proved 600 claims, but only the south wall has been found. The diamonds are of excellent quality, sizes being mostly over 100. Prospecting results show 35 carats to every hundred tons.

TANGANYIKA SUGAR ESTATES

London News

We are glad to announce that a well-known London group has purchased the Bombo, Nyussi, Magunga, and Kawagunda estates, all situated on the Tanga Railway of Tanganyika Territory, the four plantations forming a block some ten miles long and varying in width from about two and a half to three miles, which is bordered on one side by the Pangani river. The estates have been planted up with considerable quantities in addition to the matured areas.

The estates have been acquired as going concerns, complete with the necessary factories and light railways, and an indication of the progressive policy to be followed may be gleaned from the fact that, although the transfer took place barely a month ago, an extensive development programme has already been put in hand and the first shipment of 100 tons is expected in London as we go to press.

The properties have not hitherto been held by British interests, and we congratulate the present group on acquiring them. The capital has been privately subscribed, and the fact that this deal has been put quietly through during the holiday period is an indication of the attention which Tanganyika is beginning to receive at the hands of British capital.

OUR NORTH TANGANYIKA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Arusha, August 10, 1925

It was announced by the local Senior Commissioner at the annual general meeting of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association that Sir Milson Rees had kindly procured £2,000 towards a European Hospital at Arusha.

European residents are exceedingly grateful for this donation which, it is hoped, will enable the authorities to commence building operations in the near future. The proximity of the Native and European wards in the present hospital is very undesirable, and we hope that the medical authorities will remedy this now that private funds have been generously made available. Sir Milson Rees has a large estate in this district.

Tanga Railway

I learn that an order has been given to a Birmingham firm for the construction of a complete new corridor train for the Tanga Railway. All the present coaches on this line were built at the Tanga workshops on reclaimed under-carriages from local timber and by Native craftsmen under the supervision of Mr. F. Yates, on whom much credit is accorded, considering the difficulties which had to be contended with at the time of construction.

Tukuyu Goldfields

Parties in association for the Tukuyu goldfields continue to pass through Arusha from Kenya and elsewhere. Lord Delamere and Colonel H. F. Ward were recent visitors to the fields, and many other well-known people are motoring through Arusha almost daily to see things for themselves. A local syndicate of well-known settlers has also been formed with a view to operations on the Lupa River.

Later Coffee Crop

Despite the lack of rains, the coffee crop in both Arusha and Moshi promises to be the record of the season. The newly planted areas in the Arusha district are bearing for the first time, and next year should see the local production further increased.

Mealy Bug

The dreaded mealy bug, which caused such consternation and destruction in Kenya last year, is reported to have made an appearance on some of the plantations in this district, and although the appearance is on a few trees only, it is feared that the pest will soon spread to other areas.

Centenarians

Major Johns, a constructional engineer of long experience in the planning and construction of coffee factories, has established himself at Moshi, and the majority of planters in Moshi and Arusha are now obtaining plans for more up-to-date factories, which will probably be constructed immediately after this year's crop has been harvested.

The timeliness of the gift is evidenced by the fact that Arusha residents inquired of the Administration only a few weeks ago if something could not be done to improve their European ward. Sir Milson's thoughtfulness has not merely solved that difficulty. To-day we are able to state that he was recently instrumental in sending a further £3,000 to the same noble purpose. He is certainly one of our best men. (Ed. "E.A.")

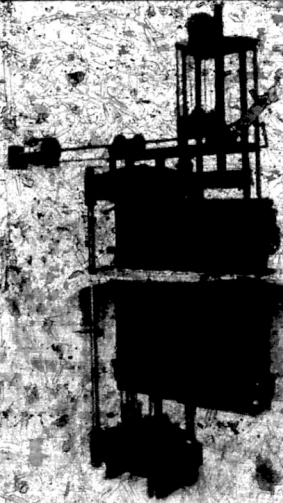
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The dealer can sell it at a 25 per cent and still have a handsome profit for his enterprise.



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

BUSINESS in Kenya coffee is somewhat restricted on account of the small offerings, but values are steady and practically unchanged, as under:

- A size, good to fine, 1435 to 1505; medium to good, 1335 to 1405.
- B size, good to fine, 1355 to 1405; medium to good, 1255 to 1305.
- C size, good to fine, 1255 to 1305; medium to good, 1175 to 1235.

Ungraded

- Good to fine, 1305 to 1375
- Medium to fine, 1175 to 1255
- Common to medium, 1065 to 1125
- Type "Float", 1125

At the last auctions 1,000 bags of Kenya were on offer and partly sold; and 20 bags of Toro and 124 bags of Uganda all realised a price.

Tea

- Good greenish, 1225 6d. to 1245 6d.
- Small, 1085 6d. to 1095 6d.
- Triage, 845 6d.

Rubber

- London cleaned
- First size, 2225 6d. to 2305 6d.
- Second size, 1105 6d. to 1185 6d.
- Third size, 805 6d. to 1055 6d.
- Peaberry, 1145 6d. to 1315 6d.

Small lots

- Spanish, 975 6d. to 1145 6d.
- Triage, 1075 6d.
- Robusta, 985 6d.

The value of East African coffee is about 6d. under South African. It is reported that business has been done in East African with October/November shipment, but this statement is so far unconfirmed. No. 2 white flag South African for September/October/November is offered at 30s. 6d. basis/bulk, but sales have been made during the past few days at lower prices.

The market generally is very quiet, and values of East African sorts are:

- According to quality, 237 00
- According to position and assortment, 227 00

according to position and assortment.

As the demand for good quality parcels are scarce, but the little demand which is being met with is sufficient to maintain values. Values are:

- No. 1 Tapansika, 245 10s. per ton
- No. 1 British, 245 0s.
- No. 1 Portuguese, 245 0s.

according to standard of grading and with forward shipment.

The demand for nut and parcels to arrive as secondary white stream has been realised for forward shipment.

Values of the nuts are:

- Prime, 250 per ton
- Good, 237

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—The value of East African to Hull and Antwerp with September/October shipment is £22 and £22 10s. respectively.

Cloues are quiet, Zanzibar spot being quoted from 11d. to 11 1/2d. according to quality, and October/December sold sellers, c.i.f.

Cottonseed.—The market is easier, there having been few offerings recently of Uganda seed, for which buyers quote £8 15s. for October shipment and onwards.

Dura.—Export of dura having been prohibited by the Sudan Government, no market movements can be reported.

Groundnuts.—In sympathy with most oil seeds, the market is easier. Most parcels of East African are quoted from £24 7s. to £24 7s. 6d. with August/September and September/October positions at £24 15s. and £25 respectively.

Entered.—East African in 50 tons, about 18 s.

Siam.—Rotterdam has purchased East African sorts, 25,500 and Messrs. Gilliat report further sellers at £25 15s. with buyers' bids around £25 10s. For October/November shipment £26 might be obtainable.

Tea.—No parcels of Nyasaland tea were offered at the last weekly auctions.

GREEN MANURES IN THE TROPICS

M. H. DE SOUZA, for many years a member of the staff of the Agronomic Station of Mauritius, gives us in "Green Manures and Manuring of the Tropics" (John Bale, Sons & Danielson, Ltd., 175, 6d. post free) a complete survey of his subject. An idea of its thoroughness may be gained from the fact that the index has some 2,500 references and that about eighty hitherto unpublished plates of sketches and photographs illustrate this splendidly produced work on tropical agriculture which has been awarded a gold medal by the National Agricultural Society of France.



Fit for Anything

The "Old Boy" is at his best when romping with the youngsters. The ground feels light under his feet. There is "spring" in his blood, spring in his muscles, too. He is overflowing with the boisterous spirits of youth that may find an outlet somewhere.

And the secret? Simplicity itself. It is just the little daily habit of Kruschen Salts in the "little daily dose" to collect. The "little daily dose" is composed of natural mineral substances that liberate and preserve the body's activity, the system of blood, from "rustiness" and pure rich blood carries health and vigour through every part of the body.

Try it yourself. Begin now to follow the Habit of Health, the habit of the "little daily dose." Before you are many days older you will feel many years younger.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Modasa" arrived Zanzibar from Beira Sep-
tember 11
"Maslopra" left Mombasa for East Africa
September 12
"Mulibera" left Dar-es-Salaam for Beira Sep-
tember 14

BELLARD KING

"Umkulu" arrived Lourenco Marques September
13

ELDERMAN CITY AND HALL

"City of Beroda" arrived Rotterdam for East
Africa September 14

HARRISON

"Statesman" left Beira September 12

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nagerhomen" left Amsterdam for Hamburg Sep-
tember 9

"Randfontein" arrived Algoa Bay homeward
September 11

"Randfontein" arrived Beira for Cape ports Sep-
tember 12

"Randfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa
September 9

"De" arrived Aden for East Africa via Suez
September 10

"Madras" arrived Hamburg for Hamburg Sep-
tember 11

"Wellskerk" left Mombasa homeward Sep-
tember 9

"Heemskerk" arrived Lourenco Marques for
further East African ports September 11

COAST CASTLE

"Coast Castle" left Zanzibar for Beira Sep-
tember 11

"Coast Castle" left Port Sudan homeward
September 12

"Coast Castle" left Aden for Beira Sep-
tember 11

"Coast Castle" left Plymouth for Beira
September 12

"Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira
September 11

"Guildford Castle" left Aden for Beira Sep-
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"Guildford Castle" left Beira for Aden Sep-
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Madras" which arrived in London on
Friday, September 11, has brought the following
homeward passengers from Beira, Dar-es-Salaam,
Zanzibar and Mombasa:

To Karsruhe:
Mr. N. Roslad
Mr. C. Burdick
Miss D. A. Schacht
Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks
Mr. E. Hewer
Lt. Commander E. Hoer
Mr. H. A. Kassa
Mr. A. M. Mahomed
Major C. H. Pedler
Mr. G. J. F. Thompson

To London:
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mahagan
Miss Mahagan
Mr. W. C. Barton
Mrs. Barton and two
children
Mr. R. B. Barks
Mrs. Barks and child
Mrs. Booth
Mr. A. H. Booth
Mrs. Buckley
Mr. G. J. L. Barton
Mr. W. Carter and
child
Mr. J. E. Cole
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Colville
Mr. J. B. Collier
Mr. C. T. Dwyer
Mrs. D. Dowding
Mr. J. W. Eaton
Mr. A. G. Edmunds
Mr. L. H. George
Mr. W. J. H. George

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goddard
Mr. R. N. Gowler
Mr. L. E. Graves
Mrs. Graves
Mr. C. Grey
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hensfield
Mr. J. H. Jones
Mr. G. Kerr
Mr. T. R. Kothick
Major J. Latham
Mrs. K. G. Marshall
Mrs. McShimock
Mr. J. H. Murray
Mr. I. Newbery
Mrs. T. Nurse and child
Mr. H. E. Oatway
Mr. J. Barker
Mrs. Barker
Mr. and Mrs. J. Farnell
and son
Mr. J. H. Fashen
Mr. J. P. Fitcham
Mr. J. P. Fitcham
Mr. A. Proctor
Commander G. E. Reynolds
Mr. J. L. Rogers
Mrs. Rogers and child
Mr. and Mrs. Rosenblum
Mr. W. G. Smart
Miss C. K. West
Mr. G. J. Welsh
Mr. W. T. West

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Grantully Castle," which left London
on Monday, September 10, and lay ashore on Thursday
morning, has passengers for Beira:

Mr. J. Barlow
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Harver
Miss E. Harver
Mr. H. J. Lancaster
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Miles

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

The s.s. "Grantully Castle" from East Africa,
arrived in London on Monday last. Postage for the
week closed at 5 p.m. on Wednesday last, and will
close at 5 p.m. on Wednesday next and every 7 days
hour today, Thursday.

PORT MIDDLETON & CO. Sheepsack Foundry, Leeds
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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REDUCTION 211

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EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER ON VICTORIA NYANZA 26,000 SQUARE MILES.

Agents: The P. & O. Company, The International Sleeping Car Co., Goshop Street, London. C. L. N. FELLING, General Manager.

For particulars for trade see East Africa Information Bureau

KENYA COLONY at WEMBLEY

1925

BREITAIN'S youngest Colony is again attracting great interest. The Court is thronged and the multitude of enquiries keep the staff busy throughout each day.

The keynote of the Exhibit is educational and it is claimed that few Colonies can show such a wide variety of products, for they range from those of the tropic belt to the temperate: Coffee, Matico, Sisal, Mica, Tea, Rubber, Sugar, Copra, Oilseeds, Beans, Wool, Dairy Produce, Wattle Extract, and Penain Cedar.

The magnificent display of Game trophies must be seen, the variety is astounding and they will bring home to nature lovers the wealth of wild game still surviving in parts of this region of Africa.

The arrangement of the Court has been remodelled and improved this year, a wealth of transparencies and photographic enlargements afford a vivid insight to farming and planting methods and more show the homes of some of the leading colonists.

The relief map again attracts many visitors, for it gives the uninitiated some idea of the topography of the Colony.

Visitors are also invited to witness the cinema films showing aspects of life in Kenya, and which is being shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion, by the courtesy of the South African Exhibition Committee.

For those who meditate settlement in this land, information is provided by a staff of voluntary helpers who are all men of practical experience in various branches of farming and planting. First hand and reliable advice can therefore be obtained on application by all those who so desire it.

The famous Kenya Coffee can be sampled on application to the attendant staff, and all who do so will take away pleasant memories of its flavour.

DO NOT RUSH THROUGH THIS COURT

September 21, 1927

EAST AFRICA

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Head Office
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(The administrative centre of the Mozambique Company's Territory)

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NYASALAND AND NORTHERN RHODESIA
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Exported in 1924: 611,000 tons

an increase of 187 per cent. over 1923.

THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY OF
60,000 SQUARE MILES CONTAINS THE
RICHEST SOIL IN EAST AFRICA.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

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BE SUPPLIED OF
NATIVE WANTS
SHOWN IN
ILLUSTRATION

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ARE
REPRESENTATIVE
OF GOODS
REQUIRED

ADVICE
REGARDING THESE
MAY BE OBTAINED
AT THE COURT

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LOOKING FORWARD

To-day we celebrate our birthday, an occasion which invites reflection on the past and a glimpse into the future. Elsewhere in this issue we glance hurriedly over the twelve months that have sped. Here let us look forward for a moment into the days to come.

This will not be merely a repetition of those things that are gone. Eastern Africa, awakened from its age-long sleep, feels the urgings of ambition. Closer contact with the wider world has already been established, and with each succeeding year the spirit and mechanism of modern civilisation strengthen their grip on the advanced lands in whose future we have unbounded faith.

But progress must be sought in twentieth century ideas. Enterprise, initiative and untiring endeavour can alone win results in the tropics. It is not a matter of access to land which is fast being cleared for the fields for which this country has provided the seed. The harvest is good and we need not judge the friendly stranger a share of the crop, but it behooves us to see that our own seed and our own tools are not taken by the year's end, for the time will come when the alien will speed us on our way.

Speed is necessary if we are to meet the steadily increasing demand for our commodities and to secure a surplus of the same.

It is the transport of our goods to the sea which is the main problem of the moment. The East African Transport Loan, awaiting only its anticipated £2,000,000 to August, now lines of transport into fruitful provinces. Within the next few months we hope to see the Imperial Government guarantee the East African Transport Loan, and to learn that the funds for the construction of the Zambesi Bridge have been found.

Science and research are nowadays indispensable to rational development, and we regard the East Africa Commission's insistence on that fact as of the greatest importance and greatest promise. In the coming year research workers should find practical encouragement in sleeping sickness investigation on a large scale, in the re-opening of the Amani Institute, in an expanding appreciation of the aims and needs of education in Native territories, and in many another direction.

The already phenomenal progress of Eastern Africa can be furnished by faith and intelligent labour. Faith, intelligence and desire are there in generous measure. Application is the fertiliser that will ensure an abundant yield.



OUR FIRST YEAR

By the EDITOR.

A BIRTHDAY is a milestone at which it is well to halt for a moment and look up and down the road of life. So we pause to review the year we have travelled.

What of the past twelve months? They have seen the East African territories move from strength to strength, and—a matter of perhaps equal importance—they have been marked by growing appreciation in this country of the great future before our East African Empire. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan impressed every stratum of society and weakened the still prevalent idea that East Africa was another white man's grave. The lightning and enlightening tour of the Parliamentary Commission under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. G. G. Ormsby Gore struck the imagination of the politicians and business men, and resulted in a more active and greater service to the territories, which, as a consequence, have gained new friends in many quarters. The educational delegations of the Protectorates, the annual reports, and the only made before the appearance of our first number in September of last year, may still be reckoned among the year's gains, for their excellent reports came from the printers only a few months ago. East Africa has indeed been fortunate in its visitors.

Home Gains and Losses

The reports of the Commissions headed by Mr. Ormsby Gore and Dr. Jesse Jones are truly indispensable to anyone claiming interest in matters East African, and it is a compliment to those documents and to their profession of faith in the future of Africa that their publication has made the

East African redoubt their chief source of information upon British work there. But the home Press as a whole shows less inclination to accommodate the findings of those with an eternal grievance, while East African participation at the British Empire Exhibition last year and this has been a further educative force, the value of which has not yet been sufficiently realised. There can be no doubt that the flow of information, and the economic standpoint, in our Wembley columns, has been a source of permanent firm support to the territories, and that the general reception given to that Number from all quarters, and particularly from the East African territories themselves, must be a satisfaction to those who have faithfully served the territories at Wembley.

Death, the Reaper, has been busy in the East African field, from which he has cut out a number of vital souls, the prim, of the men who had given parts of arduous loyalty and service to the lands of their adoption. Sir Robert Coryndon, Sir Lee Stack, Bishop Weston of Zanzibar, Sir Northrup McMillan, the Hon. Berkeley Cole, Colonel Hodson, Consul O'Neill, James Martin, the pioneer, Generals Trich and Buxton, and Messrs. De Wares, J. B. Laurence Smith, and W. E. Cutler are a few of the names that spring instantly to mind. For a single year the losses are abnormally heavy.

There have been other great changes in the field in the territories. Sir Gordon G. Archer was a fit Uganda for the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan. Sir Donald Cameron has gone from West Africa to

head the administration of Tanganyika. Mr. W. E. Gowers has assumed the Governorship of Uganda. Sir Edward Gregg succeeds the late Sir Robert Coryndon in Kenya, and Sir Herbert Read has forsaken the Colonial Office for Mauritius.

The Spirit of Co-operation

Everywhere there has been more evident a desire for co-operation between different sections of the community. The visit of the Parliamentary Commission was designed to bring the three political parties and the Colonial Office into closer personal touch not merely with Government circles, but with settlers, business men, and missionaries. There has been an increasing readiness on the part of Governments to call into consultation representative non-official citizens and bodies. In agricultural circles similar tendencies are to be recorded in certain directions, and commercial interests are susceptible to the same ideas. The unofficial sections of the different territories have come together in conference, and committees and new associations of planter and business men have been formed in various localities.

On this side of the water similar work is also being done. The project for the establishment in London of a clearing-house for the dissemination of East African information is nearing realisation, and at the last East African Dinner in London the spirit of united service was fortified. Liverpool has formed its own East African section of the Chamber of Commerce. Hull is concentrating on the development of direct trade with Eastern Africa. A great Empire banking scheme, embracing East, South, and North Africa in addition to other British possessions, has come into

British Opportunities

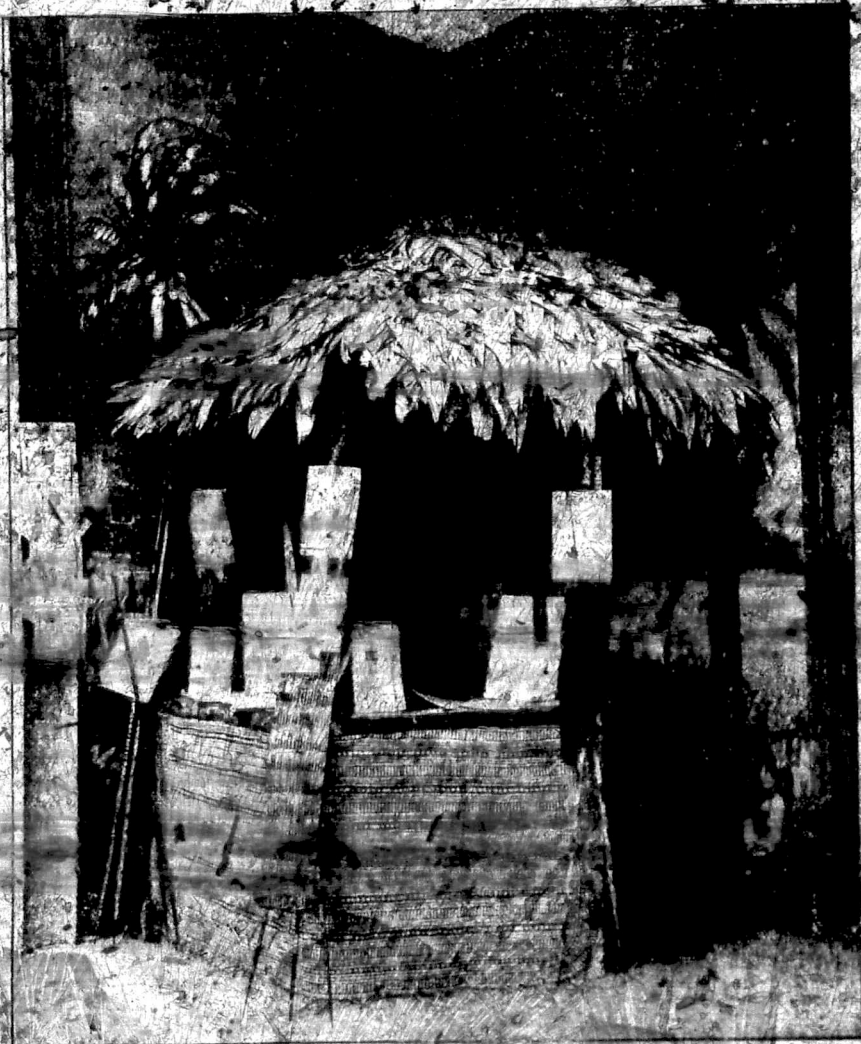
If only equal solidarity could be chronicled in the commercial field, we should have had but few regrets as the pageant of the year passes before us. Unfortunately, as we have shown in a series of special articles, German commercial penetration has become increasingly evident, and forceful, and Japan, America, India and Holland are all determined to seize their opportunities. Yet we are not pessimistic. We believe that great things can still be done in the East African field, and that the British Empire will be able to give a good account of itself in the years ahead.

On the one side, there has been in East Africa too great a tendency to allow it to the other fellow to demand goods manufactured within the Empire, and on the other hand, British manufacturers and exporters have too often shown less appreciation than their foreign competitors of the immense potentialities of Eastern Africa. For the British manufacturer who will study his market and cater for it on up-to-date lines, the prospects were never better. A great "Buy Empire Products" campaign is shortly to be launched at home, and we trust that the next twelve months will be marked by an unmistakable development of the same spirit throughout our field.

Our First Twelve Months

Extended railway construction and ever-increasing imports have been made possible only by the continued agricultural progress of the territories. Agriculture is the basis of their prosperity, and it has been our constant endeavour to record all significant develop-

EAST AFRICA



EAST AFRICA'S STAND AT WEMBLEY

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WHAT WEMBLEY IS DOING FOR KENYA

By Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

In response to an urgently expressed desire by its colonists for a Publicity Bureau for Kenya and East African Lands and Information Office is now a course of establishment in London, so that full and detailed information regarding the potentials and amenities of Kenya and the other East African territories will in future be available to all enquirers.

But I wonder how many Kenyans realise that in the meantime the work that will later come to be dealt with by that Bureau has for the past two years been carried out on a large scale in some ways on a larger scale, and in a more than the Bureau itself can hope to emulate, by the educative and instructive publicity of the Kenya Court of the British Empire Exhibition, and by the able and unassuming work of its permanent and voluntary staff.

During the three months I have been in London it has been my good fortune to visit the Court frequently, occasionally giving some of the exhibits a more than a passing glance, and I have been impressed more than ever by the interest in the exhibits of the Colony generally by the majority of visitors, and the efficient manner in which all enquiries are met.

To take the average influence, about some half million of people from all parts of the Empire visit Wembley weekly, of these probably half spend their time entirely in the Amusement Park and do not trouble about the exhibits. Of the remainder, probably about 50 per cent. pass through the Kenya Court in the course of their visit of the Exhibition, so that we may reckon that nearly 200,000 people weekly see something of the possibilities of the Colony. Think of it! 200,000! I doubt if five years ago that number of people had heard of Kenya or knew what the Continent it was.

Educative Influence

Once in the Court, which, by the way, is kept scrupulously neat and clean, a contrast to some other sections, the visitor's eye is caught by an attractive display of the Colony's products, while his nose is assailed by the fragrant smell of roasting coffee. The olfactory seems to work more quickly than the optic nerve, or perhaps the distraction is greater. But that is a story the writer of this column shall tell you later.

The next thing that strikes the eye is a display of the products of the Colony, which has grown ready for the table.

Next in point of attraction comes the collection of heads of the south wall and the magnificent ivory bound in threes on the sham pillars of the Court. With these it is to be feared the educational process is not always a success, as one old lady declared she had never before known that an elephant had three trunks, and no amount of explanation could afterwards disabuse her of this idea.

The relief map of Kenya always draws crowds, especially of those personally interested in the Colony. It is now enclosed in glass, and it was found that visitors, eager to show where their farms, or dotted chunks of plaster cut out of it with sticks, and under the "One continuous sportsman, I believe, shot half of Mount Kenya" the dirt path. I find a vision of the glass case. This map is, in itself, a lesson in geography and perhaps more than anything else in the Court gives the visitor a true idea of the shape of the

The Information Staff

The ordinary Wembley sightseer wanders round the various Courts with fairly half-seeing eyes and non-understanding brain. Each exhibit is to him simply another object to be glanced at in the long and tiring round of the Exhibition, and he is apparently quite unaware of which Colony he has strayed into.

Now, then, is the opportunity for the educative and informative influences to coalesce. Round the Court are placed notices requesting visitors to ask the attendant staff for any information they may require. Some object arouses a passing interest in a casual visitor. He observes a man strolling about with a small badge in his buttonhole marked "Kenya Court Information," he asks a question, probably quite a trivial one, which he would never have troubled to take to the office for explanation.

The inquiry is answered and then, with the aid of maps, samples, and photographs, the whole industry of other matter to which the inquiry referred, is thoroughly explained. More visitors gather round, one topic leads to another, and a little later a number of what were at first merely unseeing visitors leave the Court with their minds enlightened.

And never have I known one of these visitors depart without expressing a lively appreciation of what has been told them, and generally they added, "In such and such a Colony we could find no one to tell us anything." Similar remarks frequently reached my ears during homeward train journeys.

School boys are a great feature of Wembley, and there is a constant stream of pathetic, tired-looking little figures passing through the Court, usually led by teacher, quite uninterested in, or more probably, fully ignorant of, any of the exhibits of the Colony. To the teacher, the exhibits are of little interest, and hearing something about the Colony. Years ago I led a big recruiting march through the West Highland Counties without obtaining a single recruit, and it seemed as though the march were but a show for the children to stare at. But five years later recruits began to pour in from these counties, all led, not as children, but as the soldiers march through their villages. Do you think it is with the children who have seen Wembley?

Direction of Enquiries

So much has to be done by the staff, directed chiefly on the casual passer-by. Now to consider the more definite work of the Information Bureau proper, which mainly concerns itself with those who contemplate settlement in the Colony.

Every day all sorts and conditions of men and women, some with settled, and many with extremely vague ideas of their requirements, drift into the Section Office to enquire, either for themselves or on behalf of relatives and friends, as to the possibilities and prospects of settlement in the Colony.

Each enquiry is taken in hand by one of the staff, who, if the enquiry is more or less general, gives a clear relation of the conditions now prevailing, and out age, position, previous experience, and available capital of the enquirer, and advises him accordingly. Should the enquiry be directed towards any particular industry, the enquirer is, as soon as possible, passed on to whoever of the staff of voluntary assistants has the greatest personal knowledge of that class of work.

Maps and costing sheets are produced, the whole industry fully discussed, prospects, difficulties, and possible dangers freely pointed out, and the applicant left to decide for himself. The picture is not painted in too bright colours—in fact, usually quite the reverse—and there is never any temptation for colonists, judging by the number of enquiries, there is certainly no necessity to resort to such an undesirable method of attracting settlers. Any applicants who, on account of health, insufficient capital, or other reason, seem unlikely to make useful settlers, are strongly dissuaded against coming out to Kenya.

Systematising the Work.

In addition to the settler class, there are also a number of enquirers in matters relating to trade and commerce, and these, after having been dealt with in their initial stages, are handed over to I.A.M. Trade Commissioner, who works in close association with the Section Staff. In this way, each class of enquirer is brought into close personal contact with the person most capable of dealing with his case.

A précis of each enquiry, whatever its purport, is entered in an interview book, and already a very respectable volume has been compiled, which can, at any time, be referred to should the original enquirer fail to write for further information. So much interest has now been awakened in the possibilities of Kenya that, on an average, busy day, the entire staff is almost continuously engaged in interviews, and not infrequently enquirers are waiting.

Such is the work being done in the Kenya Court, as it has been observed by a settler home on holiday. Many such settlers have passed through the Court, and I am confident all will agree with me—as I hope will also those not fortunate enough to have been in England during the run of the Exhibition—that, through the activities of the Kenya Court, the interests of Britain's content and most promising Colony are being carefully advanced and guarded.

A BUSINESS MAN'S APPRECIATION.

Chairman of the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

DEAR SIR,
Heartiest congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of "EAST AFRICA."

Though I am directly interested only in exports, I read the paper from cover to cover, for it deals with such business matters as are of interest to the exporting producer, and it affords the fullest information possible.

Wishing you and your paper continued and growing success.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) MAX M. KAY.



A LOSS TO TANGANYIKA'S COURT.

Major G. C. Anderson Resigns.

The Tanganyika Court at Wembley, which has been so ably managed during the past two seasons of the British Empire Exhibition by Major G. C. Anderson, is now deprived of his services, for he has resigned in order to take up an engineering appointment in the Territory.

Major Anderson, who expects to leave England almost immediately, has unquestionably rendered excellent service to the Mandate, and has been responsible for a number of enterprising publicity moves reported by us from time to time.

He has been unflinching in his efforts to enlist the interest of British manufacturers, and his geniality has certainly been a distinct asset to Tanganyika. Quiet work is not always valued at its true price, but we have had the opportunity of observing the industry and industry with which he has devoted his time and ability to the cause of the country he has been representing.

We wish him equal joy and equal success in his new duties. If Tanganyika loses him at Wembley, he is forsaking the Court there only to go out to the Territory for which he has been a keen and able spokesman.

THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

Interesting New Project.

There has been placed on view in the Nyasaland Court of the East Africa Pavilion at Wembley, a large coloured drawing of the proposed bridge over the Zambesi at Sena, as it will appear when completed. The drawing was prepared under the supervision of Messrs. Livesey, Sons and Henderson, the consulting engineers, who have drawn the plans for the Central Africa Railway Company, Ltd., the holders of the concession for the bridge.

The report of the East African Commission, in a letter to the Southern Mail of Johannesburg, is a plea for further economic development on the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi river to connect the Central Africa Railway with the Trans-Zambesi Railway, do not need to be reminded that the construction of the bridge will not merely give an impetus to the development of Nyasaland and the adjoining districts of Northern Rhodesia, but will provide employment for a large number of British steel workers.

It is hoped that action may be taken during the next session to secure Parliamentary sanction of the necessary financial guarantees so that construction may be begun at the end of the rainy season, that is, in March or April next.

An Appreciation from Zomba.

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DR. SCHWEINFURTH DEAD.

A Pioneer African Explorer.

The Times Reviewer's His Life.

On Saturday, September 19, Dr. Georg Schweinfurth, the German explorer, botanist and archaeologist, died in Berlin in his eighty-ninth year. He was the last survivor of that band of scientists, missionaries, and adventurers which included such men as Livingstone, Stanley, Rohlfs, Barth, Nachtigal, and Lenz, who in the middle and later years of the last century, led the way into many portions of Africa which were unknown to the civilized world.

Georg August Schweinfurth, who belonged to a German noble family, settled in Baltic Russia, was born at Riga on December 29, 1836. In his early days, while he was attending the high school of Riga, he showed particular interest and talent for natural history, and especially botany, and it was to this subject that he devoted himself as a student at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin universities. At the close of his university career he spent six years (1857 to 1862) travelling and living in Russia, France, and Italy, where he carried on his botanical studies. At the end of this period he was employed in arranging the botanical collections brought from the Sudan by Von Barth and Hartmann, and this task awoke in him a special interest in African flora which led him to seek further knowledge of the continent.

On December 26, 1863, Schweinfurth landed on African soil on his first expedition, during which he made his way along the African shore of the Red Sea to a small island, whence he crossed to the mainland, and eventually traversed from Suakin through part of Abyssinia to Khartoum. He returned to Germany in 1866 and the result of his researches attracted so much attention that the Prussian Academy of Science provided him with the means to undertake a journey on a larger scale. His mission was to explore the vast unexplored area, in the Southern Sudan, between Abyssinia and the Congo. He set out in 1868 and spent three years on his task.

Starting from Khartoum, he followed the White Nile southwards to the Bahri Channel, and then, attaching himself to a band of Arab dealers, made his way through the Dinka and the Country of the Southern Niam-Niam tribes. Further south, in the land of the Mangbutta cannibals, he discovered the pygmy tribes of the Akka, rumours of whose existence had up till that time been regarded as fairy tales. Unfortunately, a great deal of the valuable material collected by Schweinfurth on this expedition was lost through a mishap which is described as the most unhappy experience of his life. On December 1, 1872, his baggage, arms, instruments and documents, in addition to his specimens, were taken from him by a band of Arab raiders and all the measurements he had taken during the expedition were lost. The journey had lasted and included 7,000 barometer readings, body measurements of average natives of all the tribes he had met with, and lists of words of the various dialects. All his clothes, instruments, weapons and medical stores were also lost. Fortunately, he had already sent back to Europe most of his splendid collection of botanical specimens.

In 1873 Schweinfurth returned from what was his greatest journey of exploration, and among many other honours he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He described his experiences and observations in a book, "In the Heart of Africa," which was published in 1874 and was translated almost at once, not only into the chief Western languages, but also into Turkish and Arabic. In 1875 he explored the Nile, and produced a new edition brought up to date in the light of later research and discoveries.

In 1873 Schweinfurth returned to Berlin. Rohlfs on his expedition into the Lake Chad region. From 1875 till 1886 he lived mainly at Cairo, where, under the auspices of the Khedive, he founded the Societe Khediviale de Geographie and devoted himself entirely to botanical, geographical, geological, and ethnographical researches in Africa. Throughout this period he continued to increase his remarkable collection of African plants and made ten more or less short journeys in Egypt and the Arabian desert.

From 1886 onwards Schweinfurth lived mostly in Berlin, although he paid one or two more visits to Africa. He contributed frequently to scientific publications and occasionally collected some of his works in book form. He presented his botanical and geological collections to the Prussian States and they are now in the Berlin Museum.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended September 19, 1925:

Kenya.—Mr. S. H. Wimbush, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Mr. L. C. G. Gough and Mr. C. P. B. Norman, Administrative Cadets; Mr. T. S. Cochrane, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer; Captain F. White, Assistant Master, Education Department; Mr. G. R. Thomas, Quantity Surveying Assistant; Mr. F. Browning, Superintendent of the Uganda Railway.

Assistant Superintendent of the Uganda Railway, Mr. R. Woodfall, Telegraph Inspector; Mr. H. Hayes, Hostel Clerk and Telegraphist.

Northern Rhodesia.—Messrs. R. A. Hopwood, J. B. Thompson, M.A., and K. G. Bradley, B.A., Probationers.

Nyasaland.—Lieutenant E. E. Jenkins, Administrative Officer; Mr. W. H. Wayson, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer.

Tanganyika.—Mr. H. Caser, Assistant Comptroller of Herds; Mr. J. A. G. G. G. G., Veterinary Officer.

Uganda.—Mr. H. Neill, Captain; Mr. Lyons, and Messrs. D. S. Waring, B.A., and S. Armstrong, P. H. Page-Jones, and A. M. B. Hutt, B.A., Administrative Officers; Mr. G. S. Cowin, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer.

Uganda.—Mr. F. Hirst, Geologist; Mr. J. W. T. Marriott, Science and Mathematics Master, etc., etc., College.

Zanzibar.—Mr. J. H. H. H., Horticulturist. The following appointments have been made in the East African Service during the month ended September 19, 1925:

Mr. W. D. Poulton, Senior Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Uganda; Mr. A. N. Dooley, Senior Magistrate, Tanganyika, to be Puisne Judge, Zanzibar; Mr. S. Marston, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Kenya, to be Deputy Treasurer, Uganda; Dr. P. H. Rawson, late Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Medical Officer, West African Medical Staff, Nigeria; Mr. G. K. Knight Bruce, Magistrate, Uganda, to be Magistrate, Zanzibar.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.

VACANCY for an Officer, University of Public School Man, to succeed retiring Director in Company owning estates near Nairobi, comprising 2,438 acres of coffee, maize, fruit and general farming. Also vacancy for Pupil, excellent prospects, delightful climate, sports and social clubs, big game shooting, fishing, etc. 6 weeks' training, £1,000 A.O. £3,000. Write for full particulars to: Messrs. Thompson, Box No. 414, 2nd East Africa, 33-37, Great Fitzhard Street, London, W.1.

TANGANYIKA DINOSAUR EXPEDITION

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod to Assume the Leadership

Special Interview for EAST AFRICA

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, the well-known African traveller and writer, who has been appointed to lead the British Museum East Africa Expedition in succession to the late Mr. W. E. Cutler, proposes to leave London for Tanganyika Territory at the beginning of October. It will thus be seen that neither he nor the Museum authorities intend to suffer delay in resuming the interrupted work, for it was only on August 26 that Mr. Cutler died of malaria at Lindi, and seven days later that Mr. Migeod was appointed by the trustees.

The first pre-occupation of the new leader will be to ensure the transport to Lindi of the bones so far unearthed. Knowing that he can count on not more than a few weeks of active work between the date of his arrival and the break of the small rains, it is his intention to concentrate entirely on the safe despatch of the many specimens so far collected. Fortunately, a road has already been cut from the scene of operations at Tendaguru to Lindi, and with the help of a lorry it is hoped that it will be found possible to get loads of the bones down to the port without delay. To accelerate the despatch and to get the bones under cover as soon as possible in the rainy season, Mr. Migeod proposes to defer the credit-vacating necessary for shipment until they are at Lindi, and the material to be carried out whatever the weather.

It is just possible that Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, who went out with Mr. Cutler to take charge of his transport arrangements, and who returned to England with the first specimens in December last, may be able to return with Mr. Migeod, but at the moment of writing the possibility is doubtful. Mr. Leakey, who was born in Kenya and has studied at Cambridge to complete, we gather, that he would otherwise have been glad to return to the quest which we have been facilitated by his local knowledge and his experience with Mr. Cutler, and thus with East African landings.

There is only one European, Mr. H. L. Eacott, on the scene of operations, but it has fortunately been possible to recruit for the work a few of the Natives engaged on the same task by the Germans in 1914. Incidentally, it may be recorded that the Germans were able to employ three or four hundred men at one and the same time, whereas owing to restricted financial resources, the British Museum expedition can employ more than twenty. It is a pity that the African workers remain a mere quantity with no special experience, and it is to be regretted that the superfluous new work which has been undertaken at two places about 20 or five miles distant from the main field at Tendaguru. Later Mr. Migeod may open up new prospecting trenches in other locations. A serious drawback to the present site is that in the dry season water for the camp has to be carried three miles, which, considering the number of employees, entails very heavy expenditure.

It is indeed fortunate that the services of so experienced an African traveller as Mr. Migeod have been so readily and readily forthcoming, and it can be taken for granted that the new leader will spare no efforts to complete the task of unearthing and bringing safely to England the dinosaur remains from the Tendaguru area. May success attend his labours!

Mr. Migeod, who, leaders may remember, was married on the 10th of August, is the author of "Across East Africa Through Nigeria to Lake Chad," "Through British Cameroons," "Languages of West Africa," and other works on West African philology, and other volumes. His latest book, which deals with his recent tour in Sierra Leone, will probably be published early next year.

COTTON TROUBLES IN NORTHERN TANGANYIKA

The Director of Agriculture's Reply

In reference to some lines written under this heading by a cotton planter on the Tanga Railway and published by us a short while ago, we are indebted to Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, for kindly sending us extracts from a memorandum on the subject prepared by the Director of Agriculture.

In reply to the statement of our correspondent that planters in the hinterland of Tanga claimed not to be getting from the Department of Agriculture the assistance to which they should be able to look, and then to send for an agricultural officer who had had practical experience of cotton growing and ginning, we are informed that the agricultural needs of the Tanga district will receive direct attention by the Department as soon as staff is available.

In the meantime, in particular conditions of urgency, the services of the District Agricultural Officer, Moshi, who has had some experience of cotton growing and ginning for the past three years in the important cotton district of Morogoro, or of the Agricultural Officer, Bagumoyo, who has received training in cotton growing and ginning in South Africa, and available for Tanga in the latter case the Senior Commissioner, Tanga, has already been especially advised of this.

A further statement was made to the effect that the Agricultural Department had no gin and ginning factories to gin cotton, the planters being to send their cotton to Moshi to have it ginned at a small factory some ten miles from a railway station.

On this point the Director of Agriculture states that no refusal of licences to gin cotton have been made to gineries which have complied with the rules and regulations under the Cotton Ordinance, but that considerable trouble and delay have been caused in the northern area by the failure of some planters to gin and ginning factories to make adequate plans, and the owners of the ginnery were actually fined Shs. 1,000 for ginning without a licence. The occurrence peculiar so far to that part of the Territory is, in the opinion of the Director, due to a lack of foresight or preparation on the part of those who required them. He adds that such a lack of foresight has not existed in any other district of Tanganyika.

We greatly appreciate His Excellency's kindness in putting at our disposal the reply of the Director of Agriculture, which will be of some comfort to the attention of our readers, and particularly of those in the district mentioned. Sir Donald's desire to tell the unofficial community what he can is a course that has, we know, already won the confidence of settlers and business men.

PERSONALIA.

Count and Countess Frederiek de Janze are on leave to Kenya.

Mr. H. H. Trafford, District Commissioner, has left Kenya on leave.

Mr. E. H. Warren, Nyasaland's Comptroller of Customs, has arrived in England on leave.

Commandant Gorteia Silva, the new Governor of the Mozambique Company's Territory, is on route to Beira.

Dr. B. W. Dakers, the first medical officer to be stationed in South Kavirondo, died recently at Kisumu.

Mr. Norman Orlean, Chief Clerk of the Shire Highlands Railway, has left London for a three months' trip to South America.

Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., who is on his way out to London and Uganda, will, we understand, probably go by the Nile route.

During the absence of Mr. Capt. E. M. Perse, M.C., Lieutenant-General H. N. is in charge of the Tanganyika District of Uganda.

Major W. Lead, Chairman of the Tanganyika Planters' Association, was in hospital when the mail left. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. S. D. Robertson, O.B.E., General Manager of the Railways, has been appointed a Nominated Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius.

Mr. W. W. de la Motte, the South African town planning expert who was invited to advise on building in Mombasa, recently arrived at the Kenya coastal town.

Colonel Faure de Rosa, who for the past three years has been secretary general of the Mozambique Company in Portuguese East Africa, was assigned to Lisbon on retirement.

Colonel Maxwell, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, was touring in the Tanganyika district last month. It seems probable that his visit has a bearing on the proposed line to the north of Lake Nyanza.

Last Friday's London Gazette published the Order in Council which became operative on September 5, abolishing the office of High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate and creating the office of British Resident.

The Nakuru correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that Mr. Edgar A. Scales in the Soga Valley, has been gored and tempted to death by a bull, do, having previously been wounded by his antagonist who died at the beast just as his master jumped aside.

Among our visitors this week was Mr. J. W. C. Dougal, who has done so much to rid Dar es Salaam of the malaria pest. He is now on his way back to Tanganyika from leave.

Among the passengers for Kilindini by the last outward German boat were Lord Cranworth, Mr. G. F. Cherrington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stanning. Tanganyika and Dar es Salaam are to have more than a dozen further German arrivals, amongst whom we recognize some familiar names.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works, Ismail Pasha Sary, and the Under-Secretary, Saheb Pasha Ebnan, have arrived in London on order to consult with Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan, on matters concerning the Gebel Aulia dam, which Egypt proposes to build on the White Nile.

The Legislative Council of Kenya is henceforth to be composed of the Governor as President, ten official members, nominated official members not exceeding ten in number, eleven European elected members, five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and one nominated member to represent the interests of the African community. Until five Indian elected members have been elected, there shall be five nominated Indian unofficial members.

Mr. Alfred H. Newborth has written an interesting letter to the Nation on the blow struck at British trade by the introduction of the gold standard. In it he inquires why the Government's financial advisers did not profit by the lessons of India, which three years ago lost £10,000,000 in an abortive attempt to fix the rupee on a gold basis of 2s., and of Kenya, which was plunged into insolvency in 1923 by the action of the Currency Board in introducing the 'hilling' currency at a time when settlers were encumbered with debts to the banks borrowed at an exchange of 50s. to the pound, which was used for the change.

Mr. J. W. C. Dougal, who last week sailed for Kenya on the "Gascon" to take up his appointment as Principal of the Government Training School for Native Teachers at Kabete, accompanied the Phelps Stokes Commission to East Africa as one of its Secretaries. Recently he has spent ten months travelling in the Southern States of America, visiting and inspecting Negro schools and colleges.

Mr. J. S. Gales, who gave the charge, said that there had never before been such an ordination. Many Americans were interested in it, for Mr. Dougal would prove whether the system which had done so much for the Negroes in America would do as much for the Negroes in Africa. The Government of Kenya was interested very keenly, for Mr. Dougal went out as the Government's servant, and he was that night being fitted for his great work by being ordained to the ministry. The missionaries in Kenya were interested in it, for they had striven for the education of the Kenya people, and now they were dreaming wonderful dreams of the greater things that would come to pass through him. The Christian Churches were intensely interested in it. The United Free Church had a young minister of their own going out to fulfil that most important post, and the Church of Scotland, one of whose most important mission areas would be his teaching ground, was rejoicing that one so near was coming.



Our Wembley Souvenir Number

What our contemporaries in East Africa say about it.

From the "East African Standard"

EAST AFRICA'S Souvenir Number is decidedly to the credit of the Editor and Printers, and it is just what it should and perhaps something to take to the Kenya home and cheer in the hearts of the "southern family" in the East African Section visitors. The many photographs are clear and excellent, well produced.

From the "Kenya Observer"

EAST AFRICA publishes a most attractive, well-illustrated, and informative special Wembley Edition with articles on many interesting subjects, well worth the half crown charged. It gives a most vivid account of East Africa's part in the British Empire.

From the "Uganda Herald"

THE Wembley Souvenir Number of East Africa is a magnificent 100-page production on art paper, profusely illustrated, and containing many articles of great interest, well known people connected with East Africa. Some of the photographs are magnificent, and the whole production well worth having. It is a credit to the Editor and Printers in East Africa, for the Souvenir Number.

From the "Supplement to the Zanzibar Oriental Gazette"

EAST AFRICA has published a Souvenir Number of the East African Wembley Edition, which for the information it contains and for its nature and excellent quality of the illustrations, deserves a permanent place in all East African libraries. The Editor and Printers have done a real credit to the cause of East Africa, and the Souvenir Number is a most valuable and interesting publication, procurable for the small sum of half a crown.

"The Supplement to the Official Gazette" gives over two pages its review of our Souvenir Number. That fact is in itself not less flattering than the above very laudatory extracts.

From the "Bera News"

EAST AFRICA would seem to be establishing itself in a secure position, to judge from the size and character of its Souvenir Number.

From the "Dar es-Salaam Times"

WE have to compliment our London contemporaries, East Africa, on its special Wembley Souvenir Number, which is a really fine production of some 100 pages, and from its full-page frontispiece of a photograph of H.R.H. The Duke of York, with a welcome letter from His Royal Highness to the Editor of East Africa, to the end of its series of engaging articles on East African activity, it holds a keen interest for all connected to East Africa. The Souvenir Number is a volume to be read and kept for reference. It is a splendid half-crown

From "The Zanzibar Voice"

WE congratulate our contemporary East Africa on publishing its Wembley Souvenir Number, which contains articles written by almost all the important heads of the administration of all the provinces in East Africa. The Editor gives a fine description of the course of all the provinces at Wembley. Needless to say, the Editor has by this publication rendered a great service to East Africa and the people who are connected with East Africa. To this important journal, which has already amply justified its existence!

From "The Uvuka Opinion"

WE have to congratulate our contemporary East Africa on its special Souvenir Number, in addition to a letter from H.R.H. The Duke of York, and editorially written, a series of instructive and interesting articles, and a series of positions and incidents, which will give a clear idea of the development of the various East African Territories as a whole. It is a publication well worth reading, and to those interested in East African affairs it should be a catalogue of valuable information regarding East Africa's activities. To East Africa, it should give hope for a brilliant future.

This number of 124 pp., printed on art paper and profusely illustrated—the only complete record of East Africa at Wembley—will be sent gratis and post free to all new annual subscribers (annual subscription 30s. post free). Single copies 2s. 6d. post free in Great Britain, 3s. 6d. abroad overseas. In Kenya copies may be obtained from Mr. G. Davis, Leader Buildings, Nairobi.

SELF-HELP FOR KENYA COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Duties of Government and Planters.

Position Specially Reviewed for EAST AFRICA.

At a recent special general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Tanganyika, His Excellency the Acting Governor made a speech of such importance that it is still being debated in planter circles in East Africa and this country. Having paid tribute to the importance of the coffee industry, the annual export of which crop from Kenya alone is shortly expected to be worth £1,000,000, Mr. Denham spoke of the wonderful publicity given to Kenya coffee by the British Empire Exhibition.

As one who has spent the greater part of his government service in Ceylon, a colony whose once famous coffee industry had been ruined within two or three years, the Acting Governor fully appreciated the urgency of adequate control of pests and diseases. It would be tragic for the experience of Ceylon to be repeated in Kenya, and he felt that the country had a very special duty to perform towards the coffee planters and to take not only their interests, but those of the settler community at general on the subject. The present position of coffee planting in Kenya had been reached only as a result of careful cultivation and attention, but the mealy bug and other pests required unremitting care, investigation and treatment.

The Department of Agriculture had done what it could to add to the staff in order to protect the industry, and a new assistant entomologist had just arrived. The question of further staff for the coffee industry had been asked, but he would ask the coffee planters to put themselves in the position of the Government which had to meet demands from all parts of the country for medical services, education, scientific research, and many other works. It was materially impossible to provide all the necessary facilities, and Government could not possibly give all the assistance that was undoubtedly needed by the coffee industry.

Co-operation with the Government.

His Excellency thought there was a need for the planters themselves to offer to share in the work of protecting the industry against diseases and pests. Everyone has a share in duties to which they are directly or indirectly liable, and the appointment by the planters themselves of an additional coffee officer would be a further co-operative link between themselves and Government, and would give them a stronger chance of impressing their needs on the administration.

He was not making an appeal; he hoped the Coffee Planters' Union would understand that Government was only anxious that they might take the necessary steps themselves. Government could not give them the facilities which, he considered to be necessary, and which would have been provided, had it been possible without apparent injustice to other taxpayers and without restricting absolutely urgent development in other directions. Some measure of voluntary self-help on the part of the planters would be to the benefit of themselves and of the country as a whole.

The Hon. Conway Murray, the chairman, considered that the coffee industry had never had its fair share of Government attention. The expenditure of some £2,000 yearly was not sufficient to meet the requirements of an industry responsible for 37% of the value of the agricultural and mineral exports of 1924, which totalled £1,000,000. It had been shipped

overseas. In his view it was the bounden duty of Government to see that the coffee pests which might become a menace to the future of one of its most important crops are carefully watched and satisfactory control measures enforced. No State dependent on its agricultural industries for its revenue could shirk its duties in these directions, and no industry should be entrusted with such a duty. Fundamental research must be the duty of the State Department called upon to administer legislative measures in connection with the control of diseases and pests. The technology of the industry was the duty of the industry itself, which should provide for research and for those investigations necessary in the application of control measures against pests and diseases in particular areas of estates. However, the Secretary of State had definitely ruled that no additional Government services could be rendered to coffee planters unless they agreed to bear a substantial proportion of the cost, and this had to face the position as it stood. A combination of Government and the industry therefore appeared desirable.

A Coffee Board and a Levy.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer moved that—
In view of the serious situation which has arisen in the coffee industry, and the urgent necessity for the provision of additional officers for a scientific investigation into the cultivation of the coffee plant and the prevention and control of diseases and pests affecting coffee, and in view of the declaration of Government that no funds will be forthcoming from general revenue for the provision of these services, it is desirable to establish a Coffee Board, with full executive powers, such Board being empowered by legislation to raise funds by means of a levy on all members of the coffee planting industry.

The Agricultural Department was, he considered, woefully understaffed on the scientific side, and the coffee industry was particularly affected. Already the mealy bug was a serious menace in the Ruira and other districts, and this year even greater damage would be done than last. Fifteen estates of which he had particulars estimated their additional labour costs on account of mealy bug at £1,888, that is, rather a lot had been done already, and that the value of coffee lost was some £14,000. This was only one of the many instances in which the cost of more than £100,000 was being incurred.

It was a serious matter, and he hoped that the African and Natives in Kenya had not been encouraged to grow coffee, for the outbreak of mealy bug might have assumed terrible proportions had that been the case.

The Chairman of the Coffee Planters' Union visited a local Board with an unofficial majority, and with a majority of 10 to 5, merely to find out what the Director of Agriculture, with whom they would of course be in close communication, and what proposals he had in mind. The Director had already proposed a levy on coffee of 10% of the value in the estate, which was estimated to be about £3,000,000, so that to raise a sum of £4,500,000 planters would have to pay a premium of not much more than one tenth of 1%, and the effect would be to put the industry on definite and sound lines.

Differences of Opinion.

Differing views are held by planters as to the form of levy, the administration of the fund, and the competency of the Coffee Planters' Union to speak in the name of the industry. The meeting at which the matter was raised was at the outset attended by some sixty members, but it has been stated that what the resolution on the subject of a voluntary levy was put and carried, not more than seventeen were present, and that the 800,000 more coffee

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planters established in the industry, the not unnatural demand has been made from many quarters that a referendum be held before any further definite steps are taken. It is proposed that one vote should be cast by each estate, firstly to determine whether the majority issue is in favour of the industry supporting essential matters, and secondly to determine what form of arrangements with general approval.

Whether a cess should be imposed on production or a tax levied on a acre or on the number of trees on an estate are keenly debated points. Though a levy on output is admittedly the more easily collected, practical considerations are urged against this plan, lest such an arrangement be taken by Government as a precedent for the establishment of export taxes, which are regarded with strong disapproval by most members of the uniting community.

Proprietors of young estates, content, on the other hand, that a tax on acreage or on the number of trees would penalise them, by adding to their yearly outgoings when they could least afford contributions. Their opponents retort that immediate plantations would enjoy at least as much of the benefit of the work done by the coffee officers as producing estates, and moreover that a cess on production is liable to fluctuation in the event of a bad season. A year would be just at that time that an undiminished revenue would be most necessary. A further advantage claimed for taxation on acreage is that it would bring new planters into the scheme immediately, secure their co-operation, and add to the whole idea a character of voluntariness.

For the moment controversy ranges mainly around the form which the levy should take, but minor differences of opinion prevail on the subject of the composition and powers of the proposed Coffee Board, and particularly whether the officers appointed by the planters should be directly responsible to it or to the Department of Agriculture.

SHOT GUN SHOOTING

In "How to Shoot" (Geoffrey Ham, ss. 50), Mr Robert Churchill, one of London's leading gunsmiths, has his readers the benefit of his long experience in coaching shots. He writes as though he were demonstrating and lecturing at his own shooting school, and only in the most necessary instances has he resorted to the aid of a coach, he writes as if not merely describing the action in words but in showing how things should be done; therefore he has illustrated his book with many photographs, all of which tell a story. The book is, indeed, thoroughly practical and will certainly be helpful to most men who use a shot gun.

As our author says, the secret of good shooting is sound fundamental technique in stance, in handling the gun, in sighting it, in aiming, and in aiming. It is not a matter of days and months, but of a few minutes in the hands of a man who, apart from being a good shot, has his hands to the touch and his eye steady. Shooting, like golf or tennis, can be taught. Mr Churchill is that too rare person, an expert performer with a gift for explaining the why and the wherefore.

"OFF THE TRACK"

"OFF THE TRACK" by Sir Henry Jeter Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) is a book of murder and illicit diamond trading. The scene is set in England, to transfer itself later to South Africa. It seems to be that the descriptive possibilities are neglected by the author, who appears to have to contrive a series of most improbable and impossible situations in order to develop his story. Considering the possibilities of such a book the results are disappointing.

GETTING THE BEST

Tanganyika's Entero

We have received from the Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory a pamphlet in English and Swahili explaining how planters can make sure of always securing the best cotton. The idea behind the leaflet is excellent, and should certainly prove of real utility to the grower. Mr Kirby is to be congratulated on an enterprising innovation.

It having been pointed out that seed selection is very carefully followed in other countries as part of the ordinary farm routine, the pamphlet continues:

During growth the cotton is rogued, and any plants which show up as being untrue to type from a selective point of view—that is, tall plants and plants with leaves having different shape or colour—are pulled up. This roguing is done from the time the plants are 50 centimetres high until the time of flowering.

Early in the season, when only one quarter of the estimated yield per acre is open, trained children go before the ordinary pickers, picking selected cotton for propagation. They are instructed as follows:

- (1) To pick only from typical plants, which are of medium height and which have the largest number of fully open sound bolls. This tends towards selecting for early maturity and heavy yield.
- (2) To avoid picking cotton from plants which have not the true colour of the variety being cultivated. This eliminates plants of other varieties which have been introduced accidentally or resulted from cross fertilization.

Any cotton which is not true to variety in colour and general appearance is picked out, and the cotton is spread on sackings after picking. This process gets rid of locks not true to colour, also locks in which seed appears exposed, blackish, or naked and having a sharp point; they produce inferior cotton.

The cotton so selected is ginned separately, and the seed forms the nucleus for the next season's sowing. The following season the seed is sown on an area where a good crop may be anticipated, and from this area the selected seed is again selected for sowing in the same manner as in the first instance.

It is to be noted that the object of this selection is to produce a continually greater quantity of good selected seed for sowing every year. As regards the matter of what is paid above under ginning, planters will find it convenient to pool their seed cotton, selected as above, and send it all together in specially marked bags, to be ginned in a large enough quantity to cover the work of the ginner. A further value of this method is that it saves the spectacle of a cotton gin in operation in which the seed cotton is ginned in separate batches and dumped under a special machine to be sent at a higher price, from which all the planters who select their seed cotton get the benefit. The superior seed that is ginned out is of course returned to planters in the proportions in which they supplied the selected seed cotton in the first instance.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

It is curious to find, even in the hot weather most of our equatorial regions are experiencing a cool, cloudy period much more in keeping with the traditions of an Old Country summer than with the tropics. Winter suits and furs are quite seasonable at present and fires are fairly heartily used, and many of our houses are built without them are greatly appreciated.

The Council

The Legislative Council is still sitting and many interesting matters have been dealt with. Though it is in the main a session devoted to regulating and discussing Native Affairs in relation to the expansion of territory of the Colony, several bills are designed to place commercial and economic interests in a better position to face world competition. The position of the Administration of the Mbaraki Tier and other comes under this category for its possession by the country should greatly facilitate and eventually cheapen the costs of both the exporting and importing trades. The price agreed upon £350,000 seems by its means unreasonable when one considers the important key position these properties hold and the fact that other powerful and possible buyers are in the field.

Native Lands

A very definite step forward in the delimitation of Native Land and the settlement of his vexed question is announced as a consequence of an agreement between the Government and the Chief Native Commissioner. All lands that have been alienated, mostly to missions, within the Reserves will henceforth contribute their quit-rents to the Native Trust Funds and already £100,000 has been collected under this head and credited to the funds. This important advance in the realization of the reciprocal duties of the inhabitants of Kenya to one another, irrespective of race or nationality, will have the effect of giving the newly-formed Native Council a steady income by which to operate.

By the practical solution of this vexed and difficult problem of the interpretation of savage laws by the civilized white man, it appears that a natural and equitable way of financing the increasing needs created amongst the former by contact with the latter would be to encourage further development of idle land within the Reserves under lease by technically skilled white men, the whole of the revenues resulting therefrom being devoted to Native education, medical treatment, irrigation, road-making, etc.

Wheat Breeding

The increased success with which this crop is being grown in Kenya renders the questions on wheat breeding experiments by Lord Delamater in the Council session of special interest to many of our settlers, who may sooner or later be inclined to take an active part in this industry. For some years now we have had a highly trained and clever specialist in plant breeding, who, though fearfully injured in the war, has done some excellent work for the Colony. But there is only one such specialist and as his health now seems to have broken down, one is hopefully left to hope the progress of this branch of the Agricultural Department is in a standstill except for the devoted endeavours of one or two zealous but untrained assistants recruited locally. To place the experimental side of this industry on a firm basis, it is essential that other qualified men should be secured to a portion of the responsibility lifted from one pair of shoulders.

TRANSFER OF LAND IN KENYA

Who Pays Future Survey Fees

LAND transfers being an everyday affair in Kenya, the question must often have arisen whether the purchaser of a leasehold estate should or should not be called upon to pay the balance of survey fees payable to Government in the future.

Colonel G. K. K. Wood, C.M.G., a well-known and public spirited settler of the Trans-Nzoia, who recently brought a friendly test case on this point and a judgment in his favour, has been good enough to show us a copy of the judgment recently given in the Supreme Court at Nairobi. It is, unfortunately, too long for us to quote in extenso, but the following extracts will we think be of wide interest.

This was an application by the vendors to determine whether on the sale of a leasehold estate, from incumbrances, the vendors were entitled to be paid the full amount of the purchase price, or whether the purchase price was to be reduced from the purchase price the balance of the survey fees payable to Government of the Colony, which was the subject of the application.

The survey fees are not an incumbrance under section 3 of the Indian Transfer of Property Act, 1922. It seems to me that in the present case the survey fees are an incumbrance on the land, and that the purchaser is entitled to deduct the amount of such survey fees from the purchase price, as they are not, in my opinion, of such a large amount as to bring them within the observations of Lordson in the above case. I am, therefore, of opinion that the claim made by the vendors is not well founded.

LAND IN KENYA HIGHLANDS

Settler home on leave is able to introduce intending settlers to 20,000 acres of Coffee, Maize, Wheat and Cattle lands in Kenya Highlands in blocks from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. Will sell only after inspection but able to give full information at interview or by letter.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Suni Correspondent

Lusaka

Can anyone tell me of a more delightful sensation (apart from looking out the window on the homeward trip) than seeing the legs of one's home station pass at that last curve before the tram swings into the station yard? Of course there is not at least a front practical everyday point of view, which after all is the only point of view that counts when it's a matter of safe travel.

And this is exactly how I felt after an interesting but sweetly tiring month in country swarming with all the insects that Nature put on earth and a few thousand more. Nature did not. But it was good to be in good old Nyasaland again. Friends were many and joys were plentiful. All had their tales to tell, and the "sundowner" party arranged for the returned wanderer was as hearty and as enjoyable as could be imagined.

Tobacco Prospects

The Nyasaland tobacco season of 1925 is at last over. Gains and losses have still to be reckoned up finally, but from what information I have been able to obtain it seems that the credit side of the account makes a far better showing than was expected. The crop was high even if voices do not proclaim this to the world. It is thought that next year's crop will be very much smaller, while the average of tobacco that Nyasaland has set down is in process of being put down, and a number of the threads in the blue have booked tentative passages home. Good luck to them! Everything, even the much abused law of averages, points to a prosperous year in the tobacco trade (grower's division), and there is every reason to believe that hopes will be generally fulfilled. There is every reason to go forward with the greatest interest to the maximum which has been initiated for the stabilisation of Imperial Preference, considering how much the Colonies in and out of the Empire country it is certainly a matter which deserves greater attention is urgently required.

...all being one more, and prices are fair. Though the crop is not estimated to be as much as it was last year, there seems to be a larger volume of better grade cotton. Properly taken up, cotton cultivation in the lower river districts would do for Nyasaland almost more than anything else. It is a thousand pities that Government does not take a broad-minded and Imperial point of view. The land is there, the money and the European labour is available to plant it, and the Empire needs of the cotton trade in the East are very well patronised. It would be...

Tea in Favour

Preparations are advancing very favourably for next season's tea, and I have it on the best authority that there will soon be a boom in Nyasaland tea. Every month more and even more land is being planted, and I know of more than one important London business man who is making very serious investigations in this respect. It would not be a matter of surprise to see the formation of a couple of new strong companies in the near future, and their prosperity will be assured, and they will have the best of it. They are coming in at the right time.

This Week's Fairy Story

There was once an East African who asked for tea at five o'clock. (The end)

"NSWABEL"

THE TANGANYIKA DIAMOND MINE

The King of the Pipe Located

On Sunday last Colonel James Donaldson, whose firm in Johannesburg took up what is now regarded as a most important diamond discovery in Tanganyika Territory, between three and five miles from Mwanza, arrived at Beira on his way back to the Rand. From the mine said to be discovered by the Times correspondent.

Colonel Donaldson spoke guardedly but emphatically regarding the soundness of the discovery, and expressed himself as gratified with the attitude of the Tanganyika authorities, who were giving every possible assistance in thoroughly probing the mine.

The southern and western rims of the pipe have been located, and the manager is now "peeling out" towards the eastern and northern sides. So far as exploitation has gone the area is estimated to contain 400 Transvaal claims. Diamonds have been found in overburden, in lime tapping, and in the yellow ground beneath, but not by diggers who are prospecting outside the company's ground.

In comparison with South African mines, the Mwanza pipe contains an excess of carbon and an absence of garnets. Chivines are present, but not to the same extent, and there is a sufficiency of brown mica.

In spite of these differences, and although the objection was at first made on the Rand that diamond mines are not generally found in granite country like Tanganyika, it is nevertheless maintained by those who have examined the conditions at the mine that the existence of a genuine pipe has already been demonstrated beyond doubt.

VESSELS DELAYED AT MOMBASA

Nairobi, September 19, 1925

The seamen's strike is gradually affecting Kenya. Several cargo vessels have been delayed at Mombasa.

The latest development is the cancellation of the southern trip of the Union-Castle liner "Holland" which is returning to Europe.

At present the "Holland" passengers to South Africa, as the Union-Castle Company is unwilling to allow its vessels to enter the affected area.

TEA LAND IN NYASALAND

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

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

Tanganyika's cotton crop for this year is estimated at 10,000 bales.

East Africa Indian National Congress decided to establish an information Bureau at Nairobi.

The acquisition by Robert E. Pliny of the land, buildings and estate at a cost of £350,000 seems to have met with almost universal approbation.

Mr. A. Sakel has opened a flour mill at Tabora under the style of the Luanguru Flour Mills. The venture is as successful as the cigarette making established in the town some few years ago.

An passenger liner was unable to leave because of a number of people who found impossible to secure accommodation in the cabin in which berth they had counted on leaving England.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Mozambique states that the Customs revenue for the Port of Beira during July amounted to £11,950, as compared with £11,700 for the corresponding period.

German business houses which were strongly entrenched in East Africa before the war are working hard to reestablish their connections. We hear of special efforts on their part to reopen accounts with Indian merchants in Tanganyika.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda for Kisumu during the first two weeks of August included 300 packages of agricultural implements, 22 bales of blankets, 21,248 packages of condensed milk, 24,440 cycles, 282 packages of disinfectants, 22,212 packages of agricultural implements, 22,212 packages of iron and steel manufactures, 35 cases of lamps and lanterns, 1,814 packages of hardware, 1,000 cases of soap, 1,357 cases of tea, and 1,000 cases of tobacco and cigarettes.

Captain Hattie Bell, chief agent for the East Africa Tea and Coffee Company, arrived at Mombasa on August 13 for a tour through Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with the object of interviewing coffee planters and others interested in cultivation.

The Controller of Mines of Tanganyika Territory announces that the gold received in Dar-es-Salaam from the Lupa River diggings during the first seven months of the year totalled £3,000, valued at £3,400, or almost double the totals for the corresponding period of 1924.

The trade of the Sudan with Abyssinia during 1924 was valued at ££372,777, as compared with ££270,993 in the previous year. Gambia, the trading station on the River Baré, was the channel through which flowed ££208,402 and ££188,746 of the above totals.

It is stated that in 1924 the Plateau Maize Growers, a farmers' co-operative agency for the East Usutu and Trans-Zozia areas of Kenya, sold to its members farm implements and other requisites to the value of £35,000. The agency also handled 6,000 bags of maize and maize meal and 10,000 bags of wheat.

Imports into Mombasa during the first 10 months of this year included 733,524 kilos tobacco and cigarettes, 38,105 pairs boots and shoes, 676,000 lbs. of cement, 1,211,600 metres of printed cotton piece goods, 1,000,343 metres grey or white piece goods, 674 tons galvanised sheets, 81 motor cars, 21 motor lorries, 5 motor tractors, 24 tons prepared paints and enamels, and 87 tons ordinary soap.

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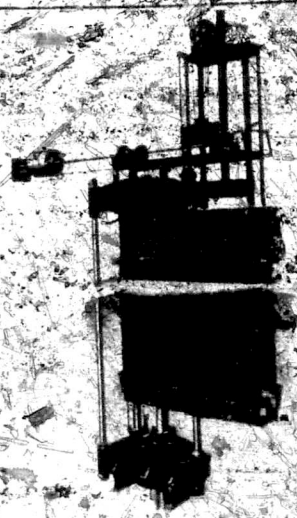
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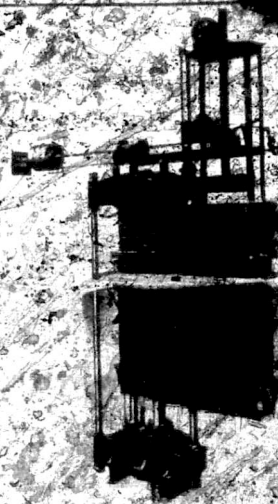
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Cinema films showing the industries and other pictures of Native life in Kenya are being shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion.

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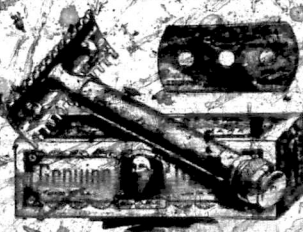


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The Anopheles gambiae Mosquito, the propagator of malaria.

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