

EAST AFRICA

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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"IN STRAIGHT-FLUNG WORDS AND FEW"

WE sought last week to emphasise the need for absolutely plain speaking by the British Government regarding the Tanganyika Mandate. Within a few hours of the publication of that issue the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had given renewed proof of the inability of the Foreign Office to appreciate the indispensability of an unequivocal policy in a matter which vitally affects not only the future of our East African Empire but the welfare of the Native races.

When Viscount Sandon asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons if it had been made quite clear to Germany at the Locarno Conference that no existing mandated territories would be transferred to her, Mr. Locker-Lampson, London Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that Germany was not yet a member of the League of Nations, but that directly she became so would *ipso facto* become a possible candidate for colonial mandates. Captain W. Benn's supplementary inquiry if it were the view of the Government that the present mandates should not finally be placed in perpetuity, produced nearly the singularly most rejoinder. That is another question. This was lost an excellent occasion on which Mr. Amery's campaign of enlightenment might have been carried a stage further.

The obvious construction that will be placed in Germany upon Mr. Locker-Lampson's evasion is that continued agitation for the return of former German overseas possessions is well worth while and the conviction will grow that an intensification of propaganda in the Reich will induce a willingness to feign impotency. The "African" tone which Mr. Austen Chamberlain admitted having given to the speech of the Under-Secretary by Mr. Benn is a mistake that the candidate for Tanganyika should be transferred to her on her entry into the League of Nations. The unfortunate Parliamentary answer of the Under-Secretary will be regarded as justification for further German efforts.

What object can the Foreign Office have in burlesque discussion and obscuring the issue? Do honest doubts in the mind of the British Government as to the mandated territories and the welfare of the natives exist? We can only hope that the Prime Minister will himself

take the earliest possible opportunity of banishing the uncertainties created by the words and actions of some of his ministerial colleagues. On another page a special correspondent suggests that the East African Guaranteed Loans Bill may not only be introduced until the autumn session of Parliament, a fact which, if it prove to be correct, makes all the more desirable some definite and early statement by the Prime Minister. The House of Commons will rise for another month, and it would be most desirable that during the recess German spokesmen should be given an opportunity of representing the British Government as vacillating and consequently open to intimidation.

Once more we plead that on this subject of the Tanganyika mandate the British Government should remember that it acts as trustee for the Native races of that Territory, as trustee for the memory of tens of thousands of British subjects who poured out their blood that the Territory might be released from German domination, and as trustee for those who, taking at their face value the declarations of British statesmen, have since concentrated their energies on the moral and material development of the Territory. It should be made plain to Germany that Tanganyika remains permanently within the Empire, that Britain insists on the rejection of engaging diplomatic parleys or bargaining, and that continued attempts to reopen the subject will be regarded as unfriendly. In this matter, as we have said, we hold with Kipling that our national spokesmen should speak in straight-flung words and few. German psychology understands plain speaking and plain speaking alone, and the British Government must make its position clear beyond the possibility of ambiguity. Delay is prejudicial to East Africa's best interests, and a final and perfectly definite pronouncement should not be delayed.

"EAST AFRICA"

is the only journal interested in East Africa which has persistently exposed Germany's aims and ambitions concerning Tanganyika. If you wish to strengthen our power in this matter, subscribe to-day.

A subscription form will be found on the inside of the back cover.

AFRICA FROM THE MISSION STANDPOINT

FACTS FRANKLY FACED AND TACKLED

A special Africa Number of the "International Review of Missions" has just been published. Its broad-mindedness, coupled with the authority of its contributors, will make a wide appeal to lay readers.

The July double number of the *International Review of Missions*, which is devoted entirely to Africa, is of distinct interest to everyone with a true concern for the future of Africa, whether North, South, East or West. Fully half of the articles might have appeared in any thoughtful review magazine or journal of purely lay appeal, and those other contributions with an essentially missionary interest are always broad in their outlook and appeal. The African settler, trader, or official who still conceives missionaries to be biased and narrow-minded will change his opinion if he will study this review, which we shall place for permanent reference purposes on our shelves.

Among the contributors known to many of our readers may be mentioned Mr. J. H. Oldham, Dr. Donald Fraser, Canon E. F. Stanton, Rev. J. W. C. Dugall, Rev. W. C. Willoughby, Dr. S. M. Zwemer, Rev. E. W. Smith, Lady Lugard, and Rev. D. H. Hooper, while the subjects cover the relationships in all their bearings between white and black in Africa, the value of the African's past, educational methods and policies, health and population, racial manners and impediments, the relative incidence of Islam and Christianity, the missionary's best manner of approach to the African, the African's response to different appeals, future missionary policy, and many analogous questions. The following quotations will be an indication to our readers of the value of this special double number, which can be cordially recommended to everyone. It is obtainable at 5s. post free from E. Paxon, Ltd., London.

Whatever you may hear about the African, they are all liars, all thieves. An unpayable price of faithfulness of of gratitude. . . they only understand blows. . . incur- . . and so forth. . . take these remarks into your mind and note, whatever you hear them, from what sort of person they emanate. You will find that most of the people who speak of the African, or have cruelly to them, belong to the same category. . . It is the least of all misdeeds the least experienced who exhibit the least sympathy towards the black race.

Take care, therefore, to avoid any word in your manners or habits, or your attitude, in dealing with Africans. Do not swear, do not lose your temper. Try to understand instead of trying to argue. . . To act scrupulously according to your conscience, will avoid most difficulties with Africans. You must keep an exacting conscience, for you will lose all authority over the African if you knowingly lie to them. If you purposely deceive them, even if it is done under the sincere delusion that your higher interest is being served, you are morally bound to repent yourself to them. . . If you are in any way in trouble, help.

French colonies. . . In respect to the Native . . . traditions, habits and social customs in all matters where they are not contrary to the great principles upon which a whole of civilisation rests, to help the people to develop on the lines of their own expression, and continually to adapt our intervention to the circumstances and deeply-rooted characteristics of the African.

such a way as to insure a continuous process of creation, that is to say, a continual striving after a better adaptation to requirements.

Only men of robust healthy steady and well-balanced nerves should be sent to the colonies, men who know how to be firm without being hard, kind without being weak, friendly without being familiar. The North is simpler than we are, and he does not understand inconsistencies in character, especially in a leader.

By and class of writers racial antagonism is held to be not an acquired prejudice, but an hereditary instinct. The average European dwelling in the midst of a people of different colour and lower culture is willing enough to converse with them in public worship or friendly conference, or even at the common board or in sojourn under the same roof, but he will recoil from the thought of inter-marriage. This instinct is stronger in the North than in the Latin races. In Teutonic America the saying is "whoever is not white is black," in Latin America "whoever is not black is white." The South American Teutonic America holds good also for Teutonic Africa.

Could we not regard this racial prejudice, which is so persistent and ineradicable, as fulfilling a distinct function in the divine order? Nature, we are told, while careless of the single life, is infinitely careful of the type. Racial prejudice is primarily the instinct of race preservation. It is in the interests of humanity as a whole that the highest type of culture should maintain itself at the highest level of efficiency, in order to render the highest services in religion and morality, to thought and art, to scientific discovery and material progress.

The demand for equality, which claims support from the New Testament, when it proposes the existence of castes and classes in the social order, and when it wants to obey its masters, is every soul to be a subject of the higher powers. Rights are relative things. The right of a child is quite incomprehensible with the rights of an adult, the rights of a servant with those of his master, the rights of a subject with those of his ruler. Moreover, there can be no exercise of a right without the assumption of equal duties, and those who can demand a right must prove that they are ready and able to discharge equal responsibilities.

All black and white should strive to realize that we have a common stake in our world, and that we form a common partnership in which we are mutually dependent. . . that we cannot be self-sufficient. I have to need of thee, nor thou to mine. . . I need of thee. Though at times we move in contrary directions, we may nevertheless promote the same ends. The sailors at the Cape of Good Hope, moving in contrary directions, were not enemies, but they are doing the same thing.

The trajectories of a comet, rotating in reverse directions, but they transmit the same energy. White and black follow different and sometimes contradictory lines of development, but they may each add momentum to the forward movement. . . Moving in divergent social orbits, they could mutually friction and facilitate progress, moving in the same orbit they may easily collide.

Custom represents in the main, the welfare of society. It is the guiding line by which the individual is taught to conform to the whole. Custom does not represent

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merely our own fashion. It is a more reasoned and reasonable thing. Above all things, custom is intended to impress upon the mind of the Native his membership in a body, and to enshrine and perpetuate the courtesies of relationship within the body.

In the art of bargaining the Native has become a past master, and he is prepared to spend hours, if necessary, in securing better terms. I cannot think that this method is at all in keeping with the original dignity of the Native character. Whenever I read that delightful account in the book of Genesis (chaps. xxi.) of the purchase by Abraham of the cave of Machpelah, I see in my own mind a few dark-skinned Natives sitting out on the verge in front of a cattle kraal. Then I see one of them rising from the grounds, gathering his oxskin or blanket round him, and asking for the object of his desire. And then, when he has sat down, I see another get up and I hear him say with gentle courtesy, "Nay, my lord, hear me; the field give I thee, and the cave that is therein give I thee; in the presence of the sons of my people I give it thee." Then the other speaks again, and with courteous persistence asks to make the field his own by purchase. You feel, as you listen, that this was indeed expected of him, and the writer himself quotes his price, although with "Oriental politeness" he adds, "I have no other betwixt me and thee?"

The African is not shaken by doubts in his religious beliefs, nor is his attitude one of indifference. His beliefs are to him objective and unquestionable truths. But they are more than objective. Religion is to him strength and comfort in daily life and work. At every step he takes, in every action he undertakes, he is supported by powers not his own but at his disposal. He experiences the reality of religion.

The African can be very religious without being very ethical. Medicine-men, prophets, and exorcists alike can easily play on his emotions until they create an atmosphere of religious ecstasy which has little bearing on conduct. And an unethical Christianity must surely be one of the most hateful and harmful types of religious life that we can create.

We do not wish to denude the African of all those national practices and customs which add to the richness of this world, and reduce him to a drab uniformity with Europeans. Christianity does not impoverish, and with Europeans. Christianity does not plant exotic make barren the African garden. It does not plant exotic fruits and flowers which can only be stunted in a foreign soil and climate. It drives out noxious weeds, and enriches the growth of all that is natural to the African garden.

Polygamy is one of the chief characteristics of the Christian home and family life, and cannot be recognised in the Christian society. But we may also recognise that many obligations which have been created for themselves obligations which their acceptance of the Christian rule late in life may not ignore. While this polygamy may not be accepted within the Church for the sake of the ethical standards of the Church, yet it may be that the individual himself is a true believer and a follower of Christ.

There is no doubt that the form varies greatly, and takes in some cases a form which varies greatly, and sometimes it is a great protector of family morality. Custom is not a great protector of family morality. Its practice may be associated with things which are not good, but the rite is not essentially evil.

The spirit and life of Africa is interesting enough. But the force expression of the joyous life of the African is not essentially evil. Many a story and fable with its tone is vile, but the habit of telling words and singing songs is not essentially evil.

Why should musical Africa have its songs of praise given in a music which is entirely foreign? While all village life is full of tenacious African music, why should the Gospel use not only idiomatic vernacular for its proclamation, but also idiomatic African music?

The teaching at initiation ceremonies at puberty is not all bad. The teaching is that the herdsman must risk his life in the protection of cattle and the tribesman in the service of his chief. Homage must be paid to superiors, the child to the parent, the junior to the senior; a man must not cohabit with another man's wife without the other man's consent; women must be submissive to their husbands; people must bear pain and discomfort without flinching or complaint; and so on. It is an old-world morality, but it is morality.

Some Europeans declare bride-price to be the purchase price of a woman—an affirmation that is both false and offensive. She is not sold; she is not even transferred to her husband's family, as Roman wives used to be, but still worships her own gods and expects her paternal group to care for her in grave illness and protect her from unjust treatment at her husband's place.

What the bride-price buys is the child-bearing power of the woman; and as long as her patriarchal group holds the bride-price it forgoes her maternity. They belong, whatever their paternity, to the group that paid the bride-price. Nay, more, in any defective in child-bearing power, her group must provide a substitute and make up for her defect; and, on the other hand, if the man dies while she is capable of bearing children, the group which paid the bride-price is not thereby deprived of that for which it paid. This noteworthy feature of Bantu marriage of dominion shows that it is essentially a contract between two groups (or value individuals) in which one group undertakes, for value received, to provide the other with a fertile wife for one of its members.

In contrast with those Europeans who insist on the price for the purchase price of a woman, some go to the other extreme, calling it a dowry, and are just as far from the truth. Bride-price and dowry are just as far from the truth. Bride-price is termed dowry both in Arabia and Europe. It is a dowry, but it is bestowed upon the bride instead of the groom. The Anglican Church retained the dowry as a symbol of marriage in conjunction with the money, though the Prayer Book of 1549 was issued. The African Church may possibly transform it in the same manner, but at present it is frankly a bride-price, and in the interests of clear thinking it had better be called by its right name.

A missionary in Liberia says, "It is very easy for the missionary's standards of living to become not only a stumbling block, but also a cause for jealousy and racial feeling. The tendency is to have the Native feel that a certain material standard is the expression of one's standing before God, and as far as possible, simple, loving, and unselfish living quarters ought to be the lot of the missionary."

Islam in Africa spreads more rapidly than Christianity, but Christianity penetrates more deeply. Islam is itself a faith that it has failed to uproot pagan practices, to remove the terror of spirits and demon worship. By its pilgrimage rites, its doctrine of jinn, of magic, of amulets, and charms, it does indeed find easier access to the mind of the Negro, but it demands no great change in the beliefs or practices. Islam and animism live in very neighbourly fashion on the same street and in the same soul. No definite line marks the border between Moslem and heathen tribes on the map of Africa or in the mind of the African.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HONOURS LIST.

The Birthday Honours List contains the names of the following gentlemen interested in East Africa. Our readers will join with us in offering them hearty congratulations.

Privy Councillor.

MACKINDER, SIR HALFORD JOHN, Chairman of the Imperial Shipping and Imperial Economic Committees, First Principal of University College, Reading, now the University of Reading. Sir Halford was leader of the Mount Kenya Expedition of 1899.

Knights.

BAKER, HERBERT, Esq., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. In recognition of his services to art. Sir Herbert Baker, the architect of Groote Schuur, the Rhodes Memorial on Table Mountain, and collaborator with Sir Edward Lutyens of the new Capital at Delhi, recently visited Kenya at the invitation of the Government to advise on building schemes, particularly in Nairobi.

GRANTHAM, EDWARD ALLAN, Esq., C.M.G. Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, since 1923.

HIMBURY, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq. General Manager, British Cotton Growing Association, whose work for the development of cotton growing within the Empire is well known. Sir William recently paid a visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Sudan.

C.I.V.O.

FREMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND ROBERT, G.C.B., C.M.G. (dated May 31, 1926) has served off the East African Coast, and possesses the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, first class.

M.C.B. (Military Division).

BENTINCK, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR RUDOLF WALTER, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was engaged in the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1891, was Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station 1922-24.

RICHMOND, VICE-ADMIRAL HERBERT WILLIAM, C.B., has also served off the East Coast of Africa.

M.C.S.

CAMERON, SIR DONALD CHARLES, K.B.E., C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Tanganyika Territory, since 1924, had previously seen long service in Mauritius and West Africa.

STRACHEY, CHARLES, Esq., C.B. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, is in charge of the Tanganyika Department.

C.C. (Civil Division).

BOTTOMLEY, WILLIAM GEORGE, Esq., C.B., C.E., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, is in charge of the Kenya and Uganda Department.

C.M.O.

SMITH, SIR JOHN OWEN, Esq., M.I., Ch.B., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika Territory, joined the Nyasaland service in 1908, transferred to Uganda in 1912, re-transferred to Nyasaland in 1915, and has been in Tanganyika since 1919.

PRINCE, OSWALD LONGSTAFFE, Esq. Resident Engineer, Sennar Dam.

C.B.E. (Military Division).

DOBBS, MAJOR and **BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD CONWAY, D.S.O.** The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's), and **Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion, The King's African Rifles.**

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

ROUILLARD, FREDERIC MECHIOR LOUIS, Esq., K.C., Unofficial Member of the Council of Government, Mauritius.

RIVERS SMITH, STANLEY, Esq., O.B.E. Director of Education, Tanganyika Territory, since 1920. Formerly Director of Education, Zanzibar. Served with the K.A.R. 1916-1918.

WREY, SIR PHILIP BOURCHIER SHERKLE, B. Chief Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924-25.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

MACKAY, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GUNN, M.C., R.A., lately serving with the local rank of Major in the Somaliland Camel Corps, The King's African Rifles.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BURNS, THE REV. CANON GEORGE, of the Church Missionary Society, in recognition of his services for many years in Kenya Colony.

DANIEL, THE REV. CANON EDWARD STANBROKE, Principal of the Bishop Tucker Memorial College, Uganda Protectorate.

KENZI, LIONEL DOUGLAS GALTON, Esq. Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, Kenya Colony.

ISHERWOOD, ALBERT ARTHUR MAGNALL, Esq. Deputy Director of Education, Tanganyika Territory.

JOHNSTONE, HARMOOD VICTOR CARRUTHERS, Resident Engineer, Gezira Canalisation.

MICHTIG, ERIC, Esq., M.B.E. Principal, Colonial Office.

PERRYMAN, PERCY WILBRAHAM, Esq., M.B.E. Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda Protectorate.

WATSON, DONALD FRANCIS, Esq. Treasurer, Seychelles.

WHITEHEAD, FRANK EDRED, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Nyasaland Protectorate.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

ALLEN, MRS. ALFREDA JOHNS, Principal of the Grayza School for Girls, Uganda Protectorate.

BAXLEY, LEONARD DONNETT, Esq. Divisional Engineer Superintendent, Sudan Government Railways.

CAMERON, MISS KATHERINE ROSS, Matron of the Zomba Hospital, Nyasaland Protectorate.

LELSON, PHILIP, Esq., M.C. Assistant District Commissioner, Sudan Government.

MIGHAUD, THE REV. FATHER JOSEPH GEORGES EDOUARD, Principal of the Kaube Boys' School, Uganda Protectorate.

MOLLA MUHAMMAD ALI SHARAF ALI HARAVALA, His Majesty's Legation, Addis Ababa.

YOUNG, WILHELM CALBERWOOD, Esq., M.C. Inspector of Agriculture, Sudan Government.

Honorary M.B.E.

SHERIF SOLEIMAN BIN NABI EL LEMKI, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar, in recognition of his public and charitable services.

Imperial Service Order. Companies.

DE CHARMOV, DONALD D'IMMERZ, Esq. Assistant Director and Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Mauritius.

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July 8, 1926

THE £10,000,000 LOAN.

Committee's Difficult Task.

From a Special Correspondent.

CONFRONTED with the difficult task of putting a quart into a pint pot, the Priority Committee which is engaged in sifting the various development projects put forward in connection with the East African £10,000,000 Loans will have its work cut out to conclude its labours in time to permit the drafting of the schedule of proposed works that is to accompany the Loan Bill before Parliament rises for the autumn recess.

Nothing has been said that might warrant the inference that Mr. Amery has been over-optimistic in his recent statements that he hopes to be able to introduce the Loan Bill "within a few weeks" or "in the near future," but there is some reason to fear that the committee is not getting on quite as quickly as East Africans would like, and that a further postponement of the Loan Bill is not altogether a remote possibility. It would be altogether unfair to blame the committee itself should this prove to be the case. The responsibility lies rather with the Government, for, although the intention to proceed with the £10,000,000 loan was announced early last autumn, the committee was not appointed until well after the New Year and, as two of its members were out of England, it was not actually able to sit as a body until the spring was drawing to a close.

It has been stated that Kenya and Uganda have together asked for more than half the total amount proposed, and doubtless the other East African territories have put forward claims equally in excess of their proportionate shares. This fact in itself has made the work of the Priority Committee far from easy. Another difficulty has been the lack of detailed surveys and estimates for some of the proposed new railways. It is suspected that a third obstacle to a speedy end to its labours is the attitude of the Treasury, which has always been disposed to look somewhat obliquely at the whole affair.

Meanwhile the industrial situation in this country grows worse, and by the time the coal strike ends the position of the heavy industries in particular will be desperate. Orders will be urgently needed to bridge the period during which efforts will have to be made to recapture the trade lost to foreign competitors. It will therefore, be most unfortunate if Parliament should adjourn before passing the Loan Bill.

The Effect on Nyasaland.

What the loan will mean to East African development is plainly indicated in a recent letter from Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Baxter to the *Nyasaland Times*. "As things stand at present," he writes, "the producing part of Nyasaland is confined more or less to what is called the Shire Highlands. There the planters get their crops, side by side, and always suffering from want of labour, the shortage of which is becoming yearly more acute. The reason they do not go further afield and open up plantations where labour is at hand is only too clear.

They cannot and they never will be able to do so until they have communications. Not only are the rivers in a restricted area short of the water they must have, but the Natives in the undeveloped districts are leaving in large numbers for Rhodesia, South Africa, the Congo, and Tanganyika Territory where they draw high pay. These planters would go to the Shire Highlands, where the wages are comparatively low. They agree that if they have to leave their homes they might as well go to the places where the pay is high, and many do not come back

with the result that there is a steady decline in hut tax receipts. This tide of emigration could be checked if there were plantations in their midst where they could earn the money they require, and all concerned would benefit.

I can give two examples in Nyasaland of what roads have done. Until the Fort Jameson road was made feasible for traffic, there were practically speaking no planters beyond Zomba. Now they are spreading out all along that road and many tons of produce are carried yearly. The other example is Namwera, where there is a considerable community of (I believe and hope) prosperous planters, which community, I maintain, would never have existed if the motor road from Fort Johnston had not been made.

There are thousands of fertile areas waiting to be cultivated north of the Fort Jameson road in as healthy a climate as the Shire Highlands, but there is no road.

Commenting on this letter, the editor of the paper says: "The solution, of course, is a railway to tap the Lake traffic, which we have consistently advocated," to which it may be added that before a railway to tap the Lake can be built, the Zambezi bridge and its associated project, the railway to the Pate coalfield, must be completed.

It is no exaggeration to say that Nyasaland is today very largely in a state of suspended animation, awaiting the completion of an efficient through route to the coast at Beira and the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa. The bridging of the Zambezi will have an immense effect in removing the discouraging feeling of isolation apart from the more material advantages that it will confer. It will enable people who have a few days to spare to get up to Blantyre and back in a few days, whereas in present circumstances a fortnight is required. The consequent increase in the numbers of tourists and business men visiting the Protectorate will speedily be followed by an influx of settlers, and the country will go ahead rapidly. But until the bridge has been built relative stagnation must persist.

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN IN KENYA.

Deaths by Rape.

GRAVE information has been received in London that the Kenya Legislative Council last week passed a Bill inflicting the death penalty for rape, and increasing the penalties for other criminal offences.

In a notable speech Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, called attention to the responsibilities resting upon civilised communities in Africa to encourage by their example the Natives to attain the high standard of conduct which the proposed legislation demanded. The amendment, which has passed through all stages, provides the death penalty, which may be reduced to imprisonment at the discretion of the Court—for rape, instead of fourteen years' imprisonment, which has hitherto been the penalty; it prescribes imprisonment for life as the penalty for attempted rape, instead of ten years' imprisonment, and a maximum sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment for attempts to outrage modesty instead of seven as formerly. The Government itself proposed to send forward for the disposal of the elected members that executions and floggings should be both carried out in the presence of selected representatives of the tribes. The new penalties apply to all races.

UGANDA COTTON POLICY.

Present System of Buying Stores Criticized.

WRITING to the Uganda Herald to criticise the policy of cotton buying stores, a correspondent describes them as the root cause of deterioration in the quality of Uganda cotton. The buying of cotton at the various stores is, he says, entrusted in the main to ignorant, irresponsible, and sometimes unscrupulous Native buyers, who ignorantly or deliberately mix different qualities of cotton. No check is possible on their mistakes or misdeeds, and with the best intentions in the world gineries cannot prevent the mixture of cotton in the different stores. He continues: inter alia.

The different stores at which the raw cotton is bought, being situated in different areas, contain cottons of varying qualities both in staple and class. Now the cotton plant is as delicate and as susceptible to varying climatic conditions as the human organism itself, and the quality of the lint that comes out of the boll is determined in regard to its staple, strength, colour, lustre, and uniformity, entirely by the conditions of soil and climate where it grows. The cotton plant yields readily to the vagaries of natural phenomena, and wherever there are unfavourable conditions of soil and climate in a particular year, the seeds that germinate in the boll inherit the same defects and deficiencies as the mother plant itself. The different places where the cotton is grown are never alike identically, and even the slightest difference in natural conditions creates considerable difference in the quality.

Now, according to our present system, stores situated in different localities naturally contain stocks of raw cotton which are grown in different localities under varying conditions of soil and weather and which possess qualities of staple and class in varying degrees. All these different lots of raw cotton ultimately go to a particular ginney and get mixed up in order to be ginned together. What happens, therefore, is that the superior seeds and the inferior seeds are all mixed up and are utilised again for sowing purposes the next year. The purity of the superior quality is therefore not maintained and the very existence of the quality is endangered.

Therefore, so far as the preservation of the purity of the cotton is concerned, the market stores system is a regular menace. Not only are the stores responsible for the deterioration in the quality of the cotton, but they are also an impediment against any effort on the part of those growers who may aspire to get better prices by making improvements in their methods of cultivation. It can give no incentive to the grower to evolve superior stuff, by better manuring and sowing of better seeds, when he is not assured of better prices and knows full well that all efforts in the way of improvement will be met with discouragement owing to the uniformity of prices for all grades of cotton.

The stores are instrumental in considerably enhancing the price of raw cotton. At present every ginney keeps scores of stores at distant places and incurs heavy expenses on every side. The pay of a cart salary and commission for the driver, main man, and other expenses, and other incidental expenses, he is also confronted with some contingent losses as a result of the large quantities in quantity, and the malpractices of his own buyers. All this means that the stores become a source of extra expenditure and unnecessary worry to the ginners, who are compelled to take into account all these factors and consequently pay a lower price to the grower at the stores than they would otherwise do.

The correspondent suggests that the Government should fix minimum rates in conformity with the prices ruling in Liverpool. He also suggests that the Government should prohibit the application of stores, and that the more restricted granting of new ginney sites but there is a strong force to be given to obtain supplies of raw cotton for say a minimum of 1,000 bales, the proposal being that no other ginney site should be allocated in a given area until such supplies were obtained.

SIR W. H. HIMBURY'S VIEWS.

SIR W. H. HIMBURY, General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, who recently returned from a tour of East Africa, is contributing a number of articles to the Textile Mercury. Dealing with the question of improving the quality of Uganda cotton, he says, inter alia.

The policy in Uganda has been to erect small gineries every few miles, the idea being that this would facilitate the marketing of the crop by saving the Native from travelling long distances and also to create the required competition to give him a good price. This policy has never appealed to me, and I do not think it has been altogether a success. Some 160 ginning factories scattered all over the country have increased the road traffic considerably, as lint and seed from all these factories must be carried to the port or railway for transit. Moreover, since the introduction of buying stores, seed cotton has to be moved many miles to the ginney, so that there is an enormous amount of handling.

These plants are only capable of handling from 1,000 to 2,000 bales, and owing to their number many of them do much less—hence the cost of ginning is not economical. The staff employed could run a plant dealing with three or four times the quantity with little extra cost. Therefore the high cost of ginning must react on the price paid to the grower. With high prices ruling this is not of much importance, but with lower values everything must be done as cheaply as possible.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the effect a fall in prices would have in the production and, although opinions differ, most people do not think present prices are likely to have a seriously adverse nature. Where a grower has been largely as some chiefs have done, he is inclined to continue on such a scale, being paid for labour for cultivation, picking, etc. My experience generally show that from 12 cents, or 14d. per lb. of seed cotton, the grower pays the small man as well as anything else he can grow for sale. Much of course depends on the yield per acre, but I am taking an average of 100 lb. To my mind, the outlook for the future is good. We shall have fluctuations in crops and in prices, and although the climatic conditions this season have not been good—and the possibilities are that the crop will not equal that of 1925—a steady increase in the future may be expected. The policy to-day should be one of increasing the production per acre without increasing the acreage. I do not think it unreasonable to suggest that it is quite possible to increase the yield by 30% to 50% in most places without planting a single acre.

At the same time fluctuations have taken place during these times and the grower has become accustomed to them. While a sharp fall is naturally not desired, I do not think present prices are likely to have a seriously adverse nature. Where a grower has been largely as some chiefs have done, he is inclined to continue on such a scale, being paid for labour for cultivation, picking, etc. My experience generally show that from 12 cents, or 14d. per lb. of seed cotton, the grower pays the small man as well as anything else he can grow for sale. Much of course depends on the yield per acre, but I am taking an average of 100 lb. To my mind, the outlook for the future is good. We shall have fluctuations in crops and in prices, and although the climatic conditions this season have not been good—and the possibilities are that the crop will not equal that of 1925—a steady increase in the future may be expected. The policy to-day should be one of increasing the production per acre without increasing the acreage. I do not think it unreasonable to suggest that it is quite possible to increase the yield by 30% to 50% in most places without planting a single acre.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. H. J. Staples is outward-bound for Zanzibar by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle."

Dr. A. T. Stanton has been appointed Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. Paleologue, a well-known member of Khartoum's Greek community.

Mr. A. T. O. Lees has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner of the West Sub-district of the island of Pemba.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos is, we understand, now in Egypt en route for his usual annual visit to the Continent and this country.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, the well-known Mombasa business man who recently arrived home on leave, has left London for a holiday in Scotland.

Mr. A. C. Freeman-Pannett, General Manager in East Africa of the British East Africa Corporation, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman-Pannett.

Mr. A. H. White, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, has taken charge of the Tanganyika Province of Tanganyika, vice Mr. D. L. Baines, O.B.E., who has left on furlough.

The old Pharmaceutical Society of Kenya has been revived, with Mr. A. A. White as President, Mr. H. A. Howse as Vice-President, and Mr. G. P. R. Francis as Hon. Secretary.

A Select Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council unanimously recommends that Mr. Archibald Hogg should be paid the maximum compensation of £100 allowed under the Civil Procedure Code in respect of illegal arrest.

Mr. H. P. Hewins, who will be a member of a number of those who visited the Sudan at the British Empire Exhibition, has been awarded the Order of the Nile, second class, by the Sultan of Egypt on the occasion of his birthday.

His East African friends will be glad to hear that Mr. R. Hellaty, who had the misfortune to break his leg recently, has been making good progress in St. George's Hospital, where he has lain since the accident. He hopes to leave the hospital early this week.

Mr. George V. O. Bulkeley, M.I. (Mech. E.), who has recently arrived in Kenya on appointment as Port Manager of Mombasa, will aid the work of the Kenya Railway.



on rail transport.

Miss Etta Close, who a year ago published a travel book under the title of "A Woman Alone in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo," has written a further travel volume entitled "Excursions and Some Adventures." We understand that it does not deal with East Africa.

The Hon. Gilbert Hay, younger son of Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, is to be married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on July 12, to the Hon. Rosemary Guest, daughter of Viscount Wimborne. The bridegroom's brother, the Hon. Josslyn Victor Hay, is farming near Nairobi, and Lady Kilmarnock recently visited East Africa and stayed with her son and daughter-in-law.

Bradford gave a civic reception and luncheon last week to Mr. Frank Gray, ex Liberal M.P. for Oxford, and Mr. John Sawyer, the Oxfordshire landowner, who recently crossed Africa from Lagos to the Red Sea in two 7-h.p. Jowett cars. A feature of the luncheon was the display of a table, whose length of the main table, where by means of figures and models of kraals and villages, the route covered by the cars was illustrated in miniature.

Sir Neville Pearson, whose interests in Kenya are extensive, seconded the motion, proposed by Sir Campbell Stuart at last week's conference convened by the Empire Press Union "that a Sub-committee, known as the Joint Migration Committee of the Empire Press Union, be formed to exercise advisory capacity to the Council of the Government as a liaison between the Press of the Empire and the migration authorities." The object of the conference was to discuss ways and means by which the newspaper Press might help in the solution of the problems of Empire settlement.

The Zanzibar Official Gazette announces the death of Mr. Hornius Lascari, Senior Official Member of the Legislative Council and leader of the Bar, who passed away in Lisbon while visiting his old friend, Mr. A. d. A. Alfred, C.M.C., formerly Senior Commissioner for Zanzibar. Mr. Lascari had been in Zanzibar since 1894, and had the confidence of all classes. He was legal adviser to His Highness the Sultan, was a member of the Protectorate Council from its formation, a founder of the Zanzibar Golf Club, a member of both the English clubs, and, as Mr. Wilkins said in the High Court, "he was a true Zanzibari in every sense of the word and practically every community claimed him as a member of their own."

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER DESIGNS

In answer to Captain Crookshank (Cambridge, U.K. Air Force, Locker Lampion, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Wood Green), said in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening that Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan, had been medically advised that it was essential for him to have at least a year in a temperate climate after some time in a milder climate in Tropical Africa, and as it was impossible to leave the Sudan without a Governor-General for so long a period, His Majesty's Government had been reluctantly compelled to accept his resignation. It was hoped that after a sufficient period of rest his health might be sufficiently restored to enable him to continue his career of public service under less trying climatic conditions.

HOW KENYA COFFEE GROWING STARTED.

Pioneer Work of Missions.

It is an article contributed to the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal of New York, Mr. J. Franklin of Nairobi gives some interesting particulars of the introduction of coffee cultivation to Kenya— or British East Africa, as it then was. Stating that he has for some time been busy sifting out the conflicting claims and information, Mr. Franklin says:—

The first coffee in Kenya was that planted by Mr. John Patterson, who left London in 1893 with Dr. Charters, who had been appointed by the late Sir William Mackinnon to succeed Dr. Moffat as superintendent of the Scottish Mission at Kibwezi.

On the voyage out Dr. Charters received a box of coffee seed at Aden from the agents of the British India Shipping Co. He was told that it was Coffea arabica, but it was subsequently found to be a hybrid and not a pure variety. Mr. Patterson reached Kibwezi on March 15, 1893, and the seed was sown a week later. The plants were planted out in November, 1893, and picked in 1896. Some seed from this crop was sent to Dr. Boeckler, who had just arrived in the country, and the young trees from this seed were planted out at old Fort Smith, not far from Nairobi, where they may be seen today.

After planting out the coffee at Kibwezi Mr. Patterson realised that the rainfall there was insufficient, and an irrigation channel was made from the Kibwezi stream to the plantation. The coffee grew, and looked well under irrigation until the time Mr. Patterson left for Home at the end of 1896.

On his return he found all the coffee irrigation had not been carried out in his absence had to be abandoned on account of the meagreness of the district and the low rainfall. Mr. Patterson, who was the mission superintendent at this time, being instructed to remove the mission stock to Kikuyu, sent a cartload of the coffee berries from the trees at Kibwezi, but as these berries were exposed to the tropical sun in an open cart for weeks on the journey, they were useless, less than one hundred seeds germinating out of the whole lot. A fresh start had to be made with this small quantity, and no seed was available for the settlers, who began to arrive about this time, when the railway had got through as far as Kikuyu.

Mr. Patterson planted out his estate at Thika with the seed brought from Kibwezi, but he once informed the writer that he was sorry he had done so, as the French mission coffee, succeeded much better in the district. About 1903 Mr. Patterson sent some of his seed to members of the Colonists Association and Mr. T. A. Sponal also distributed Blue Mountain (Jamaica) seed which he had imported. No really serious effort at coffee planting can be recorded for this time, and no one had an idea that the industry would ever be of much importance.

The honour of having planted the first and permanently successful coffee in the Highlands goes to Solomon Zipper, a lay brother of St. Austin's Mission near Nairobi. This mission was the first estate in Kenya Colony that ventured to do so. Brother Zipper, a part was made in 1905 by Brother Solomon with one hundred plants as an experiment. The seedlings, ten months old, were planted in November of that year, and the walks of the kitchen garden of the mission, and their healthy appearance, and the heavy crops that they continue to bear after twenty-five years are best proof of the suitability of the country for the cultivation of that particular variety of coffee.

The coffee planted at this mission is the arabica known as Mocha. The seeds were obtained by Father Etienne, the pioneer missionary of the Holy Ghost fathers in Kenya and East Africa. When Father Etienne died at Nairobi in 1898 he had fifty years' mission work in Africa to his credit. After a few years' cessation, some of the settlers recently established in the Kiunga Highlands took to planting coffee with seed secured from the mission. The first coffee trees under cultivation in Kenya are in the pioneer plantation at St. Austin's Mission, which has practically acted as a nursery for the plantations of the country.

East Africa in the Press.

SINGING FORT JOHNSTON'S PRAISES.

Writing to the Nyasaland Times on a trip to Fort Johnston, a correspondent says:—

The hot sulphur springs at Liwonde are well worth seeing, and if they were only situated in some part of Europe would certainly be used as a revenue-raiser. No doubt as time progresses and the population increases the local Government will adopt this course.

Approaching Fort Johnston in bright moonlight, one is struck by the beauty of the scene; gigantic palms, banana groves, and dense bush on every side. The Lake, of course, brings anticipations of fish suppers, and a fair hotel, and excellent local hotel where they make a specialty of this dish, epicures will gourmandise to their heart's content.

The rivet strike at Fort Johnston, with the blue hills on the Yamwasa side, blue because the sky is always blue (it seems) is just as picturesque as the Thames at Hampton Court. The tiny fishing villages along the Lake shore abound in primitive Native life. Here one sees them making excellent nets from home-grown sisal at a cost that would make a St. Yves fisherman leave his lobster-pots for ever, were he aware of the lucrativeness of the fishing on Lake Nyasa. It is said that these Natives make as much as £5 a month, and I can well believe it, for sun-cured fish is the staple food of the Natives of the surrounding districts.

And the Club, it is the cosiest rendezvous imaginable, and not the least of its attractions, perhaps, is that its membership does not exceed twenty!

GERMAN MOTOR EXPEDITION IN AFRICA.

FROM an interesting dispatch from the Cairo correspondent of the Morning Post we quote the following:—

A great deal of interest attaches to an expedition which reached Cairo some days ago, and has now departed into the interior, without notice. It is entirely German in character and equipment, and its objects are, in the first instance, to explore the interior of the Sudan, and in the second, to reach the Nile at Lake Tana.

The party is headed by the late Major von Helldorf, and its members are, in addition to the Major, Colonel von Montgas, Captain von Dr. Reinhold, Reichert, Dr. Fritz, Dr. Gumbel, Dr. Bamberger, Herr Ludwig, Herr von Schell, and Herr Gieseler. The expedition is travelling in six specially built Austrian Steyr cars, which are fitted with water containers, and a host of other necessary necessaries are stowed away in carefully arranged places, and the whole outfit is complete and self-contained.

With all the members of the expedition who spoke perfect English, and who were on a tour round the world, though their immediate itinerary was a little doubtful. It was said that after visiting the Sudan, the party would make for India, proceeding thence to the Far East and back again to Berlin. On the other hand, some members declared that they would not accompany the team beyond Africa, and that after a spell of big game shooting they would return to Germany.

But the itinerary is a little uncertain in certain of the particulars, and many investigations were made of the party, which did not seem to be in any way planned. Some of the members of the party were interested in photography, and expert photographers among the party, who undoubtedly will secure some very fine pictures.

The number of members of the expedition is uncertain, and that they were in no way concerned with the question of German influence in Africa. And yet there seems a chance that the expedition may reach Kenya Colony, and perhaps to Longonyi, the only German settlement in East Africa.

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THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION

The Abyssinian question is still greatly exercising the Press of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, and it appears that the United States is now showing interest. Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to a Parliamentary question:

The exchange of notes with the Italian Government provides that the two Governments undertake to afford each other mutual support in furtherance of their respective interests in Abyssinia and cannot be any latitude in interpretation be held to imply economic partition. The recent Anglo-Italian Agreement has already been communicated to the French and Abyssinian Governments for their information, but, as it is a bilateral instrument, their acceptance of its subject matter must be sought in separate correspondence. The French Government are considering the matter, and no negotiations will be initiated with the Abyssinian Government until the latter have had time to consider the present agreement in detail. Until this exchange of views between His Majesty's Government and the Abyssinian Government has taken place, there can, of course, be no question of making any arrangements for such works as are contemplated in the Anglo-Italian exchange of Notes.

Since then the Geneva correspondent of the Morning Post has telegraphed as follows:

France will protest before the League against the Italian-British treaty regarding the partition of spheres of influence in Abyssinia. This I learn from authoritative information. On June 30 both Britain and Italy filed the treaty with the League under different headings. According to well-informed sources, Germany, and possibly the United States also, are entering protests on account of the commercial possibilities, while Abyssinia is expected to bring the matter before the September assembly if her sovereign rights are infringed and if outside pressure is applied.

Many newspapers are publishing daily statements on the subject, and perhaps as concise a record as

has appeared during the past week is that of the Manchester Daily Dispatch, whose diarist says:

The negotiations that have been opened between our Government and Italy in reference to Lake Tsana in Abyssinia are likely to become of historic importance. They will have an important bearing on Lancashire's desire for cheap cotton and independence of the American market.

The three nations particularly interested in Abyssinia are the British, French, and Italian. The importance to ourselves consists in the fact that Lake Tsana (pronounced Tsana) is the fountain of supply of the Blue Nile, whose waters begin to run south before taking a long sweep and then running north through the Sudan. It is our intention to build a great barrage at a point considerably south of the juncture of the Blue and White Niles so as to irrigate a large tract of Sudan country lying between the two rivers, which would produce one of the finest cotton-growing areas in the world. It would be necessary to obtain a concession from the Abyssinian Government to build the colossal dam required.

The proposal, therefore, interested Italy in her defeat in a memorable campaign towards the close of the last century, has always retained a strong interest in Abyssinia. Accordingly in 1906 the three European Powers entered into a treaty by which they agreed mutually to support each other in obtaining economic concessions from Abyssinia in definitely marked areas. France obtained the control of the only important railway in the country, and we gained a virtually free hand regarding Lake Tsana.

In 1910 Italy demanded the right to build and control a railway uniting by a line west of Addis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital, her colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Now the question has been reopened. Her claims have been conceded, but the French Empire is not quite content, though the interests of Italy are interfered with.

What about Abyssinia? That country is not a treaty power, and it is, moreover, a member of the League of Nations, but it is expected that terms can be made financially advantageous to Abyssinia. If this be so, we shall soon see the annunciation of one of the most important developments in the history of civilisation. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation is following the question with especial interest.

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TOBACCO AND COTTON IN NYASALAND

The results of the Nyasaland tobacco season are regarded as very satisfactory, says the current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa. The late plantings have turned out remarkably well, and it is now probable that the previous month's estimate of 3,700 tons will be exceeded. Prices for dark leaf and Native tobacco remain about the same as last year, while bright leaf, of which an increased proportion has been produced this year, is realising about 20 per cent more.

Cotton prospects are also good, though it is thought that the increased profits being realised from the cultivation of tobacco are tending to divert land and labour to this crop. The following figures show the relative positions of the two industries in Nyasaland:

European Acreage under	Cotton	Tobacco
1915	28,575	7,488
1924	26,120	20,690
1925	17,541	22,415
Native Production	Cross Cotton	Tobacco
1924	1,360 tons	437 tons
1925	2,005	1,177
Proportion of Native Production to total Production	Cotton	Leaf
1915	11%	6%
1924	15%	14%
1925	6%	3%

SHOCKS FOR THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor "East Africa."

DEAR SIR:

I think it right to call your attention to the article headed "Shocks for the Nyasaland Government," appearing in your issue of April 29.

The inference to be drawn from that article is that the relations between the Governor of Nyasaland and the unofficial public are strained. This is not the case.

The absence of members of the planting and commercial community at the station on the return of the Governor from the Nairobi Conference was due to the fact that the regular railway communications were interrupted owing to wasouts. The Governor came up in a special train, and it was impossible to advise all members of the public at what time the train would reach its destination or the intermediate stations. All who were by the side of the likely time of arrival awaited the train, and His Excellency had a most successful reception.

Yours faithfully,

W. W. BOWEN, M.B.E.

[We thank the Hon. Mr. Tall Bowen for the letter in which we gladly give publicity to Mr. Charles Bowen's view, who was one of the most popular senior officials in Nyasaland, and we should like to think that relations between His Excellency and the unofficial public were strained. The point which our previous correspondent endeavored to make was, we believe, that when recent months in Nyasaland the number of reports, particularly in the "East African," has been so numerous, and the new Game Ordinance, in its out...

From the menu of a dinner given in Rhodesia

- Consume Royal
- Salmon Mayonaise
- Fourme d'Auvergne
- Asparagus a la Vierge

It is inferred that the cook is from Rhodesia

PERSONAL TOUCH

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

ESPRIT DE CORPS

All readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them. Increasing circulation will enable Africa with growing border and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions for contributions of East and Central Africa. He will always consider promptly any article dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life.

MSA should be typewritten, double spaced and with wide margin, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

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

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By pooling experience time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and East Africa's civilization enhanced. Will you help us help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

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

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 61, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 730.

The Editor is prepared to appoint correspondents in East Africa, and to act as centres and instigators of letters.

EAST AFRICA'S BORNHELF

COMPARING AFRICAN AND ARAB

Mr. J. H. Curle, who has for two score years been constantly in the move round the world, knows Africa, East, West, North and South. It was in the heart of Central Africa that he began work on his new books, "Today and To-morrow."

Mr. Curle's travels and his apprenticeship to the pen started in the year 1894, when the Johannesburg Star was waiting about for a mining writer.

Probably few readers will agree entirely with Mr. Curle's always interesting opinions, but his comments on mankind, racial difficulties and tendencies, environment and its results, and similar subjects of importance to residents in the tropics are nevertheless stimulating. He is a severe critic of democracy as expressed in the twentieth century world, the pitfalls, many of our social habits, and ruthlessly attacks the complacency of the average civilized man.

But if he ranges more or less over the whole gamut of human relationship, there is much in the book with a distinct East African appeal. The Arab, he says, who gave Africa good looks, filled it with anguish, the gentlest of men, he carried slavery wherever he went; for centuries he was the ruler of happy Negro villages, depopling, warring, slaying the old men, and carrying off the young ones into captivity, the spread syphilis through the continent; he turned young males by the thousand into eunuchs; always he robbed those weaker than himself. His treachery became a byword; he outraged every instinct of God and man.

If the Arab gave Africa good looks and cruelty adds Mr. Curle, the Negro gives it splendid physique and joyousness. Among the blended or Negro-Arab races are to be found sturdier people, more laughter, a greater zest in life. The Sudanese, the tribes of

West Africa, the Somalis, Swahili, and the peoples of Nyasaland are the principal blended races among whom he has mixed, and he bears witness to their happy nature and good qualities. The one race he dislikes is the Abyssinian.

There is a Negro here, here for his physique, his gentleness, his ready laugh, his white teeth, for his good nature, most of all. No one-made gentleman elsewhere exists. At one time or another, I have been *persona grata* to thirty tribes. I have gone out of my way hundreds of times for some black man or other, and I suppose some black man or other has gone ten thousand times out of his way for me.

Some of the author's pen pictures are particularly good, and altogether it is a book at once vivacious, thoughtful, challenging, dogmatic, and distinctly worth reading.

THE STUDY OF VEGETATION

We are informed that the British Empire Vegetation Committee is shortly publishing a volume entitled "Aims and Methods in the Study of Vegetation," with the object of putting into the hands of workers throughout the British Empire an account of the methods of investigating vegetation and indications of their practical utility. The book, which will be of 224 pages, including many photographs and plates, is to be published at 2s. 6d., a low price made possible by a subscription through voluntary channels through booksellers in the ordinary way.

The local distributors in East Africa are the following: Kenya, Mr. J. McDonald, Department of Agriculture; Uganda, Uganda Bookshop, Kampala; Tanganyika, Mr. D. K. Grant, Conservator of Forests; Sudan, Mr. F. Smith, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Seychelles, Mr. P. R. Dupont, Director of Agriculture; Nyasaland, Mr. E. W. Davies, Assistant Director of Agriculture.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi, June 5, 1926

King's Birthday was celebrated on Thursday with plenty of enthusiasm, the main features of the holiday being the review of the K.A.R. and Police in the morning and the levee held by H.E. Sir Edward Grey at night. The former was a miniature affair, for only a small number of men took part in it, and was perhaps chiefly noteworthy for an incident which is characteristic of the independent quality of East Africa's European population, and also of the African when dressed in a little brief authority. Having discharged their papers, the Native chauffeurs of the gubernatorial party drove to the spot where most of the citizens of Nairobi had for some time congregated to see the show; and after another they drew their cars up between the spectators and the exercise ground, completely blocking the view of a number of folk. Expostulations not being heeded, the whole body of onlookers advanced over the guiding lines drawn on the grass and took up fresh positions on the other side of the official cars, while the private motor cars behind also advanced until they enveloped the former on each side. After vainly endeavouring to persuade the people to go back, the police gave up the task in despair.

Admiral Ehlerton

The Admiral of the East Indian Squadron now in East African waters has been staying in Kenya for the last couple of weeks as a guest of the Governor, and has appeared at many local functions. He has also managed to get in a week's safari in the Masai Reserve and is reported to have secured some fine trophies during this rapid hunting trip to our most prolific game area. His wife is also staying here and indications go to confirm the belief that they are very much enamoured of the colony and its beautiful surroundings.

The general effect of these visits from naval men is often far-reaching, and regards a stay of British men of war has secured without eventually bringing us one or more permanent residents and seamen, either from the retired list of the Navy or from their immediate friends or relatives. No more valuable propaganda work on behalf of the Crown is carried on than the hospitality of our people to visitors of this stamp. We already possess a number of naval men amongst our settler population and as imitation is the sincerest flattery and the bulk of them are quite satisfied with their state and prospects here, they do not find it difficult to impress the advantages of Kenya upon their homelands on active service. Many of those who come up here for a few days and

enjoy the change find it a joyful task to find that conditions must repeat to themselves the old adage: "Who would not sell a ship and buy a farm?"

The Warnings

The Government has taken the step of issuing a special manifesto to the Native population on the subject of the recent outrages against European women. It really amounts to a warning that if this sort of thing continues the authorities will be forced to take drastic action, and the administration are making it known through the media of Native councils, chiefs, and official headmen. As a matter of fact, the punitive form of retribution amongst African tribes for any interference of a serious nature with women and maidens not belonging to the tribe is death, and it has always taken some years, often a generation or two, for them to realise that the more modern white man does not put the same value upon similar severity. More warnings at this time will have little use in the case of a crime which is recognised as being worthy of the death sentence, and opinion here is hardening to the necessity of making an example of the next few cases in which brutal assaults of this nature are proved against a subject.

Continued American Invasion

There is not the slightest doubt that Americans are going to count more and more as an important ingredient of exotic origin in the development of East Africa. At present most of the stream of visitors from the other side of the Atlantic come here are bent on sport or interested in getting specimens for American museums and zoological gardens. But already a growing proportion of these sojourners amongst us are turning their attention to more serious and material departments of life, and the economic side of African problems, such as land development and commerce, is attracting able and efficient business men who have no love for the lighter aspects of mere amusement. Further expeditions of Americans devoted to scientific objects are reported almost weekly, and concurrently nearly all the great business firms of America are likewise establishing themselves here, though without any great flourish of trumpets.

SIR WILLIAM PROUT ON NAIROBI

Nairobi, a town of only a few years' growth, is a striking example of the evils of lack of sanitary supervision and the absence of well thought-out town planning.

So said Sir William Prout in his recent presidential address to the Tropical Diseases and Parasitology Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

ESTATES IN KENYA

Grants of land in Kenya, Valuations and Reports for Prospective Purchasers of land for Mortgage purposes.

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EAST AFRICA



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The large single cylinder sizes the consumption is 10 to 15 lbs. per B.H.P. Hour. The "Spring Injection" Engine is made in sizes 1/2 to 45 B.H.P. and can be used for driving machinery and Electric Generators. Write for Booklet D.S. and D.V.

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East Africa agents will gladly quote you prices.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

A considerable amount of building is being done at Port Sudan.

Amendments of freight rates on the Tanganyika Railway are notified for public information.

Char-a-banc and motor buses for the carriage of Native passengers are now plying in Kenya and Uganda.

A special supplement to the Kenya Official Gazette of May 12 gives the text of the Nairobi Township Bye-laws, 1926.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mombasa, proposes that certain Crown land near the new Customs Offices shall be offered for sale on new business premises.

From Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia, we hear whispers that the United Tobacco Company of South Africa is likely to open up ten tobacco estates in that district.

Import duties collected in Tanganyika between April, 1925, and February, 1926, totalled £451,800, or £61,000 above the returns of the corresponding period of the previous years.

Vol. XXI of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, No. 11, 1926, contains an article on Kapok in the Empire, which will be of interest to a number of East African planters, particularly in Tanganyika.

The London Committee of the Company de Moengobiti state that the Customs receipts for the Port of Beira in 1925 amounted to £15,354, as compared with £13,345 for the corresponding period of 1924.

We hear consistently good reports from the eight cultural districts of Kenya, where the rains have been most satisfactory, but the trade position in Kampala and Kumpala still shows no improvement. The Uganda trade is generally expected to be less than that of last year.

Home consumption imports of Kenia during the month of February included: Canned goods, 1050 tons, rubberised sheets, 304 tons, tin and steel manufactures, 695 tons, blankets, 130,450, disinfectants and insecticides, 48 cwt., cycles, 2,702, motor cars, 100, motor lorries and tractors, 12, motor cycles,

Building activity is reported from Uganda, particularly from Jinja.

The British East African territories ranked twenty-seventh on the American list of important motor vehicle markets in 1924 and twenty-ninth in 1925. In 1924 the U.S.A. and Canada exported respectively 33 and 573 touring cars to East Africa, the figures last year being 793 from the United States and 690 from Canada.

SEPARATE AGENTS FOR THE SUDAN.

The Department of Commerce of the United States points out to American manufacturers and exporters that the area of Egypt and the Sudan together is approximately equal to a quarter of that of the United States, and that Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, is considerably more than a thousand miles south of Cairo. In the endeavour to drive home a realisation amongst business men that in general Egypt and Sudan should be regarded as two separate markets for each of which separate agents should be appointed, emphasis is laid on the fact that under the prevailing conditions of transport Alexandria, Egypt's principal seaport, is nearer to London by some hours than to Khartoum. As the journey from Cairo to Khartoum requires just under four days of continuous travelling, and can be undertaken only twice a week in either direction, to write from Cairo to Khartoum and receive a reply requires a fortnight in the ordinary course of events.

GOOD THINGS FOR NOTHING



Stop wasting money on discarded razor blades and buy yourself other things—golf balls, cigars, cigarettes, etc. You can make a blade last up to 18 months, so calculate how much you can save when you use

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN TANGANYIKA.

To the Editor, East Africa

DEAR SIR, The presence in this country of the German Commission for paying ex-askari claims is most unfortunate, particularly so as a convulsion is in process through the restoration of indirect rule through the chiefs, which means the sacking of a lot of Askaris, who are naturally disgruntled at having to make place for the illiterate members of the ancient hereditary ruling families.

Germans arrive by sweep boat and scatter over the country as they please, the only restriction being that for the first year they have to report once a month to the police station. As long as they keep within the letter of the criminal law they can drop poison bars and there in Native ears as they choose and they know how to do it only too well. We are a wonderful people, we English!

Why in the name of common sense we did not say to Germany, "Yes, we will pay your ex-askari and send you the bill for payment in advance." I don't know, but instead of that we allow a semi-military Commission, including one of Von Lettow's right hand men, to go up and down the country shaking hands with their old Native N.C.O.'s and askari and exchanging reminiscences of how they led the English a dance at this place and what and wiped the floor with us at this and that and so on.

East Africa is the only paper alive to these perils. Commissioners of this kind and some of the articles in the British Press depress one greatly. You and I are of a generation that cannot forget the experiences of 1914-18. We may be wrong, we may be, voices crying in the wilderness, we may be soiling secrets along the road which others seem to tread so fearlessly towards universal brotherhood, arbitration, and disarmament. But I don't think so. Go, the leopard change his spots.

Anyhow, keep on crying in the wilderness.

Yours faithfully,

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE COMMISSION

Tanganyika.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA.

Many Employed by Indians as Estate Managers.

We have recently received letters from a number of readers in Tanganyika expressing concern at the number of Indian estate owners who have in the past few months engaged German managers. In several cases at least it appears that the former German owner is now back on his old plantation in a managerial capacity and it is not surprising that several of our correspondents draw the inference that the purchase of the property by an Indian was not merely a bona fide transaction.

We also heard of a certain German prince nearly related to the Kaiser was in the territory some little time ago and the avowed intention of purchasing property.

It would appear also that Tang and Zanzibarland are attracting more attention from Germans than Dar es Salaam and the Central Railway. This is especially so at present.

A Tanganyika Angling Association has been formed with headquarters at Zanzibar, the annual subscription being fixed at 10s. We understand that the Association has notified the European residents of Arusha that it will stock local rivers with fish if sufficient support is forthcoming.

Archdeacon Swainson, who is home from Southern Tanganyika, lectured in Leeds the other day.

Mr. E. J. Hunter, who has been a missionary in Uganda since 1921, spoke at this year's missionary garden meeting at Tollerton, Yorkshire.

Archdeacon Flansberg, Mr. Maynard's predecessor as Archdeacon of Mombasa, has been appointed Archdeacon of Ugogo and Ulaguru, on his transference to the training college at Kongwa, Tanganyika.

The venerable Arthur Leonard Kitching, Archdeacon of Uganda, was last week consecrated at Southwark Cathedral as Bishop of the Upper Nile. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. W. W. Crawford, addressing a Folkestone meeting on "Pioneer Work in Tanganyika Colony," is reported to have said that the African Church was a really united church, and the Native when converted became a member of the East African Church. As such he was admitted to missions, whether Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, or Presbyterian, thus bringing out the real idea of brotherhood.

Canon E. E. Pease, who worked for twenty-five years as a missionary in the Diocese of Devon, in support of the U.M.C.A., was the first person to ride a push cycle in Zanzibar, and the students at the college told him there was a devil in the machine. In that country they would find Oxford trousers and a railway, the latter consisting of an engine and three coaches. The railway had a manager, however, and he had cards printed with "Government Railway, Zanzibar" with his name added, and in consequence, received a free pass to travel over all the African railways.

Speaking the other day at Whalley, Archdeacon Kitching, Bishop Designate of the Upper Nile, said that one night in Uganda he heard a mixed party of some score of Natives, whose head was a witch doctor. They sang a sort of chant, and pleaded with a certain spirit to end a long period of drought. On inquiry he discovered that the spirit was a departed witch doctor with a great reputation to bring rain. At her death they gave her a state funeral and built a rude shrine to which they resorted in periods of drought to beseech intercession on their behalf. That was the type of primitive people who had been plugged into the ways of civilization.

Aeroplanes had soared above them, motor lorries, cars and cycles were operating, and the Natives were assimilating oftentimes very incongruous European dress. One of the funniest sights he had seen was an old chief riding a push bike clad only in a discarded swallow tail coat and a battered felt hat. Manchester clothes, enamelled ware, and gramophones were being introduced, and one was now offered tea and cake in the house of a Native chief. The people were not in the least ready or fitted for such changes in life, but whether he liked it or not, the African had been caught by the tide.

Our Woman's

Page



NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The Sales.

Despite the fact that some sections of the daily Press have described the sales as offering unheard-of bargains, many a shopper does not seem to have discovered these amazing opportunities in sweeping reductions. Nevertheless, it is evident that excellent business has been done by the West End stores, which are crowded throughout the day. The greatest reductions seem to have been in the beaded and sequin evening frocks, now so much worn. Large numbers of garden and river hats have been sold. The large hat is a pleasant change from the much overdone close-fitting cloche hat.

The Vogue of the Bow.

Bows of all kinds, short and long, wide and narrow, in ribbons and tulle of every shade, are fashion's latest fad for day and evening wear, the choker bow being the most distinctive form adopted. Bows are to be fastened either at the shoulder or on the hip. This decoration is very effective, especially with a rounded model.

Will the Short Skirt Last?

That the short skirt will remain the fashion during the summer seems fairly definite, but there are indications that a reaction may be expected in the late autumn and winter. Paris is already wearing longer and fuller skirts for evening wear, particularly for dancing, and our own dress designers are planning a similar change for the near future. However, walking skirts are not to be longer, at least for some considerable time.

Artificial Silk Cheaper.

Artificial silk prices were last week reduced 10 per cent by the leading British manufacturers, and it is consequently anticipated that this material, which has gained so much in favour during the last year, will increase its popularity as a fabric for

innumerable purposes. It is very gratifying to be able to record that practically all the artificial silk sold in this country is of home manufacture, while as recently as a year or two ago it was mostly Continental. Jumper suits of this material, dainty in colour and texture, are much worn, but of course, stockinette is still taking the lead.

Chocolate Custard.

A delicious chocolate custard may be made from one pint of milk, three fresh eggs, and a quarter of a pound of good, fresh chocolate. The latter should be put in an enamel saucepan with just enough milk to cover it. Allow to stand for some time, and when soft, mix well; then add the remainder of the milk and bring to the boil. Beat the yolks of the eggs in a basin and very slowly add the milk and chocolate to avoid curdling the eggs, slowly stirring the while. Then pour back into saucepan, stirring over a slow fire until the mixture is of the consistency of thick cream; it should be brought quite to the boil. The custard may be served either cold, from a glass dish, or from a tureen, and slowly baked. In the latter case it may be served hot or cold with a sprinkling of sugar.

Meringues.

Whisk the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth with a wooden spoon, stir in quickly half a pound of pounded sugar. Drop a tablespoonful of the mixture on paper placed on a board, the drops to be two inches apart. Strew over them some sifted sugar and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. When they begin to colour, remove from oven with a small spoon, and take out the foot part of each. Spread some clean paper on board, turn meringues upside down and put into oven to harden and brown on the other side. Then fill them with whipped cream when required. Two dozen may be made from the above quantities.

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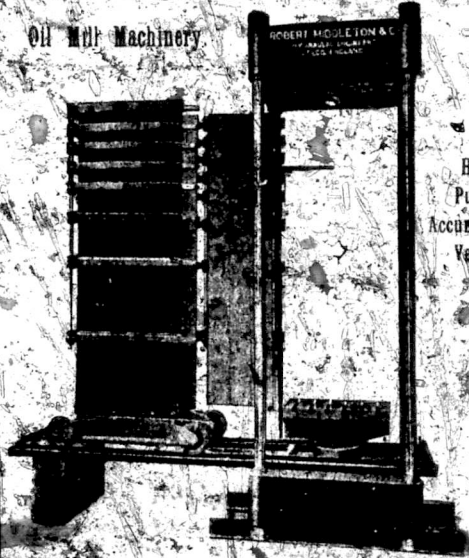
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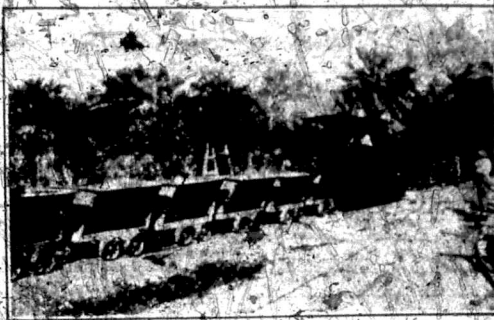
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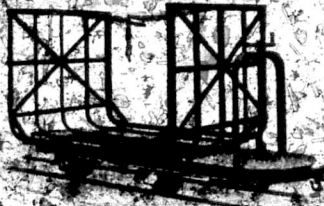
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

PRICES in some instances have moved easier in consequence of a somewhat reduced demand, as under—

Table listing coffee prices for various grades (A, B, C, Peaberry, Ungraded, Bunn triage, etc.) and origins (Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Tanganyika) with prices in pence and shillings.

COTTON

The Liverpool Cotton Association's weekly statistics states that a fair business has been done in African cotton quotations for East African having been reduced 34 points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the 48 weeks since August 1, last, total 143,042 bales against 108,000 bales in 1924-25, and 79 bales in the corresponding period of 1923-24. Sudan imports amount to 98,021 bales since August 1, which compares with 36,000 bales for the corresponding period of 1924-25, and 35,000 bales for the period 1923-24.

At last week's auctions 67 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 16.60d. per lb. In the sale were 100 packages from the Blantyre and East Africa's Landersdale Estate, sold at 18.25d. per lb. packages from the Sayama Estate at 16d. per lb. packages from the Rue Estates, which realised 15.25d. per lb. packages from the Esperanza, which sold at 15.25d. per lb. packages.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIA TOBACCO

Table showing ruling prices for tobacco in Nyasaland and Rhodesia, categorized by leaf and stem types.

OTHER PRODUCE

Other produce reports including:
- Cashew: It is doubtful whether the present value of East African cashew will exceed £10 a ton.
- Cotton Seed: An easy tone continues and buyers are not more than about £7 a bush for August onwards, but with a firm offer a little more might be made.
- Groundnuts: Prices have further declined and for June/July and July/August shipment about £22 17s 6d. is quoted, with 2s. 6d. less for August/September.
- Maize: The market is firm, and 32s. is now the nominal value of No. 2 East African in bags either afloat or for shipment. No East African maize is offering, however.
- Sorghum: This commodity has likewise fallen. Sellers of East African have been asking around £25 4s. 8d. for June/July shipment, but buyers for the Continent are not disposed to offer more than about £25 a ton.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

News of our advertisers including:
- 'Safety First in Photography' is the title of an interesting and excellently illustrated little booklet issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., from whom copies may be obtained post-free by mentioning this paper.
- We have received from the Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd. of Glasgow, a well-prepared folder entitled 'It Makes all the Difference' which sets forth in clear style the claim of the firm that the Albion force entails great saving in running costs. Messrs. Douglas, Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, have sent us a copy of their new illustrated catalogue of jute-toed canvas shoes and shooting boots suitable for tropical wear. Copies may be obtained post-free by any reader mentioning East Africa.
- At this year's Royal Agricultural Show to be held at Reading from July 6 to 10—Messrs. Blackstone and Co. Ltd. of Stamford, are exhibiting a number of their chief lines. Amongst these are new Stamford mowers which has during the twelve months won no less than eight silver medals at agricultural shows in this country. A range of Blackstone fuel oil and petrol engines and hay harvesting machines of several types will also be on show.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- List of publications received including: Colonial Reports on Uganda for the year 1924, Report on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for the year 1925, Empire Cotton Growing Review, Special Africa Double Number of International Review of Missions.

Large advertisement for Claxett, Brachi & Co., Ltd., Colonial Leaf Tobacco Brokers, 61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

Contact information for Claxett, Brachi & Co., Ltd., including address and telephone number.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Alubera" left Marseilles for London July 4.
 "Mancla" arrived Port Said for East African ports July 4.
 "Merkara" outwards bound left Duple's Salaam June 27.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE

"Rigfontein" arrived Hamburg June 28.
 "Rigfontein" left Cape Town homewards June 16.
 "Springfontein" arrived Durban for further South African ports June 24.
 "Nias" left Port Sudan for East African ports June 18.
 "Billiton" left Marseilles homewards June 23.
 "Neemskerk" left Mombasa homewards June 20.

"Nylark" arrived Beira for further East African ports June 24.
 "Blommersdyk" arrived Cape Town for East African ports June 29.
 "Klipfontein" left Rotterdam for South and East African ports June 14.
 "Batjan" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa June 25.
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"Carlow Castle" left Gibraltar for East Africa July 1.
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 "Garth Castle" arrived London from Beira July 3.
 "Glengorm Castle" left Las Palmas for London July 4.

"Gloucester Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira July 5.
 "Grantully Castle" arrived Cape Town for London July 4.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Zanzibar for Natal June 30.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the P. O. London, at 6 p.m. to-day, July 8, and at the same time on July 15, 20 and 22. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa the closing time for mails at the P. O. London is 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, July 9, and the same time on July 16. Mails from East Africa are expected to be delivered in London on June 10 and 15.

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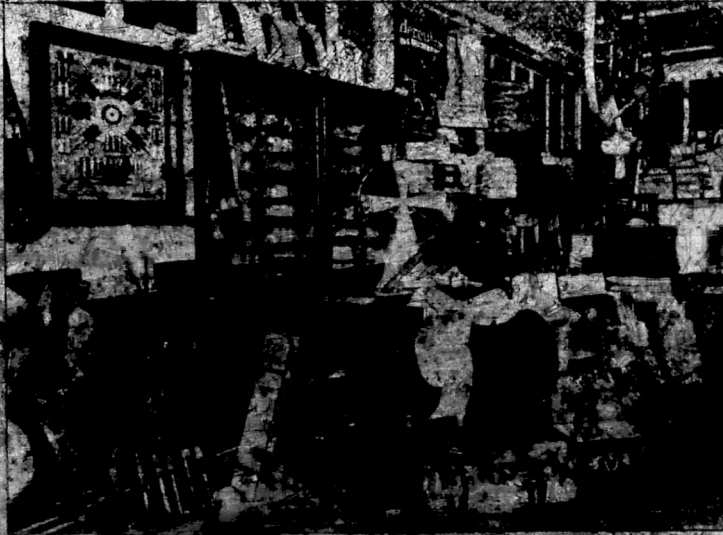
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CABINET REGARDS TANGANYIKA MANDATE AS PERMANENT

In our last two leading articles we suggested nothing but a categorical statement by the Prime Minister on the subject of the Tanganyika mandate would allay the uneasiness felt in this country and in the Territory, and moreover, that the absence of such a definite pronouncement was a direct stimulus to colonial propaganda in Germany. A few hours after our last issue had been passed for press the Prime Minister dealt with the matter in the House of Commons, specifically stating that Mr. Amery's recent speeches on the permanence of the mandate represent the policy of the Cabinet. Mr. Baldwin's personal intervention was in answer to a Parliamentary question by Mr. Noel Buxton. The exact statements, as officially reported by Hansard, are in the following terms:—

Mr. Noel Buxton asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the claim of Germany to participate in the grant by the League of Nations of colonial mandates was recognised by the League of Nations, and whether the League of Nations, in the Secretary of State's letter to the German Government regarding the Tanganyika mandate, has in any way recognised the right of Germany to participate in the grant of mandates. The Prime Minister: The right of a gentleman is under no obligation. The question of colonial mandates is not dealt with in the League of Nations at all. On the other hand, I should like to say that the Secretary of State has done all that he can to my knowledge and regard for the interests of the British Empire. Captain W. Amery, on March 10, 1925, indicated to the Secretary of State that the League of Nations is a possible candidate for colonial mandates, and all other members. It is incorrect, however, to suggest that any promise or undertaking was given to the German Government in regard to the second part of this question. The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. Buxton: Can the Prime Minister assure me that the policy of the Government

in regard to future mandates, and possible German occupation has not become altered since the League of Nations was set up?

The Prime Minister: Oh, certainly. Captain Amery, I do not understand that it is the view of the Government that despite the provisions of article 22, a mandatory Power can be given a mandate in perpetuity?

The Prime Minister: I do not know what follows. Obviously it is a subject which is not settled at the moment. The question of mandates, and the answer is, No.

Captain Buxton: But the second part of this question asks whether the mandate is permanent, and I am sure that the Government recognise the fact that the authority of the League is to terminate a mandate.

The Prime Minister: The Treaty of Versailles governs this issue, and not the wording in the relevant articles of the League of Nations. It is a subject which is dealt with in the Treaty of Versailles.

East Africa is entitled to feel special satisfaction in the above Parliamentary declaration, for it is the only journal in this country, or, as far as we are aware, in the Empire, that has persistently exposed Germany's colonial aims, that has declared for a plain, unequivocal declaration of British Government regard to Tanganyika Territory, and that has persistently incorporated into its pages the intervention of the Premier as to certain subjects the ineptitude of the spokesman for the Foreign Office.

Mr. Baldwin in his speech, Mr. Amery's voice—and East Africa and the Empire owe him an eternal debt for raising it persistently—was that of the man who is merely of the Colonial Office. Sir Amery's unfortunate indication that he wished to misrepresent in the House those who wished to misconstruct it are provided with an official translation. In short, Germany's colonial propaganda is being exposed to the eyes of the Empire's leading public men, and their power to influence Tanganyika is being maintained, says Great Britain.

Tanganyika must thank Mr. Baldwin's reply—which, obviously enough, has passed almost without comment in the Home Press. The fact that it is the only journal in the Empire which has been interested in the subject, and which has been so concerned to show knowledge of British declaration of policy in regard to the firm and just

JULY 15, 1926

In stating that the Department of Agriculture to be opposed coffee planters in this premier coffee district of the Territory, during the last four years has been confined to one flying visit by an entomologist, and the presence of a District Agricultural Officer at broken intervals in Moshi, with a few local press articles contributed by a member of the Department.

Can it be wondered if, in face of these facts, the Planters' Associations of Kilimanjaro and Arusha allege that encouragement of native growers on the scale described above is a breach of faith on the part of Government, or at least of one department of Government?

Early in January last, during the Conference of East African Governors at Moshi, the European planters received an assurance from the highest possible quarters that native coffee growing, though not hindered, was not being actively encouraged by the administration. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1925 says that "the planting of coffee by Natives is voluntary, and in the next breath contradicts it by saying that it is discouraged among them, and uses other words to the effect that it can be carried out to the satisfaction of responsible agricultural officers."

It is difficult to believe that, without tangible assistance and encouragement in the form of nurseries, chemicals, sprays, grading, preparation, and marketing, thousands of Native planters would engage or persevere in the difficult industry of coffee growing, which it takes a European years to master. It may be true that the Native farms are being limited to a maximum of one thousand trees, but this is no wise thing, the fact that Natives are being allowed, nay, encouraged, to cultivate Africa in the vicinity of what have always been created by Government as areas reserved for Europeans.

The white planters of Kilimanjaro are suffering some trying times in the past four years, a staggering industry which has only just succeeded in raising its head above water is now faced with active competition organised and assisted by Government officials at every stage. Even worse is the danger of the spread of disease and of constant ill-treatment of coffee by Native growers from adjacent European estates. The complications thus caused in an already harassing labour situation need no further emphasis.

The success of *Robusta* coffee by Barotsa Natives in an industry which can flourish side by side with the other activities of the settlers there, but until five years ago the idea of coffee cultivation was never dreamed of by the Barotsa Natives, any more than was that of growing. Both these crops are far too complicated for Native growers to handle without European aid at every step.

VIEW OF ANOTHER SETTLER

It is a pity that in a country where the East Africa (Arusha) planters' Association has been so active in leading the latest developments in native coffee planting in the Moshi and Arusha areas. As a comparison of what has been done in our adjoining Territory, Kenya, by the Coffee Planters' Union, I would like to quote from an article contributed to the local Press a few months ago:

Perhaps the greatest service which the Government has done in Kenya Colony for the coffee industry is...

At one time there appeared to be a grave danger that this type of agriculture would be recommended to the Natives and that they would officially be encouraged to embark on the planting of *Arabica* coffee. Fortunately Government consulted the Council of the Union before committing themselves to the scheme, and the Council submitted a full report of the arguments on which they based their objection. They also interviewed the Ormsby Bore Commission on the subject. More recently, just prior to the Governor's Conference, they were accorded an interview by His Excellency, Sir Edward Craig, when this subject was fully discussed.

The Council based their objections mainly on the impossibility of exercising sufficient supervision over many small scattered areas of coffee and the certainty of the spread of disease and pests through such Native areas and subsequently through European plantations. Once disease were firmly established in the Reserves, they would have local points from which to spread to neighbouring plantations and their control on European estates would become increasingly difficult and even impossible. For the work it has done on this question alone the Coffee Union deserves the support of every planter in Kenya Colony.

Unfortunately the various Associations in Tanganyika Territory have been so ill-informed in the matter as to allow their Government to embark on this scheme, whereas similar bodies in Kenya Colony have, through their Union of Coffee Planters so far prevented the two Associations at least in Tanganyika, viz. the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association of Moshi and the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association, have done a great deal to oppose the Government, but they have not had the support they should have received, and those members of the Arusha Association who failed to secure a change of affiliation with the Kenya Coffee Union may now realise to their ultimate regret the opportunity which they allowed to slip by them in coming affiliated earlier. There are members who in the past shared affiliation by confusing the issue with that of "secession" and "annexation."

Need for Independent Enquiry

Although the Europeans, many of them old established planters of coffee and with many years experience behind them, have in the past three years impressed on the Government of Tanganyika the inadvisability of the scheme of native coffee planting, and in some cases as to demand that a full inquiry shall be made without delay and a halt made meanwhile, no Government declaration has yet been vouchsafed them. However, notwithstanding the Joint East African Board, supported by the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Coffee Trade Association, intend to direct the attention of the Colonial Office to the matter at their next Conference, we hope that a full inquiry will be made into the matter, and that the Government officials or Department responsible for having continued not only to encourage, but to enforce, Native coffee plantings will be required to give an account of it.

According to the information made known to us in the past, and so ably put in your columns by the Arusha Coffee Planter's encouragement is still being given. Surely no sane person imagines that the formation, even under Government encouragement, of a Native Coffee Planters' Association can help to control diseases by the payment of one shilling per acre. It is true that in Kenya Natives have been allowed to plant coffee, and yet we have been told that Native coffee planting is only an experiment.

Yours faithfully,
Moshi Coffee Planter

NATIVE GROWING OF ARABICA COFFEE

The Government's Statement

In the Report to the League of Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory in 1925—a document published only a few days ago—occur the following passage:

REFERENCE is made on pages 35 and 36 of the Report of the East Africa Commission to the growing of coffee by natives from which it might be inferred that this industry is still in an experimental state in the Kilimanjaro area. This is far from being the case. The following table indicates the progress since 1900—

	1916	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. of Plants Bearing	37,154	36,265	68,113	141,438	381,509
Immature trees	51,104	142,455	307,278	573,007	844,607
Total number trees	88,258	178,720	375,392	714,445	1,226,116

All Native coffee plots are under the supervision of a Coffee Officer and a staff of five African inspectors. Advice has been given that the number of trees planted by each farmer should not exceed 1,000. The object of this limitation being to prevent the Native planting more than he can properly look after to encourage a class of small holder in preference to one of Native employers, and to ensure that the land is not wholly utilised for coffee to the exclusion of foodstuffs.

The native encouragement of this cultivation by District Officers ceased some time ago, and it is considered now that it is advisable to discourage rather than encourage the extension of coffee cultivation by Natives at Moshi and Arusha. The crop is a precarious one and at present the Native is too much dependent on it. Moreover, it will be necessary to introduce regulations to prevent the introduction of disease into the coffee areas, and it is doubtful whether the Native will himself be able to carry them out.

The Native Coffee Association at Moshi continues to work successfully. A certain amount of sprayers and chemicals have been ordered from England by the Association, which also arranges direct shipment of coffee under its own mark. The highest grades of native-grown Arabica coffee fetched £08 2/60 in the auction market at Moshi.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS FOR TANGANYIKA

To the White and East Africa

Should you like to see your influence towards the establishment of schools for European children in this Territory? Native schools seem to take up the attention of the authorities only. A primary school could be established in Dar es Salaam to be closed during the hot months, and one of the various healthy stations up country could be selected for its advanced school.

It is the paramount importance of education for future citizens of Africa, it is very desirable that British influence should permeate through British ideals and principles could be implanted in such schools. The cost and we should have the best masters and mistresses obtainable would be insignificant compared with the good that would emanate through their establishment.

TANGANYIKA'S SOUTHERN RAILWAY

If a route into Rhodesia and Nyasaland from Dodoma were found possible, it would have the following advantages—

- (1) The Junga (Uche) and Ubenia highlands would be opened up.
- (2) The highlands of the northern Livingstone Mountains would be within its sphere.
- (3) The railway would run through the highland east-north of the Kal Pass.
- (4) The rich country to the south of the Kal Pass (the Konde Plains), well watered and well cultivated by the natives and capable of becoming one of the really important granaries of the Territory, would be within its sphere.
- (5) The railway would serve the highlands of western Kungwe, which (around Mbozi) is said to be some of the best in the south-western area.
- (6) The line would tap Lake Nyasa and run for a certain distance through Nyasaland.
- (7) It would give access to Eastern Rhodesia.
- (8) It would give access to a railway for Zambia.

It is stimulating to think that some day in the future, some time as it may seem now, this line might be extended to Broken Hill, so as to afford a line of railway from Cape Town to the navigable Nile.

It is true that as compared with a line to Manda the Songea District would not be so well served, but the Governor is inclined to think that Songea will find its outlet at Lindi, especially if the line from that Port is extended.

There is no doubt that a railway from Dodoma and Lindi to Northern Nyasaland, North-Eastern Rhodesia, would be of great benefit to the important tribes in the Arusha and Kungwe districts, who are at present completely stagnant from an agricultural and trade point of view owing to the lack of means of transport.

A recommendation has been made that steps should be taken to survey a line to connect Dodoma with Arusha through Kondoa Bangi. There is little doubt that a branch line to the Singida area from Mbugu or Manyoni (stations west of Dodoma) would, comparatively at cost, could be built at a moderate cost. Such a line would form a long would open up a rich country with a population of 400,000, and seems to be from a strictly commercial point of view, the most attractive proposition that the Tanganyika Government has before it. This line also, should be surveyed.

Extract from Report on Administration of Tanganyika Territory for 1925.

The European population of Tanganyika Territory is now officially estimated to number about 3,500. At the close of the last census in 1921 the white population was returned as 2,447, of whom 1,500 were British subjects.

"EAST AFRICA"

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RESIGNATION OF SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER

FROM ASSISTANT COLLECTOR TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN 22 YEARS

Sketch of His Career and Character specially written for "East Africa."



Last week it was announced in the House of Commons that His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been medically advised that it is essential for him to have at least a year in a temperate climate after twenty-five years' continuous service in tropical Africa, and that His Majesty's Government has therefore been regretfully compelled to accept his resignation. All East Africans will sympathise with Sir Geoffrey in his enforced temporary retirement on account of ill-health, and, in wishing him speedy and complete recovery, will recall the great services which he has rendered to the Empire.

He was only nineteen years of age when he first visited Uganda, of which Protectorate his uncle, Sir Frederick Jackson, was then Acting Governor. In 1902 Mr. Archer entered the service of Kenya, then the East Africa Protectorate, as an Assistant Collector, in 1904 he was promoted Officer-in-Charge of the Northern Frontier, and went to Somaliland in the following year to administer the Government

Strenuous Days in Somaliland and Uganda

In 1905, while Mr. Archer was Acting Commissioner of Somaliland, the Camel Corps, under its Commandant, Mr. R. C. Corbeld, and numbering only two other white men and 100 of the rank and file, was cut up by over two thousand Dervishes. Immediately he heard of the attack Mr. Archer, regardless of the great personal risk, rode through the night with an escort of twenty Indian sepoy. Fortune favoured the brave and he was able to extricate the little force. It was the kind of action which might have been expected from the six-foot, much-muscled, and very brave, but once told by an old Somaliland campaigner is the true comrade with whom he had often gone into action.

In 1906 Mr. Archer was promoted Commissioner and Commandant of the N. F. In 1908 he was present at the action of Sumbur Gerts, where the Mad Mullah was put to flight, and in 1909, as Governor of Somaliland, he directed the operations which resulted in the final destruction of the Dervish force, being treated R. C. McG. for his services. It is a wonder that the Dervish, during the time of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, did not attack him from the north, when the downfall of Dervishism was the establishment of British rule in Somaliland.

In 1912 Sir Geoffrey went as Governor to Uganda, and he was probably one of the most popular Governors that Protectorate ever had. He tackled the problems of labour and education and worked wonders in stimulating cotton production. Yet realising that Uganda should not put all her eggs in one basket, he went everywhere to

things for himself, and his striking personality and military bearing had great effect on the Native population, with whom he was always on the best of terms, though on occasions addressing them with outspoken directness. Moving about amongst them, he was the living embodiment of authority, not a mere name. An old East African and a fluent Swahili and Arabic scholar, he has unusual understanding of the Native outlook.

Promotion to Governor-General

At a dinner given last year Sir Geoffrey Archer made a few remarks well worth recalling. An administrator must, he said, put himself in the place of the other fellow, whether white or black, and remember that there were two sides to most of the every question. Sympathy and consideration were probably the quickest roads to the heart of the African. In Somaliland there were 10,000 rifle-armed Native warriors on the one side and Native troops on ours. The Somali was a tractable Mohammedan, mercantile in temperament and extremely difficult to handle. We had been able to achieve our objective simply because of six or seven experienced and well-trained political officers, who had the closest knowledge of and sympathy with the Somali. In Uganda—Christian, civilised and progressive—there had been very much the same thing. Under our rule the Native was contented, prosperous and progressive. Such is Sir Geoffrey's outlook.

It was characteristic of him that, on being promoted from Uganda to the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan at the end of 1924, he should make the 1,500-mile overland journey from Entebbe to Khartoum. It has always been said that he is happier in camp than in Government House, and in all his appointments he has spent as much time as possible on the march. In Uganda he had been continually on tour, and within a few weeks of his arrival in the Sudan he was again on the move. It is only thirteen months since that the civilian Governor-General of the Sudan entered upon his duties, and it is a great pity that he must so soon lay aside his work.

Keen in Work and Keen in Play

His interests and industry are manifold, and probably the one man for whom he has to his credit the sturdiest of his work, he is equally keen in his play. Sir Frederick Jackson and he are two of the leading ornithologists in Great Britain. Tropical African bird-life, he has for long been reckoned one of the best big game shots in East Africa. Moreover, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer were two of the frequent beneficiaries of Uganda, where their quips and Sir Geoffrey's songs, accompanied by Lady Archer at the piano, will long be remembered. The well-wishes of their many East African friends will go out to both of them. May the interruption of their work to the Empire and to the East Africa be only brief.

OPENING OF ROSS INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL DISEASES

FUNDS REQUIRED TO STAMP OUT MALARIA.

Special to "East Africa"

The Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Putney Heath, S.W. 15, which is to be formally opened this afternoon by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is of importance to East Africans, for it has been founded to wage an intensive war against tropical diseases generally, and malaria in particular, and to commemorate Major (now Sir) Ronald Ross's discovery twenty-nine years ago of the transmission of malaria by the *Anopheles* mosquito. Its objects are thoroughly practical, and as an indication of the outlook of its director-in-chief, it may be recorded that he (Sir Ronald Ross) told the writer a few days ago that on one plantation which he recently visited in Ceylon he found a monthly loss of £1,000 as a direct result of malaria—a disease which still destroys more lives each year than were lost during the worst year of the war by all combatant nations together.

But for the *Anopheles* mosquito civilisation would have overflowed into the tropics centuries ago, and though medicine has made wonderful advances in the past three decades, there are great problems

waving to be solved. Even to-day residents in the tropics have to pay either to live or to die. With its innate conservatism the world sometimes seems more willing to pay for dying than for the research work which will save both life and money. £10,000 a year is sufficient to pay for the immediate work which the Institute plans, and that £10,000 is a mere bagatelle compared with the losses borne directly by all engaged in tropical enterprise and indirectly by the whole world, still needs to be provided.

If Sir Ronald Ross had been born an American or a German there can be no doubt that tens of thousands of pounds per annum would have been placed at his disposal for research. Great Britain and her Empire are slower to endow genius, but it is greatly to be hoped that adequate funds will be volunteered for what is designed to become the Pasteur Institute for Tropical Diseases. America has her Gorgas Institute, Japan her Kitasato Institute, now Britain has her Ross Institute—but minus the

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SOME RANDOM THOUGHTS ON NATIVE EDUCATION AND LABOUR

From a European in Kenya

endowment necessary to ensure its effective and ever-growing work. The Institute is but the barest measure of self-preservation for a great Empire; expenditure upon it is in the nature of an amazingly low insurance premium upon the lives and health of those bearing the burden and heat of the day in the tropics. The East African territories should rally in support of such a work as this.

To visit the Institute and to be conducted over their own laboratories by Sir Ronald Ross, Sir William Simpson, and Dr. Castellani, as was the recent privilege of the writer, is to appreciate more than ever the great work which these foremost tropical medical specialists are been doing. If only the smews of war are forthcoming, Tropical research work is only in its infancy, and those who are prepared to devote themselves to investigating the innumerable lines of approach still to be explored need to be furnished with all requisite facilities.

Sir Ronald Ross, who joined the Indian Medical Service as far back as 1881, had determined to retire after the last War and enjoy well-earned leisure. But, yielding to the entreaties of Dr. Castellani, supported by those of Sir William Simpson, he consented to continue his work under the auspices of the Institute which has come into being; thus has the man whose patient work in India led to what has been described as the greatest discovery of our generation, forfeited rest in order at the age of sixty-nine and he looks, at least fifteen years younger, to prosecute the humanitarian work which has already claimed forty-five years of his life.

A private residence, standing in two and a half acres of ground on the edge of Putey Heath, represents the Institute to-day, but those responsible for its inception regard that as merely the egg from which the Institute proper will hatch. Whether the period of incubation is to be long or short rests with the public, and particularly with that public whose lives and energies are given to the exploitation of tropical territories.

NOTE: By the courtesy of the Editor of that journal we are enabled to reproduce on the opposite page an interesting article relating to the Ross Institute recently published by "Tropical Life." It will, we believe, prove of considerable interest to our readers. —Ed.

RECOGNITION OF MISSIONARY WORK

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR.—May I thank you for the high tribute you have paid to the memory of Dan Crawford? I never did know him, but only of his good work. But what pleases me so much is this, that you as Editor of what is and must be in the first place a business magazine, and chiefly as knowledge of the work of missionaries. It is such a different, but so much better spirit than that which formerly existed between settlers, traders, and missionaries. The more earnest mission work was once in vogue, and I am afraid missionaries were a little too hard on the others.

I was more than pleased to hear of the speech last year by Mr. A. J. Williams in which he endorsed emphatically the work of the missionaries, but I was also delighted to read of Mr. Crawford saying that he could regard Mr. Williams as an old worker with himself, for in bringing the iron he was furnishing the words of the Prophet of old. To prepare the way for the Lord is the rough work of the day, and I am sure that you are doing much good in the East African territories, and I am sure that you are a very faithful and successful worker.

No economic necessity, other than the trifling need of procuring his hut tax, compels a Native to work. Consequently one does not find amongst Kenya Natives the discipline that is to be found among the lower classes of the white races, who have to work so that they may exist. When one remembers that the age-old custom has been for the African male to live on the fruits of the female's toil, it is not to be expected that the man will bestir himself eagerly for the accommodation of the intruding white man.

When the *pat. familia* put a stop to raiding and inter-tribal warfare, and rounded the tribes up into restricted reserves, they took from the male his avocation, one might even say his custom, and his work. The mistake made was that of not replacing his old form of employment. The fighting man does not readily lay down his arms and take up manual work, that was noticable in our own country after the War, but where the British Tommy found a hard world waiting for him, with very little chance of making a living, the ex-Native warrior still had his own means of support for him.

There was no economic pressure to make him turn from war to the active work of peace. Having lost his military occupation, the Native set himself with time to spare, and the young men learnt that the old tribal customs, which the elders tried to put a check on their immoral and temperate inclinations, no longer counted for much.

Education Right and Wrong

What education Natives have received has unfortunately been mostly applied to his head; his hands have been ignored. Having in the past been taught merely to read and write, they have become imbued with the idea that manual work is *infra dig.* It is impossible to exaggerate the amount of damage done to Natives in this Colony by a purely secular education. The result has been to produce a class of conceited tribesmen, removed from and not responsive to any parental control that might still be left. A disdain for manual labour, and an absurd idea of the importance of clerical work, followed. Granted, we want clerks, and also masons and carpenters, but the backbone of the Colony is the skilled farm boy.

Education must be more a matter of the man and less a matter of mere reading and writing. It is useless if it does not rule conduct. Take the self-indulgent habits of most Natives, which tend to age them rapidly, so that they become useless when a white man of the same age is in his prime. Practically never does an elderly Native work, though I have known several farm labourers in England of eighty years of age. Education should and must work a change in general conduct, obviously in character and conduct of the individual, and work only will save the Kenya Native from himself.

And that statement is not made in justification of a policy of "do as you would be done by." Work, real work, is an essential part of the education of the individual, and the hands and feet though as a fingers to the individual and the community.

"East Africa" learns that Sir Frederick Lind, who had been appointed Chairman of the Executive of the new International Labour Office, has taken leave of which Sir William Simpson is Secretary, and that Sir Frederick Lind, who had been appointed Chairman of the Executive of the new International Labour Office, has taken leave of which Sir William Simpson is Secretary, and that Sir Frederick Lind, who had been appointed Chairman of the Executive of the new International Labour Office, has taken leave of which Sir William Simpson is Secretary.

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EDITORIAL

NAIROBI AND INTER-IMPERIAL

The Nairobi Municipal Council, which to save a small sum of money, decided a few years ago to purchase a supply of water piping from Germany instead of from Scotland, has since done something, but not enough—to put itself right with some public opinion.

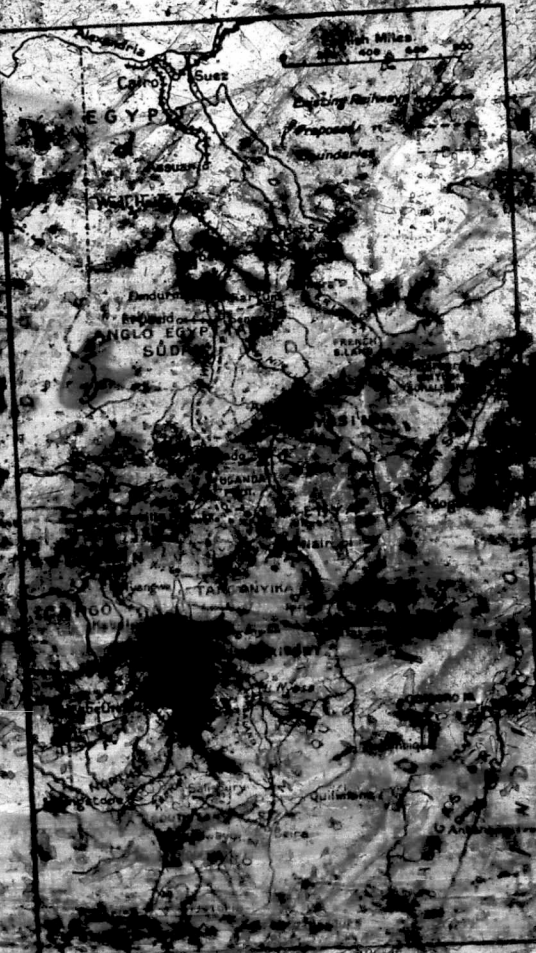
Realising the need for the position to be made clear, Councilor Lxy propounded at the next meeting the principle that British loan money should be spent by the Council within the British Empire. This motion was carried by four votes to one. The unsatisfactory nature of the record of the Council, though ten councillors were present, only the record of the motion. As we have seen, four of the councillors, though one an Indian and one a European, though Englishmen—did not vote in favour of the motion. Can it for a moment be supposed that the action of these five councillors was a European affair?

There is no doubt that the majority of such a Council are obliged to pay each member's subscription to the Council. This is assuredly one of the essential objects of the Council. East African Council to meet every week authorising the Council to raise further East African loans. The Council has raised heretofore £1,000,000 and loaned £1,000,000. The Council has a duty to pay attention to the welfare of its members. It is the duty of the Council to keep the public body fully supporting the idea of keeping the trade of the Colony.

The Council is not representative of public feeling. This is certainly so in this case, but the Council and the Colony should see that the public bodies reflect public opinion. The Council's position must be in much less than justice.

EAST AFRICAN HILL

The Council has a duty to pay attention to the welfare of its members. It is the duty of the Council to keep the public body fully supporting the idea of keeping the trade of the Colony.



NOT AS DESCRIBED BY NOVELISTS

Southern Rhodesia's Ability with East Africa

At the luncheon given last week by the East African Society in honor of Sir John Chancellor and Sir Charles Coghlan, Governor and Premier of Southern Rhodesia, several of the speeches were of considerable interest to East Africans, who will find many of the comments applicable to their own adopted territory and echo many of the sentiments expressed.

Lord Buxton, who presided, pointed out that Rhodesia was not like the country depicted in recent books and novels, particularly those by women writers. "To judge by those books one would think it was a wild and wretched waste on the confines of civilisation, in which the King's writ did not run, in which most of the commandments, especially the latter ones, were ignored, where all the women were frail and most of the men scoundrels. As a fact the Colony was peopled by really decent, hard-working, domestic, energetic men and women. It was, in truth, a colony of white men."

Critics Without Personal Experience

Sir John Chancellor, referring to the development of the African Native races, said we did not desire to make them a poor imitation of white men with our faults and weaknesses grotesquely exaggerated. We did not necessarily desire to make them abandon what was good in their tribal customs or to relax the strong semi-socialistic limitations imposed on the pursuit of private interests by considerations of the public good. He had been concerned to read in recent books, written for the most part by professors and by those who had had little or no personal contact with the Native races, that the ultimate solution of the race problem would be found within the next two or three hundred years in the fusion of the white and black races. A wish that suggestion he profoundly disagreed with. (Applause.) "One who had seen the tragic consequences that ensued from the admixture of races so far apart as the European and African could doubt the wisdom of the instinct which led the South Africa to reject that solution."

Obstacles of Contact with Europeans

Some measure of segregation of the Natives was essential to the comfort and happiness of Europeans and Natives alike and to the maintenance of goodwill between the two races. It was generally talked about segregation we must be quite sure that we all mean the same thing. Absolute segregation of races, either their removal from all relationship and all contact with the white race, would be impracticable and disastrous. It would be a tragedy to see a people, intelligent and industrious and not inferior to any other race, shut out from the benefits of civilization and progress. It is essential when that difference of color and race is so great as between the white and black races that segregation was rapid and certain.

It could not prevent ambitions and advanced Natives from desiring to emerge from themselves from the control of their chiefs and from making the economic communal life of the tribe for a while more advanced and progressive. It would not prevent their advancing to the advantage of the country, particularly the Natives should have their access to the land, and to the mines and farms and mines.

It is a mistake to think of the people of the Empire as a whole, and to think of the people of the Empire as a whole, and to think of the people of the Empire as a whole.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT

Statements from the Annual Report

A report of the directors of the East African Lands and Development Company Ltd. submitted to the ordinary general meeting held yesterday, July 21, states that 13,188 acres of land were sold by the company during the year 1925 for £23,542, being an average of about 35s. 10d. per acre, or 13s. 6d. per acre more than the average sale price obtained in the year 1924. It is also stated that during the present year sales for approximately 3,000 acres have been negotiated at an average price of 43s. 6d. per acre.

The land position at the date of the following position: Sold, 128,201 acres; sales during 1925, 13,188 acres; sales negotiated during 1925, 3,000 acres (unsold); held by the company on freehold tenure from the Crown, 153,814 acres.

A considerable proportion of the number of cattle was disposed of during the year for a quantity of pedigree stock for stud purposes purchased. This stock was so selected as to be of good milking strains in view of the growth of the dairy industry in the Colony. In the acquisition of the new stock should result in the cattle revenue showing considerable appreciation. The co-operative dairy referred to in the previous year's report has been formed under the name of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery Ltd., and a financial interest has been taken therein.

The shareholders are informed that the survey of the proposed branch railway to serve the Gilgil-Thompson's Falls District has been completed by the Government engineers, and that the plan provides for a junction with the main line at a point near the southern boundary of the company's concession area. The route then traverses the concession for a length of over forty miles to the extreme north end of the property, and several railway stations and halts or sidings, coverable later into stations, are projected at intermediate points within the concession area. Construction of the line awaits provision of funds by the local Government with the approval of the Colonial Office, and satisfactory assurances have been given as to the attitude of those authorities. When constructed this branch line will bring about 100,000 acres of the company's unsold land within easy access of railway facilities.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SECTION.

Met to discuss report with Joint Board.

Secretary reported for EAST AFRICA.

Those present at the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday last week had communicated to them the text of a letter addressed some time ago by the Secretary of the Chamber to Sir Sydney Tennant, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, in which communication the Board was informed of the Chamber's decision not to co-operate with the Board as long as its activities impinged upon those of the Chamber. The letter was as follows:

The question of the invitation extended by the Chamber to join the East African Board, together with a report from the East African Section of this Chamber and the General Purposes Committee on the discussions which have been proceeding between members of the Section and your Board, came before my Council at their meeting yesterday.

This report made mention of the recommendation of the Special Committee of the Section arrived at after meeting representatives of your Board, to the effect that for the present no useful purpose would be served by the Chamber accepting the invitation of the Board to appoint a member to represent their interests therein.

It also stated that the Section in consideration of the recommendation had proposed as an alternative that the General Purposes Committee were of the opinion that it was not advisable that the Chamber should contribute to the funds of a competing organisation, the main purpose of which was to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the East African territories, and that the question of subscribing could more appropriately be considered at and when an arrangement can be reached by which the activities of the Board will not impinge upon those of the Chamber.

This view of the General Purposes Committee was endorsed by the Council yesterday when it was decided that the Chamber should not at present become a subscribing member of the Board.

This decision, you will appreciate, has had to be made after the latest consideration, and I am to express regret that it was not found possible during the various discussions which took place to reach an agreement which would safeguard the position of the Chamber.

Standard Contract Form for Bazaar Trade.

Mr. Badnall, raising the question of the *malware* covering i.e. contracts, said his firm acting as agents had some time ago placed an indemnity in this country and his Indian people had had the experience that Indian traders in East Africa sought excuses in order to get out of their contract if the market went against them. A number of their deliveries had been delayed in account of one of which they were given documentary proof, but the attitude of the Indians in the bazaar was that they was not their affair. His firm therefore took legal opinion and were told that in the case in question they were certainly entitled to sue four weeks extra time elapsed on account of the fire, which had destroyed the market. Certain Indians thereupon said that they would buy any bull or cow to do so, and that the Indians in East Africa would be glad to take over the goods with considerable loss.

The calls of the Chamber to the Government in East Africa have been made in vain. There was present no proper contract form in force in East Africa. Could not the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce draw up a proper contract, on which all European firms would agree to act. In India all the business goods sold are on a Chamber of Commerce contract, and any contract without a Chamber of Commerce contract is a mere speculation. East Africa is a day's ride from India, and the Chamber of Commerce in East Africa should be able to draw up a contract form which would be acceptable to all European firms.

Action by Joint Board.

Mr. Humphrey Leggett thought there were really two different sets of circumstances, first, where the Chamber of Commerce was acting as agent for the ultimate purchaser of East African goods, and secondly, the point raised by Mr. Tennant, that was where the firm was acting as a buying agent for a firm in East Africa. It was settled as a principle to the bazaar. The London Chamber had information from Manchester, London, and some of the other English Chambers as to the terms of contract on which business was done by them in the India and China markets, and the summaries were sent out to right with the completed proposals in Mombasa to draw up standard forms of contract for bazaar business.

Mr. Charles Wilson felt that it was very necessary for merchants to have a contract form from the bazaar. When in East Africa he had put forward recommendations on the subject, but had been told that it was impossible to get everyone to do the same thing. Could the London Chamber not give a more definite ruling?

It is a small committee to go into the matter and send forward provisional opinions. The Chamber of Commerce here does not fully recognise the value of the Chamber of Commerce here unless it put forward to all the Chambers, especially since the East African Board business. We must be acting on these details. I think it would be a useful way of passing ourselves before them. Mr. Portlock suggested that the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers might be invited to form a joint committee, which course was agreed upon. Messrs. J. N. Carter and G. Wilson being appointed to represent the London Section.

East African Mail Service.

Mr. Postlock drew attention to the facilities out with mails to East Africa by French steamers closed in London at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, which passengers could not comfortably catch the boats by leaving London at 4 a.m. on the Wednesday. The Chamber should be thought, usefully make representations to the Postmaster-General for a considerably later closing of the ordinary mail, and to ask for arrangements to be made for late posting up to the time of departure of the train.

Various Kismayu Service.

A communication was read from Captain T. A. Madeline, of the North Sea, and General Transport Ltd., stating that his company would be pleased to take any number of the Chamber free of all cost from Southampton to Kismayu, one of the important ports between the Sudan and Kenya, likely to be started in October. He (Capt. Madeline) understood that the local Chambers in East Africa were anxious and the Sudan were pushing them to get a firm agreement that the Chamber of Commerce should be able to estimate the value of the route.

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When the term "Mungalo" was used, he and I were friends. I could even speak to him in Mungalo by name. It was always the friend I never spoke of him by name. It was always my friends and everybody understood that he was now the reigning king as he announced himself outside the door by calling me "Mungalo" in my name. And when he came to my home, I knew that he was the king of Mungalo. He was a man of more than heaven. I do not hear that greeting—"Mungalo"—when I enter the party gates.

We spent long hours together, whether in his home or in my study or out in the open. He was a rare companion—the best I ever knew. We talked freely and frankly, discussing all things on earth and in heaven, so far as our limited experience would allow. Again, as he was, I hardly have known a man of finer reverence. He was deeply religious. Through the window of Mungalo's soul thrown open so unreservedly to me, I saw the African in all his weakness and strength; a man of like passions with ourselves, capable, as we are, of depths of infamy and of attitudes of nobility. Any one who has enjoyed the intimate friendship of one African can never think unkindly of the race. They have a genius for friendship, the vessel of loyalty. No people, perhaps, are more capable of a deep and constant fidelity to those whom they love—for their sake they will go through fire and water and brave a thousand deaths. A people characterized by such fine faithfulness have in them the making of good citizens of good followers of the Christ who esteemed so highly this lowly virtue and made it the test of life.

HOW NATIVES THINK

Whether they agree with him or not—and he frankly admits that his view is by no means universally accepted—Prof. Eugén Lévy-Bruhl's "How Natives Think" (George Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d. net) should be in the hands of everyone who is brought into close contact with African natives and whose duty it is to endeavour to understand them in *their* world. The book offers many suggestions of importance to officials, settlers, missionaries, and educationists, for it is an attempt to examine and explain the mental processes of primitive races. The author's endeavour is to prove (1) that the institutions, customs, and beliefs of primitives imply a mentality which is, prelogical and mystic and differently orientated from ours; and (2) that the collective representations which constitute such mentalities take but a feeble account of the logical law of contradiction. The 400-page volume is a most painstaking analysis of Native thought, character, instincts, and emotions, and Mrs. Lillian Clark of the University of Cambridge has translated it from the original French.

A GERMAN COLONIAL CALENDAR

I have received from the publisher, Walter Neumann, Neudamm, a copy of the German Colonial Calendar for 1914. It is a first-class calendar, and has been decorated each week with a splendid illustration with photographs and enriched with "quotations" which are, of course, designed to keep alive and intensify German colonial spirit that began with the war. It is not allowed to lose anything of the feeling. One might indeed, naturally, say that many had emerged triumphant in all the African campaign.

January: A bears the remainder. 1913. Detachment Wintgen's defeats British troops near Kabras (Uganda) in twelve-hour engagement. Jan. 9, 1913. Detachment Goring defeats Colonel Haxthorn's troops near Luambwa. Dec. 1913. victors of East Africa. Dec. 1913. two-day fight near Jassik. Jan. 27, 1914. Detachment Knigghardt defeats Belgians near Kisumu.

At the top you say "January might have been our unlucky month." Take another period with you the time of General Smuts's advance on ...

A little difficulty, but that does not disturb Herr Hans Anton Aschmann, the compiler. He has other things to occupy his mind. It was on March 9, 1914, that our ... strong Salaita position abandoned ... and ... 1913. Detachment von Haxthausen defeats British troops near Shirau. During the night of March 11-12 the 5th and 7th South African Infantry Regiments occupied the hills barring the way to Moshi; we are told more fully that on March 11, "Detachment Kraut holds Raita hill in fierce engagement with two South African Brigades." March 12's left blank; March 14 on which we occupied Moshi, contains no entry later than 1914. April 5, when the German companies at Kot-Kisale sprang, is not deemed worthy of remark. April 18, memorable for the success of Vambwe's ... march ... in the occupation of Kondoa Brangi, yields no news. The calendar, we see, does not seek to recall too much in the way of anniversaries.

The former German Protectorate in East Africa is consistently referred to as German East Africa, never as Tanganyika Territory. We have photographs of Kibo, Dar-es-Salaam (several of them), Dr. Schnee, the Wissmann Monument (removed from Dar-es-Salaam after the war and now re-erected in Hamburg), a chastely drawing of a man eating lion (carving of a distorted Native corpse, a far from flattering picture of two South African soldiers, one clad in shorts and the other in trousers), and many other illustrations designed to please readers that German colonial administration was a great civilising factor which should be restored. From the new stamps on the calendar, may be effective, from the British in ... all.

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PERSONALIA

Lady and Lady Inchiquin have left London for Drogheda, Co. Clare.

Mr. L. Duke, the new British Consul-General, has arrived at Lourenco Marques.

Mr. G. H. Parfitt is now Acting Custodian of Kenya Property, Tanganyika.

Kenya's Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. Harrison, is at present on leave.

Mr. Dacre Shaw is among the many well-known Kenya settlers now in London.

Mr. Charles McLeod has been admitted a member of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor.

Mr. J. C. Coverdale, the well-known Kenya land and estate agent, is out of the island for Kenya.

Commander A. M. Clark, R.N., Royal Colonial Commissioner for Lindi, has left Tanganyika on leave.

General H. L. Beynon, C.M.G., of Nairobi is among the large number of East African settlers now on this side.

The Hon. W. G. A. Armytage, J.P., has been elected a vice-president of the British Empire Directors' Organisation.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins, manager of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., has left the island on leave.

Mr. Howard G. Riphinstone, B.A., has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner of the Central Kavirondo District of Kenya.

Sir Hesketh Bell has returned to London on the conclusion of his inquiries into systems of colonial administration in the Far East.

Mr. Henderson Murray McCulloch has been returned by the southern electoral area of Northern Rhodesia as its unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. H. C. Bryon, well known as a labour agitator in Portuguese East Africa, who died recently, is said by a correspondent to have shot himself on a boat.

The honour of knighthood in recognition of the great Distinguished Order of the British Empire conferred on Mr. Charles Strachey.

Mr. C. G. Bryon, well known as a labour agitator in Portuguese East Africa, who died recently, is said by a correspondent to have shot himself on a boat.

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Mr. Charles Pousaby has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society of Medicine for the paper on Masaland recently read by him before the Dominions and Colonial Section.

East Africa learns authoritatively that a sum of £2000 has been sent through the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Among East African elected to be members of the Royal Colonial Institute recently are the following: Messrs. Albert Barker, E. M. Hines Clark, A. M. A. Forde, and Thomas R. Sanger.

The King last week invested Mr. Samuel Simpson, Director of Agriculture of Uganda, with the insignia of the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., recently the highest National Unionist Association in the world to East Africa, expressing his sense of the wonderful prospects of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Mr. Alexander Waddell, J.P., of Glasgow and Kenya, whose death at the age of 87 we recently reported, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £32,000. The value of his property elsewhere was not yet ascertained.

Among those present at a dinner recently by Messrs. Baily were: Sir James Cogan, Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir Francis Newton, Sir Henry Birehough, Sir James Currie, the Hon. H. Moffat, and the Hon. E. H. Dore, all interested in Central African and particularly Rhodesian affairs.

The death is announced at Nairobi of Mr. M. Desai, a prominent leader of Kenya Indians, a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, and for a considerable time chairman of the executive committee of the East African Indian National Congress. He was a member of the Kenya Indian Delegation which visited England three years ago.

The forthcoming annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held this year at Oxford from August 4 to 11, the Hon. W. G. A. Armytage, J.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will read an address on "The Economic Development of Africa and its Effect upon the Native Population."

Appointments made to the East African Services during the past month by the Colonial Office include the following:

Kenya: Miss E. T. Rogers, Miss E. M. Birch, Miss B. A. Robertson, Miss P. Kl. Dutton, Miss M. C. McLeod, Miss M. G. Rice, Miss L. M. Keane, Miss S. L. Beazley, Miss M. E. Roche, Miss M. S. Neville, Nursing Sister, Miss D. L. Blunt, Senior Agricultural Officer.

Tanganyika Territory: Mr. M. A. Wollo, M.R.C.V.S., J. R. P. Soper, Headmaster, Primary School.

East African Medical Service: Lieut. A. J. Howell, M.R.C.S., R.C.P., and Mr. D. Plum, M.R.C.S., R.C.P., Medical Officers.

Mr. I. G. M. McNeil, Cadet Nyasaland, has been transferred to the Territory of Tanganyika.

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East Africa in the Press

GENERAL SIR LOYD MATHEWS.

Reading her impressions, says the diarist of the ... Lady Cave who is one of the prime movers of the British Empire Campaign ...

HOW MOTOR CARS STOLE THE SUNSHINE.

At the ... of the Livingstonia Mission, Nyasaland, who is now home on leave, has been interviewed by the ...

I remember one day watching a troop of ... in a garden in less than two minutes the ...

Oh, sad news, she ... said ... Ah, sad news, she ... said ...

SEEN IN AN ELEPHANT LANE.

Mrs. W. ... has contributed to the ... an unusually good article on elephant ...

IN MEMORIAM ... EARL HAINSBLEIGH LEGION ...

BIG GAME SHOOTING in Northern Rhodesia. FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter, RO. VAZABUKA.

... applied for shooting ...

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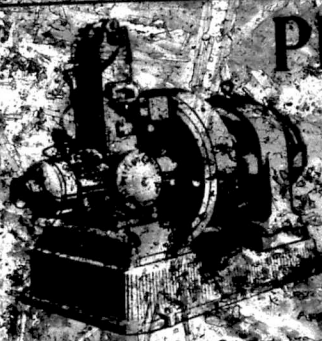


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3-3	9' 0" Qms	48	48	324 lbs
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DEBTS OF KENYA AND TANGANYIKA.

Questions in the House.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether he would state the total indebtedness, by, and otherwise, of Kenya Colony at the present time, or at the termination of the last financial year; on how much of the sum interest is now being paid out of profits or taxation levied in the Colony; on how much has the interest been remitted or postponed or is being otherwise met; by the British taxpayer; and would he say from what rate any annual debit made good by the Treasury has been treated as a loan?

MR. AMERY. Of the amount which follows the greater part falls on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and it is not yet possible in all cases to define the extent to which Kenya and Uganda respectively have the ultimate liability for the debt. Approximately of the Kenya portion, charges were on December 31, 1925, being paid on £7,250,000, while the Kenya portion of the £3,500,000 loan, voted by Parliament in 1924, free of interest for five years, was about £2,160,000.

In 1924 the question of repayment of the capital cost of the original Uganda Railway (No. 207,592), and of Kenya's outstanding share of the cost of the operations against German East Africa, provisionally set at £1,050,000, will come up for consideration by His Majesty's Government in the light of the position at that time. In the interval interest on these two items has been remitted. Payments for Kenya's annual deficits ceased in 1912-15, and the former grants-in-aid do not rank as loans.

In further reply to Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Amery said: The present debt of Tanganyika Territory to the Imperial Exchequer is subject to some possible minor adjustment, £1,171,897. Interest is being paid on £2,096,440, but as not being charged at present on £897,522 grants for debits on current accounts, nor on £177,909 for repairing war damage. All grants-in-aid have been treated as loans from the year 1921-22 in advance.

Colonel Wedgwood: The Government will decide when to demand interest on this.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Report to Shareholders.

The report presented by the directors at the 17th ordinary meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa held on July 21 shows that the paid-up capital stands at £2,227,000, the reserve fund at £2,355,200, plus current and other accounts at £49,410,427, and drafts outstanding at £61,027,100. Cash in hand, due from banks and other banks and short bills, totals £6,821,000, investments, £1,000,000, bills discounted and advances to customers, £3,975,706, bank property (fittings, furniture, etc.), £1,500,208.

The profit for the year ended March 31, 1926, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, is £1,000,000 (1925 £887,000), with the amount brought in £680,138. Out of this interest is divided at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount paid in January, absorbing £1,000,000. The £1,000,000 is distributed to shareholders, £1,000,000 in dividend of 10 per cent, and £150,041, and in bonus of 2 per cent share, amounting for £55,720, £1,155,720, to be forwarded to the next account.

MOMBASA-TANGA MOTOR SERVICE.

Enterprise of Mombasa Garage Proprietor.

(MR. E. F. MORISON (of Morison Motors) who is on his way back to Mombasa, has, we learn, already sent out a Citroen Regress with the intention of immediately instituting a regular weekly passenger service between Mombasa and Tanga, further particulars of which we shall hope to publish shortly.)

The cars will leave Mombasa on Sunday morning, arriving at Tanga about 10 p.m. the same day, and will leave Tanga on the return journey on Tuesday morning, reaching Mombasa the same evening. The whole of Monday will therefore be business of return passengers.

It is believed that this service, apart from its convenience to business men on the coast, will be largely used by planters in the Usambara, Moshi, and Arusha districts, who will save considerable time and it is felt, travel much more comfortably than their plantations and Mombasa.

Mr. Morison, who was invalided home a few months ago after an attack of blackwater fever, is, we are pleased to say, completely restored to health, and has completed business with his holiday in East Africa with a number of first-class cars for motor-cars, lorries, and accessories.

CONTRACT FOR LIGHTERAGE AT MOMBASA.

The Government of Kenya communicates the following notice through the Crown Agents for the Colonies:

It is expected that tenders will shortly be invited by this Government for the carrying out of all lighterage and also the handling on shore of cargo passing through the ports of Kilindini and Mombasa.

Firms who wish to compete for terms when invited should apply immediately in writing to the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railway, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, forwarding full details of their qualifications for undertaking this type of work, and also of the bonds or sureties they would be prepared to give should their tender be accepted.

As the work involved is of considerable importance, only firms of standing and experience, duly supported with adequate capital and plant, will receive consideration.

WHITE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS NATIVES.

Mr. Ormsby Gore's View.

SPEAKING last week at the Junior Constitutional Club, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that East Africa was double the area of West Africa with only half the population. In the high plateaux of East Africa of over 5,000 feet altitude, which were undeveloped and largely unpopulated by Natives, Europeans could settle permanently. In East Africa, therefore, the "dual policy" of European settlement on the highlands and Native development on the lowlands was natural, and could proceed side by side with mutual advantage to both. The Native on the lowlands could come up, as do the Kevyons in Kenya, and work for the white settler on the highlands during some portion of the year; he would thus learn the best methods of agriculture, especially mixed cropping, and with the wages and knowledge so acquired would be able when he returned to his lowland holding to get a better result.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the best service of subscribers and subscribers desire the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representation are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Iron Valley Hotel, Nyasha, was completely gutted by fire last month.

East African purchases of pipes, washers and wood preservatives are on a heavier scale.

The Durbo Flax Mill, Ltd. is being voluntarily wound up. Mr. G. I. Smith of Bulawayo acting as liquidator.

Zanzibar's foreign post business with other countries increased by 23% inwards and 32% outwards during 1925.

We still hear complaints of long credits being offered by certain of the Continental firms engaged in East African trade.

We are informed that Messrs. Morrison Motors of Mombasa, have been appointed agents for East Africa for Lowett Cars Ltd.

Bukoba's coffee crop for 1925 amounted to 4,150 tons, or 600 tons more than in 1924. The value of the crop last year was £320,000.

Public imports into Sudan during the first three months of this year are valued at £1,600,000 above the figures for January-March of 1925.

Gunned cotton exports from the Sudan in January, February, and March reached a total value of £1,102,566, a tremendous increase over last year's aggregate of £F 348,002 for the same three months.

Motor car imports into Sudan in the first quarter of 1926 were 122, as against £F 12,731 for the same period last year. Petroleum imports were 97,000 gallons, or £143,438.

Imports into Zanzibar during March included cement 441 tons, galvanised sheet 88 tons, iron and steel manufactures 1,000 tons, wireless, Deans and josts 18 tons, paints 485 tons, and sundries.

Fourteen U.S. Americans and 14 Asiatics entered the country for the purpose of...

The presence of this country of the delegates of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, including the Governor of both the territories, and of another British High Commissioner in London, export houses in the mission of Central Africa.

The United States exported 432 motor lorries in British East Africa in 1925, against 33 in the previous twelve months. British figures for the two years were 260 and 10 respectively. In 1925 the United Kingdom shipped only 66 lorries to British East African territories.


During the first quarter of this year exports from the Sudan were valued at £F 1,600,000 for the same three months as the following:

	1925	1924
Gunned cotton	1,022,566	348,002
Wool	263,400	168,441
Sisal	98,000	
Groundnuts	207,000	

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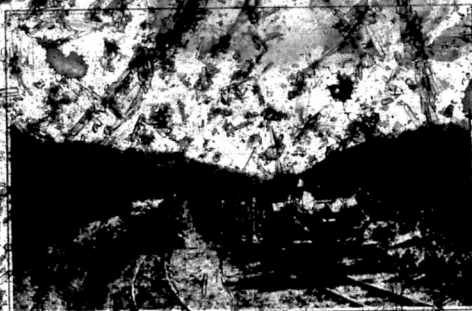
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

OFFERINGS generally at these week's coffee auctions were smaller, but the demand was in evidence, and East African coffee, mostly of inferior grades, sold well. Prices were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety/grade and Price. Includes items like Kenya, Arabica, and Robusta with prices in shillings and pence.

Stocks of East African coffee amount to 23,851 bags, as compared with 35,704 bags in the corresponding week of last year, and 34,100 bags in 1923.

COTTON

The last circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that African business has been done in African cotton. East African quotations being advanced 25 points for fair, 20 points for good, 15 and 10 points each for 'good' and 'fine'. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the 50 weeks ending August 1 last amount to 752,272 bales, as against 100,000 in 1923-25, 73,000 in 1923-24, and 17,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1922-23. Imports of Sudan cotton for the 50 weeks ending August 1 total 102,012 bales, as compared

with 7,000 in 1922, 10,000 in 1923-24, and 20,000 bales in 1923-25. Exports to Germany stood at 14,000 bales, the largest bulk being 10,000 bales, and 1 being 200 bales.

At the last auction 143 packages ofbyssian coffee were sold at the rate of 100 shillings for 100 packages. This quantity originated from the Colorado State.

COYAK PRODUCE

Coyak produce, of which 150 tons are offered, and which the market is lower at 100 shillings. Coyak Seed Market Bull and Easter. Mrs. J. Gillian and Co. state that buyers show no disposition to buy more than 200,155. In August/October, however, though probably possible to obtain 17,000 tons. Sellers are asking 27 shillings.

Some business has been done in white and yellow in July/August at 25 shillings, as which there are further offers.

AGRICULTURAL PLUGHING GENERAL

Mr. W. H. H. Richardson, Inspector of Agriculture to the local Government, made inquiries recently from the brother who is farming in Kenya, about the possibility of obtaining a number of fellows who would be able to carry out an instance of what may be done, which may appeal to those of an agricultural nature.

His suggestion is that a couple of friends, with knowledge of motor engines, should purchase tractors and undertake ploughing contracts. Mr. Richardson states that these are large ploughing contracts generally, with many to undertake them, and he gives as his opinion that in this case, intending settlers would be able to see a number of farms and the methods employed on each. They would have a good idea of the values of land, and they would probably make a good living, so that if they had sufficient capital to purchase a farm and start on their own account, they could carry on a ploughing business or obtain employment as assistants on European farms.

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NAUFRAGE IN THE EAST AFRICA

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- B. W. Arthur, Miss B. Arthur, Mrs. J. Arthur, Miss J. Arthur, Miss J. de Meza, Mrs. de Meza, Master J. de Meza, ...

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. MONTGOMERY & Co. Ltd. of Glasgow, the proprietors of "Berina" food, have issued a personal letter to residents in Tropical Africa, the title of the communication being "We Bring You Health and Happiness". There are useful particulars of the health-giving and health-restoring qualities of "Berina" malted milk and "Berina" food, both of which are claimed to be especially valuable in the tropics. Further details may be obtained from the proprietors, who invite correspondence from the East African territories.

"Power Units in Simple Form" is the title of a well-printed and profusely illustrated booklet published by Messrs. Blackstone and Co. Ltd. the oil engine manufacturers of Stamford, Lincoln, from whom copies may be obtained post-free by any reader mentioning "East Africa". The brochure is thoroughly practical and ought to prove a most valuable to many East African users of power plants.

From Messrs. Isaac Walton, the tropical outfitters of Ludgate Hill, E.C.4, we have received copies of their latest lists of clothing, hosiery, hats, mosquito boots, and uniform cases for East African use. Prices are given in all cases, and may be obtained by readers mentioning "East Africa".

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

- Merkara left ... homewards July 5
- Corvado left ... East Africa July 5
- March ... July 10
- ... July 11
- ... July 12
- ... July 14
- ... July 14
- ... July 15
- ... July 16
- ... July 17
- ... July 18

EAST AFRICAN MAILED

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the ... London at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on July 20, August 1, and 12. For ... Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the ... London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, July 23, and at the same time on July 30. Mails from East Africa are expected in London on July 28, August 1, and 8.

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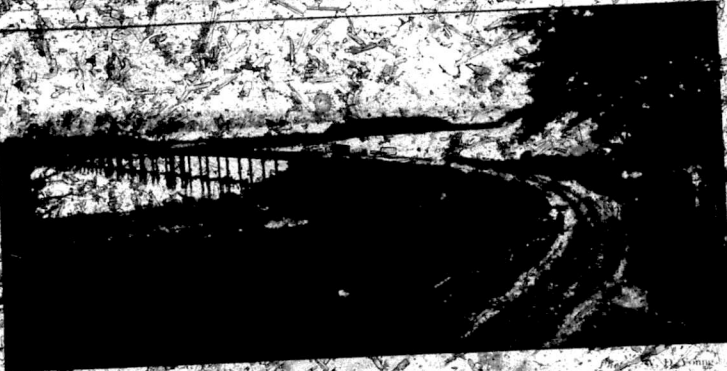
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For information apply to
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General Manager (C.A.S.) Kenya and Uganda Railway, Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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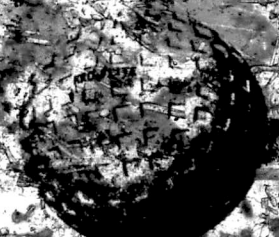
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Official Organ in Great Britain of the East and Central African Development Associations of Great Britain

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EDITORIAL

NOT A DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Not a little of the disappointment which will be felt by East Africans upon studying the Report of the East African (German) Loan Committee must be attributed to the Imperial Government for having allowed the public to continue to believe that the recommendations of Mr. Campbell's Commission were to be implemented, whereas it now appears that the Cabinet some time ago decided to depart from the fundamental conviction of the East Africa Commissioners that the loans should be interest free during the construction period. This the great promise of their Report, which was underpinned, and was intended to be the first great financial development of the Empire, is to be whittled down to a mere commercial loan.

The franchise is to be introduced, and power will be given to municipalities and enterprises which promise a quick return on their capital outlay and to be given a Government guarantee of which they have little need. The large scale development of the East African continent is to be abandoned.

The East African Commission's Report is likely to be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government. The East African Commission's Report is likely to be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government. The East African Commission's Report is likely to be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government.

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It then with the East and Central African Development Association's has been reasonably critical. It has not then will the East African Commission's Report be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government. The East African Commission's Report is likely to be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government.

Overleaf we comment on some of the other features of this remarkable Report, which is of such a nature that the Secretary of State for the Colonies finds it necessary to make it clear by a prefatory note that he must not be taken as having accepted the recommendations, and that in particular he does not accept those concerning the Amant Institute. It must be remembered that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when publishing the recommendations of a committee, is usually specifically to advise him, but in this case, we consider the Colonial Office attitude to be that which will be taken by East African public opinion.

GERMANY WILL AGITATE

In a speech made a few days ago at a meeting of the University of Berlin, Dr. Kütz, Minister of the Interior of the Reich, while speaking of Germany's right to demand the restoration of all her former overseas possessions, yet his speech was planned to rekindle the colonial spirit among his audience. The Allies will not be lulled into any false sense of security for apart from agitation within the Reich, there is no reason to believe that Germany is going to give up the struggle for the restoration of all her former overseas possessions. The East African Commission's Report is likely to be adopted and British industry to be put to rest by the British Government.

EAST AFRICA

July 29, 1924

for important internal traffic. The Committee suggests a railway running from Blantyre in a north-westerly direction, the crossing of the Shire River from the lake to a point where a trans-shipment to the railway would be possible, and road development leading to it. If the bridging of the Zambezi is to be justified mainly as a step necessary to the development of Nyasaland, then these measures must be taken together and we do not at present feel that we could recommend the provision of funds for so costly a project as the bridge unless we have at the same time sanctioned the other steps necessary for the proper development of the country, which would also be carried out.

Hence the Committee seems to be arguing in a circle, for while advocating step by step they lose sight of the fact that unless the other railway steps can be economically governed for export only if the bridge is provided, Nyasaland is seriously concerned even to provide her inland transport to the sea, and only just to meet the General Manager of the Nyasaland Railways telegraphed the Zambezi rapidly shoaling. Traffic will soon have to be dealt with about half a mile from the sheds. Considerable amount of congestion and delay to exports and imports is now being experienced. Capacity of tonnage with our present facilities and with apprehension any increase of transit traffic to and from Nyasaland.

Examining the future of the coal traffic as the motive for the bridge, the Committee ask for expert report that Beira can handle large tonnage and coal export trade in competition with Durban and Mozambique. What better information can they expect than that already available in London? Private enterprise has already expended some 17,000,000 francs in buying and equipping the existing colliery, and further funds are forthcoming for the same object and for the development of the port of Beira, and presumably business interests would not be prepared to provide the money unless they were satisfied that the vent was financially attractive.

Reservations of the Committee

The Committee sums up by stating that "one view is that the bridging of the Zambezi is a project which cannot be considered as itself but only as part of a comprehensive plan which will provide for the proper development of Nyasaland (including the extension of its internal railways) and for the simplification of the whole system of its communications with the sea." A preliminary to final decision, the following are required:

(a) An economic survey of the Country north of Blantyre which will provide the evidence required for considering the most a westerly

(b) A preliminary economic survey for the above extension and a cost estimate of its cost.

(c) A survey of the proposed canal line and a cost estimate of its cost.

(d) A location survey and a cost estimate of the cost of the railway line between the proposed bridge crossing and the Trans-Zambezi Railway.

(e) An experimental survey of the bridging of the Shire River.

(f) An estimate of the increased exports and imports which could be expected from Nyasaland in the north and north-westerly railway extension, and of the benefits which would accrue to the Nyasaland Government from the increased transit tax duties which would be paid in the presence of such a railway.

(g) A report by independent experts on the prospects of the Trans-Zambezi, the railway

necessary for their commercial success, and the possibilities of developing a large bunkering and export business.

(h) A report by independent railway expert.

(i) As to the financial condition of the Shire Highlands Railway and the Central African Railway and as to the future capital expenditure which may be required to enable them to cope with increased traffic.

(j) On the working of the Trans-Zambezi Railway and the Port of Beira, with a view to settling work arrangements which must be made of Nyasaland.

Subject to the above it will be necessary to obtain guarantees from the group controlling the Telecordia, that they will provide adequate capital for the development and completion of the

construction of the railway, and to open negotiations with various interested parties for the conclusion of suitable arrangements as to the railway.

In order that the Government may be enabled to make the necessary steps in the East, the Government are hereby instructed to initiate the measures referred to under headings (b) to (j) above.

Second—As to the coal traffic, the coal fields should be obtained and permitted to the coal-mining expert for his report on the points referred to in (f) above, and if it is thought necessary by such an expert a local examination could be carried out.

Third—Arrangements should be made for an independent railway expert to examine and report on the working of the railway in order to complete the reports referred to under (j) above. We consider that such an expert should be accompanied by an individual of suitable commercial qualifications and experience who would be able to

make a preliminary survey as to the general arrangements for the working of the railways and ports.

As to the canal, opinion based on local examination as to the general conditions affecting the prospects of the canal.

As to the railway, a general survey of the economic possibilities of Nyasaland, the data of which will have been supplied in advance by the Nyasaland Government in accordance with our recommendations under the first heading above.

As to the canal, the Shire River and Harbour, the

Blantyre—East Africa Extension.—There is no report of the railway extension from Blantyre towards Fort Victoria, but the cost would be 7,000,000, which amount says the Committee can be borrowed under the East Africa Protectorate Loans Act of 1913, which under the terms of the Act of 1913, a loan of 7,000,000 is provisionally reserved for an extension north-west from Beira, but an immediate economic survey should be carried out with the object of the territory up to the

proposed extension, and should have been made up to the date of the report. It is suggested that the proposed extension should be carried out by the Nyasaland Government, and that the Nyasaland Government should be responsible for the cost of the extension.

As to the railway, the East Africa Extension.—Considered a sound and reasonable proposition, in which 7,000,000 is provisionally reserved. Railway and economic survey should be carried out with the object of the territory up to the

General Equipment of Main Lines.—The Committee in regard to the improvement of the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway is endorsed and £1,800,000 asked for by him is recommended, less £400,000 which might be provided from Revenue and Betterment Funds.

Laboratory.—The estimated cost of £700,000 is recommended, subject to a satisfactory rate agreement being concluded between the Tanganyika and Kenya Governments. There is the railway receives a grant.

Mombasa-Nairobi Line.—The £280,000 estimated to be necessary is recommended, the Committee supporting the recommendation made by the East Africa Commission for the line management and operation of the main line should on the terms be transferred to the Kenya Government.

Uganda-Matanyu Line.—Considering that a case has been made for this line to open up a richly populated and potentially productive area, £600,000 is provisionally reserved, subject to a further reliable estimate as to cost and prospects.

Dodoma-Arusha Line.—Anticipating that this line would cost at least £1,000,000, it could not meet the interest charges for several years, no immediate attention is recommended. An arrangement for economic and geographical surveys arranged. Immediate consideration of the Dodoma-Kondoa transposition was considered, but the Tanganyika Government preferred to give priority to the Uru-Mtanga line.

Dodoma-Efya Line.—Estimated cost £700,000. Serious consideration was given to this project, but despite its far-reaching importance as a means of the chain of Imperial connection in Africa it is not felt that the financial resources of Tanganyika could bear the interest charges on the line, which could not become a paying proposition for a considerable number of years. Believing, however, that the proposal demands immediate study, the Committee recommends an additional £50,000 for surveys and suggests that on completion of the reconnaissance, topographical and economic survey work, a better case for Imperial assistance could be made out.

Kilindini Harbour.—£1,800,000 is provisionally recommended for Kilindini Harbour improvement works.

Mwali-Salaam Harbour.—A survey and a pier and boat improvement scheme are recommended, £40,000 being provisionally reserved.

Dives-Salaam Harbour.—£85,500 for the improvement of the wharf which is considered urgent.

Musungu Improvement.—£5,000 is recommended. The Northern Rhodesia Government has asked for £7,500 to improve facilities at Musungu, the port on Lake Tanganyika, since the Government has no other port on that district.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Kenya.—The Committee does not propose to give the Kenya Government £2,000,000 for railway betterment, Mombasa and Uganda, Mombasa and Durban, Mombasa to Kisumu, the Tanganyika frontier, and Nairobi to Tusha (as far as the Tanganyika frontier).

Tanganyika.—£600,000 is recommended for the main line of the railway and £1,000,000 for the Matanyu-Uganda line. The East Africa Commission has recommended the £1,000,000 for the main line and £1,000,000 for the Matanyu-Uganda line. The Committee has recommended the £1,000,000 for the main line and £1,000,000 for the Matanyu-Uganda line.

measures in other parts of Tanganyika is recommended.

Northern Rhodesia.—Northern Rhodesia's total expenditure is estimated to £200,000, of which £100,000 is for the construction of roads, and £50,000 for a survey of the Zambezi River. The Committee is satisfied that the completion of the road programme is necessary for the development of the Protectorate and recommends the full amount.

Anticipated Research Work

The Committee records the view that research work to be of any value must be carried out in the direction of experts for the first time. It is pointed out that second-rate work is a complete waste of money and suggests the establishment of an organization for the direction and co-ordination of research work throughout the Empire in order that local investigators may be freed from errors kept off use and may be stimulated by the supervision of trained and authoritative experts. While incidentally the larger body would provide the proper atmosphere for the attraction of careers of those working on special matters of Imperial Dependencies. They further recommend a liberal contribution to research and development of such countries as the British Dependencies should be approved as subjects for the application of some part of the funds at the disposal of the Empire Marketing Committee, and they consider that capital raised on loan should be spent not only for the equipment of stations where research work can be permanently carried on, but also for intensive work lasting for a few years on special inquiries or on special experimental attacks on serious pests or diseases.

Amant Institute.—The report recalls that in order to enable the Amant Institute to be established on a wide basis, the East Africa Commission is to only agree to contribute jointly £200,000 per annum for current expenses, while Tanganyika Territory undertakes to provide £400,000 in capital expenditure under the £10,000,000 loan, in addition to which £2,000,000 was to be contributed for the same object by the Colonial Research Committee. Steps are meanwhile being taken to appoint a director at a salary of £1,500 a year. Sir George Schuster's Committee is still in process doubt whether useful results can be achieved along these lines.

It appears to us unlikely that a first-class man will accept the post of director, unless he can be assured in advance that he will have adequate staff and means to carry out the scientific work of real importance to be carried out. We further consider that even if a director can be found, his standing and position will not be sufficient to make it suitable that he should undertake a project of a matter of such wide interest and significance. We consider that a better procedure in this matter would be to appoint as the head of the Institute a man of the best attainable scientific attainments, one of whom is at least acquainted with Amant, or to pay a special salary to a man of high attainments, or to give a special salary to a man of high attainments, or to give a special salary to a man of high attainments.

It is not possible to give a definite answer to the question whether the Institute should be established on a wide basis, or whether it should be established on a narrow basis. It is clear, however, that the Institute should be established on a wide basis, and that it should be established on a wide basis. It is clear, however, that the Institute should be established on a wide basis, and that it should be established on a wide basis.

The Committee has recommended the £1,000,000 for the main line and £1,000,000 for the Matanyu-Uganda line. The Committee has recommended the £1,000,000 for the main line and £1,000,000 for the Matanyu-Uganda line.

Madame de la Roche... Roubilly... Central Agricultural... recommended the sum...

Mechanism of Transport... The provision of a mechanism of transport... which would have far-reaching effects...

on the development of the East African Dependencies... and the Committee suggest that a concerted effort in dealing with this problem be immediately started...

EAST AFRICA GUARANTEED LOANS BILL

Points from the Debate in the House

On Monday evening of last week the House of Commons considered the financial resolution authorising the guarantee of loans not exceeding £10,000,000 by the East African Governments. The sitting was adjourned.

Sir Sydney Hench's Criticisms

Sir Sydney Hench (Blackburn, L.) expressed regret that some schemes which those who had studied the subject for many years expected to be included in the proposals for the development of East Africa had been excluded. Most important of all was the construction of a line from the Tanganyika Central Railway down to the South Western Highlands, a line which would bring into direct communication two of the largest white communities in tropical Africa. No longer would the country remain undeveloped... He placed very considerable importance upon the development of Native production, and they would like to know whether these new transport facilities, whether of railways or roads, were going to help the Native to produce more in his own way...

Every Tropical African Railway Has Succeeded

Mr. Hamilton (Gloucester and Stroud, L.) said that all the schemes for railway development in East Africa should be regarded in perspective but as a whole... Experience had shown that every railway put down in Africa had succeeded. Sometimes it was necessary to wait a little, but success had eventually come. It was important that the Government should be made as efficient as possible. Nothing should stand in the way of obtaining the best brains, whether they be British, French, German, or Italian. Although he was not an old man, he could remember Livingstone and the final breaking up of the Arab slave trade. Then he saw the struggle for Africa by European powers, and finally the struggle for Africa for military purposes, and then he saw the new scheme of national effort on behalf of our friends and our children, and making a search for the interests of peace...

ANOTHER £100,000 COMPANY FOR EAST AFRICA

The Government has authorized a scheme for another East African company with a capital of £100,000 is in process of registration for the purpose of dealing with East African properties. The papers will probably be lodged with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within the next few days.

East Africa's Annual... The East African contemporary news... published in a double issue... which does East Africa... The table of contents set out... may obtain copies of the Annual from the... Building, ...

Some further added... It was a Major... of British... the inter... factory... The obj... (a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURE

Objects and Constitution of the Institute

Special to The African

East Africa recently announced that Sir Herbert Lugard had been appointed Chairman of the Executive Council of the new International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. The appointments of Professor Delbosse and Professor Westermann as the first directors, and Major Vischer as vice-director. Some further interesting particulars may be noted.

It was at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Major Hans Anseher of the School of Oriental Studies in September of last year that the establishment of such an institute was first publicly discussed by British, French, Austrian and German delegates. Preliminary negotiations had passed between the interested bodies of the different states, but as a result of this meeting a definite plan of campaign was drawn up. Work has since proceeded so satisfactorily that at the end of June it was possible to summon the first general meeting of the organization, now formally constituted under the title given at the head of this note.

Objects of the Institute

The objects of the Institute are:

- (a) To study the languages and mental culture of the African Negro.
 - (b) To promote an understanding of African languages and social institutions, with a view to their protection and use as instruments of education.
 - (c) To assist in the production of an educational literature in the vernacular.
 - (d) To give advice and aid in the publication of studies on African languages, folklore and native art.
 - (e) To encourage international co-operation in all questions connected with the mental development of the people of Africa.
 - (f) To institute a bureau of information for bodies and persons interested in linguistic and ethnological researches and in continental work in Africa.
 - (g) To bring about a closer association between scientific knowledge and research with practical affairs.
- Subjects which will assuredly enlist the sympathy of all seriously interested in African development.

Wide Interest Already Aroused

When the idea of the Institute first took practical shape it was thought that a guaranteed income of £200 per annum for the first five years would be sufficient to provide for rent, the salary of a director, and the expenses of the office. The necessary work has since been so wide a measure of success, from international and all denominational, from universities, planning, natural history and other institutions in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, the West of South Africa, United States of America, Germany, Portugal and Egypt, and from plantations, commercial, mining and other companies operating in Africa, that more subscriptions have been secured, not least by the representatives of trade and commerce.

There is no question as to the future of the Institute, an excellent powerful influence in the future of the continent of Africa, by bringing scientific knowledge and research to bear on the practical everyday problems of settlers, traders, administrative officers, financiers, and the public, and by

bringing into face with the continent of Africa the scientific and literary work of the Institute. It is determined to be one of the foremost of its kind in the world. As a matter of fact, the Institute is already in the process of clearing a site for the result of individual work and study, a clearing house in which to link together science and practice in Africa. For the present Major Vischer is vice-director, carrying on the necessary work in London, where the headquarters of the Institute will be situated, but when funds are available it is proposed that Professor Westermann, Professor Delbosse, the directors, shall each spend some months of the year in London.

A BANKER ON EAST AFRICAN PROGRESS.

From the speech made at the 113th ordinary meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa by Mr. W. J. van Arbutnot, who presided, we take the following references to East Africa:

In the East African territories the general review may be summarized as one of steady progress, despite adverse climatic conditions, and the advance made is reflected in the trade figures.

Mr. Louwdes, our London manager, recently returned from an extended tour of inspection of Africa, which has given him an opportunity of getting into touch not only with the business staff out there, but also with the Government, local and the business and farming communities. He has also been able to make the personal acquaintance of many of the bank's clients, besides seeing for himself, on the spot, and being able to discuss local conditions and problems, and this, I feel sure, have been of great value to him and to the shareholders. (Cheers.)

The following figures represent the trade of East Africa for the year ending December 31, 1923:

Imports	£8,061,808 (increase over 1922)
Exports	£7,821,844
Imports	£2,863,917 (increase of 1923)
Exports	£2,901,313

It is satisfactory to note that approximately 60 per cent of the 1923 exports into the territories situated in the British Empire.

The development of mineral deposits in the East African territories is increasing in importance. Gold, diamonds, tin, coal and salt are being exploited from Tanganyika, while indications of coal, besides copper and cobalt, are being discovered in various parts of East Africa. We are still unable to carry on normal business in Portuguese East Africa, owing to the currency difficulties arising from the issue of the Portuguese authorities of the local money, which is non-convertible.

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EAST AFRICAN ESTATES LTD

The annual ordinary general meeting of East African Estates Ltd was held on Monday, 12th March, at the Carlton Hotel, Nairobi. The report for the year ended 31st March 1926, which authorised and issued certificates of the company's property, was read and approved. The report stated that the company had a net profit of £10,000 for the year, and that the directors had recommended a dividend of 10% on the share capital of £100,000. The company's assets, including land and buildings, were valued at £1,000,000. The directors also reported that the company had received a grant of £50,000 from the Government for the purpose of developing the land in the East African Protectorate.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD

The annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd was held on Monday, 12th March, at the Carlton Hotel, Nairobi. The report for the year ended 31st March 1926, which authorised and issued certificates of the company's property, was read and approved. The report stated that the company had a net profit of £10,000 for the year, and that the directors had recommended a dividend of 10% on the share capital of £100,000. The company's assets, including land and buildings, were valued at £1,000,000. The directors also reported that the company had received a grant of £50,000 from the Government for the purpose of developing the land in the East African Protectorate.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Rosehaugh Company was held on Monday, 12th March, at the Carlton Hotel, Nairobi. The report for the year ended 31st March 1926, which authorised and issued certificates of the company's property, was read and approved. The report stated that the company had a net profit of £10,000 for the year, and that the directors had recommended a dividend of 10% on the share capital of £100,000. The company's assets, including land and buildings, were valued at £1,000,000. The directors also reported that the company had received a grant of £50,000 from the Government for the purpose of developing the land in the East African Protectorate.

ROSEHAUGH COMPANY PROGRESS

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and advertisers appearing in the Editor on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Post Office Savings Bank is to be established in Uganda.

The Uganda Herald states that the Societa Colombiana has closed down its Kampala branch.

During the week ended June 20 the Government Factor, Kibinda, received 6,112 bags of maize for grading, of which a total of 2,121 was rejected.

A Lunghya reader tells us that the cattle in that district are in a splendid condition, and that dairy cows and maize and coffee growers are of excellent prospects.

Imports into Zanzibar during May included: cement, 231 tons; galvanized sheets, 61 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 28 tons; tools, screws, rivets, and bolts, 20 tons; chemicals, 121 cwt.; paints, 153 cwt.; and motor cars, 1.

The excess of output over input in Uganda during the first five months of 1926 amounted to 107,751. The bulk of the crop had been marketed by June 1st. May and June's complete final returns have not yet been received by all districts, though the bulk of sales up to the end of May is accounted for. The general picture shows the approximate output of each district for the season:

District	Output, tons	Input, tons	Excess, tons
Eastern Province	55,347	10,000	45,347
Central Province	12,711	1,000	11,711
Northern Province	10,222	1,000	9,222
Western Province	2,771	1,000	1,771

Among the exports from Tanganyika during April were: C.C. coffee, 3,073 tons; mica, 3 tons; cotton, 2,792 cwt.; sisal, 1,268 tons; cotton seeds, 323 tons; copra, 21 tons; hides, 1,031 cwt.; rubber, 724 cwt.; and 2,149 oz. ivory.

Sydney's imports during the first four months of this year include: cotton piece goods, £77,846; vehicles and parts thereof, £17,000; apparel, haberdashery, and millinery, £15,580; iron and steel manufactures, £6,227; machinery (excluding agricultural) and implements, £2,350.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of April last included the following: Condensed milk, 181 cwt.; cigarettes, 11,650 lb.; tobacco manufactures, 27,231 lb.; cement, 10,000 cwt.; tinised sheets, 20 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 1,027 tons; machinery and millinery, valued at £7,727; motor spirit, 2,335 imperial gallons; petroleum lamp oil, 67,041 imperial gallons; cycles, 150.

Among the exports from Tanganyika during the first five weeks ended June 5 and 12 were: cedar slabs, 357 cases and 2,660 bags; coffee, 6,455 bags; copra, 11,340 bags; cotton, 10,244 bales; hides, 1,123 bundles; maize, 27,663 bags; rubber, 468 bags; cotton seed, 4,065 bags; sisal, 1,200 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 9,740 bags; wattle extract, 100 blocks.

The Commissioner for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Agriculture Office, has been telegraphically advised from Zanzibar that the final approximate figures for the Uganda cotton crop amounted to 67,000 bales, a fall of 17,000 for last season. New planting is proceeding in Uganda. The Tanganyika cotton crop is also reported to be generally fair in most districts. Picking is commenced. The best reports are from Mwanza, Ruaha, and Kahama.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the three weeks ended May 29 and June 5 and 12 included the following: condensed milk, 735 cases; cotton piece goods, 1,247 packages; disinfectants, 1,247 packages; fuel oil, 4,014 tons; galvanized sheets, 7,570 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 4,078 packages; kerosene oil, 13,090 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 5,958 cases; motor spirit, 31,048 cases; railway material, rails and sleepers, 2,040 packages; railway material, other sorts, 701 packages; soap, 700 cases; tobacco and cigarettes, £22,000; wine, and spirits, 270 packages.

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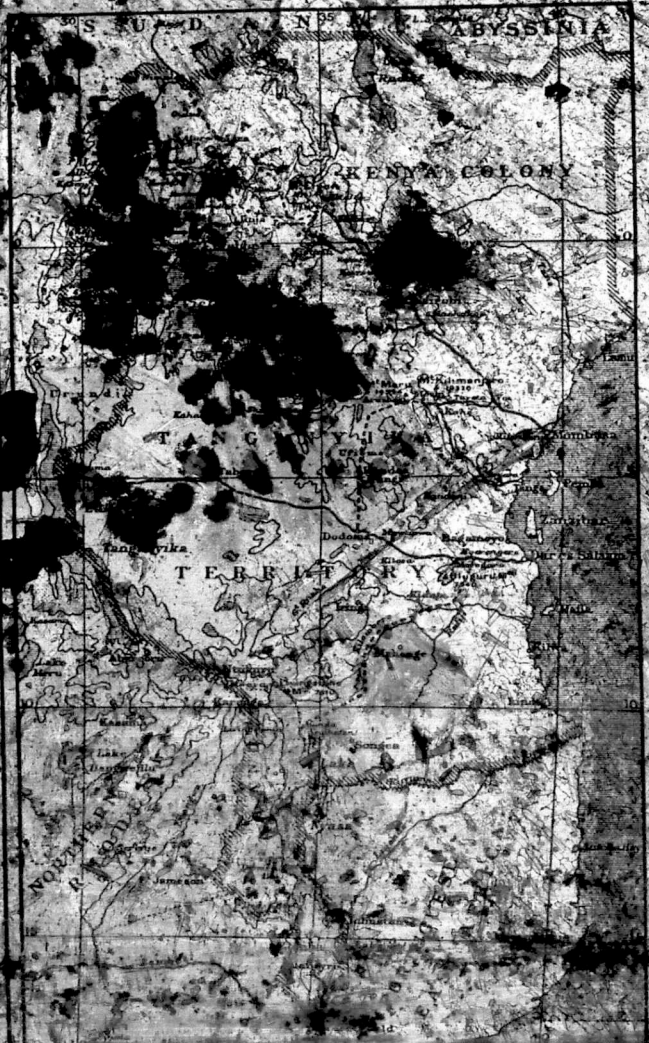
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