

EAST AFRICA

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

SETTLEMENTS IN TANGANYIKA HIGHLANDS

The two latest issues of the *Official Gazette* of Tanganyika Territory, to reach the hands of those who notice that rights of occupancy in respect of certain parcels of land in the Tanganyika Territory have been in the hands of the Government, and that the Government has decided to sell the same by public auction. The fact is that the Government is selling these lands, which are of a very fertile nature, and which are situated in the highlands of Tanganyika.

It is a well-known fact that the Government has consistently urged the settlement of the highlands of Tanganyika by white settlers, and that the Government has been most anxious to do so. At the same time, the Government has been most anxious to do well not to do so. The Government has been most anxious to do so, especially in the highlands, and it must be recalled that the Government of the Territory recently announced that while applications already received would be dealt with, any new applications for the allocation of land in the highlands districts would be considered until a decision has been made concerning the route of the projected Indian Takuva railway. The twenty-five blocks of land, which are now being offered for white settlement for a term of ninety-nine years, therefore appear to be the last of the applications for land in the highlands of Tanganyika. It is a well-known fact that the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika suitable for European settlement are at least twice and possibly three times as large as those of Kenya, and it is not too much to say that the future of our East African Empire is largely dependent upon the course of settlement in these fertile and healthy uplands, which cry out for development

under the enterprising skills and persuasions of the right type of white man. It is true to be said in the matter the Government must ensure a solid British predominance. To the south the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are British to the backbone, and the north Kenya has a splendid type of British stock. North and south are strong, patriotic British communities, both in their political convictions and earnestly determined to see British ideas rooted in the minds of their people.

Tanganyika itself presents the problem. German who are already on terms of full equality in the Territory with British and other nationals, returning in large numbers and may be expected to bring with them still greater strength and resources. The new arrivals are available for settlement on a large scale, and are other non-British Europeans to take up a large proportion of the white lands held by the Government. The urgent need, then, is to ensure and yet more British settlers to establish a preponderance in definite favour of the Empire, to ensure the British ideas are approved, and so to consolidate the East African Empire. Unfortunately the need is only beginning to be realised even in East Africa, where provision is made by the Ormsby Gore Commission, completed last year, provided. To-day the Dependencies, led by Kenya, are also in the vital issue of settlement.

Recently the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have made it absolutely clear that Tanganyika is to remain an integral part of the Empire, a strong influx of British settlers at the right time will put the seal of public understanding and co-operation upon these official arrangements, which, though designed to counter the German influence, which has been a great and should be accepted by the Empire as a whole.

The Government of Kenya has been most anxious to do so, and it is not too much to say that the future of our East African Empire is largely dependent upon the course of settlement in these fertile and healthy uplands, which cry out for development under the enterprising skills and persuasions of the right type of white man. It is true to be said in the matter the Government must ensure a solid British predominance. To the south the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are British to the backbone, and the north Kenya has a splendid type of British stock. North and south are strong, patriotic British communities, both in their political convictions and earnestly determined to see British ideas rooted in the minds of their people.

which lies between ourselves and the Native in point of development cannot be bridged in a generation or two. (The gap is, I fear, notwithstanding to be bridged by a few years of contact with the European on a plantation, a contact which destroys the tribal instinct and produces, left to itself, something very much akin to the product of the slave system which might have been found in the West Indies half a century ago.)

A Work of Great Importance.

We are not entitled to put the whole tribal system on one side because we cannot find chiefs with standards which might be expected in the best sections of English public life. This is no exaggeration; it is directly inspired by reports I have read here. If we do so we have nothing to put in its place. We have to train and educate the chiefs and the people and the process of development if it is on any scale whatsoever, must be slow and painstaking. We are educating the sons of chiefs at a bare and aking nothing for the sons of chiefs, but even there a few years of school life will not bridge the centuries that divide the boys from ourselves. We shall have to divide the boys from ourselves. We shall have to have no doubt, as I have warned the talented headmaster of the school, but it is a work of great importance, which should be expanded as far as possible, as a danger to systems where the chief is behind his subjects in the development of his mind.

There will be abuses, just as there are abuses under this existing system, but we are using the same instruments for the present, but calling it something else. But the same power of supervision will have to be exercised, and we shall be using an instrument which is being patiently and carefully fashioned, and not one which is being left to rust away. Moreover, the Native here seems to be incapable of voicing his grievances. I find, in my experience, he comes more readily to the administrative officer to complain against his own chief than would be the case if the complaints had to be lodged against an agent of the Government.

Native Administration must be Virile.

It is often impossible to find a chief who is really paramount among his fellow chiefs to place over a Native Administration, and in such cases the experiment has been tried with some success, though not without a certain loss of chiefs from tribes of the same or kindred stock. Even where the first instance, and chief retains full executive authority in his own area. It is possible in this way to form a higher Native court of appeal, if the chiefs are sufficiently advanced, and to have one Native Treasury in which all the chiefs are interested, instead of a number of small Treasuries with insignificant sums of money at the disposal of each.

Experience teaches that a Native Administration retains no virility unless the traditional power of the chief to control and punish the people as a ruler is preserved, and the necessary instrument in the shape of his Native Court, so that we may be sure that some measure of the old order is preserved. Experience also teaches that if no funds are placed at his disposal in the form of a Native Treasury out of which he can build his own modest court houses and schools and make his own roads, etc.

The authority of the chiefs is greatly weakened if the tax is paid to the Government, and not to them, and this is especially important to us here at this moment when the same policy is being

tributed and service is being loosened in this country where there is a flat rate of tax throughout the unit, and where everyone gets a receipt for his tax, the opportunities for oppression and extortion are small, and I have formed the opinion that we have been too conservative in our point of view in dealing with this matter in the past. I have read with satisfaction during the last year that Bukoba and Urwanza some of the chiefs do collect the tax. It is also for obvious reasons very important that the chiefs and the people should feel that the former are being paid by their own Native Administration and not by the Government.

Vital Principles Involved.

It has been said by some people that indirect administration is merely an easy way of shifting our responsibilities for good government on the shoulders of others. But this is a narrow view of the question and ignores the vital principles which are involved. If I am concerned personally it would be much the easier path for me if I left things as I found them, but I am convinced that the whole future of Tanganyika is bound up in this question that I should be lamentably lacking in my duty if I adopted that course. In the early days of the old protectorate of Southern Nigeria when the revenue was small and the administration was carried on by means of a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury, all efforts were directed to opening up trade so as to obtain revenue, and small attempts were made in native affairs, men being appointed chiefs or headmen for example, because they seemed the best instruments to carry out the policy of the day and quite without regard for any tribal considerations. The work of repairing all this damage has been in hand during the last few years, but a great deal of the lost ground will never be regained.

It is probable that in some parts of Tanganyika, particularly the coastal regions, we shall find the tribal organisation so damaged or the chiefs so weak and useless that we shall have to administer directly, but not, I trust, through alien Natives. It will be possible, I hope, to find a headman belonging to the people themselves, to do for a small Council from the people what the Akida to assist them in their scribe and adviser if necessary.

EAST AFRICA OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,
The railway construction programme under the £10,000,000 loan is of the greatest importance to the white of Eastern Africa. As soon as we are through with the line from Lake Nyasa to Victoria Nyanza the day of Federation will be near at hand. It will be the absolute salvation of these territories, and will, I am confident, be the greatest move for their prosperity. Then we shall be five provinces of one territory, plus Zanzibar. There can be no common law, road and lake transport programme, a unified education system, a common medical, sanitation, police and judicial system, and a common language. It must come—despite the fact that it is being repudiated from certain quarters. Africa must shake the great Imperial system.
Yours faithfully,
TANGANYIKA

Your correspondent's view on the importance of a railway line from the Tanganyika Central Railway to the north Rhodesia border will be shared by the great majority of the white population of East Africa, but meantime the East African Commission is being established and it is probable that it will be a long time before it is able to do anything more than to discuss the possibilities of a railway line from the north Rhodesia border to the north of the Tanganyika Central Railway.

SIR SYDNEY HENN'S VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

SIR SYDNEY HENN



K. B. P. M. P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, who left England in August, as a member of the Parliamentary Delegation to Australia, was good enough to give us a few days before his departure some idea of his projected East African itinerary.

Leaving Bombay just before Christmas, he is scheduled to arrive at Mombasa on the last day of this year.

He proposes to spend the month of January in Kenya and Uganda, where he hopes to meet a number of the district and club associations, leading settlers, commercial men, officials and missionaries, and also pay visits to some of his old friends.

Sir Sydney plans to devote another month to Tanganyika, but circumstances will decide whether he shall enter the Territory at Mwanza and travel via Tabora and the Central Railway, at Arusha by rail from Nairobi, or at Mosaby rail from Voi. He will in any event visit the Moshi and Arusha/central growing areas, and will inspect a number of fiscal and other estates in the Usambara and Tanganyika districts. As Chairman of the East African Investment Co. Ltd., he is particularly interested in plantation developments along the Tanganyika Railway and at the mouth of the Pangani.

After thirty Dates' attacks, he hopes that he will perhaps have to face something of the Rufid Valley, which will probably be approached by road from Morogoro, and he also hopes it may be possible for him to motor from Dabunda in Lindya to the Luhya highlands, perhaps entering Nyasaland at its northern apex, and crossing down Lake Nyasa.

Whether Nyasaland be approached from the Zambesi Territory, or via Beira it is Sir Sydney's intention to endeavour to visit the Port of Callao District of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and Lilongwe, since the capital of Northern Rhodesia, and to visit Nyasaland, where he will spend some time at Blantyre, Zomba and Fank, and also examine the neighbouring settlements. The programme of the southern border and the shire areas will naturally cater for him particularly, but to these two matters the Joint East African Board has given very considerable attention. Nyasaland will probably be quitted by the Trans-Zambesia Railway, in order that the position at Beira may be adequately studied.

From the foregoing outline it will be apparent and subject to variations it will be gathered that Sir Sydney is well suited to act as a member of East Africa's "Parliament" on the other side of the world, and that he is a man of wide experience and devotion to the Territory.

It is a matter of course that the Board, which meets in London, the East African Union in London. It is to be greatly hoped that East African settlers and individuals will take the opportunity offered them of discussing their affairs freely and frankly with the Chairman of the Board, who is one of the leading South African business men in the world.

PERSONAL TOUCH

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

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending Adm. full notes and addresses of their friends in East and Central Africa so that the paper may be sent to them free of charge? Increasing circulation will enable us to be aided with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription, 30s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider favourably articles dealing with commercial, agricultural, sporting and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life.

MSs. should be typewritten, double-spaced and with wide margin on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 500-1000 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.

Occasional short story of East African setting will also be published.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to tell. East African progress, progress, progress, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to 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 names and addresses, so that the letters are in a published form, and may be used as a basis for discussion. The Editor is not responsible for the return of letters, but will gladly acknowledge them.

All communications should be sent to the Editor, East Africa, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The Editor is particularly interested in the opinions of all important East African writers.

PERSONALIA

William K. Robinson, former Governor of Kenya has presented the Zoo with a pair of horned rhinoceros.

Major G. S. Searns, R.H.A. has presented to the Zoo a six-months old lion cub from the Naumb plateau.

Major the Hon. William and Lady Gertrude Ormsby Gore are spending a holiday at Glen Head, Merionethshire.

Sir Zeisler Baanfort, for seventeen years Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, has died at his home at Wynberg, near Capetown.

The Earl of Selkirk, who last week entertained the King at Abbotsford, his shooting lodge near Inverclyde, is keenly interested in East Africa.

The Coastal Planters' Association of East Africa recently elected the following officers: President, Mr. A. Morrison; Vice-President, Major R. Robertson; Eastace, D.S.O.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Douglas Keith.

Captain Archibald Goebane, C.M.G., who commanded the cruises "Comus" and "Comingo" in the East Indies from 1921 to 1923, and who is consequently well known on the East African coast, has assumed command of the Nore Rovere Fleet.

The Daily Mail states that Mr. E. d'Almeida from Kenya Colony is included in the record entry of fifty-two lion the amateur lion hunters who will take place in the life of Mrs. in September. He will take the machine on which Mr. Stanley Woods secured the senior race this year.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on 10th October between Miss Virginia Field of the Education Department of the Kenya Government, second surviving son of the late G. M. H. Field, M.P.C.S., and of Mrs. Field, 213 Colcherne Court, S.W. 5, and Miss Dymphna Mary, elder daughter of the late Richard Ellis, J.P. of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, and of Mrs. Ellis, Old Turks, nr. Bly.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of the following Major Generals to be Honorary Lieutenants to Command in Chief:

- Major General R. W. Barkers, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.F., Royal Army Medical Corps, 1926 and Major General R. W. Barkers, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.F., Royal Army Medical Corps, 1926.

Major General David Harvey, who had previously made special investigations concerning cholera in India was appointed to the Royal Society Commission on Cholera and Typhoid for a period of two years on his nomination under Major General David Barkers, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.F., Royal Army Medical Corps, 1926 and Major General R. W. Barkers, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.F., Royal Army Medical Corps, 1926.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to full East African services have been made by the Secretary of State to the Colonies during the month ended August 10, 1926.

Kenya.—Messrs. H. S. Parry, Darrook, F. L. Morgan, and Administrative Department of Education H. O. Welch, B.Sc., Supervisor of Native Technical Training.

Northern Rhodesia.—High Officer A. H. Cree, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Police.

Tanganyika.—Captain E. Mc Park, Administrative Department of Education, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., R.F.C.P., Medical Officer, Mr. F. J. Gee, Staff Surveyor, Messrs. H. W. E. Ginger, D. Watt, and J. J. Feeney, Supervisors of Education, Lieutenant G. M. Stockley, Assistant Geologist.

Uganda.—Mr. W. E. Mann, Civil Engineer.

The following recent transfers and promotions have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Mr. F. Gordon Smith, Assistant Attorney-General Northern Rhodesia, to be Solicitor-General, Kenya; Mr. R. G. Williams, Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines Northern Provinces, Nigeria, to be Controller of Mines Tanganyika Territory; Mr. C. G. Hanstoria, Government Microbiologist, Jamaica, to be Microbiologist, Trinidad; Mr. A. Walter, F.R.S., Director, Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, to be Superintendent, Guyana.

WITH LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA

Death of Last White Survivor

MR. CHARLES ST. JOHN, late boatswain Royal Navy, who joined the Navy as a powder monkey during the Crimean War, and served two years with Livingstone in Africa as quartermaster of his river steamer, and that work at Zolundah, the Isle of Wight, at the age of 87, is believed to have been the last white survivor of the Livingstone expeditions.

His obituary notice contained the following reference to Major John: "In the year 1862 Mr. St. John, who was then serving in H.M.S. "Crested" which was engaged in the suppression of the African slave traffic, volunteered for service with Livingstone, and was with him until 1863. He served as quartermaster of the "Pioneer," in which he made several trips up the Rovuma, in addition to making several expeditions into the interior. A severe attack of fever necessitated his being sent back to England."

Mr. St. John has vivid memories of Livingstone's personality and work. One of his recollections is that very few white men were able to stay with Livingstone for more than a year or two, whilst Livingstone went on year after year enduring all the hardships of a inland life. He attributes this to the fact that Livingstone had accustomed himself to a very simple life, and that he was not a man of long periods of inactivity.

Livingstone's explanation of the hardships of inland life was that he had to achieve one of the purposes of his expedition, "to get it out." It was part of his duty to get it out, and he was not allowed to get it out. Livingstone had a very simple life, and he was not a man of long periods of inactivity.

Our Woman's

Page



NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS

Holiday-Making at Home and Abroad.

SCOTLAND or the Continent. That is the question which has been exercising many of the well-known people in all walks of life who have wanted and been able to get away from London during August. The Highlands are said to be having their best season since the war, and some of the French, Belgian and Italian resorts—popular as "pure" places, a fashionable rendezvous, or as both—are most certainly reaping their richest harvest from English folk. Deauville and Venice have been crowded with wealthy holiday-makers from Western Europe, and the Americas, and it seems that, despite depreciated currencies, they have had to pay royally in good money for the luxuries provided for their special entertainment. Scores of thousands of Britons to whom money is very much a matter of moment have, however, managed to spend agreeable weeks on the Continent at quite a moderate expenditure.

The great exodus of British holiday-makers to France and Belgium was no doubt chiefly responsible for the "Come to Britain" movement which has just been started under enthusiastic auspices and with the encouragement and support of the Government. But why "Britain"? To the American, the Continental, and even to our kith and kin across the seas Home is England, not Britain. Anywhere else is "abroad" widely as have practically all the readers of *East Africa* must surely feel that "Come to England" would be a far stronger slogan.

The hippo's baby

The Empire Day Annual of this journal contained a photograph of Joan, the East African hippopotamus at the London Zoo, who has now distinguished herself by presenting the Gardens with her first baby hippo born to her during the past half-

century. Visitors are not yet all young arrivals, of whom an official report says that the baby hippo is a charming little creature, weighing about 110 lb. A few hours after it was born it saw its mother entering the water, and promptly dashed after her, going over the top of her head and turning somersaults with great enjoyment.

Blood buttons from Germany.

One of our leading daily papers says that for months past millions of buttons made from the congealed blood of animals have been dumped in the country from Germany. Now, when large quantities of them have been seen by unsuspecting women, British manufacturers have issued a warning that the wearing of these buttons may prove dangerous if they come in contact with a cut or an abrasion. Naturally those who have unwittingly bought the continental buttons will be displeased, not only on account of the possible risks, but because the idea of wearing buttons made from slaughter-house tanks is repulsive.

To Re-colour Tiles.

Decorative tiles can be successfully re-coloured by staining the white or an egg-into-sufficient wood paint of the shade desired, and a tint which was given by an anti-decorator might also be followed if the tiles, having been rubbed with a fine sand-paper, are re-varnished. A coat of the preparation will make them look quite new again.

A Curtain Tip.

Instead of sewing rings or hooks on the curtains, you will save time and find it so much more satisfactory and certainly easier if the rings or hooks are sewn on a piece of tape, and then tacked on to the curtain. The tape can be quickly removed when the curtains are to be washed.

ANET

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and strength are maintained by the consumption of a daily food beverage. Ovaltine, a complete food beverage, taken regularly in the morning imparts a definite feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it relieves of fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for this 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 services rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Old East African Trading Company and the Tweentsche Overseas Trading Company have both opened new branches in Bukoba.

Maize received for grading by the Government Grader, Kibadmi, during the two weeks ended July 16 and 17 amounted to 11,702 bags, of which 2,450 bags were rejected.

The General Manager of the Nyasaland Railways stated at a recent public meeting that during the first six months of this year the railways had carried 14,780 tons, or more than 50% above the corresponding tonnage of 1925.

As a result of numerous bankruptcies in Nyasaland, the Local Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorandum to the Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, offering suggestions for an improvement in the position.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Moambique state that the Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during the month of June amounted to £17,211, as compared with £15,449 for the corresponding period of 1925.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first two weeks of July were: Agricultural implements, 732 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 21 packages; cement, 5,373 packages; condensed milk, 66 cases; cotton, 100 packages; iron and steel, 100 packages; iron wire, 723 packages; kerosene, 100 packages; lubricating oils and greases, 1,341 packages; mineral spirit, 150 cases; and 2,200 tons; palm oil, 100 tons; peas, 100 tons; tea, 1,003 cases; and tobacco and cigarettes, 1085 cases.

The registered offices of the Tanganyika Development Company Ltd. have now been removed to 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4. Their new permanent City address of Major C. L. Wasse, their telephone numbers are London, W. 8200, 8207, and 8208.

GETTING GOOD AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA

In the course of a scanning article contributed to *Sales Management* on the inadequacy of Britain's marketing methods overseas, Mr. Ernest Morrison says:

"Agencies are freely placed with European merchants regardless of whether they know one end of a cat from the other. The manufacturers' notion seems to be: 'I've got an East African agent, all's well with the world.'"

"What I was in Mombasa seeing a young English ear and a young German agent, the second, well-known English ear, on a French man's hands, whilst a Dutch trading concern handled a famed English one. And was we have a shop very prominently to the fore in this country. But British—and be proud of it. I would supplement that by adding: 'Sell by British and be proud of it.'"

"But it is not only from the Germans, French, Japanese and others that we must expect competition. It is from our own peoples too, and set to the Indians in particular."

I asked a member of the East African Spirit Trade Association how it was progressing. His reply was illuminative of much that is happening. "We carried on for some time, but when the Indian element were content with a shilling profit on a case of whisky—and that shilling represented the sale of the case itself—we gave it up and disbanded the Association."

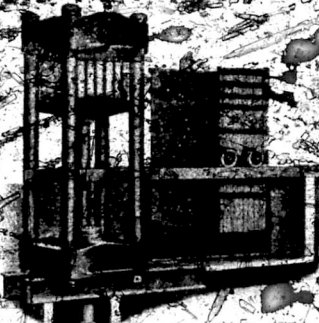
In Mombasa the auction price of a case of beer of eight gallons is 24s. 6d., which shows a profit of about 10%. Not in the Native bazaar you can buy it from 22s. 6d. to 23s. a case. How do they live out of it?"

British manufacturers are losing opportunities of having good agencies for cars and motor cycles, and they will persist in demanding that the agent must give them orders for 500 cars a year and will not venture even one car on sale, or return it found unsuitable. On the other hand, the leading French manufacturer will accept a small order, and the only penalty if the cars are not sold in the period agreed upon, is fifty shillings per car of those not taken.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Quantities of East African coffees at the last auction were unusually small, comprising only 27 bags of Kenya and 6 bags of Tanganyika, which sold at the following prices:

Brown	91s. 6d.
Tripe	84s. 0d.
Tanganyika	
Kilimanjaro, brown mixed	95s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee stand at 20,582 bags, as against 22,773 bags in 1925, and 23,310 bags at the corresponding period of 1924.

SISAL

Although America is not a purchaser at present, there has been sufficient demand recently to absorb the offerings of East African sorts, and the market has been quietly firm. Inferior qualities, which were previously difficult to sell, are now disposed of fairly easily, and most of the accumulated stocks of these grades have been moved into consumption. No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika are quoted respectively at 113 and 142/10s. for August/October shipment.

With an improved demand, the value of new consignments is at 120.

COTTON

In their last financial report the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business continues in African cotton, quotations of East African sorts being advanced 20 points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the three weeks since August 1 total 2,040 bales, as against 13,000 in 1924-25, 8,000 in 1925-26, and 11,800 bales in the corresponding period of 1923-24. Deliveries to spinners stand at 7,006 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 2,670 bales.

TEA

At the last auction 124 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 139/6d. per lb., 74 packages from the African Lakes Corporation selling at an average of 11d. per lb., and 104 packages from Blantyre and East Africa's Banda Estate at 13/4 1/2d. per lb.

FLAX

No business is reported in East African flax, nominal values of which are:

D/R Flax according to quality	160/170
D/R Tow	240/250

OTHER PRODUCTS

On a firm market the spot value of fair quality East African block is 105/8d. and 170s. 1/2.

Prices have fallen some 10 to 15 per cent during the past month, and prices of most quantities of East African sorts being around 140/0 to 145/0 at Liverpool or Hull.

A little business has been done in Hombas and Zanzibar sorts for forward shipment to the continent of Europe, about 150,000 lbs. of the former and 100,000 lbs. of the latter, practically unchanged in value, and from 120 to 160/0.

There is a fair demand for East African new oil, and some consignments of product shipments, but very little business in shambas.

Groundnuts - East African sorts which in last September were selling to the Continent at 220/12s. 6d. to 220/15s. 1/2d. in September, October shipment having sold at 220/10s.

With no offerings reported, East African sorts worth about 100 per ton are.

There is little trade has been done from East Africa, but a few really good but small supplies are small recent lots, No. 2 white nuts, have been made at 14s. 6d. for 20 lb. cwt. London.

Simsim - 20 business lots, but in European markets and in spot markets generally, values are lower, others of East African asking 24/0 and without response.

The nominal value of East African bark should be about 70/10s. 6d. to 10 per ton cwt.

IMPORTANCE OF KENYA CEDAR

The current issue of the *East African Forestry Journal* (Volume No. 1, 1926) has two articles on East African timber, one on East African cedar by Mr. H. M. Gardner of the Forest Department and the other on the exploitation of forests in Uganda by Mr. R. Peile, Conservator of Forests of the Protectorate.

Mr. Gardner says that the pencil cedar of East Africa (*Juniperus procera*) is by far the largest juniper known and entitled to a place among the world's big trees. It is almost identical in appearance and quality with American cedar and is set out of the commonest trees in Kenya. Its timber, like in colour, odor, and whitening properties, is a substitute for the original pencil cedar, but also some other uses. The tree is very valuable and many of the same uses. Considerable attention should be given to being scientifically managed and conserved with the object of attaining the highest possible consistent yield, and their uses to be do simultaneously the way of replanting and extending the areas under seed, so ensuring supplies for all time. East African cedar, says Mr. Gardner, is the only genuine pencil cedar in the world of which any considerable stocks remain, and there can therefore be no doubt that it will eventually find its rightful place as one of the Empire's most valuable timbers.

Mr. Peile's narrative of the exploitation of forests in Uganda is interestingly written, and does not lose sight of the lighter aspects of forest work.

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DEATH OF MR. F. C. THOMAS, O.B.E.

WE regret to record the death, at the age of 62 years, of Mr. Frank Charles Thomas, O.B.E., Secretary of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd., who had a seizure while on his way to the City a few days ago and passed away the following evening.

The late Mr. Thomas joined the Southampton office of the Union-Castle Company in 1887, became chief clerk five years later and was in 1912 appointed Southampton Secretary of the Union-Castle Company. During his seven years' tenure of office he became Vice-President of the South Coast Employers' Association, and throughout the War did much in the service of King and country, not only in his official capacity as representative of the Union-Castle Line, but also in connection with the Southampton branch of the West of England Munitions Committee, of which he was appointed Secretary. In recognition of his valuable services to this Committee he was awarded the O.B.E.

In 1919 Mr. Thomas was called to London and appointed by the Board to the more responsible position of Secretary of the Union-Castle Line, in which capacity he remained up to the time of his death. His duties, from time to time brought him into contact with a number of our readers, and will remember him as a man of charming personality, whose kind and cheerful disposition endeared him to all.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 6 pm. to-day, and at the same time on August 31, September 1, 2, 4, and 6.

For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East African mails close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, August 27, and at the same time on September 3.

Toward mails from East Africa are expected in London on August 28, September 3 and 4.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

British India
Manda " passed Beira from East Africa, August 20.
Mandla " arrived Port Said for East Africa, August 20.
Marrada " arrived Beira, August 20.

CLANDESTINE
Methuyn " arrived Mombasa, August 16.
Electrician " left Aden for East Africa, August 21.
Katuni " left Bulwerhead for East Africa, August 21.

HOLLAND AFRICA
"Jaerfontein" arrived Beira, August 12.
"Rietfontein" left Port Said for further East African ports, August 17.
"Springfontein" left Hamburg, August 21.

"Nykerk" arrived Antwerp, August 15.
"Blommersdijk" left Mombasa homewards, August 11.
"Klipfontein" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, August 14.

"Batjan" arrived Beira for further East African ports, August 12.
"Heenskerk" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, August 13.

UNION-CASTLE
"Carlow" left Beira for London, August 17.
"Corfel Castle" left Beira homewards, August 20.
"Grafton Castle" left London for East Africa, August 19.

"Pittam Castle" left East London for Beira, August 21.
"Mildford Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, August 16.
"Ilanstephan Castle" left Tanga, August 22.

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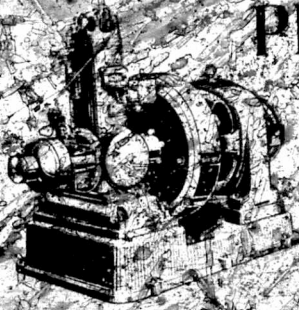


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SOLE AGENTS: **Tanganika and Uganda: Messrs. J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., P.O. Box 145, Mombasa Buildings, NAIROBI.**
Beira and District: Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADBENT, P.O. Box 322, Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

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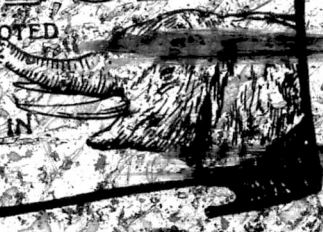
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EDITORIAL

THE LIVINGSTONE CONFERENCE.

The Summary of Proceedings of the first Conference of Governors of the East African Dependencies, which has just been published simultaneously in this country and in the East African territories, is issued to the public as a most opportune moment, for to-morrow sees the opening of the Victoria Falls Hotel, the magnificent new season British East African Unofficials Conference. The initial Unofficial Conference, convened by Lord Delamere to meet a year ago at Tisbury, gave proof of the desirability of these meetings, by the free and public opinion by the various Chiefs, Colon, and Residents in East Africa, and fully justified the hopes entertained by Lord Ormsby Gore's Commission, which, fortified further by the parochialism of Eastern Africa, general and non-official, suggested that personal touch and frank discussion at regular conferences would be of immeasurable benefit to all the Dependencies. The Governor's Conference confirmed the wisdom of their proposal, and the Agricultural Conference, which deliberated at Nakuru during August, appears from the brief summary to have decided to be held in the same sequence as the other conferences.

The Livingstone Conference, which is being held at the Victoria Falls Hotel, is a most important one, as it was that of the Council of Chiefs of the Sudan at the Governor's Conference. It is noteworthy that the same can be said for Southern Rhodesia's case, as returning not merely to her immediate neighbour, Northern Rhodesia, but to those other British territories in the present day, and to those who are

Rhodes. He recognised no disparity of interests, and thought first of an all-embracing British Central African Empire. Perhaps that dream may come true within the lifetime of many who read these lines.

Who shall say that the vision is too bold? Those who have studied developments in the Union of South Africa and in the young colony of Southern Rhodesia know that the absorption of the latter by the former, which General Smuts proposed, is to-day outside the realm of practical politics; many Rhodesians who most strongly favoured the project to-day rejoice that the majority of their fellows voted for self-government and the responsibilities, rather than follow the easier road to the south, though the colony is so young, an amalgamation with her northern neighbour has already been mooted by the Hon. Howard Gosall, Minister of Mines and Works. At present Northern Rhodesia appears to think that her interests are best served to develop in her own individual lines, but if one great Rhodesia be formed in the years to come, it is not unlikely that her eastward may still be turned to the north, with a young self-governing Rhodesia on the south and a viable Kenya by then, perhaps self-governing, to the north, how would we the East African Federation? The millions of million women, increasingly engaged in the progress of lands, which offer ample scope for imperial enterprise.

Small wonder that the second item on the agenda of the Conference is headed "German Settlers in East Africa" with particular reference to Tanganyika. As we stated in our issue of August 19th, the future of our East African Empire is largely dependent upon the attitude of Germany, the fate of which will be decided by the results of the British economic mission.

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EAST AFRICAN LAND AND LABOUR POLICY

MEMORANDUM DRAWN UP BY GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The most important statement ever published on the subject of land and labour policy in East Africa is contained in the Summary of Proceedings of the Conference of Governors of the East African Dependencies, 1926, as issued by the Crown Agents at 2s. 6d. In many instances reproducing verbatim the substance of the Summary, the most important decisions of the Conference are noted hereunder.

The adoption of a definite Land and Labour Policy was considered to be one of the most important items before the Conference. It was a general agreement that a definite policy was essential, and further, that the Government should make it clear that when a policy had been accepted it was the intention of the Government that it should be acted upon. The issue of instructions of an equivocal nature to district officers, as had happened sometimes in the past, had been harmful; in such circumstances each district officer interpreted his instructions in his own way, policy varied from district to district, and neither Native settler nor the district officer knew the real intention of the Government. The whole question of land and labour policy was examined in great detail, and eventually a memorandum was drawn up, which was accepted by the Conference as the basis of land and labour policy in the East African Dependencies. This memorandum reads as follows:

Land and Labour Policy in the East African Territories.

East Africa has two remarkable features which differentiate it greatly from British West Africa and from most of the Empire's other colonial possessions. In the first place, the population is very sparse by comparison with the temperate zone, and its potentialities. In the second place, large areas are by reason of their altitude suited to European colonisation.

It is generally admitted that European control in any form is necessary for the peace and development of the African continent, and no other way can peace be secured, agriculture encouraged, and the country developed to anything like its full producing capacity. Where the population is sufficiently numerous, the development can be carried on under European administration and the produce marketed by European merchants. This is the natural course of development in West Africa. But in East Africa the population is so sparse that secure development in the same manner, and if the whole continent is to be handed over to a policy of Native administration, it would have to be carried on in a manner which would be entirely different from that known as the 'cash crop'—that is to say, a combination of European and Native production.

The broad contrast presented by natural conditions in different parts of the continent is illustrated by the difference between the highlands of Kenya and the population of the highlands of Kenya, which is a very large percentage of the total population of the country.

Therefore, developing broadly on the same lines as West Africa. In the Highlands of Kenya, on the other hand, the Native population is totally insufficient and unable to develop the country. Its present mode of production would therefore have been impossible unless the railway had been built across the Highlands and had brought in its train several thousand European colonists. The contrast presented by Kenya and Uganda in this respect may also be seen on a small scale within the territory of Kenya alone. It is also to be noticed in Tanganyika.

The equal policy, however, raises considerable problems of its own, and on the other hand, there is the obligation which rests upon every civilized Government of raising the capacities of its human subjects to their fullest expression; on the other, there is the equally imperative duty of developing to the utmost the productive power of its possessions. This latter duty cannot be performed under any system which sacrifices the Native human element to foreign exploitation of the soil. It is not possible to allocate to each area the quota of human labour required for complete commercial success. The whole problem is to arrive at a just and far-seeing method of harmonising the best progress and welfare of the Native inhabitants with the maximum of production.

In solving this problem East Africa has one special advantage. There are examples elsewhere of the advantages created by a definite and high-minded policy which gives a country good government without providing an adequate outlet for economic development. In East Africa this defect may be avoided by the fact that Native and European population, working side by side, will be able to bring knowledge and understanding of each other's requirements. Given good Government, there is room in East Africa for many times the present population. There is a great opportunity of providing for its economic development without improper exploitation of the one hand or without undue pressure to economic production on the other. There are, also, a soil and climate which may easily produce enough to support a much larger population than the present one. It is not possible to estimate the exact number of Natives which the country could support, but it is certain that the present population is far below the carrying capacity of the land.

The land in East Africa may be divided into two main types of soil. The first is the highland soil, which is a very fertile soil, and is suitable for European agriculture. The second is the lowland soil, which is a very poor soil, and is suitable for Native agriculture. The highland soil is found in the Highlands of Kenya, and the lowland soil is found in the lowlands of Kenya and in the lowlands of Uganda. The highland soil is a very fertile soil, and is suitable for European agriculture. The lowland soil is a very poor soil, and is suitable for Native agriculture.

where the cattle of hostile tribes grazed under warrior guard when the grazing was scarce at home. Thirdly, there are the lands effectively occupied by a large and settled native population.

This third category of land should clearly be reserved to its original native owners. In the other two sufficient land for their own use should be secured to the native tribes originally entitled to wander over it, but the rest is clearly the property of our Government to develop in the manner which it considers most suitable and effective.

The following conclusions emerge, therefore, as to the right method of dealing with land:

(1) Whenever a Native population exists, sufficient land should be secured to it to afford full opportunity for economic stock breeding and dairying, or for the production of crops according as the tribal bent is for pastoral or agricultural pursuits.

(2) European colonisation should be encouraged wherever climate is suitable and adequate areas are available for settlement, without depriving the existing native population of sufficient land for its own use.

(3) The area of land reserved for a Native tribe should be sufficient to accommodate the whole tribe together, so that when a tribal organisation exists it may be preserved and improved, and that where none exists, some form of Native institutions may be gradually developed.

(4) The Governor of Tanganyika accepts these conclusions, subject to the following reservations: (a) The land policy of the Territory as defined in the Land Ordinance where under the land is vested in the Governor for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the Natives, to remain unimpaired in every respect. (b) The Government of Tanganyika does not commit itself to the policy of Native Reserves, to which it is opposed.

Labour.

The following principles in regard to labour arise out of the foregoing conclusions as to land:

(1) The ideal in view should be to enable land to be put to the best possible economic use, while also providing for the steady progress and welfare of its native inhabitants and attempting to free all natives from any form of slavery.

(2) Steady progress cannot be secured in some areas unless every able-bodied native who shows the capacity to work is given to understand that the Government expects him to do a reasonable amount of production in his own Reserve or in labour for wages only.

(3) In areas where the above alternative is not without success the Government should be actively encouraged to go out for labour. In others, where both alternatives are open to him, the Government is not concerned to impose either upon him, but simply to ensure, so far as it can be, that he shall work on the only basis of his own land, if he pleases, or else as a labourer on other lands if he prefers it. In all areas, where the Government natives are not the natural play of human preference and competition, the choice should be allowed to rest with the native and his superior, in which case the Government should pay him a wage for the work he does.

(4) In areas where the Government is not the natural play of human preference and competition, the choice should be allowed to rest with the native and his superior, in which case the Government should pay him a wage for the work he does.

(5) Establishing markets for produce is desirable in the progress of production and the method of doing so is a matter of detail and

the highest possible standards of produce. These considerations necessitate some regulations of methods of production and the standardisation of products by grading. If these principles be accepted they will indicate what restrictions may be necessary to the growth of certain crops by Natives. There is the case for prohibiting a native, just because he is a native, from growing any economic crop, but there is a very strong case for deterring from production any inefficient producer, whatever his race. It is not necessary that for many years to come the majority of natives should be unable to grow certain crops with safety and efficiency, but there are many others which they are well fitted to grow.

(6) In areas open to settlement, Government should encourage the growth of those crops in which the best labour is required, and should where necessary regulate the growth of those which make heavy demands on labour for a long period in the year.

(7) It is by no means certain that natives will prove capable of making adequate use of any part of the land secured to him, but there is no reason to suppose that an attempt should be made in the future to take the land from him. It is, indeed, evident that it increases the Native is alive to considerations of economic advantage, and that his rudimentary ideas of the nature of wealth are changing. He is not likely to be content for ever with owning undeveloped land or with the mere multiplication of heads of cattle, when he sees the profit that can be made in neighbouring areas from the skilled cultivation of land and from growing an annual husbandry. He will always be in the aid of European knowledge and skill to develop it, and in many cases he will probably prefer to lease his land for cultivation by others rather than to take the risk and trouble involved in organising its cultivation himself. There is no reason why Government should limit his freedom of choice, provided only that the land is leased on fair terms and that adequate rents are secured for its Native owner.

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Recommendations to Colonial Office.

Further discussion took place as to whether a general code of instructions based on the Memorandum on Land and Labour could be prepared which would be suitable for use by district officers throughout the East African Dependencies. It was concluded that this was not possible, and that each territory must issue instructions suitable to the special conditions of that territory.

The Conference agreed to recommend to the Secretary of State:

(a) That a single circular Memorandum on Labour Policy could be prepared for the use of district officers which would be suitable for application in all the East African Dependencies.

(b) That the Memorandum on Land and Labour Policy in East African territories which had already been approved should form the basis of land and labour policy in the East African territories, and that the Secretary should issue for guidance to his officers such instructions based on this Memorandum as may be necessary to meet the special conditions of each territory.

(c) That a single circular Memorandum on Land and Labour Policy could be prepared for the use of district officers which would be suitable for application in all the East African Dependencies.

(d) That the Memorandum on Land and Labour Policy in East African territories which had already been approved should form the basis of land and labour policy in the East African territories, and that the Secretary should issue for guidance to his officers such instructions based on this Memorandum as may be necessary to meet the special conditions of each territory.

Land Tenure

The Conference agreed that the state of development of the various East African Dependencies varied so much that a common policy of land tenure could be adopted.

Opening of New Areas for Settlement

The Conference discussed the resolution of the Tukuyu Conference regarding the opening of new areas for settlement and subject to the provision of adequate transport facilities, accepted the resolution of the Tukuyu Conference, which reads—

That this Conference is convinced that there are large areas of Tanganyika Territory, Northern Nyasaland, and the northern part of Northern Rhodesia, eminently suitable for European settlement, without encroaching upon Native interests. It has been demonstrated that stock raising and dairying can be carried on, and coffee, tea and tobacco can be grown in these areas, and that when transport facilities are available such enterprises as the growing of maize, wheat, and other cereals can be profitably undertaken. The Conference recommends that settlement be encouraged in these areas.

Land Banks

The Conference agreed that further information on the subject of Land Banks was necessary, and instructed the Secretary to inquire whether Mr. Hilton Young, in the event of his visiting East Africa, would be ready to report on the advisability of the establishment of a Land and Agricultural Bank for all the East African territories. If Mr. Hilton Young consented to undertake this duty, his report should be charged to the Conference Vote.

Officials Quitting Land

The Conference agreed that facilities for acquiring land in the East African Dependencies should be given to officials about to retire, who wished to settle in areas suitable for settlement.

Railways in Tanganyika

The Governors resolved unanimously that it is important to complete with the least possible delay a railway from the coast Tanganyika line to Dodoma into Northern Rhodesia, and that the construction of such a line will be justified (a) by its political importance as an arterial link between British territories in East Africa, (b) by the stimulus it would give to white production, white settlement, and mineral development in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and all the area served by the new railway, (c) by the desirability of providing a far more practicable an outlet for the produce of Nyasaland by a railway and a permanent British administration; (d) by the fact that all the capital so invested will be expended for the benefit of ports and railways under British administration.

On the other hand, the conference in British Cameroons, no dissenting views, and the views of the Governor of the Alanya, and the railway committee, and the fact that the railway will be a very important link in the East African railway system, and a very important link in the East African railway system.

After a thorough discussion of external internal and inter-Dependency wireless, it was concluded that the establishment of a wireless station at Nairobi for communication with Europe would be of

great value. As, however, the Conference had not sufficient information regarding the development of the "beam" wireless system, they invited the Chairman, as Governor of Kenya, to enter into communication with the Marconi Company to ascertain the terms on which that company would be prepared to establish a wireless station at Nairobi, or other place at Thika for communication with Europe.

As regards inter-dependency wireless, it was agreed that adequate telegraphic inter-dependency communication would be arranged if necessary. It was agreed that such a system would probably be able to communicate with both Mongalla and Khartoum, but that the necessary arrangements could be made with the Marconi Company, it would be desirable for a "beam" station to be erected at Thika.

It was also agreed that no Dependency should introduce internal wireless communication without consultation with neighbouring British territories.

Northern Frontier Defences

After discussing military matters with the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, it was resolved—

That the cost of defending the northern frontiers of East Africa, on the Abyssinian and Jubaland borders, which is in part a measure of Imperial policy, bears heavily upon Kenya, Uganda, and upon all the territories which maintain forces of the King's African Rifles larger than are required for purely internal security. And that some measures are desirable to reduce that cost to the territories concerned, and that the question of the protection of the northern frontiers of Kenya should be referred to a committee composed of the Chairman, the Governor of Uganda, and Mr. Lyall, the Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government.

Systems of Native Taxation

The Conference agreed that consideration of a co-ordinated Hut and Poll Tax for the various territories was at present premature.

That there was no objection to a tax on Native cattle, where the stock was sufficiently numerous, and that such a tax was desirable where Natives had surplus cattle and a suitable market existed, in order to promote the economic use of stock and the development of animal husbandry. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia wished to reserve his opinion until he had discussed the question with his official advisers.

It was generally felt that, while European stock should not enjoy an official exemption, the taxation of European-owned stock must be based on revenue considerations and was not necessary as a means of promoting development.

Production of Crops by Natives

The Conference, after a discussion in which the different conditions in areas suitable for white settlement and in areas reserved for Natives were considered, and also the case for the extension of the "no-cultivation" rule to the name of the "no-cultivation" rule, was resolved, with the exception of the "no-cultivation" rule, to recommend that the "no-cultivation" rule should be applied to the "no-cultivation" rule, and that the "no-cultivation" rule should be applied to the "no-cultivation" rule.

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Monopoly in Crops Grown by Natives.

The Conference agreed to endorse the resolution of the Takuyu Conference regarding:

That this Conference recommends that, while recognising that a monopoly in buying of Native grown crops may be disadvantageous in starting a new industry in a country, the Government should investigate carefully any proposed monopoly, on the lines of that existing in the Native cotton industry in Nyasaland, and take adequate steps to protect its revenue from loss occasioned by any guarantee in connection with any such monopoly. Once an industry is prosperous a monopoly should not be given, but free markets opened.

Compulsory Labour for Public Works.

The Conference agreed unanimously: Opposing the principle of compulsory labour. They considered that, in present circumstances, it must be made use of occasionally, but that it should be used only under proper legislative authority. (The Governor of Northern Rhodesia stated that no legislative authority, similar to that in force in some of the other territories, for making use of compulsory labour, existed in Northern Rhodesia, and that he had no intention at present of taking any powers in this direction.)

Imperial Preference.

The Conference also discussed the provisions of the Berlin Act, confirmed by the Amending Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, which prevented the East African territories from entering into any reciprocal or other preference agreements. It was considered, however, that it would be of no use to suggest a revision of these treaties in this respect, since the terms of the Mandate for Tanganyika prevented differentiation in tariffs against States members of the League. The Conference expressed their regret that the mandator system did not allow of any system of Imperial Preference being developed in the East African territories.

Tariff Uniformity and Customs Union.

The advantages of tariff uniformity, particularly between the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, were fully recognised, and the various methods of levying Customs by means of ad valorem duties and by the grouping of articles into certain categories were discussed. The following conclusions were adopted:

- (1) That it would be desirable for powers to be conferred on Council of Ministers of the territories, which would be of benefit to the country generally.
- (2) That the question of a uniform tariff should be discussed again after Sir Ronald Cameron had returned and his suggestions were known.
- (3) That in the absence of any permanent Customs Union, it was necessary for each territory to retain its fiscal authority, but that it was desirable for a uniform tariff as far as possible to be maintained by agreement.

With reference to Customs duties on certain specific goods duties, the Conference agreed: That in the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, such duties should be levied on the same basis.

It was also agreed to admit the duties on certain goods, such as sugar, to be levied on a uniform basis into the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. It was also agreed that the question of imposing

duties on liquor and cheese should be considered by the Commissioner for Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

Carrying East African Technical Services.

The Conference agreed that the establishment of any further technical or combined East African technical services was not practicable at present.

Broadening Official Outlook on African Questions.

It was considered that Administrative Officers should not only be encouraged to know more about conditions in their own territory as a whole but that it would be helpful if they could be enabled to study conditions in other Dependencies. It was agreed to develop a broader outlook on African questions. The following conclusions were reached:

That there was no possibility of introducing a system of regular transfers between Administrative Officers of the different Dependencies, either permanently or on secondment.

That facilities should be afforded to Administrative Officers of a certain seniority to study conditions in other Dependencies by the granting of extended leave and possibly certain travel facilities in other cases.

Research.

- It was decided:
 - (1) That original research in East African territories with regard to agriculture, veterinary science and sleeping sickness should each be centralised under a Central Research Staff.
 - (2) That, although practical considerations made the concentration of the three Central Research Staffs for agriculture, veterinary science, and sleeping sickness in one place impracticable, yet each should place the results of its work at the disposal of the others, and the Directors of each should keep in the closest touch.

The Conference strongly desired that Amami should be reconstructed and made fully effective as soon as possible and that a first-rate Director should be appointed in the immediate future.

Short Points.

Mechanical Transport. The Conference agreed that it was advisable, except in special cases, that commercial mechanical transport vehicles, unless fitted with pneumatic tyres, should be allowed to use roads maintained at the public expense in the East African Dependencies.

Auxiliary Road Motor Services. Adopted. That it was inadvisable to place any restrictions on private enterprise, but that if undue competition arose with Government railways the situation might be dealt with by the motor vehicle licence.

Bankruptcy. Agreed that the advisability of introducing a uniform system of bankruptcy legislation should be examined by the Conference at a later period.

Uniformity of Legislation. It was decided to convene a Conference of the Officers of the various Dependencies to consider the introduction of uniformity in commercial, civil and criminal legislation.

Labour Laws. Sympathy was expressed with the resolution of the Technical Conference for an inter-territorial introduction of adequate modern legislation on the subject and administration of the wage resources of the territories.

It was also agreed that in the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, such duties should be levied on the same basis.

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NATIVE LABOUR POSITION REVIEWED

POINTS FROM TANGANYIKA LABOUR REPORT.

The report of Major John Bennett, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, appointed a year ago to investigate the labour position in the Territory has been published. We reproduce some of its conclusions as it recently appeared. Further attention is drawn to the subject hereunder.

Sixty minor offences should be punished promptly, it is proposed that employers should be authorised to inflict fines up to five shillings per employe in any one month for infractions of plantation regulations, the employe having the right to appeal to a labour or administrative officer; a list of all fines inflicted, with the reason, would be kept by the employer in a special book open to inspection by a visiting officer who could thus investigate any case if he thought fit. The proceeds of such fines might be paid into a central fund for expenditure on objects of benefit to Native labourers. The Governor, however, in his covering despatch, makes it clear that employers should not be empowered to adjudicate on offences against themselves, and that they must rely on help from the Labour Offices if the latter are given minor magisterial powers.

Identification of Natives.

If the identification of deserters is now practically impossible, an account of the lack of organisation, it is pointed out, that the State operates to the disadvantage of the Native himself, for it frequently leads to tax being exacted from him in two districts, and often makes it impossible for the planter to remit to the heirs of the deceased the money standing to his credit. The methods adopted in Kenya, where 2,300,000 Natives are concentrated in some 60,000 square miles, are not considered satisfactory for Tanganyika, which has over 250,000, are distributed over 200,000 square miles, particularly as the administrative staff of Kenya is almost equal in numbers to that of Tanganyika, the European police force is far stronger, and in addition there is a Native Affairs Department of considerable strength, but the existing registers of deserters are the only means of identification if only the visiting Labour Offices to carry their tickets when outside his own district. That is the present position.

It is admitted that the proposed system may not be very efficacious from the standpoint of the employer, but it would at any rate facilitate detection of desertion or dumping and the eventual arrest of deserters. A more durable ticket, on some waterproof paper as recommended, and it is suggested that the retention of a Native's ticket by an employer should retain the right of ownership, should be made a punishable offence. This was the suggestion recommended by the Committee on Native Pass Laws in 1919.

Recruitment of Labour.

The report states that the present system of labour recruitment is a sharp one, and that the Natives are very somewhat unpoplar. For this there is a tendency to blame the planters, but the genuine professional recruiter must be placed in a different

category, and meets a real want. He has to work for his success from his reputation in the recruiting locality (where he is frequently well known and popular with the Natives), and of the satisfactory behaviour of his men when they are handed over to the employer. For this reason he will not easily ruin his business if he is misguided, he will receive the recruits as to the nature of the employment, or to send them to what he knows to be a badly managed estate. They will disgust the employer by prompt desertion, and will prejudice their friends against the recruiter, or their return home. It is therefore entirely in the recruiter's interests to preserve his good reputation, and a well-established man, with a wide connection in a good labour district, can quite afford to refuse applications from employers whom he regards with suspicion.

Recruiting by means of an agent has the great advantage that some sort of arrangement can be made for the food and transport of the men en route, thereby doing away with some of the sources of delay and sickness arising when men travel independently.

Good and Bad Recruiters.

The desirability or otherwise of the recruiter depends, in fact, largely upon his professional status. A well-established man, who has built up some organisation for his work, is fulfilling an important function and is of real value. The casual recruiter, however, who takes to the work for a brief interlude between elephant shooting or prospecting, without adequate organisation or reputation to sustain as a thoroughly undesirable person from the point of view of all concerned.

Although the most excellent form of recruiter is the large organisation, with or without Government recognition, which undertakes the whole task of obtaining labour for practically all employers in the country. This admits of adequate arrangements for the fare of labour, it eliminates desertion, and enables pressure to be brought upon bad employers, tending generally towards the well-being of the Natives and the economising of labour. This system is at present not presented in Tanganyika, and unfortunately there are many difficulties in the way of establishing it. Certain estates now exist which are hardly ever short of labour, owing to their connection with the Natives. Others, on the contrary, are engaged in a perpetual struggle for recruits, and these are the only ones who are in need of the assistance of the professional recruiter. It is suggested that the Government should be empowered where necessary to take over the recruitment of labour for such estates.

The Tanganyika Native Labour Bureau is for the time being a purely advisory body, but it is suggested that it should be placed in a different

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firstly, that it is exceedingly expensive, secondly, that it handles comparatively small numbers, thirdly, that it deals with a far more adequate supply of labour in proportion to demand than has to be found in Tanganyika.

Feeding Native Employees.

Whether the Native should be given a daily issue of rations or payment in lieu thereof is debated, the issue of rations in kind rather than in money being generally recommended, though Lushoto is mentioned as a conspicuously exceptional district in which the Native can secure a far more varied and nourishing diet with his ration money than could be provided by the employer for the same amount. The solution, says the report, which will probably be eventually adopted upon all large properties is the estate kitchen, where special cooks attend to the preparation of the food, which is issued to the labourers ready for eating, this ensuring cleanliness, adequate rations, and proper cooking, the labourer incidentally being relieved of trouble in the matter of fuel and water. Large and old established undertakings, such as the mines of South Africa and the Congo, long have employed this method, which they now regard as essential.

It is, however, so far unknown in Tanganyika, and it must be remembered, that considerable expense and organisation are entailed, that some what elaborate equipment is necessary, with cooks capable of managing it, and that a really suitable central site for the buildings should be available.

Above all, the Native would undoubtedly be strongly prejudiced against an innovation to an extent that would probably mean wholesale desertion on any estate that attempted its introduction. It would, however, be an excellent subject for a permit for a Government camp, where the appearance of unpopular novelties would not be attended with such serious results.

The Problem of Detribalised Natives.

The contamination by detribalised natives of labour on plantations and in plantation districts is said to require drastic action. The Commission regarding the three card-manipulators as about the most respectable of a genuine parasitic class, these people prey upon the ignorance and credulity of the misapprehended Native, an eye for an eye. It is little exaggeration to say that they go to deprive him of most of the reward of his toil. The seeker for work offers little attraction to this class. He is merely the subject for extortionate demands for food or work. The natives, however, who are in a money or goods, which he gets at a very low price, and the female harvesters throw themselves upon the task, without any real remuneration. The principal focus on the main colonies are all more or less filled with such creatures. It is a very serious result, and leads to the unskilled, but quite indocharged produce of some ill-managed school. Small wonder that the returned worker has too often the burden of a host of diseases to mow for his support.

Lack of training in the tracing of Native is considered responsible for a large part of the number of these yearning hands, many of whom settle in the towns and there fall into the hands of the manipulators, even to the extent of forming a class of persons who attend to the duties of the office, and to the management of the

atives who have fallen away from African social organisation without having qualified themselves to take a place in a Europeanised community. This is the more deplorable, since in the first instance it is usually the intelligent and enterprising Native who is attracted by the novelties of the town. This is borne out by the percentage of prisoners in the jails who have some knowledge of reading and writing.

Benefits of Non-Native Enterprise.

As to the sociological effects of the introduction of non-Native enterprise on the African social organisation of Tanganyika has not the dangers that it would have elsewhere. The almost entire absence of any class earning a living by handicrafts eliminates the tragedy of the gradual crushing of such a class by the advance of competition. There is thus no fear of the emergence of the situation which has arisen from the cause in the Indian industrial centres. The African is self-supporting through his own agriculture, and if he goes to work for wages, it is to meet for hitherto unmet needs, or to pay for some of the sometimes accrued wages slaves, who are forced by economic pressure to work abjectly at some particular task, is more insistent in Tanganyika, and likely to remain so.

The introduction of non-Native enterprise has benefited a great boon on the African, since it has tended to equalise and equalise the extreme fluctuations resulting from the success or failure of the harvest. Whereas in former years a bad season might entail literal starvation for great numbers, it is now largely mitigated by the possibility of work on a property that provides food as well as money, while improved transport dependent upon economic development has been done much to ease the situation created by a bad harvest.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN NATIVE RESERVES COMMISSION.

Lieut. Hon. Sir P. J. Macdonald, Mr. J. M. Thomson, and Lieut. Colonel H. P. Hart have been appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to be a Commission for the purpose of making recommendations with reference to the demarcation and assignment of Native Reserves in those portions of the Territory along or near the railway line affected by actual or probable European settlement, or by actual or probable mineral development.

The Commission are instructed to pay particular attention to the Native Reserves, and to be guided by the causes mentioned and to frame recommendations as to the provision of suitable agricultural pastures and other requirements of the Natives. Consideration is to be given to possible economic development and accounts to be taken of future increases in population.

EAST AFRICA

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East Africa in the Press

IN THE SPORTS CLUB

REPRESENTATIVE of the London Evening News writing under the heading 'Tales the Elephant Hunters Tell' says of the sports Club...

He heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream,
And the river horse, as he dashed the reeds,
Beside some hidden stream,
And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums,
Through the triumph of his dream.

Major Lusis is the famous big game hunter. Mr. Reginald Wetherell recently returned from Tanganyika where, for many years, he has amassed enough anecdotes of his own and others...

Mr. Wetherell told me that in Northern Rhodesia not so long ago a hunter hit an elephant wounded in the back, but not mortally. The elephant instead of the man ran for dear life...

OF GOLF IN KENYA

ACCEPTING Kenya settlers may feel a twinge of guilt when he reads the following interesting story, but it is strictly accurate news taken from the columns of a Liverpool newspaper.

Golf in Kenya must be mainly a thing at times of a former member of the West Chester Club to be played on concrete tees, and sand greens must be lying in the middle of the city, to say the least.

TREATMENT OF BLACKWATER FEVER

As a recognition of the Royal Medical Journal Dr. W. Burkitt has an interesting note on the treatment of blackwater fever, of which he says that the two outstanding failings to be done in the treatment of blackwater fever...

As to the first, when possible venous soda should never be given by the veins. Given by the vein the blood and urine can be made highly alkaline in a few minutes...

As to the second, those of us who have seen much blackwater have now and again come across terrible cases where the giving of one grain of quinine hydrochloride brings on a train of acidosis and blackwater in half an hour...

Lately I have met several cases of this kind, and I found that I could give one to two teaspoonful of saturated cinchona in water every three hours without any unpleasant symptoms...

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN NYASALAND

The leading article setting forth its objections to the demarcation of special areas for white reserves or for white settlement, the Nyasaland Times says:

We would not like to see these areas marked off as chess board squares because the centre towards the centre would be unprofitably inefficient white labour and there would be constant disputes over the right of way over neighbouring estates...

Provision should be made at the present rate of population for a large number of white settlers and for the settlement of a large number of white settlers...

TRIBUTES BY ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

"Give Both Sides of the Case"

As written on the pages of the Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' League pay tributes to East Africa, but in the Special Slavery Number, just published Mr. Theodore Burt, of the Friends Industrial Mission, London, and one of the corresponding members of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, gives an encouraging and unbiased account of a recent tour taken by him in the Mombasa, Lamu, and Ukamba districts. He says:

Compared with what I have seen in years past, I should say that the natives are contented, happy and well off. Much more land appears to be under cultivation than formerly; houses are better, and cattle numerous. I could not find that anybody was short of land to cultivate or to graze his cattle on, though the whole of the lower flat part of the country was suffering from drought. The slopes of Kilimanjaro seemed to be somewhat densely populated. The fertility there and the ingenious methods of irrigation from the streams from the snows above was most noticeable.

On the whole I should say that the present type of official, planter, and business man is higher than formerly, and I believe there is a distinct disposition on the part of these to help the African to rise to something nearer the position he should occupy by his own exertions. Education and Christianity are certainly spreading. That is the brighter side and the side we were perhaps, most likely to expect.

The other side, which reaches far and away the great proportion of the people, is still terribly dark. Polygamous heathen settlements we visited amongst the Wakamba were terribly degraded, as were some habitations where the Masai, being livid with their cattle under conditions not fit for the future, say nothing of the conditions on the slopes of Kilimanjaro. The condition of things in these is all that a civil government requires such matters.

There are still laws, regulations, and a slowly introduced customs which need altering or abolishing. There are still "white men" who do not care to work, but who have no other means of support. It is not possible to force them to work, and it is not wise to do so in the Colony on the whole. The main means of their support would be to encourage them to support their families and their wives with their labour, and they feel often to try to get labour by means which they would be wiser to modify in their condition.

If, however, there is any man who can cultivate and can be secured more or less with the necessary labour, it is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so.

It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so. It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so. It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so.

stripped of its trees and forests far faster than the government can replant them. I fear there is serious danger of the rainfall being lessened and barrenness resulting if it continues.

Above all things, I do wish all writers would make absolutely sure of their facts, or at least to give both sides of the picture which they write about East Africa. For sake of this in some cases I believe harm is done where good was intended to be done; we have to muddle our hearts.

LANCASHIRE AND THE UGANDA COTTON CASE.

A warmly-voiced article in the Lancashire Post is written in support of the local legislation anomalies in civil and criminal law, due to the fact that in the earliest days the Indian penal and other codes were adopted and applied for the country's legislation almost in toto.

As in the case and the decision now under notice, the Indian Contract Law of 1872 has been judicially cited and applied, and called cotton is the subject of the judicial decision given at the Appala High Court by Mr. Justice Guthrie Smith. Consistency in Lancashire would do well to set up and take notice, because of a financial loss involved in their case, as well as in the considerations case. The judges pronounced that the Indian law was not applicable in an action such as he was hearing for damages against the High Commissioner for Transport, as the head of the Kenya and Uganda Government railway administration in respect of consignments of baled cotton from Overseas handed to the railway and not delivered owing to destruction by fire while awaiting shipment at final pier.

The point was mainly whether the railway could limit its liability, and the judges decided that as the section 221 of the East African Railways Ordinance, under which the action came, had to be construed in terms of three sections of the Indian Civil Codes, above specified, the elements necessary for judgment in favour of the railway were present, and he gave judgment in the interests of the ordinary with costs. (Lancashire Post, 27th inst.)

THE UGANDA WASP IN JAVA

For many years past, the wasp, by Java and Sumatra, a year and a half ago, as said by the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, they succeeded in finding a small wasp, which parasites on the Stephanoceres pest, which is so serious in the coffee and rice industry in the lowlands, as a type from Brazil. Half a dozen of these tiny wasps were brought here from Uganda, and the task of multiplying them entrusted to a specialist well supplied with funds.

It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so. It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so. It is not a matter of indifference to the Government to encourage him to do so.

NATIVE TENANTS IN NYASALAND

Cash Rent or Work for Landowner.

Special to "East Africa" by R. S. Hande

Summary of the Report of the East Africa Commission set up to deal with Nyasaland. The Commission's main report on the position of the Natives on private estates. In an article published in *East Africa* in September last year, I endeavoured to point out some of the mistakes which had been made by the Commissioners, owing to the very short time they were able to spend in Nyasaland, and to the fact that they had presumably received their information from only one source as they had no time for meetings with the landholders. As a matter of fact, the landholding community for a considerable period had been endeavouring to see the Government to settle the status of Natives on private estates, but, in spite of the recommendations of two different Land Commissions, nothing had been done up to the date of the visit of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

As a result of the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, the subject was again taken up by the community, more particularly the freehold landowners, and in conjunction with the Government, a complete settlement has now been arrived at. This settlement is embodied in a draft Bill prepared by the Nyasaland Government, and now before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As it is the result of several round-table conferences with Government officials, and is an agreed settlement, it is hoped that it will become law in which case this problem will have been settled once and for all, so far as Nyasaland is concerned.

Native Squatters on Private Land

In effect, the settlement is a clean-cut one. It ignores all questions as to when or how Native squatters came upon private land. If they are not under a specific agreement, they then remain under the provisions of the Bill and are entitled to a five-year tenure at a fixed rental. They have the option either to pay cash rent or, if they prefer it, they can commute the cash rent for four months' work for the landowner. In fact, if they like, they can commute for three months' work if the three months' labour is sufficient to pay the rent. There is no question of those who are not under any agreement.

The Kenya Squatters Ordinance extends six months' work for the right to squat on private land. Under the Nyasaland Ordinance, this is extended to a year, and the work must be done by the tenant himself. The cash payment is based on the value of the land, and the rent will probably be based on the value of the land. The work must be done by the tenant himself. The cash payment is based on the value of the land, and the rent will probably be based on the value of the land. The work must be done by the tenant himself. The cash payment is based on the value of the land, and the rent will probably be based on the value of the land. The work must be done by the tenant himself.

rent obligations. Provision is made for cases where the landowner is willing to allow economic crops to be grown on his land.

One other very important clause enters into the date of the Ordinance. All Native squatters, whether old or new settlers, will have five years' tenure. To guard against wholesale ejections at the end of any five-yearly period, it is also provided that not more than 10 per cent. of the Natives at the end of the term, so that fifty years before the expiration of the existing squatters could be removed from private estates, even if we assume that the landowners wish to remove them, which, of course, is not the case. At the various conferences the planting community was assured that they wish the Natives to remain on the land, and that they will work the minimum term, and that they would be more inclined to give Natives notice to move at the end of any five-yearly period than to give notice and the cash rent and would not work.

The whole object of the squatters Bill, as far as in South Africa, Kenya or Nyasaland, is to give a reliable, domestic, working labour force, and the landowner as willing to get these areas for Natives solely in order to ensure his labour supply. This system is considered best for the Native, as he lives his ordinary village and family life on the employer's land and within easy reach of his work.

Under the Bill the law, Nyasaland Natives will have nothing to complain of and will be in an easier position than Natives in South Africa or Kenya. They will have security of tenure for a definite period, and their work obligation will be less than in either of these territories. They will be given in addition the option of paying their rent obligation in cash. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Home Government will agree to accept this settlement as consistent.

The ease with which the agreement was reached was due to the fact that the negotiations were carried on on both sides by persons familiar with every phase of the question, and the result is a tribute to the value of co-operation between the local Government and the community on the spot. There were, naturally, concessions on both sides, but these are of small moment compared with the magnitude of the result. Sir Charles Bowring is to be congratulated on having by his confidential attitude made the settlement possible.

Nothing remains for the Government to do but their own house in order. It is strange that, a pointed out by Mr. Oldham, the result of establishing British hotel chains in the Nyasaland territory is a negative achievement at all on the ground that the very charge made against the landowners for establishing a Nyasaland Native Trust Company would be remedied by the provision for such a trust should be proceeded with without delay.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. Michael Moses has just arrived home from Kampala.

Captain R. J. D. Salmon, M.C., has left Uganda on leave.

Mr. H. G. Weher has been appointed Supervisor of Technical Training in Tanganyika.

Mr. David Draper, the well-known Kampala business man, expects to arrive in England shortly.

Captain J. H. Burton, Plant Breeder, Kenya, has arrived back in the Colony from leave.

Mr. L. P. Ross, Coffee Officer of the Agricultural Department, has left Uganda on termination of his appointment.

We regret to report the death at Soy, Kenya, from blackwater fever, of Major C. P. Toulson, late 4th Dragoon Guards.

Mr. T. Nelson, Divisional Superintendent in Uganda for the Kenya and Uganda Railway, is at present on leave.

Major F. J. Tremlett, M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Uganda, is at present acting as Commissioner.

Mr. A. D. Jones has been appointed a member of the Uganda Factories Board in the place of Mr. W. S. Gardham, who has left the country.

Mr. J. Pecky Fitzpatrick, whose flock of the British Isles has given pleasure to English sportsmen, has arrived in his country from a tour of Africa.

In his first annual report as Director of Education, Mr. E. R. Hussey says that Makerere College is destined to become the University College for Uganda.

Professor Donald Ross, B.A., has been appointed by H.H. the Sultan as a member of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Africa.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. W. M. ... Belgian Congo.

Mr. ... President of the ... Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa returning from England.

Mr. A. J. Storey is due to arrive in this country from Nyasaland about the third week in September in connection with his produce business. Letters should be addressed to him at 6, Bromley Grove, Sherland, Kent.

The marriage arranged between Mr. ... Shelswell, Assistant ... and Miss Leigh White, of Bannry House, Bannry, will take place in the Cathedral, Zanzibar, at the end of October.

Mr. H. R. Montgomery has been appointed temporarily a Non-Resident Official Member of the Legislative Council, in the place of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, who is at present absent from the Colony on leave.

Sir Donald Cameron recently visited Dar-es-Salaam after spending a month in visiting the Tabora, Mwanza and Bukoba districts. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Cameron and Mrs. Geoffrey Cameron.

The Uganda Government announces that all European children attending school in Kenya Colony will be granted a free first-class return boat ticket and a free second-class return railway ticket between any lake port in Uganda and the station nearest to the school in the neighbouring Colony.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Peetham, the Hon. Mr. Huggard, Attorney-General, Kenya, and the Hon. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Lands, Kenya, have been appointed by Sir Edward Grigg to be a Commission to make recommendations as to the establishment and extension of local government for Nairobi, Mombasa, and such other settled areas as the Commissioners may consider suitable.

Captain William Grzebrook, recently appointed an unofficial member of the new Legislative Council of Zanzibar, has spent some fourteen years in Africa, and has travelled extensively in Kenya, Tanganyika, Abyssinia, and Somaliland. In 1901 he was one of the first to be mentioned in the East African Protectorate forces, seeing service throughout the German East Africa campaign in 1918. He had received his commission and his captaincy in 1915, and was later awarded the Military Cross as mentioned in despatches.

After demobilisation he joined the East African Agency Ltd. as their manager for Tanganyika Territory, but when that company went into voluntary liquidation in 1923 he formed his present company (Grzebrook, Bartlett and Co. Ltd.), with head office in Zanzibar. In 1924 he became Chairman of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, and again in 1925. He has taken part in the ... of the ... received in these pages.

IN MEMORIAM
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WHY BRITAIN LOSES EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Further comments of a Candid Critic

We have in these columns on several occasions quoted in our comments made by Mr. Ernest Morrison, Director of Publicity for the City of Hull, who, during a visit last year to East and South Africa wrote very bluntly of the way in which British manufacturers and exporters were missing their opportunities. He has now issued a booklet entitled "Why Britains Losing its Dominant Markets" (obtainable from Morrison's Advertising Agency (Hull) Ltd, Albion Street, Hull), which will engage in East African trade would do well to study. From its pages we take the following interesting extracts:

"You can't teach the Arab much in salesmanship. Here is an instance (from Mombasa). A wealthy Arab with a reputed income of thousands yearly, coveted a certain make of car. He knew it was in bond, but apart from getting a catalogue in which he showed a languid interest, he made no move for about three months. Then he offered £300 for this £350 car. Offer refused. He kept on writing, he never wrote letters until he had spent £3 or so. Then the agent capitulated. Score No. 1 to the Arab. £27 to the good. The car arrived. After meticulous inspection of certain minor defects, stained leather on seats, etc., valued by a garage at £5, our Arab friend decided to claim on his insurance company. He did, and got £27 income mysterious fashion. £54 to the good. Meanwhile, this car he had covered as a pearl of great price and the apple of his eye, he had already sold for £350. Total profit £104 on £300. How's that?"

"The latest figures show that Germans are selling in Tanganyika at the rate of three a day, whilst Britishers are not selling there at the rate of three a quarter. He must be a super-optimist who imagines German or Native orders are coming to Britain in any quantity from this quarter of the world, and don't forget the British Empire. By the way, they will call it German East Africa."

"Frank John Taylor in his speech was right when he said, 'It's a mad world, my mate.' It was so in the his wisdom, who put it in the Bible, 'I will show in the Fatherland. (under the name of the Old Book and Rule) ... onward! Press onward! without rest and quiet!"

"The Germans have their own way of conducting business. Here is one of them. Whilst I was in Mombasa, a large manufacturer of German types, in keen competition with a leading British type, increased their prices in accordance with the general procedure at the time of then, and these were fairly standard, but by both the firms, the German house prices dropped in price 10 per cent, and reached it on the other side."

"It is not that we can buy goods from Germany and sell them in East Africa, but that British manufacturers are not doing their best. They are not being a reasonable lot of it is not apparent."

"Mombasa is a town devoid of letter boxes. Yet this didn't prevent an optimistic manufacturer of letter-box metal surrounds sending out a big consignment. A very little research would have revealed this public and annoyance to the town."

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Fridays and public holidays excepted), the Editor is available for those 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

Readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of those friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that the Editor's copy of the paper may be sent to them. Increasing circulation will enable "East Africa" to be published with greater scope and interest.

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

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

MSs. should be typewritten, double-spaced and with wide margin, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 300 or 400 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 share with East Africa. By doing so, you experience time and money are saved, the knowledge of East Africa and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published or not, and under what name. East Africa does not necessarily publish statements in the Editor's name, but will publish them if the Editor is satisfied.

Editorial correspondence should be sent to the Editor, East Africa, 7770, Fincham, Mombasa 7770.

The Editor is prepared to accept contributions in any form, and invites applications.

SILK CULTURE IN TANGANYIKA

Numbers of Valuable New Industry
From a Special Correspondent

It is Tanganyika to be the scene of a new and interesting industry of great economic value not only to Europeans but to Natives.

That the interest of the authorities has been aroused is evident, one proof being a communiqué issued to the Press by the Government Entomologist, who lays down the conditions under which the import of eggs from Europe shall be made. Publicly, the notorious epidemic disease which the early researchers of Pasteur did so much to combat, is the danger to be guarded against. The keen interest of the Natives that be is also evident from the fact that samples from the silk farm of Mr. Pes have been sent to London under Government auspices for analysis and report.

It is hoped this year to make a start with hatching at Morogoro. Later it should be possible to add cold storage for the hibernation locally to the eggs instead of, as at present, having to send these to Dar-es-Salaam.

The planting and tending of mulberry bushes and the feeding of the silk worms during the spinning period are obviously tasks which could be undertaken by Natives independently. Everyone is familiar with the sight of hundreds of women and children in Italy taking their spare in this part of sericulture—a cottage industry that can be done in the home of the peasant, so why not Natives? The storage during hibernation of the eggs and the reeling of the silk are, of course, matters for European supervision and controls.

Highly successful experiments on up-to-date lines which have been conducted at Morogoro during the last three months laid the foundations of silk culture in the Territory on a sound basis. Wild silk has long been known in Tanganyika but as far as it is too full of impurities to have any economic value, although curiously enough the wild silk found in the bush in Victoria has a considerable market value in Europe. A few European and British planters and Greek settlers in previous times and years, when they were, without the requisite knowledge or experience, were naturally doomed to failure.

The silk worm eggs used at Morogoro, on the other hand, were produced on the Parrot valley, Tanganyika, and were imported through well-known channels by Mr. Albert Jones. From the worms fed on mulberry leaves and reared in the laboratory, these were obtained and the silk reared. These are held to be of a high quality, not superior to any of the Italian and French silk. Other local silk experiments by the same gentleman are now proceeding with imported mulberry seeds for new plantings and with eggs of the bivoltine species, giving a double yield per season.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE CONDITIONS

Reports of the Banks.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that the trade position in Nyasaland shows distinct improvement, though the continuance of some of the railway is delaying the arrival of stocks. The large increase in native production of tobacco and related Native retail trade, although in the mining districts large sums in coin have accumulated in the possession of Natives whose earning powers have increased more rapidly than their wants; in some districts the first crop of cotton is not turning out quite so well as was expected, but with the average native cultivation the output for the season should exceed that for 1925. The shipment of the tobacco crop has commenced and is finding a ready market in London at good prices for all grades.

Agricultural prospects in Kenya are bright. A good crop of Native grown maize and simsim is expected, and the wheat and maize under European cultivation are well reported on. Coffee trees around Nairobi are bearing well and there is every indication of a good crop.

Tanganyika reports the cotton and simsim crops to be good, and groundnuts are coming in well at keen and high prices.

The National Bank of South Africa states that trade conditions, generally in East Africa have not altered to any great extent during the past month and that market prices have improved, though demands from Capetown and other markets are increasing. Conditions are confidently expected to improve within the next month or two. A spell of cold dull weather retarded the ripening of coffee but a normal crop is assured. The prospects for the season's Uganda cotton crop are regarded as favourable.

As a result of the satisfactory tea harvest and confident anticipations of an appreciable increase in this season's coffee crop, trade conditions in Nyasaland are brighter, but transport difficulties are delaying both exports and imports.

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TIN AND PETROL IN UGANDA.

Report of the Geological Survey Department.

The Annual Report for 1925 of the Geological Survey Department of Uganda contains a provisional geological sketch map of the Protectorate and has some particularly interesting references to recent tin discoveries. In January, 1924, the Department was first shown mineral samples and concentrates found by Mr. Kargarotos in the Bukoba district of Tanganyika. Though the first few samples examined were not of value, the Department encouraged further prospecting and later the long hoped-for tin was found. Mr. Kargarotos, who was the first to discover both in Tanganyika and in Uganda tin in promising quantities, securing exclusive prospecting licenses for a large area near Bukoba and over about 600 square miles in Ankole.

The Director, anticipating other applications for exclusive prospecting licenses, makes the frank statement that the present policy of granting for a small fee such licenses over large stretches of country without an adequate clause rendering it incumbent upon licensees to carry out a reasonable quantity of prospective work is not in the interest of the Protectorate or of bona fide mining companies, since it leaves the way open to abuse of privileges by those who would 'shepherd' areas against discoveries that may be made by diligent prospectors in adjoining concessions, and may also have the effect of preventing a bona fide company from operating in ground which properly dealt with would reward effort and lead to development of the country.

Uganda Oilfields

Dealing with petrol, on which subject it will be remembered that he contributed an interesting article to the columns of East Africa, Mr. J. Wayland, the Director, says that the question of exploiting mineral oil in the Protectorate has excited a good deal of interest. Incidentally, it deserves to be stressed that he thinks the chances of finding petroleum sufficiently good to recommend the Uganda Government to spend £200,000 in borings. He summarises prospects in the following words:

The potential field is disadvantageously placed with regard to transport facilities, and possesses the drawback, likely enough, more apparent than real, of being situated widely off the main routes, such as the East Indies, the Mediterranean region and southern North America, among which the most productive fields at present known are distributed. The field, if proved, is one which must be exploited in the first instance at least, for the purpose of supplying local markets. These are not very large to-day, but there can hardly be any doubt that they will grow, especially if the present high prices of petrol and other petroleum derivatives can be substantially reduced. It is a question of increasing portable fuel for East and Central African consumption as to pressing that very reasonable effort should be made to determine whether or no the Lake area field is profitable. The disadvantages of its siting are, however, less serious than those of a field of similar dimensions which look for a present demand, and a strong impetus to the coast, present conditions, while smaller companies prefer areas from which to work, which petroleum has already been obtained. It is true that the geology of the Albertine depression is in many respects similar in many important particulars to that of the potential Jordan Valley field.

MINING IN EAST AFRICA.

Wide Ramifications of Tanganyika Concessions.

Mr. Robert Williams, addressing shareholders of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. made the following references to the company's interests in the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia.

As the result of diamond drilling and other work carried out during the past year on about gold and copper bearing areas, some

for the present, and the extent of Houtat mine defined. In view of recent drillings on that mine we feel justified, on the advice of our engineer on the spot in sinking prospecting and deep development shafts, and when these are completed we shall have results which will be of value. Recent prospecting in the concession has disclosed the possibility of important alluvial and reef gold deposits.

In view of recent mineral discoveries in the Uganda and Tanganyika Territories, I asked Thomson to visit the areas in question with a view to determining interests. Mr. Thomson acted in a despatch, and after an arduous journey, obtained valuable prospecting rights over an area of 9,360 square miles in Uganda, and has arranged for their immediate prospecting. Mr. Thomson also obtained some claims in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika Territory in the vicinity of the Tanganyika Diamond Syndicate's claims, in which diamonds have recently been found. A half share in these interests has been offered to the Zambia Exploring Company and the cost will be borne equally.

The engineers and prospectors of your company and your other companies are now operating in great numbers all over Africa—in Angola, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and the Sudan. We recognise that wealthy corporations like yours should spend a portion of the wealth they have acquired in Africa in discovering minerals in other parts in the hope that these will lead to the construction of railways and opening up of the country to trade and civilisation in the same way that the discovery of Kimberley, the Rand and Rhodesia gold fields, and Katanga copper has already done. Livingstone said: 'The civilisation of Africa will come through trade and commerce, and he never said truer words.'

BERYL FROM EAST AFRICA.

Two small blocks of beryl, a gem stone in Kenya Colony and British Somaliland, were exhibited at a recent reception by Sir Ernest Bernal at Boverton House, associated with a large company of scientists associated with the chemical and gas industries.

Beryllium, a white metal, with a brilliant surface when ground, made from beryl, though surprisingly light, is nearly as hard as iron. Its successful laboratory production in this country is believed to be in advance of German and American research, and when it is possible to produce it on the large works scale, it will probably have a important bearing on practically all manufacturing and engineering construction, as a result of its comparative lightness.

BERYLINES FOR MISSION USE.

A former correspondent, who has recently returned to London from a tour in East and Central Africa, writes that the mission stations in the latter part of the continent are now beginning to understand the value of beryl as a gem stone, and to Africa, its only available regular market, is being developed.

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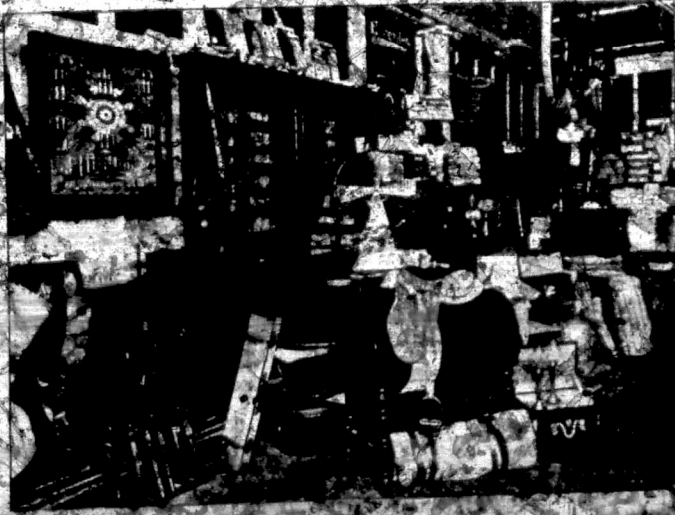
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OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent Nairobi.

No policy on the part of East Africa is more calculated to gain the approval and support of the European community throughout the various territories served by the paper on this side of the Dark Continent than that which it has consistently pursued of watching and ventilating in its columns news of the machinations of the Teuton for the return to Germany of Tanganyika. We are learning to look to your public-spirited journal for the latest information concerning the campaign now going forward in Hamburg and elsewhere on behalf of what we hope and believe to be a definitely lost cause. But vigilance on the matter is essential. We have so many weak-kneed politicians at Home and the German is so wily that it will be many years before we can feel confidently that the question is outside the range of treacherous politics. Meantime it might be well to stir up interest in the matter among other sections of the Empire—more particularly those who have under their care some portion of the dismembered Colonial Empire of Germany. The nearest and most important of these is our self is South Africa and it, once they can be aroused to the need of protesting against the tendency to give ear to post-war aspirations of the Germans in this particular—for they undoubtedly threaten the Union's interests, not only in South West Africa, but also north of the Zambezi—German hopes will soon die out.

August Bank Holiday.

August Bank Holiday is becoming our most notable relaxation of the year bar Christmas, which it is growing to resemble in character and quality. Changeable objects have been pre-eminent on this occasion—for we have had the Child Welfare fete of Lady Grigg touching the entire period—much as Christmas brings a tendency to do something kindly for someone or other. The fete was a fine example of careful and successful organisation, and the opening speeches were cheery and inspiring alike, indicating his consciousness of public pressure on the matter of his financial policy by humorously remarking that while he was a young country boy he never trusted that everyone would be magnificently prodigal that day at the fete, for that they would be helping forward a very excellent object. This came with all the more force in view of last week's announcement of the Government's much criticised expenditure on Government House by £34,000.

The Great Fete.

Most of Nairobi's inhabitants of all colours wended their way on Monday to Government House and spent many happy hours inspecting the wares, buying the goods they did not want, and watching the amusing side shows and entertainment booths at the great fete. The place had been transformed, as Lord Lytton Scott said in a happy little speech at the opening ceremony, into a cross between the White City of Kensington and a West End night club; for when darkness fell and the daylight visitors had departed, the scene changed to one of beauty and the chivalry of Kenya lolled and joked, passing the time until the hour for the big dance struck, when they joined the gay throng, who kept the ball rolling till past midnight. Tuesday saw a repetition of this remarkably successful affair. A very considerable sum must have been added to the £7,000 subscribed by the public even before the fete began.

FINANCING KENYA COAL

Nairobi, August 28.

As a result of negotiations conducted in Johannesburg by the local coastal mining and exploration company, a South African group is to finance a proper investigation of the coal concession of the syndicate between the Tanganyika border and the Tana river.

For the past five years the syndicate has spent considerable sums in prospecting, but until the concession is renewed on less restrictive terms as regards the control of market prices, etc., it will be impossible in the event of coal being found to enlist outside help. The concession has now been renewed for five years.

The South African body interested is stated to be the Tanganyika Diamonds group, which has earmarked £50,000 for the purpose. A Welsh mining engineer, together with drilling experts, is now in Kenya. The engineer privately reported on the prospects of the area for the concessionaires in 1925, and advised boring near Samburu, and near Kwale, where operations are proceeding.—Times. After many years of sporadic research a serious effort is to be made to exploit the coal discovery on the Kenya coast. Following the completion of negotiations with the Government for better concessional terms, an influential South African mining syndicate has taken over the prospecting work and dozens of drillers has been employed.

There is every reason to believe that a world coal bed and coal veins have been discovered. If coal is found in paying quantities it will have a remarkable effect on the railways and mining in Kenya.—Daily Nation.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of its members and correspondents and the Editor and his staff. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and the information which readers are entitled 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, who is made responsible for the service rendered by his journal in such matters.

Samruwates, Ltd. (Kenya) is in the voluntary wind-up.

The Standard Bank of South Africa announces that an agency has been opened at Arusha, Tanganyika.

We learn that the Crown Agents for the Colonies have placed orders for eight H. I. C. trailers for Kenya.

Approximately 15,000 lb. of ivory will be sold by public auction at the Custom House, Dar-es-Salaam, on September 4.

The s.s. "Mwanza" has resumed a fortnightly service from Mtwara to ports on the south of Lake Tanganyika.

Milk received for grading by the Government Grader, Kilindiini, during the week ended July 24, amounted to 6,154 bags, of which 5,154 bags were rejected.

The Government fleet of motor boats used so far in the factory that 23,041 feddan (27,000 ha) under cotton in the Kassala province of the Sudan, by the time these rains appear.

Small exports from Kenya from 22nd July to 28th July 1928, amounted to 4,111 tons. Exports of copra valued at 61,327 cwts. and some 500 cwts. of other goods on the figures for the same period of 1927.

The new schedule of fees under the Patents and Designs Act of 1925 is published in the Official Gazette of Kenya for July.

The Kenya Agricultural Bureau has for the Registrar of Agricultural Land a 175,000/- balance for this season's crops at a rate of 125/- 0/0 for that of last season.

It is stated that the new acting director and secretary of Messrs. Brooke Bond (East Africa) Ltd. will be visiting Kenya when the last annual meeting of the Protectorate was being inaugurated in the Protectorate.

The business of the pioneer land and estate agent, George Macpherson, general manager and transport agent, carried on in Kenya and elsewhere in East Africa, has been acquired by a company, the name of which Mr. R. Farley, has been acquired by a company, the name of which is Messrs. F. R. Farley and Mr. J. Radhe. Mr. R. Farley is a director.

The trade returns of the Protectorate for the five months of the current year show a total value of 2,468,870 up and that exports with an increase of 246,880 are 38% more than last year. 75% of the export trade and 40% of the import trade was with Great Britain.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended July 3 and 10 to include the following: Cedar slats, 247 cases; copra, 25,000 bags; coffee, 2,005 bags; cotton, 1,620 bales; hides, 580 bundles; maize, 2,000 bags; and sisal, 4,654 bales.

Domestic trade in Kenya and Uganda during the first four months of this and last year are officially returned as under:

1926	921,903	1,428,000
1927	646,895	1,228,754

A certain section of British public opinion in Tanganyika is against the export of human goods as a means of forcing on the German Government to retreat the millions of slaves in intern war who are still so much in need of help.

We are officially informed that the total figures for Zanzibar for the first half of the year are: Imports, 1,200,000 cwt. of dutiable goods, 1,700,000 cwt. of free goods, 4,225,000 cwt. in transit warehouses at the end of June, 10,000,000 cwt. of copra and coya for the same months, 1,000,000 cwt. returned as 180,371 cwt. and 55,044 cwt. respectively.

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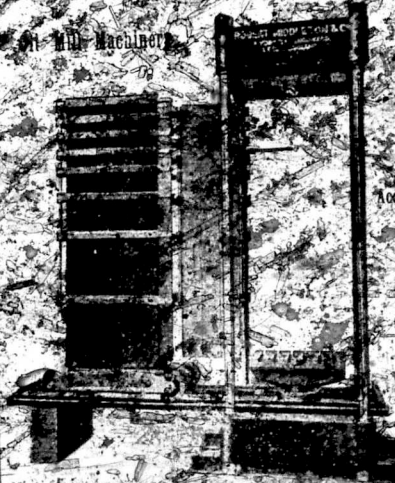
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

LAND PRICES IN LAIKIPIA

To the Editor, East Africa

At the last coffee auctions most descriptions met with a demand at steady prices. West African sorts sold as under—

Arabica	1200/-	6d. to 14 1/2/-	6d.
Small	1115/-	6d. to 13 1/2/-	6d.
Peaberry	1055/-	6d. to 11 1/2/-	6d.
London graded	1005/-	6d. to 10 1/2/-	6d.
Medium body	1005/-	6d. to 10 1/2/-	6d.
Small	1205/-	6d. to 13 1/2/-	6d.
Peaberry	1285/-	6d.	

First size Arabica	1200/-	6d. to 12 1/2/-	6d.
Second size	1145/-	6d. to 11 1/2/-	6d.
Small	955/-	6d.	
Large brown	945/-	6d.	
Peaberry	985/-	6d. to 10 1/2/-	6d.
Robusta	865/-	6d. to 9 1/2/-	6d.
London cleaned	885/-	6d.	
Small	805/-	6d.	
Peaberry	805/-	6d.	
Robusta	855/-	6d.	

London's stocks of East African coffee stand at 10,576 bags, as against 36,418 bags in 1925, and 2,560 bags at the corresponding period of 1924.

COTTON

The very irregular Liverpool Cotton Association reports that moderate business has been done in African cotton quotations of East African sorts being advanced to 100 points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the four weeks since August 4 total 13,549 bales, as against 14,000 in 1925-26, 6,000 in 1924-25, and 14,000 in the first five weeks of the 1923-24 season. Deliveries to spinners stand at 10,000 bales, the average daily deliveries since August being 2,000 bales.

TEA

At the last auctions 104 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 14/5 1/2 per lb. the parcels being from the following estates— African Lakes Corporation 30 packages @ 15/ 1/2; Blantyre & East Africa, Lunderdale Estate 30 @ 15/ 1/2; Thornwood Estate 44 @ 15/ 1/2.

OTHER PRODUCE

No local business is reported, but the value of East African goods exported in 1925-26 for September is £1,000,000. The value of goods imported from the same source for the same month is £1,000,000. The value of goods exported from East Africa for the same month is £1,000,000. The value of goods imported into East Africa for the same month is £1,000,000.

The market for East African wheat is quiet. The market for East African white flour is quiet. The market for East African yellow flour is quiet. Prices for hides and skins are unchanged.

DEAR SIR: In your issue of June 24 your correspondent for West Kenya and Laikipia makes a few statements which are incorrect. For instance, Laikipia is not the eastern boundary of the West Kenya Highlands, the mountains the east boundary, Laikipia the western.

Let me twelve shillings estimate of the value of land in the district. Land has been sold and paid for at £2 per acre. This would be a potential wheat-growing proposition. Most farms have a turves and 1166, that if that very simple and cheap form of irrigation increase the value of the land and the whole of this district would be reticulated with turves. I have been for over twenty years farming in Kenya, and have known this particular West Kenya district for fifteen years.

With the extension of the Nyeri Railway, now operating well to the East Hill, the West Kenya and Nanyuki farms, many undoubtedly become very valuable for dairying, and in some cases show an excellent return, but sheep farming is not, as the saying is, "everybody's job," and moreover, a large acreage is absolutely essential, say three acres to a sheep.

In the opinion of many settlers, a very serious error of judgment was made this year, when it was decided (nobody seems to know quite who) to give out a quantity of excellent land to men who had already had their fill of land, and in some cases done nothing with it. However, the mischief has been done, and men who have had their holdings considerably increased are hardly likely to complain. If there is a really honest wish to settle people on the land in Kenya, a very excellent opportunity has been missed.

Yours faithfully,

A West Kenya Subscriber

Nanyuki

In the dispatch to which reference is made our Nanyuki correspondent wrote: "The average price of land in 1925-26 was £2 per acre, although quite recently a farm in Laikipia changed hands at 15s per acre." As these facts on the price of land is bound to increase, and it seems quite safe to say that within five years, at least in this district will be worth at least £1 per acre. In some cases this are taken out, as has been done in some cases, thus making large portions of the land irrigable, the value and a possibility greatly enhanced, and any thing more, £5 per acre can be expected. — E. East.

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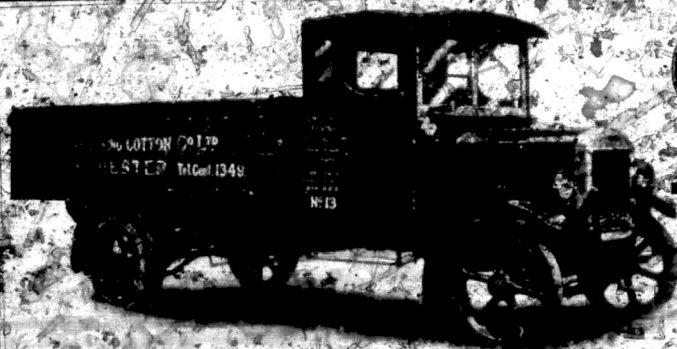
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
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MORE LABELS ON KENYA

THE *Workers Weekly* has published an article by Kweli for the benefit of our readers who do not understand Swahili. It may be mentioned that "Kweli" means "Truth" on Kenya as the *Workers* sees it. The two sub-headings are worthy of note. They read: "Exploiters who Cultivate the Bars and Nothing Else," and "White Man's Bag of Tricks."

The contributor, who says he has lived awhile in Kenya, Uganda and South Africa, says—

Kenya at present is peopled by the wrong sort of whites. What are wanted are men who have an inclination to work, men who will take off their coats and get down to the gritty work of the real pioneer work. For it is only the real pioneer work, with the idea of becoming permanent settlers, and making their homes there. Unfortunately we find many of the "ex-ones" who know nothing of farming, planting, or prospecting, but who expect to take a little cash and the country as they grow up inside, where they, the so-called "colon" settlers, do most of their farming on the lands of Nakuru and Nakuru.

This type of individual is in most cases sentimental. He is usually unscrupulous and without honour. He sees an opportunity for double-dealing, and takes advantage of it. He swindles, cheats, and causes trouble among the Natives; he robs them of their pay, makes promises that he never intends to fulfil, and when he has made one he is too hot for himself to get away to another, leaving a trail of mud behind him.

That my masters, is a picture offered to readers of the *Workers Weekly* as a true picture of Kenya. Kweli has done his duty. It comes to me as a surprise under a lead of opportunity, not to find it so. He and the journal which gives expression to his view are not compared with the *Workers Weekly* in any way.

Did the third Convention Liberal...
...blowing...
...found in the...
...Commission...
...Has Kenya's...
...splendid type of...
...Has...
...blowing...
...found in the...
...Commission...
...Has Kenya's...
...splendid type of...
...Has...

Mr. O'Mahony returned from... that the matter is a far finer example of civilisation than the world knows.

Yes—but Kweli knows better in fact. He knows better than Dr. Lays, the Sir Oracle of the socialist party where East Africa is concerned. Dr. Lays foolishly thinks that the average white man in East Africa is as good as, but no better than, the average white man in Britain. Kweli, with the assistance of the *Workers Weekly*, is anxious to correct so strange a delusion. With the above paragraphs he opens his case. Here he adds—

These... men... and see that the Native has cultivated the ground set apart for him in the reserve and wants to turn him off it, so that they can have land that has already been prepared. The white makes himself so obnoxious that he is unable to obtain Native labour, so he turns a local headman or chief to obtain for him a number of men and women under duress and compulsion, and having got them, he arranges a system of fines so that many of these poor creatures have only a few cents to come at the end of the month. And in addition he holds back their pay till the new month is several days old, and then if they leave he has them arrested for desertion.

Whatever Kweli may have done for a living in East Africa, he has not had to feed himself from the proceeds of his plantation. The slightest knowledge should make him aware that, to put it in plainer common sense and simpler make it plain, upon a Native to treat the Natives well, otherwise he can obtain no labour. To any East African the picture he paints is absurd, but unfortunately many an ignorant stay-at-home will accept it as a fair representation.

He will see the correct picture of a white man in conclave with a grasping chief whose actions are fifty years out of date. Cowed men and women come from the village to the plantation. They sing no songs, they eat their meagre food with tears. Sadly they go about their work, resigned to the fact that their white master will trick them of 50% or perhaps a mere 75% of their wage; that their balance books will hold in the name and they will deserve to be arrested, and only get their work back by paying "a few cents."

...to his...
...for the more...
...of the Labour...
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UGANDA'S NEW COTTON TAX

SHOULD THE DATE BE CHANGED?

On August 10, East Africa made the exciting announcement that the State for the Colonies had approved the recommendation of the Governor of Uganda that, as from January 1, 1927, the present fixed rate of cotton tax should be replaced by a sliding scale based on the closing price of June futures, American Middling, on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on the last business day in December. This news has proved of the greatest interest to many of those in this country closely concerned with the Uganda cotton industry and several have issued a number of statements in response to our inquiries.

From Mr. G. S. Carnham,

Formerly Unofficial Member of the Uganda Legislative Council, Vice-President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Managing Director of Mengo Planters Ltd.

I am very interested in your announcement of the graduating of the Uganda cotton tax, based on the value of American June futures on the last business day in December, but in my opinion this date is unworkable as the first portion of the Uganda crop (that from the Eastern Province) comes to market in the first week of January, and it is the custom for merchants to enter into large forward contracts of lint well before the close of the year. Therefore unless the amount of the coming tax is known well before the end of the year it will upset merchants' calculations and also make it difficult to ascertain what prices can be paid to Natives for their raw cotton. I suggest that October 1 or at latest November 1, be the date of the cotton tax for the coming season, should be determined. Those interested in Uganda trade should be very glad that the Government have accepted the principle of the graduated tax based on the price of American cotton, to which idea I have very hearty support in 1923/4 when Sir Geoffrey Archer held an enquiry into the condition of the cotton industry.

When the tax was first imposed by Sir Rossy Coryndon it was intended as a purely temporary expedient to deal with an abnormal high price, to be removed after the war. American cotton, however, is not so abundant but Government has not yet decided on the date to which they retained it. It is in my opinion that this tax is a direct deduction from the purchasing power of the Native cotton grower, in that it reduces the import of 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton for the easy money derived from this source. The present very high rate of expenditure by the Uganda Government could not have been encouraged. All the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council have repeatedly commented very strongly on the constant rise of annual recurrent expenditure in the country. Like Uganda, where the revenue is mainly derived from taxation, it is a direct and indirect loss to the State. The annual loss at last accepted to the Government is the reduction of the cotton tax.

Looking at the problem in the face of the opposition from certain official quarters, it will take some time to come Uganda revenue will understand an expenditure of more than £100,000 a year from the outside.

From Sir William Himbury,

General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association.

After taking every thing into consideration, I consider that the new arrangement is as satisfactory a one as could be expected. The criticism as to the date, namely, December 31, when the price of June futures (American Middling) is to be arrived at, being unsuitable, arising from the custom of several merchants to enter into forward contracts for the sale of their lint before the close of the year, I believe this method of selling cotton before it is actually ginned, purchased is not uncommon in Uganda, although, of course, it is nothing more than a speculation.

I cannot, however, see how the knowledge as to whether the tax is going to be 3 or 4 cents per lb. of lint is going to be of very much assistance to the speculator in assessing the price it is going to pay to the Native when the market is open, as such price will depend on the amount of competition for the cotton. Suppose, for example, that A sells a number of bales of cotton at 10/6, B sells a number of bales of cotton at 11/6, and C a number of bales of cotton at 12/6, all of them Bombay, etc. It is not clear whether the tax is 3 or 4 cents is not going to assist A, B, or C, unless it is cheaper than B or C, who, having sold at a higher price, is enabled to pay more at the Native market to meet his contract.

Another factor of importance is that, in view of the date in the year, the Native is one able to judge from the reports issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, as to the quantity of production, spinning, returns, etc., what the American crop is likely to be, and these figures may of course be regarded bearing on the price of June futures in the following June.

It is more than probable that the Government will not in principle allow the tax to be 3 or 4 cents per lb. of lint, but so far as we are concerned, we are not so far from the mark.

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...the ...

Yvon de Humphrey Leeson, B.Sc.
Assistant Director of the British Foreign Office
Cairo, Egypt

Many contracts for Uganda ginned cotton for the ensuing year are fixed for the period October-November/December. These contracts are as between merchant and merchant and between ginners and merchants and are not and cannot be as between any merchant or ginner and the one hand or the Native grower on the other hand. A very strict clause in the Uganda cotton laws prohibits the forward purchase of cotton from the Native grower.

The prices at which ginners and other merchants may have contracted to sell lint cotton to other merchants have really nothing to do with the buying prices paid during the buying season to the Native grower, except that buyers of raw cotton who have already contracted to sell their lint output to other merchants must calculate for themselves the price limit they can pay for the raw cotton. The tax in force, whatever be its rate, is simply one of the expenses which the buyer of unginned cotton has to reckon when deciding that price.

It would be useless for a ginner or other buyer of unginned cotton to expect to fix demand ahead of the buying season the price which he is going to pay to the Native grower. It must also not be overlooked that home prices are always fluctuating, not only ahead of the buying season and that in the world markets happen to be on the up grade during the buying season, there will be plenty of ginners and other local buyers who have not made forward sale contracts with merchants, and who will be only too glad to base their current daily buying prices on the Native or the current world price, in order to get cotton to spin and sell at the enhanced world's price.

I think that the arguments about fixing the tax some time before the buying season opens have little or no practical effect, except of course in years when world prices are actually falling, as occurred in 1925/1926. In such a year any ginner who had contracted to sell his expected turnover before a bought lot indeed could really buy from the grower a single ounce of the cotton that he has contracted to sell, as he is a grower, but had world prices turned upwards during the buying season in Uganda, he would have found himself in a great strait, because the cotton would have been bought from the Native at advanced prices by other ginners who had not thus sold in advance, and the Indians who had sold in advance would have been unable to return to India.

A further merchant and mercantile is it may possibly be thought, is that the cotton tax, just as changes of the railway freight rates are provided against the chance that the contract is based on the current rate of the ocean freight and that any change of freight is to be automatically adjusted in the price of the article, when a contract is made as between merchant and merchant.

As to other aspects of the buying season actually opens one may say that it is the most inconvenient that the tax rate should be fixed only on the 31st of December. For practical convenience the rate should be fixed not on the 31st of December, but on the 1st of January, and should be the same for the whole of the year.

It is also a pity that the tax is not levied on the gross value of the cotton at the time of purchase, but on the net value of the cotton after the ginners have deducted their expenses. The effect of this tax is to reduce the price received by the ginners and to increase the price paid by the buyers.

and not buyers of seed cotton from the growers. In our case we can protect ourselves by the insertion of a clause in the contract stating that in case of need the price must be adjusted in accordance with the scale of tax applicable. It is true that this would be hardly practicable with Natives.

The only suggestion I can offer on the subject is that instead of the sum of 3d per lb being made between goods and second goods, there should be between 8d and 12d per lb, as I think that there is every probability of the price of the next crop being sold at 20 to 25 pence per lb.

I wonder whether the Uganda authorities know of the method adopted for the monthly regulation of Customs duties in Alexandria on Egyptian cotton, which is based on the average price of the contracts of the last year for futures for the previous month.

From Mr. F. S. Sadder,

Managing Director of the Uganda Cotton Co., Ltd.

Cotton buying in Uganda is a very interesting thing in some seasons it is a very difficult matter for ginners to know the price they will be able to pay before they commence buying in order to determine what price they can afford to pay the growers, so the tax should be fixed early in October. This practice has recently been adopted by certain cotton merchants of entering into contracts before the season commences, but this sort of gamble is very injurious to the ginners, who constitute the steady influence and backbone of the industry. This practice was in vogue this year, probably to a greater extent than in any previous one, and it seriously injured the industry.

As cotton prices in the market were discovered that the crop was less than last year and there was a scramble on the part of those who had entered into such contracts to supply lint, in order to secure sufficient cotton to meet their obligations, and prices were paid by the ginners involved on a basis which must obviously show a loss. In order to escape the greater damage they would incur if they failed to fulfil their contracts. Of course, other ginners had to buy in the same markets and on the same basis, if they did not, they would have had to pay out of capital all the heavy expenses in which they were involved, and they probably lose more than if they bought at cash prices and so managed to make something towards their expenses.

The Government is concerned by the development of the cotton industry, and the latter operates it with a view to revenue and the ability to get cotton for him. It is a pity that there is a danger that they have not taken regard for the interests of the ginners, who are the backbone of the industry. The Government should consider the trade interests of the ginners and should give them some what aid by both the existing and proposed duties. At the time the duty was first imposed, cotton was very much higher in price, and there is no prospect of its reaching such a value again.

I have no doubt that the vast majority of ginning firms in Uganda will manage to get their capital and year's work, less that the Government is taking out of the industry 25 per cent of the cotton harvest, which is a very substantial sum. It is to be hoped that the firms will be able to pay their taxes and to continue to operate.

London Committee

The Government of Uganda is to be congratulated for its management of the cotton industry. The following report is based on the information received from the ginners and published in the Uganda Gazette. The report is a very interesting one and shows the progress of the industry during the year.

FUTURE OF MOMBASA HARBOUR

PLAIN SPEAKING AT MEETING OF JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Special to "East Africa."

The September meeting of the Joint East African Board, at which the principal matter for consideration was the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on Mombasa Harbour, was attended by Lord Cranworth, who has been elected to the Chair, Major W. W. Croft, Mr. Campbell Hauburg, Major Blake Taylor, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. Alfred Trevellyn, Mr. Trevellyn Wynne, and Mr. E. J. Mahersia (Secretary).

Leave of absence was granted by the Executive Council to Mr. John Davidson, who leaves England during the current month on a visit to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, expecting to return to England in the early part of January.

Imperial Shipping Committee's Report.

Lord Cranworth stated that the Associated Producers of East Africa had presented to the Colonial Office a preliminary report against the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and he felt that it was essential that the Joint East African Board should follow the same course. It was not clear whether the report prepared to be an impartial document, or a partisan one from the shipping point of view. If it was supposed to be impartial, then there was real need for protest against the bias of the evidence taken. Mr. Felling, the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, who was in London at the time the Committee was sitting, was apparently not summoned, nor were invitations issued to Mr. Mitchell, the chief consulting engineer, to Colonel Lloyd, one of the members of the Imperial Port Commission of Mombasa, or the Joint East African Producers and Traders of East Africa, or to the various other members of the Board. The statement in paragraph 1 of the Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, which has been presented to the Colonial Office, is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The statement clearly did not refer to the recent document drawn up by the Board, since that document was not in existence when the Imperial Shipping Committee was constituted, and therefore formed the memorandum of last year, and was since been modified by the Board and which should have been notified to the Imperial Shipping Committee. The Associated Producers and Traders of East Africa, through their Secretary, Mr. E. J. Mahersia, have been notified of the Board's decision.

The Board's decision is that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee, and that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee, and that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee.

Sir Trevellyn Wynne read the following extract from the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee: "It is not too soon to say we must have deep-water berths will naturally follow the existing conditions, and it is probable that they will be able to handle the 10,000 tons of cargo which the capacity of

dealing with the wharves extending to the pier. We are of opinion that before any decision is taken to increase the number of berths alongside the new deep water wharf, which would stand at a cost of approximately £1,000,000 (with equipment), it should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining how far the old wharves, which could be improved and extended, these should also be an inquiry into the possibilities of improving the harbour facilities of Mombasa Island by works on the mainland in the inner harbour, opposite the Magadi Soda Company's pier.

The Chairman, however, pointed out that the carefully considered and prepared Report of the local Commission had shown the completion of the investigation though desirable.

Sir Trevellyn Wynne further quoted from a recent speech of Sir Thomas Gage to the effect that the loan burden of railways and ports was unquestionably high. It was therefore apparent that the East Africa Commission and the Governor of the Colony felt with the Imperial Shipping Committee that caution was necessary.

Colonial Tucker's Views

Colonel W. K. Tucker pointed out, with regard to the quotation of Sir Trevellyn Wynne from the report of the East Africa Commission, that the Commissioners had been able to spend only twenty-four hours in Mombasa, and he did not hesitate to say that it was practically impossible to obtain in that town an expression of views of the population, or of the people in Kenya, and he meant to say that the permanent home of Mombasa had a population of 100,000, and that the people who were there today and gone tomorrow, and any impressions gathered there in a few hours by Commissioners could not be taken as representing the opinion. Moreover, since then the local Port Commission of Inquiry had examined the question for six weeks and arrived at unanimous findings. A very important point to remember was that when the twelve men who had sat on that Commission were merely local men, and long deliberations on the part of their constituents over the previous two years, so that the report which they published was really a joint report of the people, and that the impressions gathered there in a few hours by Commissioners could not be taken as representing the opinion.

The Board's decision is that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee, and that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee, and that the Board should refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee.

investigating all aspects of the problem. It was a most unfortunate thing for Kenya that Mr. G. Bowden, the South African representative on the Imperial Shipping Committee, was conducted negotiations on behalf of the South African Government with the shipping companies on important shipping matters had fallen ill at a crucial stage of the inquiry for his cross-examination would have thrown weight into the scales of Kenya. Colonel Tucker understood, however, that Mr. Bowden was possessed of the shorthand notes, which would, no doubt, enable him to represent his views.

Utter Chaos at Mombasa

At the suggestion made with the support of the Executive Council, he would suggest that the Board should pass a resolution reiterating their considered opinion that the report of the Kenya Port Commission of Inquiry was sound and required to be adopted, and, secondly, that the Colonial Office should be urged to take immediate action. There was at present utter chaos at Mombasa. The deep-water berth had been completed and was lying idle except that one small ship had come alongside. Even the wharfe facilities were not being used and those with leased interests were still in possession of their old machinery. The position should not be left as it was, for every day made a difference as the colony was bearing the full weight of interest charges on a deep-water berth which was not being used. There would be inevitable chaos, which must react on existing industries and on those who were contemplating the investment of money in the country. If the Colonial Office accepted the report of the local Commission they ought to authorise the Kenya Government to give six months' notice to terminate the existing contract between the Government and the lighterage companies.

Lord Cranworth pointed out that there seemed to be in the report of the Imperial Shipping Conference a veiled threat that if the report of the local Commission were accepted and implemented, then the shippers would not allow their assets to use the port.

Mr. Alfred Miles, less worthy, who staunchly endorsed the report of the local Commission, said that the companies in which he was interested were shipping between 8,000 and 10,000 tons per annum from Tanga, and it was a fact that they were paying more for lighterage in Tanga Harbour than it cost them to ship sisal from Liverpool to New York. There had been repeated protests by the shippers against him of the fashionable slogan "no work without the pay, not a minute on the day." To counter this undesirable position his companies had secretly shipped barges on foreign vessels and on the very day of their arrival at Tanga the local lighterage interests had offered them a 50% reduction.

Endorsement of Local Commission's Report

After further discussion the following resolution, proposed by Major Crowley and seconded by Mrs Campbell Hausburg, was carried.

That after reviewing the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the Mombasa Port Commission of Inquiry (Kilindini Harbour) the Board reiterates its considered opinion that in general the recommendations contained in the Report of the Local Port Commission of Inquiry are in the best interests of the Colony, and that having regard to the chaos and financial loss occasioned by indecision in the matter, the Secretary of State for the Colonies be urged to bring the subject to a very early issue.

A sub-committee, consisting of all members of the Board able to attend, was appointed to consider the matter further and to prepare detailed drafts of the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee for submission at the October meeting of the Board.

Mail Delays

Mr. Alfred Miles, less worthy, stated that he had recently received a letter which had been forty-eight days in transit between Tanga and his London office. This was an impossible situation, which was thoroughly bad for everyone interested in East Africa. As the matter of mail delays was understood to appear on the agenda of the Unofficial Conference at Livingstonia and the meeting of the Associated Chambers of East Africa, it was decided to defer consideration.

THE LIVINGSTONE CONFERENCE

Need for Dominion for Kenya

The British East Africa Colonial Conference, an ad hoc body of delegates from the various Dependencies, met at Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, on Friday morning when Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, welcomed the visitors. His Excellency stressed the fact that the Conference, though unofficial, had the same aims as those of officials, namely the improvement of East African conditions; proof of the similarity of aim was to be found in the resolutions of the first East African Governmental Conference, a part of the resolutions passed by last year's Livingstone Conference.

In his reply Lord Stanley said that the many problems which were being discussed and discussed the functions of the various Dependencies with regard to Government.

He said that the British East Africa Colonial Conference, which met at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in January, had been in North East Rhodesia. The fact that the development of territories traversed such a proposal, he said, was backed by representatives of African opinion, in his opinion, that the Conference, though a difficulty to mention in the matter of the question, he thought that the British Government should be regarded purely as a body of representatives of the British Government.

Treasury should provide money for building the line free of interest for a certain time to give it a lease.

His Excellency instanced the good result following the construction by the East African Government of the Kenya main line, which was built to control the headwaters of the Nile, and had undertaken to build Kenya a railway connecting further from Fife to Broken Hill, as that might complicate the Rhodesian railway question, but the fact would lie on the direct route to Broken Hill, so that ultimately they could have a complete system from the Central Railway, Tanganyika, linked north to Kenya, and south to the Rhodesian system. He said that the plan that the Imperial Government should better realise its responsibility in these matters.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

Nairobi as still Nairobi, in other words the roads and dust are still with us, although not so unpleasantly so as in the warmer months of the year. Of late the atmospheric conditions have been decidedly cool, indeed typical of autumnal-like weather in the old country. There has been many a grey dawn, followed by a chilly day with an occasional light drizzle, yet little brilliance from our usually brilliant sun. In fact, the weather conditions generally have called loudly for blankets.

Motor Traffic and Road Repairs

Repair work is being undertaken here and there on our much used thoroughfares. One of the latest to come under the notice of the authorities is Whitehouse Road, which is now well on the way towards completion. Sixth Avenue, so often depicted as Nairobi's racing track, is at present wearing very fine, and is anxiously awaiting its turn. Experimental work has been resorted to at various points, with apparently good results. Tarring certainly appears to make for better roads, as for the difference in expenditure we know not. Motor traffic generally in the capital is undoubtedly on the increase, and it will doubtless entail increased outlay on the upkeep of roads.

The Commercialization of Game

Since Kenya is justifiably looked upon as one of the biggest of the world's big game centres, the lecture promised by Capt. K. Cadwell on the night of August 27 on "The Commercialization of Game" should prove of great public interest. It is being given in connection with, and under the auspices of, the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

Kyambu's War Memorial

Like other centres the Empire over the district of Kyambu part of the town of the stirring the Great War and particularly in the East African Campaign. Memories of the conflict and of many a good day will be revived on Sunday, September 5, when the Bishop of Mombasa will, at the Kyambu Church, dedicate a memorial bell erected in memory of the men of the district who fell in the name of King and Country.

SHEEP-BREEDING IN KENYA

The Flamingo Aspect

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

Sheep are bred for two purposes—wool and mutton—but as very few sheep are exported and only local demands to be catered for, the latter branch of the industry may be ignored for our present purposes.

As the wool market is ruled by Demand, Fashion, a certain amount of fluctuation in prices is always to be met with, but generally it may be said that the much stability with sheep as with cattle, and the former produce the quicker returns. After three average years, a sheep farmer should be able to declare from 17 1/2% to 20% on capital sunk, but that most not be lost sight of that a sheep farmer is more liable to loss through inexperience and lack of skill than the cattleman. An inexperienced sheep farmer would do quite well with cattle, but with sheep he would probably soon find himself in the bankruptcy courts.

Some Figures

A settler starting a new sheep farm in Kenya to day would find it well-nigh impossible to purchase any large quantity of pure merino ewes, and he would have to buy half-breds, at approximately 30s per head. If he bought 1,000 of these, costing £1,500, and forty good rams at £5 each, his total outlay for stock would be £2,700. At the end of his first year his wool crop would net him £1,000, his lambs would be worth £50, but if lucky he would have reared some 600 lambs, say 300 ewes and 300 wethers. The wethers would be ultimately sold to the butcher, realising about £450. Thus his first generation has brought in £500, or one-third of his outlay on ewes.

He would then graze up, until the fifth generation, a process taking about ten years, would be pure merino, and each ewe worth at least 10s per head per annum. His flock would meantime have increased, and he should possess at least 3,000 head.

Distemper is happily not rare amongst Kenya sheep, an occasional mild epidemic of "blue tongue," which is always fatal, and "scab," are the commonest diseases to be encountered. Scab, while not fatal, is very hard to eradicate in a flock, once it has taken a hold. Contagious double thrush and six mould are also the most troubles. Scab, moreover, knocks off at least 5% off the wool crop.

To run a few cattle with sheep is undoubtedly a wise policy. The regular sale of butter and cheese from the dairy provides the necessary funds for the weekly wage and food bills and the general running of the farm, while the sheep bring in a large cheque at least once a year, the farmer therefore knows his future position more or less accurately, and can make his plans accordingly. The majority of the sheep farmers in Kenya follow this plan, and experience has clearly proved that it is both the most expedient and economical upon which to work.

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OUR UGANDA LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent

Kompaki, July 26, 1926.

Extraordinary Weather

To most people the name Uganda conveys a picture of heat, little or a haze, and possibly drought, but to-day morning, as the Scotch put it, we are positively shivering with cold. Just as people in England do in February. This visitor, who has been with us for the past two months, has very evidently outstayed his welcome, for none of us here in the tropics is enamored of cold weather, strange as that may appear. We have plenty of heat, and yet we like it. A cold spell, now and again is welcome, but this is too much of a good thing. We cannot account for the phenomena. There is here no north wind—nor south, east or west wind for that matter—to bring cold. In fact, we are unaffected by the quarter from which the wind blows, though we have our rainy points, such, for instance, as when it blows from the Lake.

The Trade of the Country

Many people are prepared to say that they never remember a more depressing time, as regards trade, than that which we are experiencing now. Of course, while this may be true in the bulk, it is not the experience of everybody, but for those whose trade depends solely on cotton, it undoubtedly has a fair amount of truth in it. Last year's cotton season is dead, and the only apparent thing which reminds traders of it is the large bulk of unsold pounds on their hands.

Sometimes the traders have recently not been able to hit the happy medium in the matter of stocks. A couple of years ago, when the cotton crop was at its best, the railway was unable to cope with the demands made upon it to carry the inward traffic from Mombasa to Uganda. Now that nightmare has been got over, our traders suffering from a different cause, and this time unfortunately, in a manner over which we have no control. This is due directly to the price of cotton has been a shock to the native growers, but it is understood only by the latter and not the trader class. The ordinary Native grower remains a person who goes on the even tenor of his way, regardless of the world's wars, he is not to blame why, if the white man of Uganda cannot give him a good price for his cotton, he will plant something else.

A notable example of this is the case of the cotton grower in the north, who, in addition to his cotton, the native has a considerable interest in the trade in luxuries, and he holds his hand in the matter of laying out his money. This is the reason why, until the December before there is any real activity. That is why some business people advocate a change from cotton. Of

course, it shows well, but so do maize and the many other producing plants and seeds which the Home Industries are eagerly demanding. To-day we are solely dependent on the cotton crop for our trade. That this could be remedied many people know, and the sooner it comes the better for the country.

Primitive

The advertisement of a block-making machine in the columns of *East Africa* is of much interest to most people in Uganda. At the present moment there is great activity in building. In fact that is the only thing in which anyone is active. The Government has adopted an act, which is valid for both commercial people and Government.

Although there is no end of block-making, the supply of bricks is altogether inadequate. On account of want of labour and the high prices. The builders and those anxious to build have been waiting about for some means to hasten matters. The advert of this block-making machine in the columns of *East Africa* has therefore come in the nick of time, and has set everyone thinking. If we except one or two people who have introduced what appear to be primitive and in some cases local made moulds, we have no experience whatever of block-making machines, but if the "Winget" or any other block-making machine, for that matter, can do what is claimed for it, then one of our people has a great future for it here. There is, so far as I can see, no difficulty whatever. We want kowls to have the material, and we need appliances which will be labour-saving and speedy.

Retirement of an Old Chief

After more than thirty-four years of faithful service as a big chief, Pokino, now an old man, has retired from the service of the Native Government. The Kabaka (the King) has sent him a congratulatory letter thanking him for the good work he has done, and for the good advice which he (the Kabaka) had always had from the time he ascended the throne. As the Kabaka put it, he never gave up in all the years up till and after the Great War, in being diligent and honest and hard-working, and had the interests of his country in heart in a way which is not given to many.

Relief Train

Another subject on which many intending visitors would like to be enlightened is the assistance made in transferring into the country from the way of the Nile or the northern route. I have been favored by the assistance of the Relief Train, and I am shortly to give an account of the journey in these columns.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained by your daily "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. A cup of Ovaltine is a most refreshing and healthful drink, and it is a most delicious and healthful way to start your day with a cup of Ovaltine.



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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

Our Own Correspondent.
The first of the annual campaigns to visit Nyasaland has been brought out by Miss Marjorie Lambie...

Our Educational Institutions.

The other evening I attended the school concert at the Convent of Notre Dame de Lourdes at Limbe...

Personalia.

Limbe has just lost one of her leading lights for Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and family...

SIR DONALD CAMERON AT ARUSHA.

Governor's Views on Important Questions.
The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron, in conference with a full meeting of European settlers at Arusha...

MR. A. J. STOREY'S VISIT.

Since publishing the local news Mr. A. J. Storey—who is a large tobacco grower in England about the end of September...

EAST AFRICAN PLANTERS!

Every settler was at some time or other needed a London agent who would look at things through the planter's eyes...

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A COFFEE PLANTER'S BUDGET

Considering the view that all coffee planters were *de facto* well-to-do, the chairman of a district association in Kenya recently said that a man with 100 acres would require a permanent labour force of at least one native per acre. At present rates of wages and food prices the expenditure would be £1,200, with another £200 gross for incidentals. Taking an average yield of 5 cwt. per acre, and basing the selling price at the normal of £80 per ton, the crop would realise £2,000. There thus remained a balance of £800 to cover living expenses and such luxuries as an occasional trip home. It had to be remembered that for the first four years the planter had received no return, beyond that of catch crops, if any.

COTTON IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Encouraged by Customs Concessions.

Designed to encourage cotton cultivation in Portuguese East Africa and in Angola, a Decree No. 11,000, has been published in the *Diário da República* to provide for the control of the importation of cotton seeds, which may only enter specified ports under permit and subject to examination and disinfection.

The decree also provides that the following articles and apparatus are to be exempted for a period of twenty years, from payment of import duties when destined for the cultivation and treatment of cotton, viz. cotton seed, mangles, insecticides, disinfectants, and agricultural implements and tools, tractors and transport material, machines for spinning and baling cotton and disinfecting and sorting cotton seed, as well as their respective accessories.

For the same period, the cotton industry in Portuguese colonies is to be subject to no tax other than an ad valorem statistical tax of 1 per mil to be levied on the exportation of the cotton produced.

EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Relinquish of Amer. Urges.

In a telegraphically reported communication that the published summary of the Inter-Congress Agricultural Conference shows that the conference recommended the American Institute of Tropical Agriculture should be confined primarily with research and experimenting rather than with producing industrial plants.

According to the *Times*, they opposed indiscriminate game preservation, giving as an instance Tanganyika, where such preservation interfered with European and Native development. They urged reduction of residents to 500 to 1,000 in East Africa from South Africa, to prevent Britain. They laid emphasis on the need for a change in the cultural bias in the education of Natives of the East African continent, and recommended training in technical education in the field of agriculture.

The resolutions dealing with cotton are:—
1. That the Government should encourage the production of cotton in the East African colonies.
2. That the Government should encourage the importation of valuable cotton seeds from America. The closest research on large scale cotton production in the East African colonies is also urged.

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes that the delegates considered the compulsory dipping of Native-owned cattle to be impracticable and that the Government should consider the possibility of a scheme for the purchase of the best of the

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British India liner "Mubera," which left London on September 3, and is expected to arrive from Marseilles on fifth inst., carries the following passengers:

- Port Sudan.**
 Dr. E. A. H. Galls
 Miss D. F. Lewis
 Major F. W. Stephen
- Mombasa.**
 Mr. L. R. Atkinson
 Mrs. E. R. Atkinson
 Mr. R. D. Armstrong
 Mrs. R. F. D. Armstrong
 Mr. E. A. Bailey
 Mr. H. Babington
 Mrs. L. Bradley
 Mrs. B. W. Bean
 Mrs. Bean
 Mrs. E. Carry
 Major G. P. Claudi
 Mrs. Claudi and infant
 nurse
 Mrs. B. F. Clayden
 Mr. H. R. Carver
 Mr. R. V. Cox
 Miss Donohoe
 Mr. B. Driscoll
 Miss M. E. Desher
 Mrs. H. P. Dobbin and
 infant
 Mr. G. P. Ellis
 Mrs. Ellis
 Mrs. J. C. Edwards
 Mrs. J. C. Edwards
 Mrs. S. J. Folker
 Mr. Gilbert
 Mrs. Gilbert and infant
 Mrs. A. C. Gilbert
 Mrs. Gilbert and child
 Miss Grant
 Mrs. Haselhurst
 Mrs. Haselhurst
 Mr. A. A. Hart
 Mr. W. L. Hind
 Mr. C. E. Hunsford
 Miss Hurst
 Mrs. J. Jones
 Mrs. A. Jones
 Miss Jones
 Miss M. Jackson
 Mr. J. D. Knight
 Mrs. Kinsella and two
 children
 Mrs. Kaupman
 Mrs. Knapp
 The Hon. Mrs. Earl
 Kitchener of Khartoum
 Mr. Lodge
 Mrs. Lodge
 Miss Linton
 Mr. N. A. G. Livingston
 Mr. A. P. Ling
 Mrs. Ling
 Mr. Langden
 Mr. L. Landells
 Mrs. Moorhouse
 infant
- Zanzibar.**
 Mrs. G. N. Beaumont
 Capt. M. F. Bell
 Mrs. Bell
 Mr. A. Bell
 Mr. J. H. Bates
 Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Mrs. Hains
 Capt. S. Tomlin
- Dar-es-Salaam.**
 Mr. V. B. Atkinson
 Mrs. Atkinson and infant
 Mrs. Bell
 Mrs. G. S. Cox
 Mrs. G. S. Cox
 Mr. J. C. Edwards
 Mr. W. E. Yeaman
 Mr. A. W. G. Grant
 Miss L. Harrison
 Mrs. L. Hammond

- Mr. E. E. Hutchings
 Mrs. E. E. Hutchings
 Mr. E. Jones
 Mrs. E. Jones
 Mr. J. L. Wall
 Mrs. J. L. Wall
 Mr. R. Keane
 Mrs. R. Keane
 Mr. M. McLellan
 Mrs. M. McLellan
 Mr. V. Martin
 Mrs. V. Martin
 Dr. J. H. McDonald
 Mrs. J. H. McDonald
 Mr. F. J. Parfitt
 Capt. E. M. Park, D.S.O.
 Mr. E. L. Rpmann
 Mr. E. C. Richards
 Mrs. E. C. Richards
 Mrs. R. Steuart
 Capt. E. C. Scott
 Mr. C. E. D. Stiebel
 Col. C. Travers
 Mr. W. T. Widdon
 Mr. P. E. W. Williams
 Mrs. J. Wainwright
 Mrs. A. W. Wyatt
 Mrs. A. W. Wyatt
- Passengers marked * joint at Marseilles.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA.
 "Mandala" passed Gibraltar from East Africa, September 5.
 "Morvada" arrived Mombasa, September 6.
 "Mubera" left London for East Africa, September 3.
 "Modasa" arrived Mombasa, September 3.
 CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.
 "Clan Macbrayne" left Dar-es-Salaam, August 28.
 "Katuna" left Suez for East Africa, September 5.
 "Clan Macbeth" left Glasgow for East Africa, September 7.

HOLLAND AFRICA.
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Mossel Bay, August 29.
 "Kettfontein" arrived Mombasa, August 29.
 "Randfontein" left Port Sudan for further East African ports, August 29.
 "Springfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, August 30.
 "Blommersdyk" left Marseilles homewards, August 30.
 "Klipfontein" left Mombasa homewards, August 24.
 "Batjan" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, August 26.
 "Melchkerk" arrived Beira for further East African ports, August 29.
 "Hollandskerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa, August 19.
 "Salabangka" left Amsterdam for East Africa, August 30.
 "Melchkerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, September 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on September 9, 14 and 16, and for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa at 11.30 a.m. on September 10 and 17. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 12, 13 and 18.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES.
 The latest, simplest and most economical Code and therefore the cheapest to use is the **WORLDWIDE TELEGRAPHIC CODE** issued by the **INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION, S.C.** 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and 10, Victoria Park, Manchester.

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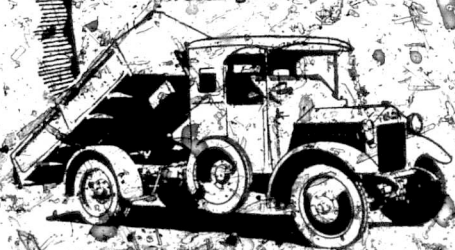
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vehicles and replacing them with 30-cwt. Albions.

The 30-cwt. Albion is undoubtedly the "cheapest to run" of all vehicles of similar load capacity; and like all Albions it has the additional advantages of unequalled length of life and of that consistent reliability which is so essential in commercial work.

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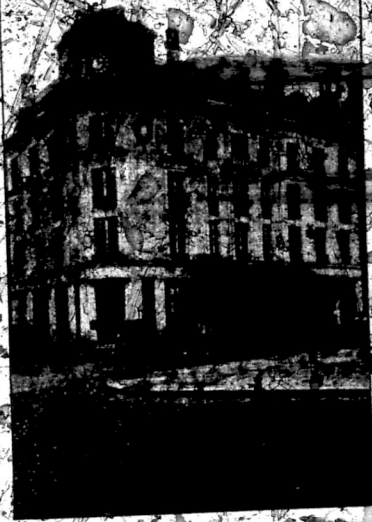
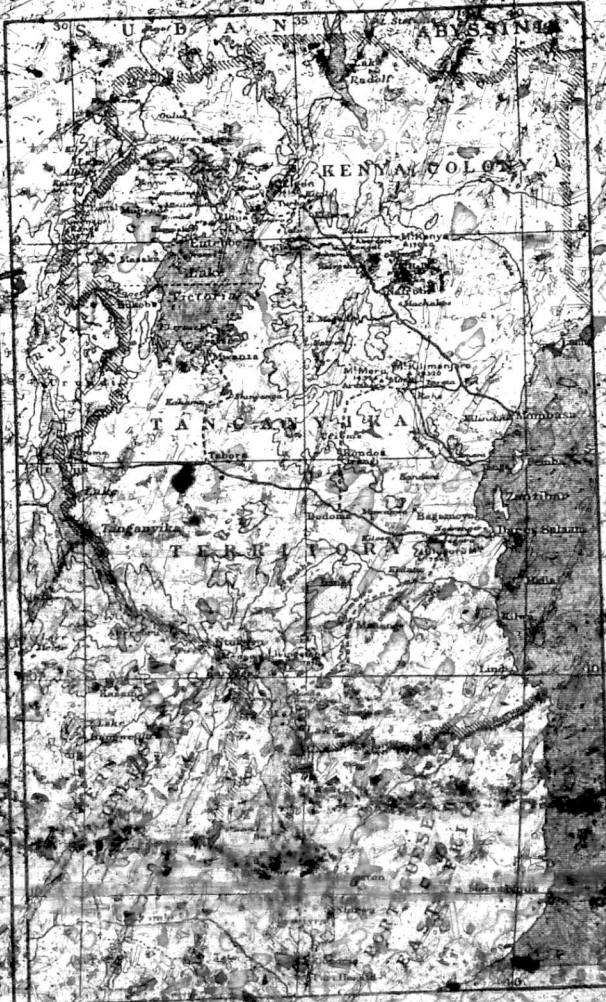
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PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

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- Investors

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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT EAST AFRICA.

"If a man is only part hunter and quite a large part nature lover, he gets more out of his expedition than what falls to his bag," confesses Dr. Saxton Pope in "The Adventurous Bowmen" (Putnam, 10s. 6d. net), the volume in which he records the experiences and records of the American archers who recently took a hunting trip to the Ikoma district of Tanganyika Territory.

After reading every line of the book we have the feeling that Dr. Pope is not so confident a hunter as he would like to convince himself and the world. His enthusiasm seems less for hunting than for archery, and it is with reluctance that he is constrained to admit that the bow and arrow have their limits of performance. It was to prove the efficacy of these old Anglo-Saxon weapons that he and his companions tried their skill on all manner of African game, from lions and rhinoceros down to birds, and yet, as suggested, one is never quite sure that the author is a true big game hunter. He is at times the doctor and scientist—he was once a medical officer of the United States Army—but more frequently the nature lover. In his book he has, perhaps unconsciously, tried in some measure to hold the balance between delight in nature's living things and satisfaction in demonstrating man's ability to overcome the animal world, but tales of roughly dealt with life now so far preponderate that the ordinary reader of African adventures will wish that there were fewer details of that kind and more of the interesting little incidents, some of which are a rare delight.

The shafts of our American archers consisted of a piece of light pine or spruce, carried in a cylindrical case made of light pine or spruce, in an arrow box of similar length, but half an inch wider. Each archer carried a hundred or more arrows, lying in a little rack to hold them apart. Besides this outfit, the party had arrow shafts, feathers, and steel arrowheads, sufficient for two thousand more arrows, with all the glue and silk ribbon paint and other materials for the manufacture of these missiles. They had also a number of yew wood or osage bows, each being about 60 inches in length, and each one pulled from 60 to 80 lbs. when the string was full drawn. The strings were made of horse hair, well oiled. Arrow shafts were of birch, three eighths of an inch in diameter, and were 40 inches in length, also oiled. The arrowheads were of iron, and the fletching was made of feathers.

The bows were made of three inches long yew wood, or osage wood, and were set in a tubular steel shaft or socket in which the arrow shaft was set with ferule cement. Later, we found an African who partly found it necessary to camouflage their bows by painting them an olive drab to harmonize with the prevailing tints of the landscape.

Thus equipped, the author and his friends had twenty-five bows, and a number of arrows.

of other reasons. But it is admitted that a charge of lion cannot be stopped with a bow.

As above indicated, however, it is the non-shooting side in this volume that impresses us most. Take this little bit for instance:

Here we found a kind of astonishing verdure. Every foot was covered with grass, with scattered acacia or other trees throughout. Flowers bloomed the year round. It was a high plateau, the temperature

in the morning, evening and night, and not only for a few hours in the middle of the day. Otherwise a great deal like the uplands of Arizona and Wyoming. And yet this country is within three hundred miles of the equator.

"Some fields were ablaze with flowers: brilliant orange, golden yellow and purple flowers, the latter centred beneath the shining petals. All the colours of this land are of a distinctly deeper tone than in our country. In some places where the automobiles drove through long grass, a sweet fragrance arose, as if aromatic herbs were crushed and gave forth their perfume, most astonishing and delightful."

Or take the following: "Night descends, the birds give their evening calls; the dove coloured sky streaked with fading gold melts into dusky azure. The stars come out and the night sounds arise: the insects tune up for their song concert. The cricket and the long moth; the boring beetle in the dead trunks of the dead; the tickling out his death watch; the distant short bay of a dog, resembling the bark of a small dog; the call of a night hawk; the wailing chatter of a hyena—all fill the minor numbers of the evening programme. Then in the distance is heard the rumble of a lion's roar."

At night, only the predatory animals come to drink. One hears the gentle lapping of suckals, and then the noisy gulping of hyenas. Lions drink, but we have not heard them. Then there is a space in the early dawn when no beasts come. Soon after sunrise, the birds appear. Among the first are the sand plovers. They arrive in flocks, flying in patterns and uttering a squawking crackle as they fly. They settle on the ground in rows, in the order of their coming, all now behind the other. There may be hundreds on the ground, all now waiting to drink.

But drinking in Africa is not so simple even among all animals. So they wait for the best row to be reached, and then they drink. The dust then settles, and the birds, after which the second row comes forward. So it progresses, one flock at a time. It is a chance a group of birds becomes frightened and flies off before it has drunk, then it circles in the air and takes its position in the rear of the procession. As each band rises, it starts its trill song and wings rapidly off into space.

Dr. Pope can not say the exact which our readers know and love.

JOSEPH CONRAD

In the "Lionel Lincoln" Joseph Conrad writes the following letter to his publisher, Mr. Curzon, dated 1891.

"I am glad to hear that you are interested in the book 'The Lionel Lincoln'. Perhaps you have heard of it in the 'Lionel Lincoln' by a Protestant Irishman, who is a very good writer."

into an unspeakable, a horned, a crook-handled stick for all weapons, with two bulldogs, Faddy, white and Biddy, (badly) at his heels, and a Louisa boy, carrying a bundle for all company. A few months afterwards it happened that I saw him come out again, a little fatter, a little browner, with his stick, dogs, and Louisa boy, and quietly someone as though he had been for a stroll in the park. They were lost sight of each other. He was, I believe, British Consul in Beira, and lately seems to have been sent to the Congo again, on sort of mission by the British Government.

MISSIONARY AND PLANTER TOO

Talk with Mr. J. A. ROSS

TRAVELLERS, scholars, officials, and missionaries had at different times given the most flattering accounts of the work done by the Rev. J. A. Ross at his mission station at Kamboke, in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and an old hunter and prospector had written me a few days before he died to say that



Ross is an energetic, kindly, driving personality who teaches the Native to help himself. He is a sincere idealist, but does not believe in tracking religion and the three R's (first, second, and all the time) I have never met or heard of another missionary quite like him. Consequently, I was indeed glad to have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Ross, who, accompanied by his wife, is now in this country on well-earned leave which however appears to be spent not in leisure or rest, but in talking, publicly and privately to all kinds of people who are interested, or who ought to be interested, in the development of Central Africa.

A few minutes in his presence are sufficient to convince anyone of the advanced sincerity of this Quakerish missionary with the aim of a dream, the failure of the material world, the failure of the aim of human life, the failure of the world. I suppose have been rather a common theme, firmly held, and openly avowed conviction, that European and should be a effective instrument for the uplifting of the African, as what are more commonly regarded as normal missionary tasks.

That being so, one is without surprise that he is interested in everything which may bear on the development of the East and Central African territories. He will deal with equal avidity religious, educational, farming, and an settlement of the Native, production, transport, development, and needs, and the economic advancement of the country, and the organization of the land.

Mr. Ross has been in the East by leading missions in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

Meeting the Settler on his Own Terms

His sympathies, therefore, are broad, as they might be expected to be, for this man, who, with his wife, has spent the greater part of his life in the East, has seen the land from the point of view of the settler, the planter, the farmer, and the trader.

He has been a commercial farmer, a planter, a mill, and then, after taking a commercial training, had studied in a theological college, and in a medical school, with other useful all-round experience somewhere or other sandwiched in also.

He can and does meet the settler on his own level, for he is himself an employer of labour, some 200 men, women, and children finding regular employment in the cotton fields, and other work on his mission station. Indeed, he holds strongly that the East African commissions were entirely right when they gave the preference to the African, and he has seen the benefit of this with the help of his employees, from whom he has learned methods of

agriculture and many another lesson which tends to uphold in the East.

That Mr. Ross has brought to the attention of the Government the importance of the Native, and his belief that the only solution will be to do broad justice between man and man, which, he mentioned incidentally, seemed to be still lacking in some industries in this country, and the absence of which was at the bottom of some of our industrial troubles.

Mr. Ross gives it as his experience that most settlers are anxious to give the Native a square deal, and he complains that those critics are unfair who constantly insinuate that the East African settler habitually abuses his position and maltreats his Native labour. Their criticism is often merely destructively and irritating, and they invariably fail to give testimony to some splendid results which have accrued from European development. May his contradictions reach the right quarters.

Though certainly not an opponent of white settlement, he does, however, feel that the policy on which the territories are to be developed has in some cases not yet been made sufficiently clear. For instance, is the great plateau of North-Eastern Rhodesia, which is suited to white settlement, to be developed by Natives on their own account, or is European settlement to be encouraged? On that question no definite ruling has been given by the Government of the Protectorate. The analogy of Kenya was suggested, which led to discussion of the theories current concerning the alienation of Native lands. It is a matter on which Mr. Ross holds very decided opinions.

To talk of the Natives who now sit upon it in some places, averaging one, two, or three per square mile, is sufficient for him. He believes that the property of the whole world, even in those areas which are not thoroughly developed, is the heritage of all, and that those who cannot or will not develop it, should hand it over to someone else should take over the responsibility. Though that, of course, does not absolve European Powers from the duty of raising the African to make the best use of his lands.

At his station at Kamboke, he has a fine healthy cotton crop, which is well above the average, and grows exceptionally well.

He has doubtless seen all the possibilities of the cotton-growing industry in the East, and he has no doubt that the right of the land, the soil, the climate, and the people, will be found eminently suited to the crop. He also has seen the possibilities of the plateau, and he believes that the Natives, if they were given the opportunity, would have proved successful, and a great progress in the development of the general area would have been made.

He has seen the possibilities of the cotton-growing industry in the East, and he has no doubt that the right of the land, the soil, the climate, and the people, will be found eminently suited to the crop. He also has seen the possibilities of the plateau, and he believes that the Natives, if they were given the opportunity, would have proved successful, and a great progress in the development of the general area would have been made.

Then appreciation by being content to assist Mr. Ross to take back a trained agriculturist, while an expert of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, to pay visits to the district to assist on Native cotton-growing and to assist where possible. An interesting suggestion made by my informant was that the European cattle ranchers in the Abercorn life area might now find a profitable market at Albertville. That area at present draws its supplies almost entirely from Ruimsig and it is thought that the institution of a British cattle service on Lake Tanganyika offers prospects of opening a new outlet.

PERSONALIA

Sir Stamford and Lady Balfour are on their way back from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. M. Grievs, Resident Magistrate, Zanzibar, has arrived in the morning.

Mrs. W. H. Kirilham, Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, has resumed his duties.

Capt. J. P. Grant gave an broadcast talk on East Africa on Thursday evening.

Mayor J. W. Godley has been appointed to the District Land Board, Kitale, vice Mr. W. A. Coslett, resigned.

Mr. Louis Gordon has been elected an Official Member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Denham, who motored from Cairo to Livingstone for the official funeral, did the journey comfortably in ten days.

Mr. Alec O. Roberts, formerly appointed a member of the Zanzibar District Road Board, in the place of Mr. E. M. Cully, is here.

Mr. H. J. Cole, formerly in the Zanzibar administrative service, has been transferred to the same service as Deputy Land Officer.

Mr. J. P. Langens, Assistant Secretary to the Zanzibar Government, has prepared a chronological list of Zanzibar rulers from the earliest times to the present day.

Mr. J. C. Ryan, member of the 2nd K.A.F., has returned to his home in England and R.O.S.B., and leaves for Hong Kong on board the end of September.

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Mr. A. Cecil, the well-known Isourico, St. Arques merchant, has been made a Knight of the Royal Order of the Cross of Italy in recognition of his services as Italian Consul at the Chinese East African port.

Mr. R. H. Murray, who was until recently Provincial Commissioner for the Southern Province of Basaland, has been appointed by Her Protectorate Government to make comprehensive study of the labour problem.

The K.M.S. "Adman Castle," which left Southampton on September 10 for the Cape, carries passengers Sir Charles and Lady Gochlam and General Sir John and Lady Davidson. The interest in these affairs is well known to our readers.

Mr. John Perry Jones, acting District Commissioner Pemba, during the absence from the Protectorate of the Hon. Esmé Caruthers Johnston, has been appointed to be provisionally an Official Member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Admiral A. H. Christian, who has died at Haslecks at the age of 62, took part in the punitive expedition against Abukuh, whose stronghold at Mwanji was captured on August 17, 1901. He received the General Africa Medal for his services on the West and East Coasts with "M" which was engraved on the rim, and was specially promoted to the rank of Commander. He was also awarded the rank of Captain.

Mr. G. La Vack, of Thomson's Falls, has written to the *Deutsche Zeitung* to refute the disparaging article concerning Kivuu.

Mr. G. La Vack, of Thomson's Falls, has written to the *Deutsche Zeitung* to refute the disparaging article concerning Kivuu. The correspondent (who, it will be recalled, was anonymous in these columns at the end of June) Mr. La Vack sums up his faith in these words: "A Kivuu has a little capital and is not afraid of work, his prospects in Kivuu would compare very favourably indeed with any he would get in any other part of the Empire."

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THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts of which every page will be taken, but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to Dr. Grant, 10th and Street, London, W. 1.

THE USE REPORT ON MOMBASA

Lord Grantham's Committee

My attention has been drawn to a statement in your issue of August 24 reporting the discussion of the Joint East African Board on the Report of the Royal Shipping Company on Mombasa Harbour. The statement is that the Associated Chambers of East Africa had also suggested in a letter to the same body that they should be given an opportunity of being heard.

Such a statement is incorrect. I regret that I did not notice it before, as it would appear to cast a reflection on discussion on the Secretary to the Committee of such discussion. I feel confident he would be incapable. What I said or should have said was that I expressed their readiness to give evidence.

May I nevertheless give voice to my extreme surprise and disappointment with the method of any in which evidence was called by this committee and call attention to one or two points.

(a) The matter to be examined was a highly technical one. By so forth the two most essential technical experts, Mr. Jelliffe, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and Mr. Atchell, Chief Consulting Engineer for the construction, were in England. A further committee was called.

(b) The matter is of the importance to the white inhabitants of Kenya and more especially the exporters of East African produce, and has their accredited representatives and one of the Associated Chambers of East Africa. This association was not called on.

(c) The Dominion of British East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, was largely in question. It is not clear that the interests whether commercial or otherwise, and the especial presence of the Joint East African Board, so only were the Board not called on but the Imperial Shipping Committee deliberately took the evidence of the only two of its members who differed as admittedly they did.

(d) Was there any possibility of a report recently to a committee with similar powers? I am naturally anxious to know.

I am sure that the report would be of great value. I am sure that the report would be of great value. I am sure that the report would be of great value.

Grandstand Hall, Suffolk

HINTS ON APPOINTMENT AND HEADS FOR INTERESTED RESIDENTS IN THE TROPICS. By J. H. ...

THE LIVINGSTONE CONFERENCE

support for the proposed railway which has now completed its surveys. The report of the project and the closer co-operation between the African Dependencies was urged, though the latter consideration was considered to be outside the present bounds of practical politics. The principle of the decentralisation of government from London to Africa was emphatically endorsed.

One of the most important of the discussions was that devoted to the projected railway from Dodoma on the Tanganyika Central Railway towards the borders of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and I am glad to learn with the others present that the delegates unanimously agreed that the building of that railway is the essential key to the whole question of East African development.

It is the view which East Africa has expressed and it is to be hoped that this renewed and authoritative expression of the opinions of an official East Africa will greatly strengthen the hands of the Colonial Secretary in dealing with a matter of fundamental moment to our East African Empire.

The East Africa Commission, the Governors Conference, the Imperial Conferences of Tanganyika and Livingstone, the Joint East African Board, and the numerous public opinion throughout East Africa have all realised the importance of South and North communication between Tanganyika Central Railway and the South-Western Highlands of the Territory with later extension to and beyond the Northern Rhodesian frontier. The Treasury is undoubtedly the stumbling block, but the weight of such weighty and recurrent evidence, the considered opinion of East Africa must prevail, and that we will be able to make a date.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of local and Colonial African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural proceedings and arrangements, letters, notices, notices, and correspondence.

The Editor has a story of a man who was asked to write a story for the East African. By having experience in the East African, the man was saved. The man was asked to write a story for the East African. By having experience in the East African, the man was saved.

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full names and address, whether the letters are to be published under their names or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not ordinarily identify itself with the views expressed in all communications, but it is a large and a large.

ARUSHA SETTLERS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor, East Africa.

DEAR SIR.—On June 4 last, after a general meeting of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association, a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the restriction of trade, consequent upon Rule 27, Govt. Notice 68, 1928, Diseases of Animals (Proclamation No. 5, 1928) (copy enclosed), being rigorously applied by the newly appointed local District Veterinary Officer.

The late Senior Veterinary Officer, Mr. J. W. Hayes, told members of our Association at a public meeting last year, and in the presence of Mr. E. D. Browne, the Provincial Commissioner, that the above rule would not apply to European settlers, a statement he later backed by issuing many permits to remove stock from one farm to another after private purchase.

The sudden change of policy appears to the settler to come not from the Veterinary Department, but from the Administrative Department, no doubt with the idea of creating an entirely artificial price for native-owned stock and further crippling the white settlers' activities.

We enclose copy of a letter written to the Chief Secretary, Dar-es-Salaam, on the subject, which we trust will bring about an alteration to such an injudicious law, and also copies of a correspondence between a member of the sub-committee, the District Veterinary Officer, and the Provincial Commissioner, which will show the explanatory notes need no further comment.

Yours faithfully,

As the above is our space makes it impossible to publish the enclosed in full, we summarize it hereunder.

The above-mentioned rule, that all live stock markets would be held at Arusha on Tuesdays and Fridays, that no other markets would be authorized in the district except in the Mbulu sub-district and South Masailand, and that any person purchasing or selling live stock in the Arusha district except at authorized markets would be liable to a fine not exceeding six months imprisonment or a fine of £200 or both.

Mr. D. Smith, applied to the Provincial Commissioner for permits to import a number of cattle which he wished to purchase from Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps, however, refused to sell the cattle, on the ground that he had no sales as yet. Mr. Smith asked whether an might be the cattle if they remained on Mr. Phelps' farm until permission to move them had been given by the C.V.O.

In the absence of the District Veterinary Officer the Provincial Commissioner ruled that the fact had been reported by the C.V.O. and that to put things the other way round would be to put the Government in a false position.

(1) The Arusha Government Sale market is in an East Coast fever area and European stock owners who endeavour to keep their animals clean by dipping and spraying, therefore dislike to use it for buying or selling.

(2) The market does not provide for transactions in (a) traced cattle for farm work, (b) milk cows, (c) bulls for breeding purposes, (d) grade stock.

(3) The former District Veterinary Officer informed the Veterinary Department that rule would apply to native-owned stock only and that European

owners would be allowed to dispose of their bona fide stock by private treaty, provided that a permit for removal was obtained.

(4) The refusal of permits to import cattle bought or sold outside Government markets has caused a great hardship to the settler.

On these grounds it is suggested that rule 27 should be amended to permit European owners to dispose of their stock on their farms to any persons provided the usual permit to remove such stock is obtained.

CONCERNING AN UNUSUAL SERMON.

To the Editor, East Africa.

DEAR SIR.—The speech of a champion, in the person of the Rev. B. H. ... who, if he continues to explain the Scriptures as he has started, will do more to stay the tendency towards indifference, if not hostility, to the Christian religion than any other influence at present at work out here—

are attracting wide attention in Kenya. He is preaching the essential individuality and personal responsibility of forgiveness—which we have only a right to grant for offences against ourselves—as opposed to the prevalent idea of the body that he is entitled to issue freely and magnanimously pardons for transgressions, such as rape and other crimes, against others even before confession and repentance.

The logical conclusion of this horse-sense should be to shame the blatant hypocrisy of many critics, ceaselessly interfering with the preaching which man in Africa, and here, have to them the need of facing themselves under a similar position of practical contact and economic strain before they are competent to talk, and even then example will be better than precept.

Mr. ... preaches that brotherhood, justice and kindness are not meant equally a word, he shows which is hardly found in the New Testament. The Law, he says, inspiringly and refreshingly, is meant primarily to be a terror to evil-doers—and crime is not an entrance test to a standard of comfortable living and facilities for education out of reach of the less enterprising Native who has committed no indictable offence. His ... on comparative grounds is equally ... he advocates a very open-minded to the benefits of ...

... shall ...

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... shall ...

Yours faithfully,

STANDING AHEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The schedule of a Bill authorizing the Governor of Kenya to raise a loan of £2,000,000 for the purpose of harbours, development and transport facilities shows that the sum is to be allocated in the following manner:

Construction of Kenya Rift and other railways	£1,500,000
Harbours and development	£500,000
General development	£500,000
Construction of Kenya Rift and other railways	£500,000
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OUR UGANDA LETTER.

The Ruwenzori Climb.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kampala, August 15, 1926.

For some time past a party of Britons, Messrs. Applegate, Humphreys, Wickham, and Oliver, have been attempting to conquer the highest peak of the Mountains of the Moon, known geographically as the Ruwenzori Range, a chain of mountains on the border line which separates Uganda from the Belgian Congo. The highest peak of this range, and the most coveted by mountain climbers, is Margherita, given on the official map as 16,766 feet. Twenty years ago the Duke of Abruzzi, aided by a party of professionals, conquered Margherita, and since then, though many attempts have been made to repeat the performance, one and all have failed through one cause or another. This is the first time that a Briton has gained the summit, and the triumph is all the more marked since no professionals were engaged in the trip, which was made without Alpine tackle of a professional nature.

In this, their latest attempt, the party started off on July 12, their base being Ibadien, which is the highest Rest Camp on the range. The weather, always more or less unpropitious there, was in this instance very high. Four attempts were made from Ibadien to reach Margherita, and were successful, and on the fourth they had the reward by capturing Margherita. They reached it after four strenuous days of toil and hardship, not unaccompanied by danger, and it is satisfactory to note that during the whole of the trip from the bottom of the range, there were no casualties. The Duke of Abruzzi, who was the first to reach Margherita, recorded of his climb were discovered. The fact that we have incidentally created a record in that we were the first party to conquer Johnston Peak and another difficult point called Mount Peak. Some photographs were produced, but owing to weather conditions it is feared these will not be so good as all would have wished. Many other peaks were seen, Scott Elliot, Baker, Stair and Gella, and the Standard and Semper Passes.

A C.O.D. WARNING.

I would like to draw the attention of British firms to the fact that many of the goods they are running in search of C.O.D. goods in Uganda. The British goods are not popular with the natives, and they are not worth credit. That is, the natives often does not hesitate to order goods which he vainly thinks he can handle somehow without making payment on the spot. He gets a shock when he is told that by postal regulations, he must pay before obtaining his goods, and he gets the goods badly, and has the misfortune to return them.

Of course, this does not apply to all natives, for some, unfortunately relatively few, are ready dealers of straight dealing. But in any case the firms who deal on C.O.D. lines would do well to hesitate before committing themselves to a loss and disappointment which with ordinary precaution could be avoided. No doubt our post office in Uganda could tell a tale of woe in this regard if they were not muzzled, and despite official reluctance many people here are aware that cases of parcels

sent on the C.O.D. principle and addressed to Natives have had to be returned because the consignee could not or would not fulfil the conditions necessary.

Trade at a Standstill.

Trade is at a standstill, and no one is asking what is to be the outcome of present policy, which entails upon us an idleness of say, eight months, and four months of good trade. The position is this. We are almost absolutely dependent upon cotton, which crop comes in at the beginning of the year, bringing trade which lasts for from three to four months. One month is spent in preparing for the crop, and sales are brisk for the next three making four in all. Now, granted that we have four months' keen business, does that warrant our being comparatively idle for the remainder of the year? It is not contended that the ginners are idle for eight months, but I know that many of them would be glad to believe that even four months at full speed ahead each year was assured them. We are in a very unsatisfactory state at the moment, and attention ought to be paid to the whole subject of our products. The position can be remedied, there is not much doubt. As I have often pointed out in these columns, this is a tropical country second to none in the possibilities of its soil and general conditions, and application of our knowledge and assets should surely not be beyond us.

Fostering British Industries.

It is gratifying to be able to record that many factories in Home are really beginning to interest themselves in Uganda, and that we are receiving in an increasing number of catalogues and enquiries about the wants of this country. The wants of the country are many, and the British in Home are anxious to wrest the trade here from our friend the enemy, that the Britons abroad are just as anxious that the trade should go to the British quarter. England, with the right programme started and maintained, there is no reason to doubt that at least half of the foreigners would be ousted. The trade of this country is distinctly worth having, and if only British manufacturers will be persuaded to take a greater interest in us, it will be to the mutual benefit of all. British goods, given satisfactory terms, are the choice of customers here; in other words, if we can guarantee to produce a profit on the sale of British manufactures, and if it can be guaranteed to those of the foreign firms, the British will get the trade.

IN MEMORIAM

LADY MARY THORNE, who died on August 11th, 1926, at her residence, The Homestead, Brize Norton, Oxford.

RESOLVE FOR CHILDREN

The Rev. Canon J. H. G. ... from London. Highest references given and required. The Homestead, Brize Norton, Oxford.

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COLLECTING GAME IN TANGANYIKA.

Experiences of Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition.

First thing in the morning a line of Wagogo natives come in from their huts, each with a deer bottle-roll of milk. We buy it. Then the cook gets ready a lot of boiled rice, bananas are peeled, papaws cut up, and joints of meat ground or sliced, then the feeding of the animals starts. The Native is no good as a keeper, so each morning he must be fed meat in this cage, meat in this cage, meat in this cage, and the same with rice, or fruit, or bread, or water, or anything. A few moments ago I caught a zebrus native putting "posho" - native flour - into the python boxes - I had previously stopped the same boy from putting in Hamburg steak.

It takes most of the morning to feed and water the stocks. Baby antelope must be fed with the bottle, young birds by hand, fights in the monkey cages must be stopped, an inventory of the food on hand taken - something is always running out - and efforts made to get some more. Then the Native fundis who are making boxes into cages must be watched. We have two of them at work and they turn out four or five small cages a day, which are filled as fast as made.

The amount of small material that comes in is enormous. Of many things we have more than we desire, but nothing can be refused, for the Natives do not understand the differences among the small birds, and take many refusals and stop their efforts. We have a working good collection in a number of groups, including many things which are seldom if ever brought to the States. For instance, there is no specimen of the scaly antelope of any of our any American zoos. We have one about the size of a deer and up to now it is eating well.

We have some wonderful birds, a few mammals, a few reptiles, a few insects, and birds.

enough to fill the bird house that Congress has given our zoo for next year. Some of the birds are wonders. We have bustards, raptors,

sparrow-winged geese - an enormous black and white raven. It is curious that the crows here are coloured the same as the ravens.

We have two cages of bull terriers, white-jackets, lots of collies or mouse-birds, and white-headed culture, an army of tortoises and turtles, a pair of the African species of tortoises and turtles, a pair of lynx and a baby serval cat. With some of the other things that we expect to get upon our collection will be well worth while, and I think it will be one of the most interesting to come out of Africa for many years. As I write there is a chronic bedlam from the courtyard where our material is kept. A freshly arrived baboon is yowling and finding fault with the world in a way that sets your nerves on end but makes you admire his persistence.

At night we try to sleep but have difficulty because of the noise of the animals. Hyenas, attracted by the skins of our specimens, come to the house every night. Night before last I went out to scare away a hyena, of what I thought was a hyena, from the thorn-bomb. Now in that thorn-bomb we have some of our specimens, our cranes and a wonderfully good collection of the game birds of Tanganyika, and we do not want any hyenas in there. So I grabbed my gun automatically and started out to shoot if necessary, to scare the animal away. It was fortunate I could not see to shoot, for as the animal ran away it gave the unmistakable growl of a leopard. Had I fired and wounded the animal I should have been charged in the dark, a leopard always charges when lit.

Special Thanks Due to the Smithsonian Institution and to Dr. William Brewster, in charge of the Smithsonian Expedition to East Africa.

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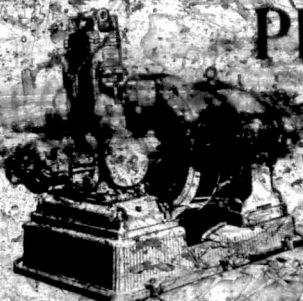
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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

Chamber discusses Traffic Delays.

August 9, 1926.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce the chief points discussed were the traffic facilities at the River terminus and the movement of traffic generally. Mr. Arnott, the General Manager of the railway, said that he required at least 500 more Native labourers than he now had, more over he wanted those who would sign on for a reasonable period, instead of casual temporary labour. Of the 500 required, 200 would be needed at Chindio and Morruga and 150 for fuel cutting. Without this additional labour, said Mr. Arnott, it would be impossible for the railways to deal with any increase in traffic. As this is a very serious matter, the Chamber agreed to ask the assistance of Government for the recruitment of labour from Fort Johnston, Liwonde, and Mombasa.

Mr. Arnott informed the meeting that he hoped to spend about £40,000 in plant for the movement of next year's traffic and trusted that this would be installed during the current year. In order to assist the management of the railways, the Chamber agreed to furnish quarterly reports of the estimated imports and exports. The question of Portuguese Customs authorities at both Morruga and Chindio was touched on, and the Chamber agreed to use its influence to try and do away with these Customs formalities. The suggestion that the Zambezi should be dredged between Morruga and Chindio was put forward, but Mr. Arnott said he had come to the conclusion that it would not be allowed, since the Zambezi is an international river.

The Chamber requested that consent should be added to the list of goods receiving preferential duties to those to which the General Manager of the railway has added, the goods which are given such treatment are foodstuffs, oil, petrol, kerosene, and other necessities. Mr. Arnott stated his conclusion that the whole question of the railway is a responsibility of the Zambezi Navigation Company, if this matter was delayed the welfare of the country would suffer.

I have just heard a rumour that a well-known Cholo settler has been brought back from a shooting trip on the Portuguese border suffering from sleeping sickness and is being treated in Zomba Hospital. At present it proves correct, great sympathy will be felt for the settler, who is on the way out from England to be treated, while we must trust that the report is only a rumour.

INTERESTING MEDICAL

It is interesting to note that the Government of Nyasaland has a large collection of undispensed statistics that in some instances are as accurate as the accounts of the work of one of the most important Government Departments. Dr. J. H. Whitehead, the Director of Medical and Surgery Services of Nyasaland, believes that the report should be informative and interesting to all who are interested in the health of the colony.

Take for instance the following comments of Dr. W. Milne-Tough, M.O.H., Zomba: "One constantly hears complaints regarding the incidence of labourers and their incapacity for any sustained muscular effort. One wonders how much of this is due to the natural laziness of the Native and how much to the fact that his dietary is of such a

nature as to preclude the possibility of greater muscular output. The dietary of the manual worker differs very little from that of the Native sitting idly at home in the village, and that is not suitable for a man engaged in hard work."

Natives in the main are content with a hard month's existence, and when we take into consideration their natural indolence, coupled with debilitating diseases such as malaria, it is not surprising that industrial progress is slow. There must be an improvement in the existing state of affairs, as must be taken by the employers of labour. With improved housing and general conditions, better feeding and adequate medical care when sick, the output of work would be greater, the Native would earn more money, and work of a continuous nature would hold more attraction for him.

Among the recommendations for future work we find:

The strict segregation which the townships of all Native and Asiatics whose employment does not necessitate their being in the township overnight. The former should be housed in properly laid out locations. With suitable sanitary arrangements provided in such locations these would prove valuable educative factors in instilling ideas of sanitation into the minds of those dwelling in them. The Natives would enjoy greater freedom than they have now, whilst living in close proximity to Europeans. This is the only means of rendering any sanitary measures to be carried out for the benefit of European populations effective. At present the so-called European townships are only European in name, for the fact that the ratio of Europeans to coloured is estimated conservatively to be 40 to six renders the latter European in substance. The constant proximity to the health of the Europeans from the presence of so many coloured people is obvious.

The population table gives the number of Europeans in Nyasaland as 1,205, 800, and the average number of Asiatics as 15, 200, and the average number of Europeans in the year totalled 19, of which 6 were infants. Of the 209 European officials on the strength of the Protectorate the average number resident in the Protectorate the average number for each resident is 14 days.

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MABIRA FOREST COMPANY'S GOOD YEAR

This report... sheet of the Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Company, Limited, shows a net profit for 1925 of £18,771, which completely wipes out the cumulative loss of the £17,761, and leaves a credit balance of £860. 803 of the 10% participating debentures of £10 each were purchased and cancelled during the year, and only 489 are now outstanding.

The directors state that the company is now in a financial position not only to complete the restoration of its coffee areas as far as is practicable, but also to extend them and to enlarge the para rubber areas with a view to increasing the annual output of rubber beyond the 250,000 lb. anticipated for 1926. Should the price of rubber be maintained, even at the lower level now ruling, the company anticipates that the present year's trading, aided by an increasing output, will show a profit sufficient to permit payment, not only of the Preference dividend for the year 1926, but also something on account of the heavy cumulative arrears.

The output of dry rubber during the year 1925 was 205,391 lb., and the sales made were at prices varying from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3 1/2d. per lb. The loss in respect of coffee was due to the fact that some of the old areas which remained unworked during the company's long spell of financial and labour difficulties had ceased to bear. The Board testifies that the result of the work of the Uganda Government's Labour Recruiting Organisation has been of benefit to the company during recent months and promises well for the future.

OIL ADDITION IN UGANDA

The Editor, East Africa. Sir, I am glad to see your report on the oil prospect in Uganda. It is a matter of great importance, not only to people in Uganda, but also to those in the nearby territories of Kenya and Tanganyika, for if petroleum were found in Uganda they would share in the immense benefits that part of Africa may derive from having a local oilfield from which to get their supplies of petrol, kerosene, and fuel oil.

If the Uganda Government spends £20,000 in prospecting, it is surely it would be Kenya and Tanganyika who benefit from this sum, particularly Tanganyika, as Mr. Wavell indicates in his report, they will have a plant to which to transport the oil.

It is a pity that the Government has not spent more money in prospecting by oil prospectors. The Government of Tanganyika will be glad to help the Government of our East African territories.

It is very much to be hoped that both the Government of the Union and the office of a surveyor to private individuals and companies will be pressed to do more.

UPLANDS BACON FACTORY EXTENSIONS

Output to be increased by 150 per cent. The Bacon Factory, Kenya, are duplicating their refrigerating plant, and also adding numerous up-to-date machines, in connection with which a new large building, over 100 ft. long, has already been begun.

As a result of these extensions the output of the factory will be increased by 150 per cent. The new refrigerating plant has been placed under the 120-foot Refrigerator Company, of Queen Victoria Street, London, while the factory fittings are to be supplied by Messrs. J. & F. Howard, of Bedford.

We learn also that orders for new canning machinery have been placed, which will enable the company to place on the market within the next few months a wide range of tinned vegetables as well as tinned meats.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE WEST KENYA HIGHLANDS

Nanyuki. Although we are 135 miles from Nairobi and 60 miles from rail-head, and a new settlement of only six years standing, we are not totally barred from the social amenities, the provision of which can help considerably in giving us the maximum amount of enjoyment from life in these far-off country districts. Nanyuki is a town, boasts of a very fine Sports Club, and a racetrack, where meetings are held twice weekly, in February and July. The racetrack, which skirts the golf field, is I venture to say, the most picturesque in the country. Surrounded by West Kenya forestry, it is set out about twelve miles from the base of Mount Kenya, which with its snow-capped peaks, stands out like some huge, silent sentinel, making the most of our beautiful background for this pretty, mountain-side racetrack.

Being a town, and most of the population are game-bird-loving Somalis, although there is always an open race for the country breeds. There is a steady chase course, admittedly not an Améric one, though it provides thrills and excitement enough. There is no dearth of amateur jockeys, and with a "bookie" a totalisator, a grand stand made of cedar wood, and, last but not least, a bag, we have the complete "tout-ensemble" of an up-to-date racetrack.

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"East Africa" completes its second year of publication with this issue.

Although we have a few "country" tennis courts, the players are all dead keen. Afternoon tea are served, and later, at "sundowner" time, an antiraid crowd will be found in the bar. These cheery Saturday afternoons certainly cement friendships, and create a spirit of goodwill, and Nanyuki is a district, has one of the most united, contented and sporting communities to be found in the Colony.

The Mark of Quality

of the best there is in bicycles, the best that British labour and enterprise can produce, is the trademark of the

RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



Guaranteed for Ever, it will be running long after ordinary bicycles have been sent to the scrap heap. And all the time it gives such splendid service.

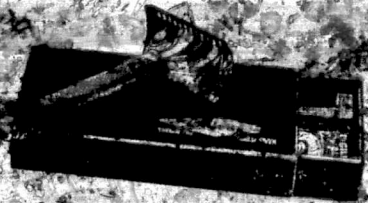
See it in *The Book of the Road* by
THE RALEIGH CO. LTD.
214, NOTTINGHAM ENG.

See it in *The Book of the Road* by
Sumner Archer
speed gears and
dunlop tyres.



You know the WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS COVETS & SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African dealer has his hand out of the bag and to meet the keen demand we have brought out a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special Set at a price the Native can pay. The dealer can sell it and still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a GENUINE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a Gillette Gillette Blade (two shaving edges) packed in a special case. It is made within the Empire and is splendid value for money.



NO WONDER GILLETTE RAZORS

Are sold everywhere in Africa for the East African Market.

Particulars of trade terms of this and other models through your Home Agents or direct from
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
184-8, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

The "Blackstone" Paraffin Engine



It will run on ordinary paraffin lamp oil and is heated, fuel, vapouriser, and igniter with a single adjustment only. It has a fine-candle lamp of 40 B.P. and its paraffin consumption per B.H.P. hour is only 28 lbs. in the smallest size. It is made in the Empire and is supplied from Stock.

Blackstone & Co. Ltd.
Stamford Oil Engine Works, Stamford, England,
or their Agents
Kettles-Roy Limited,
Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar & Dar-es-Salaam

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

Six yearling dairy Shorthorn bulls, bought for Lord Delamere's Soysambu Estate, were shipped from England last week.

9,277 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader, Kilindi, during the week ended August 7. Of this total 974 bags were rejected.

Arrivals in Tanganyika Territory of corrugated iron sheets are passing rapidly into consumption. Stocks in bond at the end of June amounted to 291,608 bundles.

Imports of sports from Tanganyika Territory for May were: Coffee, 5,088 cwt.; cotton, 2,045 cwt.; sisal, 1,575 tons; copper, 104 tons; beeswax, 1,508 cwt.; hides, 310 cwt.; rubber, 836 cwt.; ivory, 2 cwt.; gold, 531 oz. of alloy.

It has been established by the Government of Mauritius to represent in Portuguese East Africa British manufacturers of all types and accessories. Firms interested in this matter should communicate to the Department of Overseas Trade, under reference No. 328.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended July 31 and August 7 were the following: maize, 7,267 bags; cotton, 5,238 bales; groundnuts, 17,788 bags; maize, 8,306 bags; cotton seed, 1,672 bags; gum, 1121 bags; sisal and tow, 5,795 bales; cattle bark, 25 bales.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the weeks ended July 31 and August 7 have been: maize, 2,302 packages; cotton, 1,200 packages; iron manufactures, 201 packages; lamps, 43 packages; lamps and parts, 862 cases; railway material, rails and sleepers, 23,726 packages.

The principal imports into Mauritius for the first three months of the year were as follows: Beer and wine, 21,171 bottles; spirits, 26,155 litres; food, 1,175 tons; kerosene, 1,175 tons.

Imports into Mauritius for the first three months of the year were as follows: Beer and wine, 21,171 bottles; spirits, 26,155 litres; food, 1,175 tons; kerosene, 1,175 tons; iron manufactures, 1,827 tons; cotton pieces, 3,705; dyed or printed, 86,672 metres; and grey or white, 874,810 metres; canvas, 3,210 pieces; iron bars, 8,326 tons; galvanised iron sheets and plates, 283 tons; nails, 35 tons; iron tubes and pipes, 43 tons; lubricating oils, 49,003 litres; sugar machinery, 116 tons; other machinery, 170 tons; paints, colours and enamels, 74 tons; petroleum lamp oil, 310,400 litres; motor spirits, 224,576 litres; soap, 305 tons.

Mr. L. B. Kloff, of Dar-es-Salaam, who is, we are informed, a South African by birth, has sailed for Europe to consult his British Commercial Corporation, Ltd., Street, London, E.C.3, as to expansion plans of their rapidly growing business. Manufacturers wishing representation in East Africa are invited to communicate with the Premier Commercial Corporation, who will arrange interviews.

During the two weeks ended July 17 and 24 imports into Kenya and Uganda included the following: Agricultural implements, 363 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 525 packages; cement, 12,234 packages; condensed milk, 1,255 cases; cotton piece goods, 1,867 packages; galvanised sheets, 10,333 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 10,377 packages; iron wire, 1,603 packages; kerosene oil, 14,710 cases; lamps and lanterns, 203 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 1,020 packages; motor spirit, 16,037 cases; paints, colours, 1,238 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 43,105 packages; way material, other sorts, 16,023 packages.

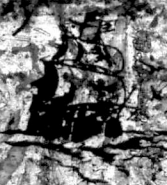
In moving the second reading of the Customs Management Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda said that agreement had been reached between all the British Dependencies in Eastern Africa on the main principles of the coordination of Customs procedure. Ordinances differing only in detail were being enacted in the four territories concerned. By this means Customs procedure over a wide area could be standardized and formalities simplified. His way being paved at the same time for the institution of a system of free trade or Customs Union between any or all of the territories concerned.

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Rose's Lime Juice

Made from fresh Limes and Cape 570

Entirely British



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE
With a fair demand in evidence, steady prices were obtained for East African sorts, as under:-

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Columns include variety (e.g., A size, B size), quantity, and price in pence and shillings.

Stock of East African coffee now held in the country is estimated at 24,000 bags in 1925 and 20,000 bags at the corresponding period in 1926.

MADEIRA AND RHODESIA TOBACCO
The market is steady and Messrs. Edwards, Godwin and Co. state that desirable consignments continue to arrive. Prices are:-

Table listing tobacco prices for Dark, Semi-bright, and Medium bright varieties, with prices per 100 lbs.

The Liverpool stock of Rhodesia and East African tobacco is estimated at 1,000 tons and 1,500 tons respectively. In the last few months of the season very few consignments have been compared with those of the previous year.

The market for Rhodesia tobacco is steady and the demand for the good business has been done in Africa and in the East.

Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the six weeks since August 1 total 14,726 bales, as against 37,000 in 1925, 14,000 in 1924, and 17,000 in the first seven weeks of the 1923-24 season. Deliveries in 1926 stand at 10,076 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 2,670.

At the last auction, 287 bales of East African tobacco were sold at the average price of 117s. 10d. per bale. The parcels in question being from:-
Kenya 152 packages @ 15s. 4d.
Rhodesia 15 @ 15s. 3d.
Ruo Estates 1 @ 15s. 5d.

OTHER PRODUCE
Ginger. Prices are lower on a quiet market, the spot value of 140s. to 150s. East African being 120s. and Madagascar 135s.

Custard Seed. The market is lower, most shipments offering at 24s. 6d. with little interest shown. September/October shipments are valued at about 15s. 6d.

Castor Seed. Prices are noticeably in the spot position and our quality is asking 40s. per cwt.

Cotton. No change has taken place, sales of 2,000 bales in October and October/November shipments being 310.

Cotton Seed. Further business has passed at £6 12s. 6d. ex ship for September/October shipment, but 2s. 6d. less is quoted for October/November.

Groundnuts. Prices are easier, most parcels offering at £20 5s.

Gum Arabic. On a quiet market new crop material with September/October shipment is quoted at 45s. and cleared 47s., the spot values being 50s. and 52s. respectively, the spot value of 1925 is 42s. 6d. and 45s. to 47s. 6d. for September/October.

Waxes and Stearins. Imports of East African sorts into Liverpool during last month amounted to 4,577, which on a firm market, have been dealt in at fully late rates. The value of despatched East African Madagascan is about 6d. per lb.

Stearins. While a quiet market East Africa has been dealt in at 22s. 5s. for September/October shipment.

Advertisement for FRANCIS TREAKSTON LTD featuring a logo of a cage and text: 'LIGHTS PAID TRACK WAGONS FOR RAIL AND TUG BOATS 50, TOTTENHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.'

Large advertisement for Clagett, Brachi & Co., Ltd. Colonial Leaf Tobacco Brokers. Includes address: 'Warehouse: 8, Rangoon Street, London' and 'Cables: Clagett, London'.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The Messageries Maritimes liner "Dumbea" which leaves Marseilles to-day, September 16, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa	
Mr. T. C. M. Bellairs	Lieut. Colonel Stanton Mrs.
Mr. J. F. Butler	E. H. Strain
Mr. R. Crookshank	Mr. A. H. Tinton
A. Gash	Mr. Ederick Vestala
Cambar	
Mrs. H. V. Gash	Mr. C. R. Gordon
Mr. T. W. Gash	Rev. S. A. Rose
Miss A. D. Gash	Miss A. D. Jackson
Mr. F. Golding	Mr. Paul Jackson
Major and Mrs. Harrison	Miss V. H. Powell
Mr. R. F. Holmes	Miss M. E. Reeves
Mrs. Holmes	
Mr. Anton Kubes	Dar-es-Salaam
Mr. Richard Priboda	Mr. W. J. Brown
Mr. Leopold Safar	Major J. R. Wynter
Mr. Emil Stofsky	

The R.M.S. "Amund Castle" which left Southampton on September 13, travelling via Madeira for the Cape, carries for

Beira	
Mr. J. Wallace	
Mombasa	
Colonel W. K. Tucker	
C.B.E. T.D.	
Miss J. Tucker	

SPECIAL TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA

We have received from the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company an attractively produced booklet giving particulars of their Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa at greatly reduced prices. The return rates to Capetown are £10 10s for first class, £8 10s for second and third class respectively, and the outward journey by sea. These arrangements apply as due to leave Southampton on December 20 and January 21. Further particulars are obtainable free from the Company at 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.O. office at 6 p.m. to-day, September 16, and at the same time on September 18, 20, and October 2, 4, 6, and 8.

Island, Northern Rhodesia, and other East Africa mails close at the G.O. office at 11 a.m. on September 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28.

Other mails were delivered at the G.O. office on Monday last and further deliveries may be expected on September 18, 20, 22, and 25.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Manela" arrived London from East Africa, September 10.
 "Morvada" passed Perim from East Africa, September 11.
 "Mulbera" left Marseilles for East Africa, September 11.
 "Modasa" left Dar-es-Salaam, September 9.

CAN-ELDERMAN HARRISON

"Electrician" arrived Mombasa September 2.
 "Katima" at Port Sudan for further East African ports, September 8.
 "Glan Macbeth" left Birkenhead for East Africa, September 14.
 "Wayfarer" at Newport for East Africa, September 14.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nias" left Rotterdam homewards, September 10.
 "Jagersfontein" left Cape Town homewards, September 4.
 "Rietfontein" left Dar-es-Salaam, September 5.
 "Ryepkerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, September 11.
 "Blommersdyk" arrived Rotterdam homewards, September 9.
 "Klipfontein" left Port Said homewards, September 4.
 "Sagjan" left Mombasa homewards, September 4.
 "Meliskerk" left Mozambique for further East African ports, September 5.
 "Stalhoop" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, September 7.
 "Salabangka" left Rotterdam for East Africa, August 31.
 "Valk" left Antwerp for East Africa, September 9.

UNION CASTLE

"Bampton Castle" left Natal for Beira, September 10.
 "Crawford Castle" arrived Port Said for East Africa, September 11.
 "Dunkce Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, September 11.
 "Garth Castle" left Beira for Natal, September 10.

The Scandynavian East Africa Line
 Regular Sailings from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden to Africa and Europe.

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