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OUR MISSION IN AFRICA.

THE International Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, which met at Le Zoute, Belgium, from September 14 to 21, and of which a special report will be found in this issue, is of importance not merely to missionary societies and those directly interested in them, but to all engaged in the work of African development, whether educational, administrative, or economic. The Conference was thoroughly international, and better still, representative of many varying interests. The presence of Sir Frederick Lugard, Great Britain's delegate on the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, is indicative of the value attached to the gathering by one of the greatest living authorities on African development. The attendance of Mr. E. B. Denman and Dr. Ollie testifies to the sympathy of Kenya's administration and medical departments; Dr. Jesse Jones, America's well-known educationist, could be relied upon to probe impartially for the truth; and Bishop Gwynne, Archdeacon Owen, Dr. Donald Fraser, Mr. E. W. Smith, and some of the other present and past East African missionaries do not refrain from criticism when it seems necessary.

But we should have wished to see the settler and commercial communities directly represented by trusted and clear-sighted spokesmen, who should have had something of value to contribute to the discussions. As the Conference was convened, some settlers in East Africa have of their own volition and at their own expense established schools on their estates, and we know also that other planters and farmers have provided facilities for regular religious services. Apart from that, however, the Christian mission in Africa is not merely a matter for Christian missions. Government officials, farmers, traders, and craftsmen, all as citizens of a Christian country, have their definite part to play. Official views were represented at Le Zoute, from the preliminary report of our special correspondent and from news which we have received from other quarters; it would seem that the non-official European element might with advantage have been much more strongly in evidence. Perhaps invitations were issued but not accepted; perhaps it was felt that the settler viewpoint could not be overlooked in an audience so well instructed. The deliberations and conclusions are in any event of real importance to the settler community, which realises the truth of Lord Cromer's dictum that in all dealings with Native peoples we must build on the bedrock of a Christian moral code.

SOME PROBLEMS OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

DR. HALE CARPENTER'S INTERESTING ADDRESS

From the address on "Some of the Problems connected with Sleeping Sickness," given by Dr. G. D. Hale Carpenter, M.B.E., of Uganda, before the British Association at its recent meeting at Oxford, we are privileged to reproduce the following extract. The problems of the tsetse-fly are of the greatest importance to all East Africans, who will, we think, read Dr. Hale Carpenter's views with great interest.

SLEEPING SICKNESS. First made known to the public in 1742 by a naval surgeon on the Guinea Coast, begins with irregular fever not yielding to quinine; and therefore arousing suspicion that it is not malaria. As the disease progresses there is swelling of the lymphatic glands, and sometimes a transient rash, appears of puffy swellings of parts of the face and body. The patient becomes very thin, although he may eat food ravenously, and he passes from a gradually increasing lethargy into a state of coma which becomes more and more pronounced until death supervenes. This illness may last only a few months, or may be prolonged for a year or more. Sometimes spontaneous recovery is known, and on the other hand, the condition may be rapidly fatal in a few weeks before the komatose state appears.

The problems which I shall now bring before you may be considered: (1) The cause of the disease; (2) the means by which it is transmitted; (3) its control; (4) the treatment of the disease; and (5) the prevention of the disease.

Sleeping sickness is perhaps the best illustration of the alliance in which the welfare of man and his domestic animals is closely bound up with the wild life around them.

A brief historical sketch will enable the problem to be better understood. We must go back to the early days of civilization in South Africa, where Livingstone and others described a fatal disease of cattle caused by the bite of a blood-sucking fly called the tsetse-fly known at that time belonging to the genus *nagana*, in the same family as our common housefly. Two species were mainly concerned, *morsitans* and *sahéliennes*, but it will be convenient to refer together with others, as the *morsitans* group. This deadly disease of domestic animals is known as nagana. Sir David Bruce reported in 1890 that the cause of nagana was an animal belonging to the flagellate protozoan, and to the section known as trypanosomes. This trypanosome was found to be transmitted from animal to animal by the bite of the tsetse-fly. Therefor, for the first time was the explanation of the disease; it was also due to a poison sent to a living germ. In honour of its discoverer this germ was named *Trypanosoma brucei*.

The Human Side of the Question.

Now for the human side of the question. In 1901, in Englishmen suffering from a peculiar fever in Gambia, was found in their blood a trypanosome which received the specific name *gambiensis*. This same organism in 1903 was found in the cerebro-spinal fluid of a typical case of sleeping sickness. Later this was abundantly confirmed in the great epidemic which swept over Uganda at the end of last century and the beginning of this, taking toll of over 200,000 lives.

Note the very interesting comparison between nagana, the trypanosomiasis of domestic animals and the human disease, sleeping sickness. In the former our knowledge started with the fact that the bite of a

certainly caused disease in animals, and this was later found to be due to the introduction into their blood of a trypanosome; in sleeping sickness we started with the fact that a trypanosome was the cause of the disease, but the means of transmission were not known. The peculiar geographical distribution of the disease, which was only contracted on the forested shores of the great waterways of Uganda, was found to coincide with the distribution of a species of tsetse, and experimental proof was soon obtained that the trypanosome is transmitted by the bite of this tsetse, which is known as *Atylotus palpalis*, and differs in many ways from the *morsitans* group.

We have thus dealt with two trypanosomes carried by different tsetse flies causing nagana in stock and sleeping sickness in man. In 1904 a more acute disease of man was found in Rhodesia to be caused by a trypanosome which was named *rhodesiensis* and is carried by tsetse flies of the *morsitans* group. This was followed by *angolensis*, and hardly the term "trypanosomiasis" is a better name, is *trypanosomiasis*. To distinguish it from the more chronic sleeping sickness this disease is now known to be much more widely scattered and occurs over a great part of the Tanganyika Territory up to the southern coast of Lake Victoria. So far we have followed the cases in Uganda, though it has been described in the Sudan.

How did the trypanosomes find their way into water-borne mammals? We know that the natural hosts of these disease-producing trypanosomes are the big game, and particularly the "envelopes" of the surrounding country. The antelopes are apparently an incomplete host to the trypanosomes in their blood. Any animal living in the animal fluids of another must take one of three courses: It must either so adapt its functions that it causes no interference with the functions of its host and thus gets in harmony with it, or if it takes the other course and by its vital activities produces substances which are poisonous and cause ill-health or death, it must gain in some way by the death of its host. Thus spore-producing bacteria, such as anthrax, do this, and depend largely upon death of the host and dissemination of the body for dissemination of the highly-resistant spores. Trypanosomes, however, have no such resistant stage and require an intermediate host to introduce them into a new environment. This is done when the tsetse-fly feeds first upon one animal and then another.

Three Disease-Producing Trypanosomes.

Let us look more closely at these three disease-producing trypanosomes, and we shall find ourselves up against one of the biggest problems in connection with sleeping sickness. *T. brucei* and *T. gambiensis* are so alike that they cannot be distinguished under the microscope, only by their effects upon different animals kept in the laboratory. Thus *brucei* is more

quickly fatal to dogs, *gambiense*, to monkeys. But *rhombeensis* when first discovered was thought to be easily distinguishable not only because it was more rapidly fatal to all laboratory animals, but because its nucleus was situated farther back in the body and thus this trypanosome could be easily recognised under the microscope.

Are *gambiense* and *rhombeensis* the same as each other, and is *brucei* the same as either of the former, or the same as both? One view is that these are essentially the same, the observed differences in their behaviour to laboratory animals being caused mainly by the species of mammalian host from which they were taken and by the method by which the invertebrate host, *Glossina*, transmits them from one animal to another. In other words, *brucei* can become *gambiense* and *gambiense* *rhombeensis*. Another view maintains that the two human strains are the same, but *brucei* is distinct.

It is really very much a question of names, indeed of arguing in a circle. A trypanosome with certain morphological characters would fail to domestic animals, but not to man; it is called *brucei*; an exactly similar trypanosome fatal to man is called *gambiense*. Yet there is evidence that one can be transformed into the other. The trypanosome which occurred in the great epidemic of sleeping sickness in Uganda has persisted in the sitatunga antelope on the islands of Lake Victoria since the wholesale removal of the population from the islands; but its physiological characters have become altered and in all its reactions to laboratory animals it now has the characteristics of *brucei*, and is no longer capable in its present condition of infecting human beings. On the other hand, there is also evidence that under certain conditions the animal form *brucei* has become so accustomed to virulence towards humans as to become what is called *gambiense*.

HOW DISEASE OCCURS.

When it was first proved that ticks carried trypanosomes, an entirely new field of research was opened up. It was inoculated by the scratch of an infected insect. Trypanosomes adhere to the proboscis of a fly which has just bitten an infected animal and are inoculated into a second animal at that bite immediately. Obviously the disease, having once adapted itself to live in the circulating blood, cannot long survive exposure to air or on the proboscis of the fly, and the post-workers carry infection to another that after a day or two they could no longer attack animals whenever they feed on them.

But in 1908 it was shown that the fly could transmit disease fifty days after it had fed on an infected animal and could continue to infect as many of animals every time it fed. Further work showed that while the earlier infection was by mechanical means, those later infections, which do not as a rule occur until about three weeks after the infected feed of the fly are due to multiplication of the trypanosomes within the body of the fly.

Recent work in Uganda shows that there is a most interesting correlation between the virulence of a trypanosome and the means of its transmission. If a strain of trypanosome derived from an antelope is passed through series of monkeys by simple direct inoculation, i.e., by the mechanical method, the virulence to the monkey is greatly heightened, while at the same time the trypanosome loses the power of getting into the salivary glands of the fly and the vicious process becomes impossible.

Extraordinarily interesting confirmation of this under natural conditions was obtained in the south and in Lake Victoria near Mwanza a few years ago. An acute epidemic of human trypanosomiasis, very much fatal, was found to be confined entirely by mechanical means. A large number of the flies were possible to

the outbreak was examined but not a single one was found to have trypanosomes in its salivary glands.

CASE OF THE SSEE ISLANDERS.

Study of statistics bearing on the great epidemic in Uganda introduces an extraordinarily interesting problem. It was repeatedly affirmed by the experts appointed to investigate the disease that every one of the population of the Sese Islands in Lake Victoria was infected and must die. Yet after they were examined on to the mainland these infected persons did not die to an extent at all comparable to what was expected. Probably owing to the conditions under which the population was living, contact with *Glossina* was of the very broadest and transmission of the trypanosome by mechanical means exceptionally easy. Thus the trypanosome readily increased in virulence. In this connection the following facts are interesting:

On the east coast of Lake Victoria, in the Kavirondo district of Kenya Colony, the *Glossina* was not deliberately removed during the epidemic. They have, however, found out for themselves by experience that when they live in too broad contact with fly, sleeping sickness is likely to break out as local epidemics. There is a very interesting history of a series of immigrations into a certain small island, followed in each case by an outbreak of sleeping sickness and dispersal of the population. It appears that breadth of contact between infected population and fly leads to sudden little epidemics if contact increases beyond a danger line represented by a human population of more than forty per square mile and fly population represented by the figure given, which gives the number of males that can be caught by a trained boy in an hour. If only one of these figures is below these limits, there appears to be some danger of an epidemic outbreak.

When a man dies, his mortality rising universally, it is necessary to subtract from the total mortality statistic to allow for the existence of two forms of *trypanosomes*, the stable type transmitted by the sexual process, the most virulent type, mechanically transmitted, and causes great epidemics which burn themselves out. On the other hand the two types are distinct, and the survivor of the great epidemic is a tribe who had been infected with the mild strain, and this is the one which has persisted among the sitatunga antelope on the Sese Islands.

A problem of supreme importance is whether one strain can be transmitted into the other. This can only be definitely settled by experiments on man himself. Whence comes the virulent strain? The acute epidemic at the south end of Lake Victoria at Mwanza throws some light upon this matter, though Duke's explanation is contradicted by some. He found a very virulent human trypanosomiasis transmitted entirely mechanically by a *Glossina* of the *morsitans*-group. In other words the trypanosome was *rhombeensis*. The epidemic followed a famine; the Natives had killed all their cattle and limited most of the game, and Duke believed that the main cause of the epidemic was to be found in this. The *Glossina* had to turn to man for food, and were so persistent in their attacks that every opportunity existed for mechanical transmission of trypanosomes, primarily derived from wild game, on which the flies had formerly fed; that is to say, *T. brucei* had become *T. rhombeensis*.

(To be concluded.)

The Third Annual Volume
of "East Africa" starts
with this issue.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION IN AFRICA

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LE ZOUKE

From "East Africa's" Special Correspondent.

Le Zouke, Belgian Congo

A CONFERENCE which will undoubtedly have considerable effect upon the work of the Christian Church in Africa, and through its proceedings African at large, is being held at Le Zouke, a small seaside resort on the Belgian coast. It is thoroughly international, the members (about three hundred in all) being drawn from fifteen countries. The largest contingents came from Great Britain and the United States.

Practically every African territory was represented by missionaries, or ex-missionaries, of long experience. Prominent amongst East Africans were Bishop Gwyne of the Sudan; Bishop Hastings of the Upper Nile; Archdeacon Cawdron of Kenya; Mr. W. J. W. Roome of the Bible Society; Rev. R. Calderwood of Kenya; Dr. H. E. Wareham of Northern Rhodesia; the Revs. T. C. Young and W. P. Young of Nyasaland; Canon Lucas (Bishop Designate of Massasi); and Canon Spanner, late of Zanzibar. Several Native Africans were present and contributed materially to the debates.

In addition to missionaries and members of mission boards, a number of distinguished men and women from the various countries concerned were present, and among these may be mentioned Sir F. D. and Lady Lingard, the Hon. E. B. Denman (Colonial Secretary of Kenya); Dr. C. P. Loraine (Commissioner for Native Affairs, Union of South Africa); Dr. L. A. M. S. W. J. Welsh (chief magistrate, Transvaal); Professor Macmillan of Johannesburg; Dr. J. L. Gikis (Director of Medical Services, Kenya); Mr. Harcourt (Governor of Rwanda-Undanda); General A. Menelaws (Ex-Governor of Belgian Congo); H. P. M. d'Olivera (Portugal); Prof. E. G. B. Barnes, Prof. J. C. Sage (United States). The presence of these indicated not only the importance of the Conference, but also the desire of the organizers to secure the co-operation of administrators and others in considering the problems which affect their work.

Origin of the Conference

The Conference arose, indeed, out of the convictions of a small group of missionaries that the problems that have arisen in Africa are so vast and so complicated that better solutions can be obtained only by full and frank discussion by men of varied experience in all parts of Africa, and that the problems can only be solved by the hearty co-operation of men and women of every calling, whether white or black.

Various sections of the conference were divided up into committees for the purpose of after discussion, thus as follows:—
 1. The Colonies.
 2. The Church.
 3. Education.
 4. Missions.
 5. Native Affairs.

Three afternoons' findings are to be considered by the whole Conference on the third day, and shall be abridged for them in other issues.

Fraser's Presidential Address

The Conference opened on Tuesday evening, September 24, under the presidency of the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., who for thirty years was a missionary in Nyasaland and is now secretary of the missionary committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Dr. Fraser's presidential address took the form of a historical review of conditions in Africa from early days. His opening sentence expressed the purpose of the Conference:

"Today we stand on the edge of a great opportunity. The physical barriers of health, geography, and communication which closed Africa from the knowledge of Europe have been broken down; the easier access and more settled conditions have given our service wider and swifter opportunity. Yet at the same time complications have arisen which demand the ardent thought of all who care. The impact of new forces upon the people, and upon our service for them, demand a review of our methods, and a clear conception of our purpose. Above all, we are to save the future, an inheritance to the world, a new civilization which will enrich humanity and increase the glory of the kingdom of God."

Interesting passages in the address dealt with the great advantages conferred upon Africa by improved communications, the establishment of settled government, the extension of commerce, and the achievements of medical science. All these have facilitated missionary enterprise. They have also complicated it by creating new situations which early missionaries had not to face. For instance, people who have settled into quiet security under a strong administration soon acquire a new national consciousness, which is ignorant and vociferous about rights of citizenship. It does not always impress people to observe equality in wealth. A new position has arrived which demands the earnest consideration of all, and not least of missionaries.

"The hope of Africa lies not in a prosperous commerce, not in sanitary and beautiful houses, not in better cotton crops, not in security of land tenure, or better knowledge of cattle breeding, not in political franchise or in more literally endowed and more modern systems of education. These are all good, and to be earnestly sought after. But the foundation of the Africa that is to be lies in good men and women. Character must be the rock on which the vines of civilization hang. And it is this that missionaries are seeking to produce in whatsoever they do."

Wednesday's Discussions

On Wednesday morning a discussion took place on the right way of presenting the Gospel to Africans. A paper was read by the Rev. E. W. Smith which claimed that the Africans are essentially religious people and urged that the Christian faith should be presented to them as the fulfillment of their highest aspirations.

In the African countries where Islam is strong, authority in the Moslem states forced the positions of Moslems to include an acceptance of Islam. He has compiled these as the "orthodox" Moslem Missions. A contrast was drawn between the attitude of the Sudan and Nigeria towards churches in regard to permitting Christian missions in areas which were predominantly by Moslems—the former allowing and encouraging missions and the latter prohibiting them. It was shown that the dominion of Christian missionaries to the Sudan had not caused trouble, and that their presence was not resented by Moslems. "Missions have no desire to force Christianity upon any people; they only ask that Moslems should have the opportunity of hearing and of choosing which they will prefer."

Dr. Jessie Jones on New Forces in Africa.

The Conference was alive to the changed conditions in Africa indeed, that feeling had originated the Conference. Missionaries realize the need of adapting themselves to present day facts. "They know that the old Africa has passed away, or is rapidly passing, with eager alertness they watch every new movement." This was apparent in the President's opening address and in all the discussions. The feeling that anthropological research largely conducted by missionaries, commercial efficiency, government policy in regard to education and other matters call for new orientations dominated the chief speeches.

The Conference listened eagerly and with entire sympathy to a remarkable address delivered by Dr. Jessie Jones whose name will always be associated with the new educational movement in Africa. While not ignoring the fact that in some parts of the continent there are antagonists that call for redress, the Conference Dr. Jones noted, was concerned with the whole of Africa. Dr. Jones spoke as a convinced optimist, finding satisfaction for his audience in his belief in education, science and in the basic justice of civilised society. "It is not the time to despair, though significant as this is, it is not the time that counts most. The forces that are ready vital for the future of Africa are the new utilties that are taking form with increasing definiteness on the part of governments, economic bodies, missions and international organisations."

He noted under the first head, that never before have colonial governments shown so many evidences of a genuine altruistic concern as the speaker, and instances the policy of trusteeship, the setting up of the British Council, the African Committee on Education, the large grants for Native education made by local authorities, and the increasing recognition of the right of the Africans to participate in government as seen in the council system and the election of Africans to legislative councils in West Africa, and finally the campaign for better health. Hence Dr. Jones paid a high tribute, warmly endorsed by the Conference, to British officials. "They are," he said, "as a class among the best men in the world. And Dr. Jones, be it remembered, is an American citizen."

Identity of Interest.

Passing to his next point, he spoke of the notable improvement in the standard of economic activity, a new statesmanship in business, a "Commerce is learning that the power to purchase depends upon the ability to produce; that the power to produce is rooted in the general welfare of the people." Evidences of selfish exploitation are still too numerous, but a new day has undoubtedly dawned. Among his illustrations of this point Dr. Jones referred with warm approval to the schools established on the farms in Kenya. Speaking from his detailed point of view, he noted significant changes in policy which

reflect new attitudes on the part of missionaries. There is a clearer understanding and appreciation of native customs and customs less of pity and more of respect for the Africans and for their past, without exception of what missionaries should do for all the changing attitudes Dr. Jones noted as being steady that adopted by the Africans the new racial consciousness. "The day of passive servility is rapidly passing and we shall do well to note the change."

What is the call that comes from these new conditions? The answer is: Co-operation of all concerned, governments, settlers, industrialists, missionaries, Europeans and Africans. "No longer should we work in watertight compartments. Though there are differentiations of tasks and responsibilities, there is an infinity of interest which should unite us. Herein lies the solution that each should look upon the other with mutual appreciation for services rendered."

Education.

A summary motion was given by the full Conference which set a discussion on education. The Rev. A. W. Wilson, of the Gold Coast, introduced the subject in a paper which dealt with co-operation of missions and governments, the use of the vernacular and the relation of the schools to the African community. There has been, he said, a necessary period of survey and review, the time has come to translate the results into action. It was Mr. Winkler's profound conviction (and here the Conference was in agreement) that the best results can only be achieved by the fullest possible simultaneous co-operation of missions with Government, and that there is no necessary opposition between the aims of the two parties. The fundamental position of the missions is that all educational activities in Africa must end in practical life if there is any attempt to divorce education from Africa. The teacher provided by the only local knowledge, judgment of character. Government, he continued, has the task of making this "the exchange of education as far as possible can be taught and learned, and be practised and used in service for the community." The discussion revealed the tremendous interest which missionaries and others are taking in what may well be called "the real education." Dr. Loram spoke of the valuable religious education given in many Government schools. The Rev. C. H. Wilson and others pointed to the inadequacy of the vernacular literature and urged the provision of new and better books. Mr. Doherty (speaking unofficially) stressed the value of co-operation. Miss Whitelaw brought up the urgent question of education for women. The subjects of education and vernacular literature is being further investigated by the sections appointed for the purpose.

On Thursday evening Dr. Dillard and other delegates from America described what is being done there for educating the Negro. Some of the lessons to be learned from America are already being applied in Africa.

[Our Special Correspondent will report the remainder of the proceedings in our next issue.]

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can
keep you informed of developments
throughout the whole of our East
African territories. For subscrip-
tion form see inside back cover.

"BRIDE PRICE" AND "WIFE PURCHASE"

TWO Points of View.

Editor, "East Africa."

SIR, — In your No. 6 issue (page 80) you give an extract from my article upon the subject of "Bride price."

The author declares "bride price" not being the same as purchase price, an affirmation which I find false and offensive. The two are so closely allied, especially a contract between two communities (two individuals) in which one group undertakes to provide, and to provide the other with a fertile wife for one of its members.

One cannot help thinking that the difference between the contract value received, against a fertile wife, and an ordinary purchase, is so small and finely drawn that the ordinary man may be excused from believing that there is any difference at all. The bride passes into the possession of the husband, and if she dies, she is inherited by his next of kin, although that next of kin may be a child. If her good management, the latter can arrange for her to have children, he inherits them, and will have the daughter to set subsequently as his own personal property. So why not call it "purchase price" and leave the issue?

Of course the real injury which is done to the bride is that she is deprived of what would make life more comfortable for her, and especially for her children, because, in nine cases out of ten, the husband is still busy for years paying off the purchase price to the bride's father, and as this is generally known, the mother-widow has to go without the milk for themselves and their infants, which is likely to ruin its growth.

In your issue of July 22 you refer to Mr. Hawtrey's article, and you say: "The heavy toll that such a trade exacts you say." The heavy toll that

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I cannot see that missionaries have made out their case that "bride price" or "marriage fee" is not the purchase of a woman. No doubt my intelligence may be best tested by any dictionary short of to date, but the last volume of the Oxford English Dictionary, this a purveyor to missionaries to get admissions, may be offensive back to call a spade a spade, and to call a curtain by its right name, so that the case is characterized as a false and softhearted

Editor, "East Africa."

Sir, — As your correspondent, Mr. Hawtrey, mentions my name, perhaps you will allow me a word in reply.

In regard to the "bride price" as it relates to all African customs, we might be inclined to see things through the African eyes. Let us then, if we may, seem to be little or no difference between "bride price" and "purchase," which we must remember than such English words do not translate accurately the African terms. It is better not to use the word "bride price" at all.

I think anthropologists would agree that generally speaking Africans do not *purchase* wives. There may be exceptions, but so far as my experience and reading go, this is definite throughout Basutoland Africa at least. The Africans make a clear distinction between a purchased person and a wife. They would speak of the former as *munde*, "one who is bought," but they could never dream of using the word about a wife. The term used in connection with marriage, and even translated "bride price," is *child*, and it bears no limitation of purchase. I think the same is true of the terms in other languages.

Mr. Hawtrey objects to the use of the words "false" and "offensive" as applied to an affirmation that Africans purchase wives. I have not used those words, but I cannot see why he should object to them. If, as I believe it to be true, Africans do not purchase wives, then to say that they do is false, and also offensive to the Africans. I should never have dreamt of applying the word *munde*, "a bought person," to a married woman among the Basutols, she would have been deeply offended. Whereas, no woman would object to acknowledge that her husband gave *child* to her, as it is the sign and pledge of a measurable marriage.

Yours truly yours sincerely,

EDWIN W. SMITH

Editor, "East Africa."

In view of the recent article on "Bride Price" and the text of Mr. Hawtrey's stated opinion on its definition and arguments he might be urged to make this note, in order that we think of wide East African interests.

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 or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life.

Every reader has a store of success and failure to tell other East Africans. His personal experience, time and money are given, so far as mentioned, and East African readers are thanked. Will you help us to help our friends 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 tell full name and address, whether the letter is to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make an open forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to: THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA," 67 Finsbury St., London, E.C. 2. Telephone: Muswell 7370.

Editor, "Kenya Gazette."

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD.

To the Editor, Daily Mail.—
Having read your article published under the above heading on August 19, we have received from an authoritative source the following statement:

"There is no question of the British taxpayer having *alma-fides* money in question, i.e. not clemency payments out of the funds of Tanganyika or of this country, but releases to the German nationals concerned of the proceeds of liquidation of their own property."

Under the Treaty of Versailles the proceeds of liquidation are, in so far as they are retained by the liquidating Government, to be applied to payment of certain classes of claim by its nationals, which do not include claims for physical maltreatment and confinement in prison or health, but are confined to claims in respect of pecuniary debts and damage to property arising from exceptional German war measures, such as liquidation, as assessed by the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

The only British nationals who would be adversely affected by these releases of property would be those having claims as described above, and then only if the effect of the releases were so to diminish the proceeds of liquidation as to leave insufficient money to pay their claims. There is no reason to suppose that the releases made (which except one or two very special cases were limited to £500 in respect of each individual) will have any such effect.

The reason why the claims of holders of German war notes have not been paid is not because there is insufficient money to pay them, but because the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, which under the Treaty has to assess the claims, has hitherto been too preoccupied with other claims to deal with these.

The party adopted in Tanganyika Territory is not a peculiar one invented by the Tanganyika Government, but a Colonial one, and is based on that adopted by this country in respect of the proceeds of liquidation of German property in this country and the Colonies and Protectorates generally.

SIR RICHARD.

That statement is the true one, but the author is in error. The law as to the treatment of German property in Tanganyika Territory for 1925 states in substance as follows:

"The number of estates scheduled for liquidation was 259, and all had been dealt with up to June 1920, except 172,850 was disbursed during the year in payment of claims against these estates. A further sum of money, £1,000,000, was remitted to Germany to cover claims against the same estates during the year in respect of clemency payments."

Our dealers will over time have to pay the costs of the construction we can upon these figures that the clemency payments were made out of the funds of Tanganyika.

Under the Treaty of Versailles we are reminded the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property in Tanganyika were to be applied to claims of British subjects in respect of pecuniary debts and damage to property arising from exceptional German war measures. Notice that the British claims have to be treated in the same way as the German claims before the Arbitral Tribunal.

After much discussion the Arbitral Tribunal has decided that the claimants should be compensated long before receiving that claim. Body German, which is approximately twelve crores, many payments of which are substantial, e.g. the London Office, which is about one-third of the ultimate amount.

It is well known that our Government has been compelled to make large releases in Tanganyika. I think it is now time to do the

same for British companies and individuals who suffered at German hands in Tanganyika allowed to remain unpaid. Should favour be shown to Germans before their own people are paid claims held ten years ago?

Holders of German war notes it is said, must be patient until the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal can find time to assess the claims. What notice there of assessment? The notes presented for payment are either genuine or false; if the former they should be paid in full to the holder before a cent is disbursed to extremists. If the latter, much simpler machinery than the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal should suffice. It is no less than a scandal that British subjects, Baltic, Peasant, Asiatic, and African, who between them hold millions of rupees of unredeemed German war notes, should remain unreconciled year after year while their despilers are given clemency payments.

The last paragraph of our correspondent's reply is most heartening and disheartening. Heartening because it shows that this foolish sentimentalism can not be charged to the Government of Tanganyika Territory or to the Colonial Office. Disheartening because it shows that British interests have been allowed to suffer not merely in one part of the Empire, but impartially throughout British Dependencies everywhere. It is to say, thought, we still consider it inconceivable that the British taxpayer should thus be offered as a sacrifice to our enemies.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA.

To the Editor, Daily Mail.

It is a great pleasure to receive your letter and that Germans arriving here from diverse parts of Europe report having spent a week when they first came in this land where had in the new occupation moved on to the coast. They are supposed to return once a month for the next six months. But I should not like anyone that they are invariably kept tightly secured to the tails of this evolution.

The Germans in this territory swarm with ex-prisoners of whom some around as though they had obtained freedom—slaves and traitors and part of the dining cars, of course, are full of them, and what is ominous bad, many foolish Englishmen talk gloomily and often of this country reverting to Germany, if it were a *full* nation entirely awaiting the signature of the League of Nations!

That is not the spirit we need, on the contrary its very expression is playing the German's game. Rather let us hold fast to the declarations of the Colonial Secretary, the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister that Tanganyika is an integral part of the British Empire.

The Germans need all the support that our journal has given and is giving you. More power to you!

Yours faithfully,

A. F. STANLEY BY
MAGISTER.

KENYA AND GERMAN SETTLERS.

My correspondent of the 19th inst. asks whether the Germans have been received.

Dear Sir.—The high officials are instructed to do their best to implement unchanged in the Kenyan Colony by their decision to give 3 million acres to the U.S.A. Association and 100,000 acres to the U.S.A. Government. Every inch of the land in Kenya is now open to everyone to go and live on it.

East Africa in the Press.

THE MIND OF THE AFRICAN.

THE AFRICAN GUY has contributed to the Outlook a sympathetic article on "The Mind of the African Native." From it we extract the following:

"The conditions under which the mind of a typical African Negro works appear to us in a tawdry, torpid light. In material affairs he is shrewd, sullen, and calculating; in spiritual matters he dwells in a state of inertia. But sit down in a Native Court of Justice, where the procedure is in the hands of a native chief and his counsellors, and where the evidence is not settled by some oral tradition for, more often by a hukum or folk-tale. You will marvel at the simple practical justice of the verdict which may frequently be according to your own judgment the reverse of some worn old tale told on the forced of the tongue."

How much more genuine and effective is the equity of these judgments than those given under the elaborate procedure of alien courts adapted to a different stage of civilisation, where a high standard of evidence is imposed! Evidence of this latter character is readily obtained by a cleverly-purchaser at so much a head. With ease he deceives the European but not the Native judge who knows the mentality of his fellowmen. But Natives in their turn tongue-free from the restraints of colonial charity find the sureness of their arguments and the lucidity of their insight into the internal processes of their fellows without a shadow.

In the sphere of social qualities he is demandingly good and lives as we have said in a state of innocence. Natural forces are personified and must be suitably propitiated. Unhappily, however, he is found easily to change his benevolent attitude towards human and his works.

The secret of his duplicity lies in the fact that he must be paid to the symbolic gods before the others who ensure the fertility of his fields and who are outside the machinations of the mediator. Such are simple peasant creed which ensures a numerous progeny with little regard for this method of propagation which would shock the sagacity of the average man. One task to the law principles of communal existence. From emotion and sympathy we have travelled to exact science. We explain everything by the operation of the processes of nature. He employs artful devices to divert natural forces from malignant ends. It is a difference of methods, not of motives, but the aim is the same.

"Sympathy and reason are not the same. The sympathies of the superior person are the only ones that计 in determining the lines upon which the inferior should enlarge his social and educational outlook. The single mind is readily receptive but is naturally very sceptic. His high ideals of spirituality measured by the many proverbial sayings which garnish his life and the ideals of right conduct as depicted in his folktales are amazingly sound. But the superior person would absent from his pedestal he would learn to abhor and detest the mentality which he could profoundly understand designed for his moral betterment."

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN AFRICA.

Says the *New York Daily News*:

We believe we are correct in stating that the chief reason settlement with any pioneer initiative and bold support about it since the war has been in Kenya, where there have gone a few thousand British people of good family of the class which still retain some of the old characteristics of the race. Kenya, like Rhodesia, is becoming a small and select plantation state, the colonies in the old Southern States of the Union. Yet it is very undesirable to have any large white settlements in Africa at all, and the people who have gone to the localities named are of the type that is most needed to keep the British spirit predominant in Canada, which will get her farmers from the better-class Europeans if she can procure them from Britain."

The view of the journal mentioned that it is very undesirable to have such large white settlements in Africa in direct opposition to that held by practically every authority who has any real knowledge of East African development. The Governor in their first conference paid tribute to the existing influence of the white settler. The East Africa Commission, that helps to stoke Compton's argument, missionaries have borne similar views. East Africa has everything to gain from the presence of the right type of white settler.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA.

In the course of a long-leading article on educational training for overseas life, *Nature* says:

Kenya Colony, the only East African territory where specific provision is made for the education of European children, is an object lesson to the tyranny of the colonial administration and the Oxford and Cambridge Local (so-called) examinations. Most of the children educated in the State schools in Kenya will probably never leave East Africa for further courses of study in Great Britain. The environment to which they have to adjust themselves is essentially agriculturally an equatorial world, demands understanding of the black races, and a sound knowledge of the elementary principles of social and personal hygiene and human animal and plant diseases—in other words, an education where the bias should lie rather in the more otherwise practical, where there is no room for workshop and laboratory, science, the arts, and instruction in general and moral culture—the basis of the "humanistic" studies. Nothing of the kind has been attempted. The syllabus of instruction is that prescribed for the literary side of the English examinations: there are no workshops, there are no laboratories, there is no provision for practical work in the field. What knowledge the children have of the Native races is acquired in a school of experience which is calculated to breed contempt for them, and sow seeds of racial antagonism. Both the blacks, who come within the sphere of influence of the State schools, and the Indian children, are being better educated than the children of the Europeans."

EAST AFRICA

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IN EAST AFRICA

Edited by JOHN EAST WRIGHT

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ABYSSINIA AT THE CROSS ROADS.

Is a most interesting article contributed to the *Morning Post* by an anonymous correspondent at Addis Ababa. Some of our readers might make a pretty shrewd guess—says—

"The Abyssinian people have a Regent who desires progress and reform, and an Empress who helps him not at all; a group of powerful semi-feudal nobles, and a numerous ignorant, bigoted priesthood, who between them sap the wealth of the country, and to whom any change is anathema, for, as they truly see, change means an end to their privileged and infatuated position. They have a vast army of slaves, and great provinces populated by serfs, or with the whole social fabric of the country rests."

"They have 3,000 miles of land frontier lying and unhealthy for the most part, whence raiders descend into foreign territory in search of cattle, or slaves. The Central Government, founded against all the difficulties by the Regent, lacks the power, the knowledge, the experience, and, above all, the financial resources to enable it to impose its will on the country as a whole. An area of 350,000 square miles, populated by a dozen different tribes, and their branches, speaking twenty different languages."

"It is impossible to contemplate that Abyssinia should be able to remain in its present condition. No country can do in these days as a separate and independent entity, and take its stand amongst the modernized nations of the world, unless it is prepared to develop along modern lines. And this is especially true in the case of Abyssinia, possessed as it is of considerable agricultural, mineral and metallurgical resources. This is a waste of so useful a portion of the globe, in the midst of a world which has now become too small for the development of agriculture to be achieved in the general interest of every supply and resource of every kind."

"Financial reform, the first essential, will involve many administrative changes *inter alia*, the payment of salaries to provincial governors and officials, so that the provincial revenues shall reach the state coffers in lieu of remaining in the pockets of those who collect them. Control of receipts and expenditure must be established, a budget framed, a civil list fixed, taxation must be established on a proper basis."

"To allow the people to develop adequately the resources of the land, cotton, coffee, cattle, agricultural products, etc., the system of serfdom must be abolished, not a really difficult problem. The much more difficult proposition of domestic slavery must be approached, education must be introduced, and foreign enterprise encouraged under suitable safeguards for the country's interests."

"These are only some of the principal tasks which await the hand of the administrator; it is perfectly obvious that they could only be successfully executed by a strong government, aided by the best European advisers who could be obtained."

"Fortunately, an actual example is available on which action in Abyssinia might be modelled. Thirty or forty years ago the condition of Siam was little better than that obtaining in Abyssinia to-day. Financial and administrative chaos reigned, taxes and corruption were rampant. France and England were the chief offenders, and it looked as though the days of Siamese independence were numbered. Yet she took to herself a number of able and experienced European administrative experts, and by carrying out their advice in creating a administrative and training corps, she has placed herself

on a par with the truly enlightened countries, whether viewed from the position of finance, commerce, education, transport facilities, or municipal development. And her independence is a permanently assured fact."

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICAN COTTON.

WRITING for the American Cotton Number of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, Mr. J. E. Todd says—

"Now that both American and Egyptian cotton supplies are for the time being ample or almost excessive the question will inevitably arise how far outside sources of supply, especially from the Empire fields, will succeed in maintaining the progress they have already made against the handicaps of lower prices. Shilling cotton is admittedly becoming a pest friend of Empire cotton-growing."

"In the Empire the problem will resolve itself largely into a question of quality *versus* the cost of production. Most of the Imperial growers ought to be able to produce cotton more cheaply than America, because they have comparatively cheap native labour, but against this must be set the difficulties of establishing the industry, especially on the commercial side. The lack of experience on the part of the growers, especially small native planters, ensures due to the selection of unsuitable areas and complete ignorance of local climatic conditions and pests."

"On the whole, the opinion may be hazarded that the areas which will come successfully through the test of the new competition of cheap American cotton will be those where labour is comparatively cheap, where the organisation of the industry has already reached a fairly high standard of efficiency, and above all where the quality of the cotton is maintained at a level considerably above that of the ordinary grades of American."

"Uganda, East and South Africa, Australia, and Mesopotamia ought to produce cotton of better staple than the ordinary Upland American cotton, and if by careful selection and proper grading they can put their product on the market at its best, they ought to command a premium on American basis prices, which would make their crop reasonably profitable to the grower. Some of these cottons in recent months have commanded as much as 300 pounds per ton, and though this is not likely to be maintained for any but the best, these countries should be able to obtain a price not very far below the bidding limit. As many of these countries can questionably produce cotton at a cost to the grower of about 6d. a pound, there ought to be a sufficient margin to cover charges, including freight."

A GREATER AFRICAN EMPIRE.

"A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Johannesburg last week Sir Harry G. Macleod, M.P., Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee, has emphasized the communal view of the Cape and the Sudan. He said that the next creation of a great African Empire based on the colonies, might find that it would be formed by the amalgamation to the north, the British East India, the northward of Australia, and the British Isles, while the southern colonies of the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Natal, and the Sudan should be left to the States and Federal, the West African and Central African colonies."

PERSONALIA.

Major Noyent has left for Mozambique.

Mr. and Mrs. Spearman are returning to Nairobi.

Mr. Lever and Harry Befrie, Walker have left for East Africa.

Mr. J. H. Bailey has arrived from Uganda on a business tour.

Mr. R. A. Thompson has been transferred to Belga from Mwanza.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. G. Carr and Colonel S. H. Charlton are returning to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. B. M. Hickson Mahoney have returned to Tanganyika.

Dr. W. van Someren and family and Mr. A. T. Hemker Goeter have arrived from Kenya.

Mr. W. D. E. Melock of the Tanganyika Administrative Service has been posted to Springfield following return from leave.

Mr. Hugh Lusk of Mombasa has been unanimously elected President of the Uganda Planters' Association in succession to Mr. Hubert Cannon, resigned.

Mr. Kenneth Lee, of the British Cotton Research Association has been appointed to the staff of the District during the absence from the Colony of Major R. A. K. Lawton.

Mr. Kenneth Lee, of the British Cotton Research Association, has been appointed to the staff of the British Legation, Tunis, the Embassy, Lagos, and Consulate, Mombasa, and Lamu, returning to London.

Mr. W. Donisthorpe has joined the Legislative Assembly Council of Northern Rhodesia with appointment as a Northern Minister, and is soon to be created Sir Louis Labourdene by King George V.

Mr. W. D. E. Melock of the B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Company Ltd. has been holding a short holiday visit to East Africa where he expects to be joined by Mr. Charles A. Moltzen, one of the company's directors who is also present in South Africa to attend the annual Conference of the International Cotton Council.

Mr. W. D. E. Melock is studying the conditions prevailing on the sisal plantations of East Africa generally and in particular of the Mombasa colony between Kilifi and Nairobi, and will establish his own company. He does not expect to remain in this country for seven months at least while his new company is being organized.

Mr. F. E. Stadel, T.T.B.E., Financial Commissary of Tanganyika, whose work at Labora during the last few years is well known to our readers, has gone to Mwanza on return to the Territory from leave.

Mr. Portlock, a director of the B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Company, Ltd., has left for Kenya where he will visit the properties of the company. Mr. Mortiboyes, the general manager in East Africa is, by the way, returning to Kenya from leave.

Old Boys of Ellesmere College, Shropshire, will be interested to learn that the laying of the foundation stone of the Memorial Chapel to take place on September 29. The Governors invite all old Ellesmerians and their friends to be present at the ceremony and to contribute to the Memorial Building Fund.

Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer, President of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1923 to 1925, who passed away last week at Oxford at the age of 74, was the father of Major George Dreyer, who commanded a Battery in the East African campaign and is now in command of No. 78 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, at Colchester.

Mr. F. Langland, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, who will be remembered by a number of our readers as having done most useful intelligence work with the Belgian columns in the East African Campaign, has been transferred from Songea to Dodoma as Acting Provincial Commissioner. Mr. H. Eignell, now home on leave.

At last week's meeting of the British Cotton Research Association, the chairman, Mr. Kenneth Lee, said that during the year cotton experts from Uganda and Tanganyika had spent two or three weeks each at the Institute at Didsbury, receiving the benefit of the Association's knowledge of the measurements and properties of the cottons which most interested them.

At a recent sitting of the Zanzibar Legislative Council the Hon. G. Gazebrook asked a number of important questions regarding the clove industry. From the council's statement reached result would seem that public opinion is far from satisfied with the policy of the Director of Agriculture, and in particular resents his admission that the Government has so far been unable to obtain reliable statistics of the manufacture of clove oil from Indian or clove oil. The manager of the Street, not unnaturally expected Government to be able to supply figures which a private firm could obtain on inquiry from the D.C.A. or other suitable sources.

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AFTER RHINO IN TANGANYIKA

Further News of Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition

Leaving Dodoma last Sunday we turned to Mbeya in the car, parked our traps, and porters and went up to Mbeya, and were in the bush immediately to catch up with George's traps and left to look for rhino. The first day out he took him and his *savuti* coming when he had spent a week in wasaland and sleep off, for the antelope young, but Mandala our best Native guide told us of another place. This was the country of the Jacunda swamp. We went there, and as we came to the river alongside which we camped a full rhino dashed out of the brush and charged up wind. This was the start.

In three weeks we saw eight rhino. Our safety was rushed over. This causes excitement. Naturally the boys drop their loads, including cameras, and duck to one side of the animal. Our camp was rushed from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. at night and twice in one night. You hear the roar of the animals, the sound of its large tail hitting the boy's dive into our tent. I can't understand the idea of getting into a tent. Our strong desire was to get out, which would end in cockleburrs with our bare legs.

Eighteen Rhino in Three Weeks.

The boys in running got mixed up with the tent ropes of Le Messier's tents. He thought it was the rhino and came out too quickly and ran across into his foot. The second night George did the same. The third night, in hurrying out of his tent Le Messier bumped into a crowd of natives hurrying in and was thrown and his knee hit a nail. For a while I was the only sound found about the party when I stepped on a horn and joined the rest.

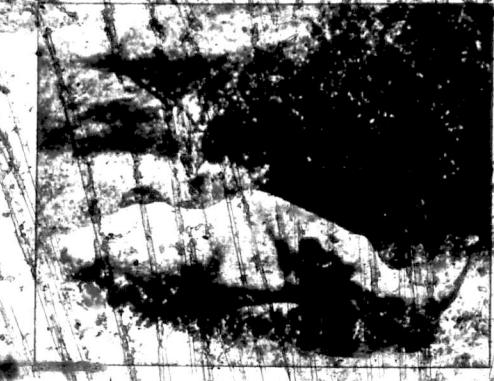
Five different times George and I crawled into the thorn scrub to within forty feet of a rhino to see if it was a female or a male. It was a female and easily ducked. One had a sizable youngster with her. We could not see it very distinctly. We followed up a big bull that had dropped down on the ground immediately to make jump up and made off. The natives who were could not find them again. One of the natives followed this steer and I surrounded this with the boy and with a gun and shot him. The natives were so surprised at a man more than fifteen miles out hunting a young rhino that all the camp our steers were there. They never fired and our feet had so we were only come down afterwards to see more than 100 of young game.

We soon measured back by way of Mbeya to get the car and take London. I am, the boy, had picked up monkey, antelope (including the unique rock rabbit) ten of the birds and the newest relative of the elephant, and birds.

A Drive for Zebra.

George and I made off after the hills in another direction to have a drive in Africa. We did this in the hills about five thousand feet altitude, miserably hot, for example, where we suffered greatly from cold somewhere a strong wind never ceased to blow for two days and nights and is said to always be the same. There was a Government rest camp and during a long interview we were walking about until each day before these rest houses the natives come with children, four to six children and they are all in a condition so there is plenty of room.

Getting on the Sultana arrangement has men to do the driving. The result that little group of men scatter around in various directions and keep them in line will then be accounted for.



A TANGANYIKA RHINO IN FOREST.

young can be picked up. They did this this past week and captured one yearling colt. We tried it and after three hours' agony ate the colt. We got some water down its throat and let it rest whereupon it got up and calmly walked with us nearby to camp. It took milk and some grass, the next morning James Native was named Charles, and considered a part of the collection. Two more were obtained, Mary and Jenny. We confined them for two days and then let them about as unfenced gates along woods and had traps set Kipaoa Range, where they are now.

When first mile from Kipaoa I left the car and hunted around to see what was happening there. Four boys and I were in a cage, in the morning when we arrived at the village of Nifitwa Salima, making no one. I saw Bill and one other boy were there knocking together and walls all the while. Natives had a jar with him finally getting the garment by scratching it plainer and holding it under a nose so that they above. Suppose what really important matter it is. This has been a place in the local native heads. And in the evening Bill, Kipaoa, so that I was surprised to get information from Kipaoa.

I found a medical man called me aside and told me actually that there was considerable danger of loss of his life if his leg and that we had better get him to Dodoma to the hospital. So we pushed through in the car and arrived here yesterday morning. The doctor here operated at once and dressed his knee and the Messier will lose neither a limb nor his life.

At Dodoma.

The boys at Dodoma have done exceedingly well. Traps have been improvised from some of the crates that we brought and three fine traps were collected. One of them is a wonder and the specimens all say this is the largest nest they have seen.

As far as myself personally concerned, the expedition is already a success. I have a large number of specimens including hyena, giant civet, aardvark, elephant, porcupine, rare wild cat, forty monkeys, a dozen and more birds, and a fine collection of birds.

I just want to report the safety of the animals. So far the lions and leopards are the buck and lion known to date are eating out 121 thirteen big ones since the trip. Large leopard on the brush and among our traps. I hope to have another try. However, to the animals in Africa and was simply just for the safety of the animals must now be the main concern of the world.

that are free from African diseases. Now I am fortunate there is such a district here and at Kondoa Rangi, and we are going after that sort of thing now. Carnochan is up the railway inland, and he is going down to Morogoro in a more tropical belt to establish branch stations. Lovedge will carry on here and I shall go back to the bush.

Among the photos I am sending you will find some of the zebra hunt and capture, and a series of Native collecting wild honey. There are lots of wild honey bees nesting in hollow trees, and the Native calmly sticks his hand in and extracts all the contents, entirely ignoring the bees. The honey is excellent and a great addition to camp fare. The native eats it, pollen and grub all together.

Speaking of eating, I have deplored at New York prices for Zulu animals, some hundred dollars worth of helmeted guinea fowl alone, and the mess known to be much worthier than any bird in Europe. At the Jarada swamp guineas simply swarmed. From our camp we could see two or three flocks at a time, and they were nearly as easy to get as tame chickens. The natives snare quantities of

them. We got one specimen of the splendid crested guinea fowl.

Lions and Leopards.

Except for the lions we had no big game, though we found a whole family of them here, the parents walking out with their three-quarter grown cubs teaching them to hunt. The woman eaten lion at home has been killed and proved to be a motherless female. She has killed six natives in the last month.

There's a great old priest at London, and he promised to get out his boy's animal catching with me when I return, which will be soon as I can get back.

One interesting thing: the Natives do not like leopards... They eat their goats, so when the expedition traps one the crate is followed by hundreds of them in the village, dancing and singing. The words of the song are: "He's got a bullet in his head," repeated three thousand or so times.

Recd. extracts from a letter from Dr. William M. Mann, who is returning to the Smithsonian Institution after a collecting expedition to Tanganyika Territory.

Christmas Gifts from England

BY APPOINTMENT

Order from abroad receive the same attention
and personal selection as ensured in a personal
visit were made while the prices charged are those
prevailing in the Company's London Showrooms.

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1928.

EAST AFRICA.

MANICA AND SOFALA CENSUS.

Steady Growth of Population.

From A Correspondent.

THE result of the annual census in the Mozambique Company's territory taken on December 31 last have just been published. The figures, together with those for the previous year, are as follows:

	1924	1925	1926
Whites	23,033	31,877	35,154
Asiatics	1,262	1,472	1,110
Hottentots	1,592	1,748	1,500
Total	26,887	305,460	37,816
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Of the white residents 1,865 were Portuguese, an increase of 65; 714 were British, a decrease of 65; and 291 were Greeks, an increase of 43.

The Native population is steadily ascending towards the maximum figure of 306,000 recorded just before the serious influenza epidemic and the rebellion which occurred towards the close of the Great War, and if the rate of increase shown during the past few years is maintained that figure should be exceeded in the course of next year. It is impossible to obtain an accurate idea of the true rate of natural increase, as a number of Natives from other parts of Portuguese East Africa and Mozambique, British territory enter Manica and Sofala as porters and farm labourers, but as a considerable part of this immigration must be balanced by the return of such "boys" to their homes, it would seem that a very satisfactory rate of natural increase is actually occurring.

The white population of the Beira district has increased from 1,850 to 3,956, and although this may probably pass'd the 2,000 mark, it has now increased by 18, and Native is 2,382, the total being 6,338. The total population of Beira and district was, therefore, 15,483 at the end of last year.

Road Building Activity.

It is hoped that in the near future Beira will be connected with the main road system of Southern Africa. The chief difficulty to be overcome is the fact that the low-lying flats along the Pungwe river, but it is thought that by taking a route some distance south of the railway bridge it will be possible to find a satisfactory alignment for a road from Beira to Southern Rhodesia. The road from Beira has reached Dondo and is being extended as far as possible towards the Pungwe, while the road towards the coast is being steadily pushed eastwards towards the eventual point of junction. The administration is well aware of the importance of linking Beira with the main road arteries in the hinterland, and is at present carrying out an extensive programme of road construction in the territory.

It is understood that considerable road making activity is about to be commenced in the Fete district. The programme includes the construction of highways connecting Fete town with Blantyre and with Chicoa and Machombia. A passable road has been built by the Rhodesian Native Labour Association between Chicoa and the southern Rhodesian border, where it connects with a road to Salisbury, so that in the near future a practicable dry weather car route from Salisbury to Blantyre and Mponda and Tete will come into being.

RHODESIAN RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Sir John Chancellor's Views.

SPEAKER last week at the annual Agricultural Union Congress at Bulawayo, Sir John Chancellor, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said that he believed the Rhodesian Railway agreement—the offence costing of which we published in our last issue—was fair and equitable both to the country and the railway. The Daily Telegraph telegraphs:

"Sir John Chancellor, who attended all the meetings between the participating parties before he sailed from England in July, referred to the conversations he had with Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, who more than once emphasised the need for the introduction of capital in Rhodesia to develop her vast latent resources, and who expressed the opinion that in order to attract new capital, it was necessary that Southern Rhodesia should have in the City of London the reputation for giving fair treatment to capitalists. Having that in mind, Mr. Amery was of opinion that while excess profits should be used for the reduction of rates, the Government should recognise that the railways should be allowed to earn a net income sufficiently large to cover disbursements to keep the permanent way and the equipment up to a high standard, and to expend capital in developing the system. Sir John believed that the country would find the agreement complied with these conditions."

Sir John explained that Southern Rhodesia as a self-governing Colony was not entitled to a share of the East African million loan for the suggested purpose of purchasing railway stock for any other purpose, and added:

"Having been granted the privilege of self-government, the Colony must assume the duties and responsibilities growing out of that status. She must, therefore, finance herself and I am sure no bond holder would wish to add to the load of that strenuous, patient, and steady-tried beast of burden, the British taxpayer."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended September 30:

Southern Rhodesia.—W. H. Taylor, Assistant Master Education Department; Miss E. J. M. Riley, Postal Clerk, and Captain Mr. T. A. Baldwin, Cadet Administration Department.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. A. D. Hambleton, Junior Surveyor; Mr. W. D. Newbold, as Headmaster; Miss E. L. Davies, Nursing Sisters; Mr. W. E. D. Smith, Trade District Administration.

Kenya.—W. G. L. Fletcher, Finance Controller; Messrs. F. Langridge and J. G. Warkin, Accountants.

Tanganyika.—Mr. W. D. Laws, Civil Surveyor; Mr. S. Sturton, District Agricultural Officer; Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Postmaster; Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Gorder, Surgeon-Lieutenant; Mr. H. S. Miss G. Gorder, Wood, Assistant Petty Captain; Dr. W. G. Jenkins and Messrs. R. W. Talbot, D. B. Robinson and B. V. Savory, Under-Superintendents of Diseases.

Uganda.—Mr. W. G. L. Fletcher, Finance Controller; Mr. W. D. Laws, Civil Surveyor; Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Postmaster.

He contrasted the services rendered by the various colonies with those of the Dominions. "Colonial service," he said, "is not a mere administrative function, but a real contribution to the welfare of the Empire, and it is to be hoped that the Dominions will be induced to take a more active interest in the colonies."

IN MEMORIAM.

PARISHES OF ENGLAND LEGION OF REVENGE.—A place of memory was made by the Royal Engineers for the Memorial of the members of the Legion of Revenge who lost their lives in the service of their country.

PROFITS OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LTD.

It is informed by Bird & Co. Ltd. that their dividends for the year ended June 30, 1926, were £10,000, which after allowing for local reserves, &c., signifies the company to pay a dividend of 8%. Following the same formula of affairs pursued in East Africa and London four years ago, the company has during the last three years paid over £100,000 in dividends.

A NEW GRAMOPHONE.

Most East African settlers know but little to which a gramophone can give, and so they will be interested to learn that the Columbia Company's new national machine is claimed to increase the tone by 50% in addition to giving a greater musical range. An East Africa representative who was present last week at a demonstration attended by many of the leading musical authorities in this country reports that the invention was generally agreed to represent a real advance.

UGANDA COTTON PROSPECTS.

The Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies has informed by cable that 17,000 bales of cotton had been shipped from Uganda by the end of August. The British Cotton Association vindicates exports to reach 20,000 bales in the Western and Northern districts of Uganda this year's staple.

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Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.

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KENYA DEATH DUTIES.

Instituted a new summary the duties on the estate of deceased persons in Kenya are as follows:

Value	Duty
£100	£100
1,000	500
5,000	1,000
10,000	2,500
15,000	3,000
20,000	4,000
30,000	6,000
40,000	7,000
50,000	8,000
60,000	9,000
70,000	10,000
80,000	11,000
90,000	12,000
100,000	13,000
125,000	14,000
150,000	15,000
175,000	16,000
200,000	17,000
250,000	20,000
300,000	25,000
350,000	30,000
400,000	35,000
450,000	40,000
500,000	45,000
600,000	50,000
700,000	55,000
800,000	60,000
900,000	65,000
1,000,000	70,000

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Rowntree's Chocolates.

are highly popular wherever they are sold, because of their fine flavour and excellent variety of centres.

Rowntree's Pastilles & Clear Gums.

the "Sweets that melt like— are famous for their fresh fruit flavours. They are delightfully refreshing.

Rowntree's Lime-Juice Cordials.

is made from the pure juice of sound lime fruit, and sugar, only leaves of exceptional strength and contain no preservative.

Their right name is CORDIALS.

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PRODUCED IN YOUR OWN GRAN MILLS
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Our Woman's Page

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Blackberrying.

The blackberrying season has begun, and a bumper harvest of this fruit is promised this year indeed the tube and bus companies are urging bondsmen to go out to the delightful country spots still to be found within fifteen miles of Nairobi Square where the banks stand high and the boundaries run. Those who care to remember picnics—such days as those you find in the Englishman's partiality for the blackberry—will strike a contrast to the Frenchman's neglect of it. In some parts of France long rows of blackberries remain unpicked along the hedge rows; no one seems to think them worth the gathering. But that is certainly not the attitude of your English schoolboy or girl—or, it must be admitted, of their elders; many of whom find a blackberrying picnic more attractive than any other kind of country outing.

British Weather Tongue.

British readers, which have been out of fashion for so long, have come into such sudden favour in England and America that we are compelled to credit the good news which has been cable to us. The weather has been very bad for them recently, and hundreds of birds are reported to have been killed during the last year or six, partly on account of the unusually dry weather and partly because the insects seem to be helpless. One Londoner states however, that while the South African frost has hardly to day taken only a few days to bring the temperature back to normal pre-storm level, the British frost has been before us for months, and the coming cold fronts from Europe will not be far off.

Short Skins.

Short skin and double skin skins are among the best in East Africa, also given by boot manu-

facturers. Good dried beard skins from which to fashion ornamental headwear.

To Make Corks Fit.

Here are two instructions to follow when a cork or bust the right size to fit a bottle, glass, and to make it fit tightly. Put it in boiling water for several minutes, and allow it to remain undiluted for a few minutes.

Drawers.

Whole drawers are inclined to become dusty, and many people make the mistake of planning to and consequently when the wood contracts again the drawers are no longer dust proof. All that is necessary is to wash the drawers with warm water and soap, and then rub smoothly for all time.

Pineapple Trifle.

Ingredients.—
1 cupful strawberries or orange juice.
1 cupful custard powder.
1 lb. sugar.
1 pint of fresh milk.
1 our glace cherries.
Method.—

Boil up milk and water on a joint jelly which dissolved and made hot, add to a glass dish and allow to set hard; then make custard, not forgetting the egg yolks, to cool slowly, and then mix all the ingredients including the pulp of each fruit. This will set quickly in the hollow of each dish. This dessert is deliciously attractive sweet.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHRISTMAS!

It is the traditional custom of the English to give presents, and the most popular and comfortable under the sun, the children who would receive safety cases and home comfort, including stationery accessible from London's highest references given and referred. The Homestead, 19, Norton, Didsbury.

To Preserve Health and Strength

The health and mental strength during changing climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine," one daily dose. Ovaltine is a choice, nutritious beverage when regularly taken morning, imparts a delightful sense of freshness and energy, and is able to carry out the functions of the body with ease and pleasure. It is an invigorant restorer in fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from oats, milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and balanced food. Prepared conveniently with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE

A NUTRITIVE DRINK
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

For Refreshing, Invigorating the Liver and Body



EAST AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 23, 1926.

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Advertisers wishing to appoint agents and others seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for services rendered by this journal in such cases.

Mr. H. F. Sinclair, of the Gramophone Company, is ourward bound for East Africa.

103,265 bales of cotton were exported from Uganda during the first seven months of this year.

From reports which reach us it seems that this season's groundnut crop in the Mwanza district is likely to exceed a record.

The General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways has invited tenders for the construction of staff quarters in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro.

Maize received for grading by the Government Grader, Klimbini, during the second week of August amounted to 2,200 bags, of which 220 bags were rejected.

An ex-duty collected on coal imported between January 1 to July 31 amounted to £140.12s. compared with £100.20s. in the corresponding period of last year.

The Acting Director of Public Works in Uganda invites tenders for the making of lumber, timber, poles and timber, the work to be carried out at Entebbe, the cost to be paid by the Government, and the work to be done by public contractors.

Imports from Germany to Kenya during the month included 4,000 tons of iron and steel, 1,000 tons of copper, 1,000 tons of zinc, 1,000 tons of tin, 1,000 tons of lead, 2,000 tons of coal,

LIPTON'S ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTS

Whole Fru. Jams	Delicious Biscuits	Super Quality Chocolates
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COUNTRIES IN LIPTON'S TIDEE FACTORIES

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Agent for East Africa

Traders are invited for the purchase for breaking-up purposes of the twin-screw steamer "Lord" (latter) now lying in Dar-es-Salaam Harbour. The vessel is of 1,200 tons gross, and has triple expansion engines of 60 nominal h.p.

During the month of July imports into Zanzibar included 3,000 cwt. condensed milk, 200 cwt. cigarettes, 5,234 lbs. tobacco, 1,000 tons iron and steel manufactures, 120 tons lubricants, 3,208 gallons motor spirit, 10,500 gallons petroleum and illuminants, 200,000 gallons.

Cotton piece goods imports into Tanganyika Territory during June were as follows:

	Yards	Feet
White unbleached	1,338,380	4,352
White bleached	103,205	353
Coloured	322,402	55
Dyed	679,125	74
Total	2,740,907	

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of May included 1,000 cwt. condensed milk, 1,000 cwt. galvanised iron sheets, 320 tons iron and steel manufactures, 3,674 tons machines and machinery valued at £10,000; lubricating oil, 7,477 imperial gallons; motor spirit, 45,070 imperial gallons; and petroleum lamp oil, 20,546 imperial gallons.

The report of the Saco Sugar Estates for 1925 shows that the floods on the Zambezi during the early part of the year resulted in a heavy decrease of output, which fell from 30,018 tons to 22,692 tons. The year's loss amounts to £118,024 but the 1924 dividend in spite of a profit of £207,355, the loss having been written off the preference distribution, £10,000, and allocated to depreciation reserve, and still a substantial balance carried forward.

In its current *Monthly Review*, Barclays Bank gives the following report from Khartoum:

"The general business mainly experienced at this time of the year is derived from oil merchants and the general importers of foodstuffs, tobacco, armaments, gunpowder, &c. The 1925/26 Sudanese amount to 1,000,000,000 piastres, or 100,000,000 tons for the year, based on a value of £1,000 per ton. The rate is about 95s per ton, with a small discount. Rains up to the present have been favourable and 500,000 tons of grain are expected, with the consequence that there has been little in the market since the old crop has been sold. In response to a demand from

the Bank of the three oil companies, the

Government has issued a decree authorising

the importation of 1,000,000 tons of grain.

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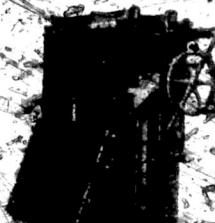
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Colonial Screw
Press for making 100
bales of cotton 200 lbs.
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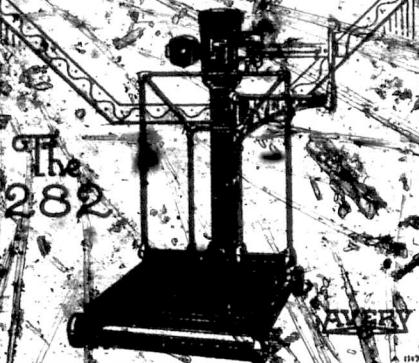
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GERMAN POINTS OUT WAR CRIMES

IN A SPEECH given the other day in Berlin, Dr. von Ribbeck, exception being made of Germany's war crimes, declared that the League of Nations had done well in making the international law of the League of Nations the law of the world. He said that the German Government had been fully satisfied with the treatment given to it by the League of Nations, and that the League of Nations had done well in its post-war settlements. He added that the League of Nations was warning the world against the

addition of new colonies, and that the League of Nations should raise the question of the political boundaries of the new Empire so that her representations were reasonably regarded and arranged that Germany's attitude in this matter should be quite clear. Dr. von Ribbeck also spoke more fully of psychological treatment, and now that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has accepted the League of Nations for the pacification of Britain and Ireland, he said, the German Government would be glad to have the League of Nations to implement the spirit of the League of Nations. To conclude the general discussion, Dr. von Ribbeck said that M. Briand and Herr Stresemann were still elevating and inspiring voices of the East African colony of voices.

We had grave doubts and difficulties before and have had to wait many years before our warning to the world could be fully justified within the world, but the same prospect of universal and indestructible social and contented life set by the General Press became a warning to all, for nothing less than only the world would need the ever-vigilant British public that vigilance is more urgent than ever! Unfortunately the tendency is to think that the matter is

the national train can best fit to bring it safely to its destination. We should feel happier to commission a better equipped and manned train with better weight.

Germany's colonies and designs are now made public by no less an authority than the Reich's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, addressing the German community of Geneva on the evening of September 16, said that the admission of the Fatherland to the League was both the proof that the moral accusations levied against her as responsible for the War had been fully vindicated, and the members of the League of Nations that in the former German colonies the National and mainly German element in those colonies had further strengthened Germany's position. Dr. von Ribbeck said that the League could therefore be said with entire confidence that Germany has the same right to colonies as would a nation in possession of colonial territories.

Dr. von Ribbeck's speech will have directed attention to the German's colonial ambitions, but assessed his speech of informing the community generally and finally that he said the main object of his speech was to defend the League of Nations for her own sake, and to defend the East African territories. Mr. American, the English More have found abundant in the history of the English Empire, and the English have always been a people who have done magnificat things in their time. And Captain Sir George White, publishing that there was an intention of attacking the present system of government in Tanganyika, and the Prime Minister added, unconvincing but very argumentative, that he had no objection to his Colleagues attacking him.

There is no doubt that the British Empire is still seeking to bring out the truth. We shall see that the frankness and frankness of the English stand in psychology. Germania, when it comes to the German colonies, and that the responsibility of the past, when we will hope that she has seen

and will amend the terms of her war-time accusations of colonial treachery. During the war remain unaltered there is not the slightest suggestion of addressing that Germany is entitled to colonies, many of which were reassembled this week. But not only is Germany sufficiently alive to the importance of living up to Germany's statements to call attention to them. Germany also knows, proposes to pursue with毫不懈怠 the support of France to her claim to mandates, and possibly the French speech was intended as a hint to the Quai d'Orsay that acceptance at once with a useful *quid pro quo* would be better business than present opposition with a later surrender that would not be so well rewarded.

In these pages we are concerned only with East

Africa, and we say that, in the near or more distant future a tropical mandate be entrusted to Germany, nothing could ever justify the restoration of her of Tanganyika territory. A general States by no means a Germanophile has said: "The mere suggestion that any part of the territory should be returned is, of course, preposterous. I shudder to think what would happen to the native population if any part were returned." That suggestion, it is recalled, was made by the man who was very largely responsible for the establishment of the League of Nations and who has pleaded consistently for the admission of Germany. But it is not a blind sentimentalist who ignores the fact now, when German and pro-German propaganda is increasing in intensity, let us remember essentials.

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Now Scotland seeks to honour the memory of the great man of her soil by the preservation of his early home. Circumstances may make it possible to purchase the house where he was reared, even the adjoining wooded park and lower bank where he played as a boy. With a lapse of time, however, it has fallen into disrepair, and its repair is now a matter of some concern. It is, however, still in existence, and is now threatened with demolition.

It is proposed to restore the house to its original state, and to make some necessary sacrifice adjustment to its modern neighbours, but when completed will stand as permanent home for persons interested in the life of the heroic pioneer (as Abbottsford is to the great house of Scott), and Burns' cottage are many houses available which another generation will probably see fit to buy and restore. And a neighbour will now be developed in the form which will add to some extraordinary discoveries in the physical, Missional, and Geographical Sciences, have had time to come into existence.

For the last two years and more, without having more than half a dozen friends in Scotland, the histories and pictorial histories of which became a kind of place of pilgrimage, and the National Trust for these daily, under constant guidance, have a fund now and large sum and boys, young people, organisations, student parties and the like will realise as never before that Africa and the



WHERE LIVINGSTONE WAS BORN.

would give to the man who first carried the light of civilisation into the heart of what was the Dark Continent. How his character will shine afresh through the records of his achievements! And here we may well be sorry to others who are of the view that every urge and desire to fulfil the ambitious plans of which he saw but the beginnings.

For the purchase of house and grounds, except the park and intervening adjustments, the sum of £10,000 is required. The cost of the ground clearing is required. A sum of £1000 may be levied, but this is considered too small for maintenance, and for community. Therefore, the sum of £1000 for the first instalment, therefore, the ready £1000 will enable Burnes to carry these plans into effect, conclusion, and perhaps even to associate with them another person of contribution to his projects for whom I am sure he gave his life. To the original the £1000 will be added, and assuredly will wish to do more. There may be occasion for us to contribute the maximum to the maintenance, having seen as Burnes are the last remaining landmarks.

On the other hand, the United States will be as anxious as the French that the site will be gladly accepted. Mr. J. M. Darley, 36, Chancery Lane,

HELPING TO SOLVE AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LE SOUTE.

From "East Africa's" Special Correspondent.

The following special reports of importance will also be concerned with the solution of African problems, and we urge our readers to study at their care.

The Conference, the earlier sessions of which were described in your last issue, closed on Monday evening, September 20. It continues to account from the point where I broke off last week.

Friday morning was given over to discussion on the Church and its problems, the opening address being given by the Rev. W. C. Williamson, formerly a missionary in Bechuanaland and now professor in an American college.

MISSION OF HEALTH IN AFRICA.

The subject before the Conference on the evening was the promotion of health in Africa. The speakers were Dr. Braden, Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Brussels; Dr. Giltz, Director of Medical Services of Kenya; Dr. J. H. J. Lampert, and Dr. Gamble Williams. The urgent need of tackling the matter was mainly set forth, and the methods were indicated by means of which missionaries can play their part more fully than hitherto.

The health of the African population, Dr. Giltz declared, is not satisfactory, the great majority being classified not C, but much nearer the bottom end of the alphabet. He did not at least desire hospitals, but urged that the sensible mode of procedure is to prevent people from getting sick. Getting down to a public health programme, he said, the two basic objects underlying everything being the improvement of the physical condition of the human body and the creation of a healthy society. As for housing, the living in houses in the most insanitary dwelling that can be imagined. How improve the present state of things? By means of education.

Education, the superstitions of the natives, teach them better methods of agriculture, and get them to adopt additional kinds of foodstuffs. Further, the Native must build his own better houses, must be led to want better houses, and must be put in such an economic position as to enable him to obtain proper materials.

Dr. Braden described graphically what the Belgian Government, in co-operation with missionaries, is going to combat disease in the Congo.

Williams pointed out what a powerful weapon missionaries have in their hands for the destruction of disease, viz., the schools, and urged that these be used more effectively to that end.

White and Black.

The sessions on Saturday morning and evening were devoted to consider the problems which arise out of the contact of the races in Africa. The position in South Africa was described in a markedly temperate speech by Dr. Max Ferguson, an American Negro who has set himself with some success to mediating between Europeans and Africans. It was interesting to hear him tell of his meetings with white students, British and Dutch, meetings at which the relations between the races are discussed, or the recognition of the difficulties of the situation, or the desire to live without hate.

Professor Macmillan, Johannesburg, was much less optimistic. He spoke of the desperate significance of South Africa, and of the "awful warning" which it provides as to what may be the disastrous results of race contact elsewhere unless it be guided by study, thought and the best influences. He was conscious of the danger of falling into some half-facts of history to gain a blind negrophilism, but he warned his hearers against such partiality. The whites in his mind have a case and a point of view that cannot be ignored. European expansion, however, has by a certain inevitability led to the drift of unskilled, untrained, landless Europeans from the towns, and to a simultaneous forming of the landless Native to a career of wage-earning.

The dominant fact of the present situation is the competition between these two streams of the generally unskilled and needy people. It is noticeable that Europeans in South Africa are under the influence of a terrible fear, for they imagine that the native is increasing so rapidly as to threaten to swamp white civilization by mere numbers. Professor Macmillan said there was no basis for this apprehension: the rate of increase is already so slow that there may rather prove to be a shortage of native labour in South Africa. The fears of the whites lead them to bear too little regard to the native needs. They tend to forget, or possibly know that even now hardly half the Native population has any roots in the land, and that even those in the reserves are largely and increasingly dependent on their bare minimum wages earned in European employment. They must live by wage-earning or starve. In fact of the fact they are met by the disastrous expedient of a colour bar in industry.

The Native as a Consumer.

Professor Macmillan said that areas where he had carried out his investigations the spending power of the Native goes down as the per capita income of the district goes up. One of the present solutions is to abandon the conception of the Native as a mere producer; he must be regarded as a potential consumer. If families £1 have referred to were spending £1.10 a month instead of £1, the effect of increased turnover would be revolutionary, would afford a new outlet for the products of industry, and make new openings for the white theme. A general increase of spending power and general employment.

Professor Macmillan said that this emphasis on the Native as a consumer was urged upon South Africa more than a century ago by Dr. John Philpot, a man who was almost forgotten for all that time. Furthermore, Dr. Philpot was the lifelong advocate of that policy of segregation of which the descendants of the bitterest opponents have now, when it is almost too late, become the champions. In both respects Dr. Philpot was a prescient adviser.

and it would have been well for South Africa to have followed him. The importance of the Conference having an economic basis in the view expressed by Professor Macmillan, "whatever it be, in danger of being lost, and on that basis the one and the welfare of South Africa cannot be secured." The old and famous strength of African brotherhood was profoundly felt in the last gathering that the fundamental interests of white and black are one. That the modern missionary movement may be altogether stronger for the knowledge that it has no reason to be ashamed of its past.

The last word in the morning discussion was spoken by Mr. Dillard. The two peoples have come to live together. Both constituents can continue separately and live together for kindred ends.

Mr. Sir Frederick Lugard and Mr. Frankel opened the evening. Sir Frederick Lugard gave an remarkable speech with the words, "Is racial optimism?" He reviewed the present position of African affairs and found ample justification for his optimism. Mr. Frankel, ex-Colonial Minister of Education, signified the Conference with a brief and eloquent speech, in which among other things, he declared himself in agreement of all forced labour except that form now practised by Government for public purposes. Governments should set a good example to other people.

Sunday was given mostly to religious services. In the morning Mr. Welsh and Mr. P. H. Ditcham addressed the Conference the former on the African Church system of government, and the latter on the responsibilities and opportunities of the Christian Church in the new Africa.

The Sectional Meetings.

We have dwelt in this report very largely upon the public sessions of the Conference and the speeches delivered by distinguished members who are not missionaries. These sessions were important in their way, but the real work was done in the sectional meetings held in the afternoons. Here the various problems which confront missionaries were discussed exhaustively. Things were looked at with care and from every angle. Every effort was made to get at the facts. Various points of view and sentiments were talked about. Rarely, if ever, had so many experienced missionaries concentrated their minds upon these questions as affecting not any particular region, but the whole of the continent.

The Economic Section reviewed the question of land, labour and taxation. It was of course impossible to embody all these data in one part, and some difficulty was experienced in framing a summary which would definitely express the convictions of the members on the whole situation. The difficulty did not arise from a deficiency of data, nor because men had not strong convictions. It arose out of the great variety of conditions. Although the members dealing with health and welfare, literature and language, education, evangelism and the Church, all sought to embody their findings in a statement of principle which might apply to the continent as a whole.

The reports of the sections were considered by the full conference on Monday. After the great solemnity of the previous day the discussions opened a strong unanimity. It need not be concealed however, that the members would have liked to prolong the time of the restoration.

Economic Sections.

The Conference adopted two documents dealing respectively with land and taxation. They were as follows:

(1) Native experience shows that innumerable instances of land titles are held by persons who are not natives of the continent. Such titles are generally granted by the native authorities. That the tenure of these lands will probably secure the continual use of the land and good will among the native population and increase the basis of all endeavour to improve the native areas. These three principles of the Native title should be clearly defined and to protect the title a Bill is proposed in a test providing a native title to land under that which non-Natives hold it.

(2) Another Bill is also of great importance for the welfare and development of Native labour. This Bill provides for the equitable treatment of Native labour and for adequate opportunity for the economic development of the continent. It is intended to give a Bill of this nature to the same effect as the Native title.

Labour.

It is recognised and only by the unanimous administration that the future of the continent is bound up in the moral, physical and intellectual development of the African races.

Having reviewed the conditions prevailing in different parts of the continent, the Conference is convinced that in many localities the rapidly increasing demand for Native labour arising out of industrialisation, and particularly the healthy growth of Native communities, culminating in the gradual disappearance of tribal conditions, such Native communities provide the necessary basis for the development of a healthy African society, and are the sole resource from which a supply of labour for economic development can be derived.

On the demand for labourers for work outside Native areas, and especially for work at a distance, are exceedingly vital life is subjected to severe strain. The absence of adult males may reduce the amount of land under cultivation, and consequent shortage of food and the overburdening of the population place undue burden on the women and children, lead to the weakening of moral restraints and the spread of immorality thereby affecting the birth rates give rise to a spirit of restlessness, and diminish the influence of tribal discipline. All these factors tend to the ultimate deterioration of Native society. Economic considerations, therefore, no less than Christian and humanitarian interests in the welfare of the Native people require that the whole question of the effect upon Native life of the labour demands at work at a distance from home should be made the subject of careful inquiry by competent authorities.

The Conference heartily welcomes the African International Labour Organisation in establishing a commission of experts whose advice may be sought in regard to questions affecting Native labour, including all forms of forced labour and the conditions regulating the recruitment and protection of workers under contract and industrial conditions generally.

The Conference is deeply convinced that compulsory or forced labour for private enterprise is inadmissible in any circumstances. It is also absolutely opposed to all forced labour for public purposes, the only exceptions being in cases when such compulsion is the only means of combating epidemics and floods and in dealing with similar natural calamities and other reasonable communal work in accordance with native law and custom.

Education.

The Education section produced what is no less than a well-considered statement of policy. This was adopted by the Conference and if carried out faithfully by all missionary societies will mean little short of a revolution in the school system. Unfortunately the minute is too lengthy to be quoted here in full, and to summarise it might cause misapprehension.

The minute on language and literacy is also a somewhat lengthy document. It notes that 243 African languages have been learnt and reduced to writing (chiefly by missionaries). But the point of view is that there should be no locking up in isolation but that there are less than five. Missions are urged to secure an immediate and rapid increase in a classical library. The establishment of the International Institute of African Languages and Literature is thankfully welcomed, and missionaries are urged to co-operate with it to the utmost extent.

MEETING AND WORKS REPORT

This minute would be well worth quoting at length if only to show how thoroughly missionaries realise their responsibilities and how great their opportunities are of helping to bring about changed conditions. This is as follows:

"The conviction of this Conference that the problems of health and sanitation are basic in any plan for the sound development of Africans and Africa. In view of this conviction the Conference deems it of the utmost importance that mission societies and missionaries should have a clear understanding of their responsibility in health ministry to the African."

"Recognising that the health of any people is ultimately dependent on education along sound lines, we would like attention to the usual necessary machinery that exists whereby the teaching and practice of the laws of hygiene and personal cleanliness can be carried out, and we would stress the importance of utilising such machinery. We refer especially to village schools which carry on classes, and where the education on the subject of health and sanitation is an integral part of the curriculum.

"Among the subjects which we deem to be of primary importance we include education in housing, food, the control of disease, general health habits, and other subjects which are closely related to health.

"All teaching should be of a simple practical nature, and whenever possible should be object teaching connected with village life.

"It is obvious that education along these lines can be carried to a further stage at the centres of higher education, but we would stress the point that all teaching should be carried out in a simple practical way, available to include in the teaching the elements of mothercraft, first aid, and responsibility towards the sick.

"(a) From the above suggestions it follows that Native teachers for village schools will themselves have to be trained in the above subjects, and such training must be an integral part of the education they receive at the normal schools.

"(b) If health education is to be carried out along these lines, it will be necessary to survey existing local sanitary conditions and other measures to provide simple remedies in the rudimentary dealing with the subject taught. A start has already been made in this direction, and it has been found by experience a substance several countries to furnish simple and effective methods of control and distribution.

"(c) We would draw the attention of mission boards to the vital necessity of establishing local clinics and infant welfare centres, and we would also suggest that a central hospital or dispensary should be established—or where a dispensary is not available—

"We recommend that the International Missionary Council be requested to consult with the missionary boards regarding the desirability of an International advisory board whose general task it shall be to survey the field of public health missions working in Africa, and

co-operation of mission agencies with governments and various philanthropic and scientific agencies in the welfare of Africa in the campaign against disease. We would submit that leprosy, sickness, tuberculosis, venereal disease, and leprosy are especially requiring attention. Another important health feature is an African medical service.

"A survey of the field of medical mission work in Africa, with an advisory body would carry on with regard to the needs of the various mission areas with a view to collecting information as complete as possible concerning all factors bearing upon the health of the Native population.

"We believe that the need for medical and welfare workers in Africa must be met from among the African peoples. In most large areas of the continent definite efforts have been made to train such workers, though with a large measure of success, both by governments and missions.

"Burdensome as these foundations already made in establishing medical efforts should now be increased to increase as rapidly as possible the number of African workers of all kinds, and the creation in the near future of institutions aimed at giving systematic medical training. In the establishment of such medical schools Government and the Mission operation should be sought."

"III. In regard to the entire programme of the promotion of health this Conference wishes to call the various governments that they can count on the missionary foundations as all possible assistance to Government in the following out any particular measures of public health which may be suitable should be carried out.

Some Reflections on the Conference

"One thing conspicuous which impressed by the Conference was the knowledge, and indeed the interest displayed by the vast majority of the members of the Conference in the work of the Society. There is still a long way to go in understanding our work, others being naturally less familiar about many things than others, and again, but there is a high intelligence and a desire for information. As they expressed, the mottoes with which conviction, enthusiasm, and determination. In one allusion of a case where we are general and often expressed desire to work heartily together without fear or goodwill for the good of Africa."

"If no person exists to-day who regards mission work as sole fact of claim, it would have been difficult to say what publications they really do. A book could be filled with the names of those told in the sea front between Durban and Cape Town, Zoutpansberg, and for a week with the hearty laughter of men, as women who were confronted with a difficult task and serious difficulties, attained by sheer pluck."

SIR DONALD CAMERON AT UGANDA

By Major Church, C.M.G., M.A.

"The Agency sent him to Uganda to inspect his frontier and to advise on African Affairs. He arrived on 15th May after four days' journey by boat, the varying committees, and planes. He was particularly pleased with the manner in which the Governor had handled various matters brought to his notice.

A matter of great import is that Sir Donald has agreed to consider applications for opening four areas in the Arusha district in which the Karamoja, Gisir, Lango, and Ituri were the greatest tribal groups unaccompanied by any European.

The African Railways was formed, and the line completed within a year of being opened after a difficult march through some very rough country, and scrapped with undignified and sometimes of the period of construction. Many other minor local imports were also able and unhesitatingly paid by H.E.

Major Church's Testimony

"Native people have always been regarded as the leading Church, the Labour member of the Assembly, for a higher standard of living.

"Other observations. The local towns have been built up critics, as represented ascertaining. So that he thought the European system of building houses had not made very good job of it, as the towns have a clean sweep without any public buildings.

"In addition, the native has the following conditions now. It is the custom all over these African labourers to build their own houses in the employer's time and so the partners to which they are usually accustomed, though Europeans supervisory usually result in building better than the average tribal house. Major Church says through these people that the native, though he does not know it, has many qualities which enable him to live an independent and well-ordered life, when the atmosphere is right. But the European Native is generally advanced, though he will not with his equals be provided with comforts. Many Christians whose knowledge of past systems we know, are less active, but apparently among tens of thousands of them are educated ones, and come to be well-educated and well-informed, and are fully prepared to respond to the demands of the times with all the vigour of a higher standard of living."

THE TWILIGHT OF THE WHITE RACES.

IN "The Twilight of the White Races" (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net), M. Maurice Muret expresses the view that the coloured peoples of the world address to European and American colonists in the words of Caliban: "You come not to us, and we go not to you." He adds: "I am not the first, and my predecessor was not the last, to say to the white race: 'Plague on you!'" In this anti-colonial, anti-white book, every now and again, in his analysis of the situation, he ends on a note of gloom. Then he goes on to warn us that we are cautioned to accept the fate of the idea of the twilight. Its consolation is to call to mind the memory of the moments of sorrow to come with the power and the light.

The Abyssinians, we are reminded were the first indigenous people to rend themselves remorselessly against the imperialism of a great white power. After two decades after the Great War had involved hundreds of thousands of dead troops of many of these states, a second nation had their heads, remorselessly turned by Europe, at the break of the second war, and now we see the destinies of Ethiopia.

The position is examined in Africa, in Asia, and in America, and makes an illuminating shaft of light through the dark corners of the British Empire. There is abundant suggestion, the author coming with apparent conviction to Jannet's statement that "whatever attacks the stability of the British Empire threaten all civilisation." Though the whole volume is distinctly pessimistic and of real importance to those who are concerned with the future of the world, those chapters which deal with Africa naturally claim our first attention.

"White civilisations," says Muret, "have done his work of subjugation, less than an end to cannibalism, Roman sacrifice, to slavery which or economies weighed like a curse on the Africans. He has sent them conquerors, but also peaceful merchants, change-makers, wise, devoted physicians, courageous

and benevolent rulers. It would be absurd to deny that the discovery of Africa was accompanied by a task hardly inferior to that of the Negro kings towards their slaves, but it would be still more absurd to dispute the honesty with which the white race so generously concerned itself with the task. That butcher from exterminated the native beasts for Dr. Livingstone and the like in the course of his life, does not detract from the highmindedness of his purpose, nor from the nobility of his character."

It is not the task of the author to argue the case for the continued existence of the white race, but it is a constant temptation. The danger is present directly from a worship of amulets, such as the telephone and the automobile, it would follow if their progress were also progressing.

Good whites, we are told, are to be found in the author's opinion, the only available source of his own knowledge, in the native tribes and abroad from whose sound development we may learn of Africa.

From this we learn, for instance, that they can be found in the native tribes formerly, before white men came, in the colonies, such as the Hottentots, among the walls of Vryheid, Bulawayo, and Durban, and that the reason why should we suppose that these same tribesmen are not to be found in the same districts now? Is it not certain that this is a white man's country, and that he is the true African, and has not, indeed, by the very nature of his civilised condition, won his place in the heart of Africa?

A NEW Kipling.

EDDIE and GERTIE (Futura, 2s. 6d. net) could have been written by him but the duplicitousness of the story, in that he is read by the great army of young-adults thousands of whom are to be found in Zambia and the Mediterranean. And in the volume his characteristic Kipling, it mirrors the thin and changing species. We see him with the strength of self-control, women and friends or service for others, boys who stand in the shadow of death, the courage more tender than the fierce. Gertie, hell and all that, and most of the girls, who take a back seat. We therefore think it safe in their hearts, hence Brad in their power, of the year between 1914 and 1918.

EDWARD JOHN GOOD of the British Fleet, author of literary criticism, took us back to those days of stress, strain, strength and striving, instead of prating of decadence. His war period that in its essence marks the sacrifice of ten years ago. Kipling, at least, holds himself to his readers fast to his old standards of simple duty and valour. The Blackwood man from Queensland, who has not seen twenty white men in his life till he wants for two means to join up, the partner of a colonial establishment who left the Royal Navy for a time, however, the Past Deputy King of Ginger who has acquired the rank of Major-General. But here the tobacco-smoking soldier speaks of others, immensely human figures, unashamed of their virtues and vices, their performances and their failings.

From the literary stand-point "The Gardener" is not only the best story in the book, but one of the best ever. The author has given us a tale of death, of birth, and a lost life. The wife of a young Hellen left the Cemetery, said during her last look, "When Helen left the Cemetary, she turned to a last look. In her distance, she saw the man bending over his young plants, and she again, was supposing him to be the gardener." In that brief, poignant paragraph the author has solved "Alhasther and the Oxen" indubitably. This piece of verse has the real Kipling atmosphere, for instance:

At the gate beside the living tree, the lion shallows blood.

I have the pride that Lobengula left, when he bade the bars be lowered of the "Cattle Kraal."

And fifteen miles beyond the veil,

From the walls of Bulawayo in unbroken

Nowhere the moon of your own eye can find the light,

Or have only the light of the sun in the physical.

With my busie cattle leading in the dew,

The Janites, a very excellent school, say, firmly bound together by a desire to see the works of the Decimus, and the like, and in the interests of the high price of place, as I learned of the family, and new Study, will be included in the new two-story school, the accountancy will wish that the subjects of Geodesy could be made half as interesting as "Debtors and Creditors" of the immitigable Mr.

EDDIE and GERTIE, Futura, 2s. 6d. net. The reading material is not to be despised, and the book is well worth buying. Order, Dutton, Rivington & Co., Ltd., 10, Finsbury Avenue, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

"EAST AFRICA'S GRANT STORY"

THE ELEPHANT

By Maurice C. Moore

The three men crowded around the window at the studio of Strehon, the painter, had looked out.

"What a beastly day," said McIntyre.
"Awful weather," agreed Baynter.

"More rain," observed Gowie, more firmly,
"I do wish you fellows wouldn't bark about little
bit of daylight here," shouted Baynter, who
sat at his easel, industriously working at a half-finished
picture.

"Oh, put away that lamp," said Gowie, the anchor
had come and took him off the here-for-entertain-
ment business to the outside world, and all, that
these yellow-helmeted savages, armed to moon
both here and there, obviously wanted to do.
Weather
was changing like a bad dream, and involved in the
rain, desiccation, too, since horses are to go
nowhere and slow down.

"The damned things have come and invaded your
country, last year a savage, primitive painter,
scarcely stretching his legs, was waving and taking a
look at his canvas which represented him as
he had learned each one of them can be, ardent
enough to pose earnest and solicitous inquiries—
before or in the act of transporting his army against
the Chagga."

"I don't expect you to expect us to do
or say anything amusing to Strehon?" asked McIntyre.
"Well, he did have the slightest appreciation of art,
but he still had the energy, still working with energy, than
would be his studio training. Look at the paintings
of these savages. And then in the background this
kind of mine at showing Cassandra seated on an
elephant watching the scene, is something a novel and
masterly touch."

"Oh, he's hopeless," said Baynter, the business man.
"Well, then, now, Gowie! Haven't you got a yarn or
two to tell?"

"What's the point of telling him a story, Strehon?
He's an author, he wants me to talk shop.
Besides, they won't have any imagination, not
readers. They're supposed to have facts under their noses,
but they aren't going to get them if they are not going
to me. Bulleroni, you know, after his success
will stand against the others."

"Well, I'm not going to tell that old fellow
anything," said McIntyre.

"Well, I'm not going to tell that old fellow
anything," said McIntyre.

He turned to the high-backed chair, and sat down.
"The point is, we come from the same place,
a simple, unlettered, decent family, and we have
grown up now, and our minds are not
ordinary people. We've seen hundreds of thousands
of miles, and the world has changed, and the
manners of the world have changed, and the
old, the simple, the honest, and the decent world
is away. Now, we simple people, we have
seen the world, and the world has changed, and
what we see is that the world has changed, and
we are not the same people, and we are not the
same people, and we are not the same people,

and we are not the same people, and we are not the
same people, and we are not the same people,

"Well, I'm not going to tell that old fellow
anything," said McIntyre.

seven objects in it which could put an interesting yarn
if they had the eloquence of Gowie."

"The mahisick in two boxes, for instance, over there
in the fireplace," commented Gowie. "Consider how
interesting it would be to know exactly what caused
the imperturbable Strehon to fly into a fit of temper
and break it across his knee, also to have a precise
reproduction of the language that accompanied it."

"I didn't credit you with so much observation and
acute detection. I'll tell you, sit we the huge
wooden model of an elephant there. Perhaps you
never tried to draw an elephant? I hate 'em. No
one disturbs its position. And get out of the sight.
That little model belonged to a friend of my father's,
Arden Lampeter, the great big game hunter, and the
seventies, of whom of course we have heard."

"We have not," said Gowie.

"No? None of you? Such is true. However, the
model was his."

"A model, I suppose," said McIntyre, "of some
poor brute that he slaughtered some time or other."

"Yes," said Strehon, "he paid for it. Lampeter
brought it in quite an ornate fashion. He bought
it, I remember right, about five years before he
traveled big-game shooting, or had any idea about it.
He happened to be a lumberhouse way. Gowie will know
the parts, and the little model attracted his fancy.

"It was a clever carving. The dealer told Gowie it had
belonged to a friend of his, and this friend had had
it made for a wife in India, had a friend who was
an artist, and the mahout had given him the model
saying he would not bear the sight of it, so why not.
Lampeter did not seem so make 'close to my father'
quite a masterpiece, and not particularly interesting."

Strehon sat in semi-close work on his canvas and
occasionally muttering narrative.

"Well, he demands McIntyre impatiently.

McIntyre came out of his absorption.

He had been looking the model over with
himself, and away, and forgot it. Then, as
you know, I mean to say, and thought you would have
known, Lampeter joined the Indian Civil Service, and
in course of time acquired the international reputation
as a big-game man, which is still fresh in the minds of
all informed people.

One day he went out shooting tigers and became
separated from his party. He was lying alone in the
branches of a tree when a tiger came up to him. The tiger
had the most terrific sound of a roar that made him
think it must be a tiger, and he had a good
chance to see the tiger's countenance, an enormous
head, and a mouth so strong and so wide
that it was almost impossible to tell where the mouth
was. But there was this terrible sort of compound breathing to
the tiger, which was like the breathing of a man
who was swimming, the other part of it had been severely
damaged, so that he was unable to breathe. There was
therefore no possibility of him coming near him. When
the tiger had had enough, he turned to a wide bunch
of trees, and disappeared.

"The tiger had eaten tiger, and changed his
shape, and followed out, triumphantly, past
the bushes, and then he confessed to his father
positively that he had eaten tiger, and the tiger
had been his father, and he had to leave him
to the tiger, and the tiger had taken charge of
the tiger."

He stopped suddenly, and then said,
"Lampeter described the tiger as a

his head—for all the world like a new-born resurrection—just like this twice.

He fainted then, and it was not until some days later, after many days in the sun many hours before they found him, and it had brought on the fever—that he learned the elephant had, judging by his tracks, turned right round and just walked out of the forest leaving old Lampeter's body, as was noted, touch and go. His consideration wasn't appreciated however—not till they knew of it—for the time when they saw the natives hunting him upon him, they fled and shot him.

Nobody could explain how the big beast had got into the compound, but it appears everybody in those parts knew him and had been looking for him for something like two years. He was as appears an asthmatic tame elephant who had reverted to the wild state. He had been trained in native work and one day he was left in charge of the youngest child of his master. This boy was playing with a money-box, carved for him by his father, and the rattling sound seemed to infuriate the big beast, for suddenly he picked up the little fellow and dashed him against a tree. Oh, yes, he was very much like a tame elephant in those parts, and the father of the dead child who had worn himself to a shadow scouring the country for his child's slayer, was awarded the tusks by the Jam Sahib fellow as a sort of compensation, and the poor chap tried to make Lampeter a present of them.

"Well," Lampeter came home to convalesce. One day in an idle moment he turned out an old lumber box, one of the first things he came across was the model elephant I am drawing which he had long ago forgotten. He stood it on his mantelpiece. Shortly after, happening to examine it more closely, he noticed what he had never spotted before. "If you look at it closely," said Strepion, putting aside his pencil and going over to the table, "you will notice a thin line, the head almost concealed by the flap of the ear. It's the model for my child's money-box. Here is a coin."

The audience were com-^{plete}ly taken by the opening. There was a long, dull noise, a moment's pause, and then Lampeter raised his head—for all the world like a new-born resurrection—just like this twice.

"Once," said Strepion, "I thought I had seen the elephant disappear, the last and final time, and I was never so glad. You need never be afraid again, for those things have a story."

"You're imagining," said Paynter. "So I suppose those monies now really belonged to the man without whose child?"

"This ought to make you a good yarn, Cowie," added McIntyre. "You're the expert in this department. What do you think of it?"

"It's bad," said Lampeter. "It's not so bad for an animal. There is one moral in it."

"Moral in it?" asked Strepion, turning round on him. "What moral?"

"Only the one I said," replied Lampeter, looking at him fixedly and speaking with great deliberation. "when you tell an animal what you should do, the picture of your zoology is lost. Look at those huge ears—the very ears to which you invited our attention. It isn't India at all—a child could have told you that's an African elephant."

"By the—Lord Harry!" yelled Paynter, clutching up the money-box. "And—heither is it hand-carving; it's machine-made. Strepion, you thumbug!"

Strepion was working attentively at some portion of his picture. He seemed to have forgotten them all. Paynter and McIntyre strolled over to him, however, and one seized him by the shoulders.

"Well?" he asked, touching into high flight in the breastplate of Bellington.

"Well?" they echoed. "That yarn! It isn't true!"

"Upon my word," said Strepion, in a tone of indignation, really coming out of his abstraction at last. "How unreasonable some of you fellows are! You complain of being dull, and bade me to amuse you—and how you growl when I tell you I'm finding good fun, just because it isn't true! I might have taken it as true. Can any of you deny that? It only goes to show that you fellows are right-thinking yesterday, but have thought fit to observe its ears!"

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE
PROVIDING NEWS, INFORMATION
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ARTICLES, STORIES, JOURNAL

Edited by A. G. COOPER

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THE UPPER SHIRE AS A WATERWAY

The Port Johnston Bar.

It is difficult to imagine a more difficult task than that of opening up the Upper Shire as a waterway. It is a task which has been undertaken by the British Government, but the cost of the work has been enormous. The ploughing, which was taken up at the end of June, has continued at the rate of five miles per month. The distance from the port of Lusaka to the Malombe swamp is 200 miles. At that time the river, which is about 100 feet deep, had a depth of only 20 feet. At that time the flow was here to the Malombe swamp instead of Lake Maloma, which is now 100 miles southwards into the Zambezi.

The river has been shortened by the river between Lusaka and Malombe swamps, which collapsed last year after having been practically dry for a number of years. It is now 100 miles from Lusaka to one of the reservoirs of the lake and the swamp. When the Shire is full at this end of the rainy season it will be possible to pass from Lusaka upstream bar into the Malombe swamp and formerly inundated by a large flow southwards via the Shire river, so that navigation as far upstream as Lutapope during the prolonged period of low water in Lake Maloma, which has a capacity of 1,000,000,000 cubic yards, will be possible. The latter will be joined to the main stream of the Shire, so that the latter will be almost completely navigable from the reservoirs of the flooded areas to Lusaka.

Malombe reservoir lake will, during the rainy season, have a large area of swampy soil in the basin of the lake.

In the opinion of a recent visitor with some engineering knowledge, the Port Johnston bar could be easily cleared at the greatest cost, so pointing out that whether or not the upper Shire would render navigation practicable would depend entirely on the level of the lake. As the lake has been shown to vary within 100 feet, it is not beyond the possibility of passing through a narrow channel, which would seem to be a most difficult



THE PORT JOHNSTON BAR.
A view of the Shire River, showing the difficulties of dredging.

task. The dredging of the bar can be immediately undertaken with great hand. But the dredging of the number of species of fish which are found there can be done only by the use of explosives.

AGRICULTURE IN MANICA AND SOULIA

Work of Scientific Experts.

At the end of July, 1921, the Mozambique Company's scientific experts began their work in Manica and Soulia districts. Staffs of agriculturists have been quite inadequate technically, though the experts and planters of the have had to rely mainly on the extreme sterility of the soil to offset the disadvantages of plant diseases and insect pests.

In this state of affairs naturally led to the adoption of a system of cultivation which is more in the nature of mining than agriculture, prepared growth for a single crop, using P.M.C. manure on the manured year after year, with the attempt to restore to the soil the same mineral constituents abstracted by the cultivated plants. The only form of rotation previously used in most cases was that of successive plantings of cotton, removing to a fresh area where the last disease and pest programme was still in progress.

If the cost of transport prolonged the use of land, this is largely due to want of a fact, that is, the un-necessity to adopt a proper system of crop rotation, enabling a certain area of ground to be ploughed into the ground at least once in three years. Rotation is also essential as the means of destroying arid insect pests which are able to multiply with great rapidity if the host plant, such as a cotton, or maize, grows year after year on the same land.

New Agricultural Pamphlets.

Two agricultural experts, Señor Luis de Sa Pereira and Baron Surendra, have now been at work for a sufficient time to enable them to issue a summary report to the government of Mozambique. This pamphlet has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Extra-dealers with "Conditions of Cotton and Cotton Disease and Insect Pest."

"Rot of Cotton" and "Cotton" are printed in both Portuguese and English, so that the farmers of British nationality, as well as those who are some hundreds in the territory, will be able to benefit by the help of the two experts. Señor Luis de Sa Pereira has also issued through the same department a comprehensive report on his visits to the main cotton-growing area in the neighbourhood of Chimoio in the Zambesi valley, last year.

Additional posts for the study of cotton growing have been established by the Mozambique Company at Vila Brasil, Gondola, Vila Fárv, Mazis, Vila Vaz, and Macaquela. Estimates for the distribution of seed have also been drawn up. In the first of the foregoing pamphlets, Señor Luis de Sa Pereira and Baron Surendra mention that the high prices obtained for the cotton in the surrounding company's territory, cultivated without spraying the cotton or stocks from disease and insects, and selection, were indicative of what could be done with better methods of cultivation.

Successful Cotton Growing.

Some interesting and suggestive facts, that are of interest to all who are interested in cotton growing in quality, may without doubt give greater facility of the job and better financial returns. Cotton from the New Shire, Vila Fárv, Vila Fárv, Vila Vaz, and Macaquela, and the northern cotton districts of the company, both in quality and quantity, are superior to cotton produced elsewhere in the country, and especially in the northern districts.

Cultural treatment of the cotton is the best guarantee of success. The cotton must be

PEACEFUL PROTEST

In addition, the Bill, leader of his cause was born to frame and to submit the bill in the House of Commons, he went through Kendal last week.

Bhagwati Singh, a member of the Legislative Council, was appointed to be a nominated Indian Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council by the Governor.

Muslims and Hindus at the Mosque at Kendal had the honour of being presented to the Suleiman Shah during his visit.

The death occurred from bullet wound of Captain Charles W. G. L. King, 2nd Royal Horse Guards, youngest son of the Commanding Officer R.M.

A quadrangular granite stone sarcophagus bearing the Arch Chapel of St. George's Field" was erected at the church where he was buried in the cemetery of the base "Mortuary Monument".

We had to learn that the Hon. H. T. McDonald continued to make such good progress after his recent operation that he was able to leave the hospital on Tuesday last. He proposes to sail for England in about a week.

The North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural Association has elected Mr. J. M. Carroll as chairman in succession to the Hon. Mr. L. Goodhart, M.P., who, having served for the last two years, will not stand again. He was, however, persuaded to accept the vice-chairmanship.

Mr. A. J. Williams, managing director of the C. & A. Williams, Zambian Gold and Copper Mines, is to be appointed to the post of Consul General at Nairobi on October 1st, in succession to the Attorney-General SS Kipkai. It is understood that Messaline and Northern Rhodesia have been unable to agree on the new Consul.

Mr. H. J. Well-Rooms, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Southampton, has been appointed to the post of Consul General at Dar es Salaam, in succession to Mr. F. J. T. Parker, who has been appointed to the post of Consul General at Port Elizabeth. Mr. Well-Rooms is to take up his post in January.

Colonel S. J. Ferrier, D.S.O., who has been appointed to the rank of General Officer of the West African Frontier Force, became 15th Lieutenant Governor in 1935, transferring to the Army late in the same year. His previous stations were: 1914-15, 1920-22, 1926-28, 1930-32, 1933-35. In June of 1930 he served in the British Legation in Ankara, Turkey, and received the rank of Major. He has now returned to service in the Army.

Colonel G. P. B. Gurney, D.S.O., who has been appointed to the rank of General Officer of the West African Frontier Force, became 15th Lieutenant Governor in 1935, transferring to the Army late in the same year. His previous stations were: 1914-15, 1920-22, 1926-28, 1930-32, 1933-35. In June of 1930 he served in the British Legation in Ankara, Turkey, and received the rank of Major. He has now returned to service in the Army.

The Executive Committee of The Church Missionary Society is holding a special appeal for funds to enable them to lend £10,000 to the missionaries of the Society for African schools of schools (3) dormitories for students at mission schools (4) dormitories for missions areas (5) £7,000 for mission

work in India (6) £1,000 for the work of the Society in India.

The Duke of Hereford, who is strongly urged to continue his tour of foreign countries, has given his permission to Sir George G. Groom, says the Lancashire newspaper, in the future of the Sultan's second son to the interest of peace in the world opinion in favour of the economic development of the Moslem states. There is still a body of opinion which holds that the Sultan's plan refers to a general League of Nations.

During our stay we believe that we will be more than pleased to meet him. His name has been mentioned many times in connection with the oil fields which are extremely popular among us. We will be happy to discuss the economic needs of the Sultan's domain with him. We will be

glad to see him when he comes to the Governor-General's residence. Full details of the Sultan's departure and arrival will be given in due course.

Wendell had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. W. Williams, who is in London on business connected with the Suez Canal. Mr. Williams is the Secretary of the Suez Canal Commission, and is to remain there until the end of November.

Mr. W. D. A. Atchana, who is the representative of the British and American Oil Companies in the Suez Canal, has been here since the beginning of the month. He is generally to be found in the office of the Suez Canal Company, and his headquarters will be in the British Embassy.

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MOTORING IN ENGLAND

THE MOTORING SEASON HAS BEEN A SUCCESSFUL ONE, AND WE SAY SO. THE SUCCESSION OF AUTUMN DRIVES, AND THE VARIOUS MEETINGS AND RACES, HAVE MADE THE SEASON A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE END OF THE MONTH ARE THE OBVIOUSLY THE MOST IMPORTANT, AND THE AUTUMN DRIVES FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE ALSO OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

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*A Last Jamboree of the Grass.***TO FIND AFRICA'S MYSTERY ANIMALS.**

LEO VON ONEILL, H. H. FENN, D.S.O., who proposes to leave England in November to him go into Central Africa and to secure a large male for the British Museum, said last week to a *Daily Mail* reporter:

"I propose that the most thrilling and fascinating part of the expedition will be our attempt to solve the existing problem of certain unknown species of animals which the Native savages in these parts of the Uru Forest and territories near Lake Kivu have been colored."

The most notable animal I failed to find was, which I sincerely regret to say, a white elephant. I also and more recently a lemur, Prince of the Swedes, which I took a long trip to Mauritius to search for when we shot what we supposed to be a rhinoceros."

"Another animal whose supposed existence I hope to prove is a minute type of hippopotamus, which is believed to live in Lake Edward. But some, and all the colonial tribes, declare that this animal exists and that it is impossible between a hippopotamus and a rhinoceros, but twice the size of these."

"Native hunters often report the existence of a small elephant, called the ving, which inhabits the mountains and there is an old legend of four just such animals reputed to exist in these regions."

Colonel Fenn, reporting the "expedition" to East Africa to secure a living protontosaurus, or at least to get to the bottom of Native stories of such a creature, said:

"I went to Central Africa while I was 20 years old, and established a Game Park during the German strike. There met Mr. Maxwell, an Englishman, hunter, a big game. After he had told me his story, I asked Edward a simple question: 'What do you do with a shake-up?' and he told me, 'I shoot it down.' He shot it, but it disappeared."

The expedition, which will probably consist of one day and over night, all English experts look about six months."

GERMAN "PARTNERSHIP" IN COLONIES.

Opposition publications in Berlin insist in a letter from Baron von Richthofen that the colonies were created *inter alia* for the benefit of Germany.

The German press exalts toward a Franco-German "partnership" directed primarily against British hegemony. These aspirations are being assiduously pursued in Paris. The French believe that in their mission to make no distinctions between the black and white citizens they have stolen a march on British colonial methods.

In Germany—new Germany—benefit of colonies—their use, either which provide and have sympathy with the colored peoples of the British Empire, seeing in them as in themselves cases of suppressed nationality. This is but a deeply reflectable aspect of Nationalism, the more especially as far as the Lloyd's of London, which would persecute the Germans to the death, must be treated as a suppressed people. Against this kind of imperialism the white must always protest. Imperialism, the imperialists' order, which can

involuntarily drives, certainly into view, a race war, but the native populations of the various German colonies, still more, than the Parisian rule in the colonies; but they are not convinced that the secret advantage of such rebellion would extend to the Bolshevik Russia, India, and to America among other Dominions."

"It is difficult both for England and for Germany that they do not come to an agreement in which they would face fresh colonial and international problems in partnership. The War of 1914 bitterness is not beaten, but it is high time all in the vital interest of both peoples that old grudges should be forgotten and their close kinship once more remembered."

We need also nothing to the statement of the Editor of the *Speaker*, who appends the following foot-note:

"We must assume that Baron Wilhelm von Richthofen represents directly the German belief in the serious and irreconcilable respects. We cannot, however, doubt the conclusion that a British-German colonial partnership was anywhere desirable in any case, except that as members of the League of Nations, it is now only share the ultimate responsibility under the mandates for her former colonies as for the British dominions and colonies no German, we fairly can read, believe that either Great Britain could entertain any idea of "partnering" in Europe with Germany."

THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

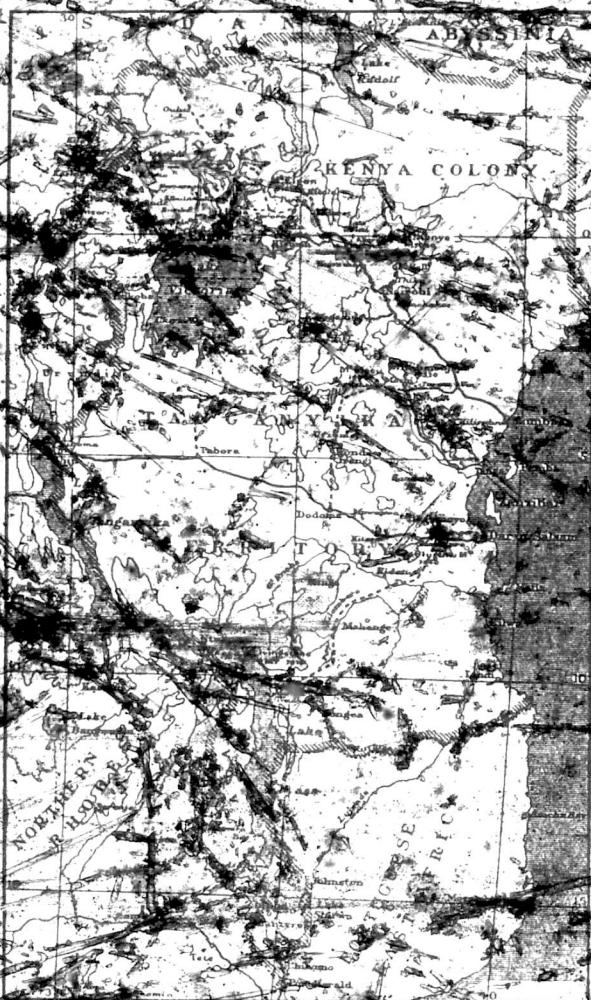
In the fall of 1914, coincident of the *Times* report that among the subjects discussed at the scientific congress held at Amsterdam last winter was the new drug, cinchonimochin, for the treatment of malaria, for which considerable success is claimed in the experiments made; its inventors, however, have uttered a warning against the assumption that a specific against malaria has already been found.

The experiments were designed to find a synthetic drug allied to quinine, but without its secondary effects. The first series of tests were made upon birds that happened infected with malaria, and the second upon animals in their cases with encouraging results. Professor Böls of Düsseldorf next made experiments upon patients suffering from general paralysis, who had been accidentally infected with malaria; a recognition form of treatment of a certain degree of effect was recognized so that the malaria parasites were checked in their development, and succeeded to the ordinary resistance of the body. The experiments imposed of any suspicion that the drug might be poisonous, since all the patients treated by Professor Söder were still living.

Following upon these experiments, a professor of the Hamburg Tropical Institute, began applying the drug to malaria patients there with good results. However, the patients at the Institute were of the most prostrated cases previously created with quinine. He travelled to places where malaria was epidemic among others, as the Balkans, Spain and Italy, and made a fresh series of experiments. He found that quinachin was the first drug to destroy the so-called erythrocytes with ease, in seven days and thus, was safe against the blood.

The effect of the drug was demonstrated in the case of the various forms of malaria but while it was in question it could be used effectively in conjunction with quinine. It was further, however, found that a deadly infection may be caused by its efficacy in certain cases.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

August 16, 1926.

ONE of our chief topics of conversation just now is the climate, for we are having extraordinarily changeable weather, with a few quite warm sunny days followed by a few more of intense cold wind, and ~~drizzle~~ as a result we are all beginning to wonder where we shall be able to get enough ~~air~~ to keep our fires going if the warmer weather does not hasten its arrival. To some readers it will sound rather absurd to talk of cold weather in Central Africa, but we really do get intense cold here at times, and it is no extraordinary thing during the cold months to find fires burning in as many of the offices as have fireplaces and in nearly every house.

Lions and leopards appear to have been fairly active in some of the districts and they have taken toll of a fair number of cattle within the last couple of weeks. Two lions are reported to have been seen within two miles of Blantyre to-day—which naturally makes all our local hunters hope it will be their particular luck to come across them, but whenever one goes to the place where they were last seen they have already moved on.

LITTLE NYASALAND.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

Gazing at a map of Africa, this "Cinderella of the Protectorates," as Nyasaland has been called, looks like Hyde Park, with the serpentine Lake Nyasa. But, unlike Cinderella, the fairy wand of a benevolent Colonial Office has not yet warded this unhappy country to prosperity. The present Governor, Sir Charles Bowring, now at home on leave, is rather to be likened to Mr. Macawber, always full of confidence, though nothing seems to turn up to justify his optimism.

Well, I have no desire to decry the prospects of this wonderful little land, I cannot conceive how it is going to progress to the extent warranted and promised by its natural qualities unless and until radical changes are brought about, both in the matter of administration and in the general problem of cheapening transport to and from the sea. Quite recently the general manager of the railways met the local merchants' association, and, in effect, told them that the railway had failed since it was due to have impossible costs thrown on it to handle another ton of goods as required for the bridging of the Zambezi as for the construction of the bridge. This is a good deal as far as the railroads go, but it is perhaps only fair to add that the present administration has a sincere desire to help in every way possible the cause of railway users, but the nervousness says he cannot

imagine why we want the Zambezi Bridge. White traders took over the port of Beira bankrupt, and there is no sign of life in Charle's Bridge in the centre of Nyasaland, a dead slate export country.

As I write, I have information of an indefinite nature that no less than £120,000 worth of goods for Nyasaland lie at the port of Beira, waiting for transhipment. It will probably take these commodities six months to travel the 300 miles of railway from Beira to Blantyre. What is to be done?

And to add to all these difficulties we have a Government supremely indifferent to the welfare of European small-settlers in contrast to the one which speaks to the dual policy which the Colonial Secretary himself has declared to be the only policy for the advancement of East Africa. It is generally understood that the Colonial Office is opposed to the small settler, and as this class of tobacco grower forms the greater portion of the white population, it is a little difficult to understand what his idea for furthering the colony's interests may be.

But everybody in Nyasaland isn't despairing; oh, dear no! Why, there are more shorthand typists out here owning motor cars than brilliant barristers round simple Avenue at lunch time! Later, there is this, that Nyasaland has a higher percentage of motor vehicle owners than any other country in the world. It is a funny little land, so the little towns ship with that in roofs and utter disregard for architecture could cause Sir Edward Lutyens to smile broadly. All nationalities are represented, predominating, with a resounding good second, British, and a faint third, French. Indians and dust

are the only ones who seem to have given up.

ZANZIBAR COTTON, PIECE GOODS, SHROPSHIRE.

Figures for the first half year.		Jan.	June	Jan.-June
	Origin	Yards	Yards	Yards
Unbleached	Total	1,057,305	1,193,565	1,120,435
	India	644,695	619,565	632,080
	Japan	807,340	359,450	546,793
Bleached	Total	598,454	1,167,573	865,927
	Great Britain	460,500	1,061,537	721,000
	Colonial	133,881	321,608	225,599
Dyed	Total	1,137,672	1,146,705	1,141,377
	Japan	71,395	44,700	44,700
	India	1,064,277	1,106,705	1,106,705
	Great Britain	528,657	849,477	849,477
	Italy	97,149	110,463	110,463
	Spain	400,224	1,586,795	1,586,795
	Great Britain	134,127	616,365	616,365
	Colonial	18,631	225,497	225,497
				225,497

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GREEK ENTERPRISE ON MTILIMANJARO.

T. H. D. MURRAY, East Africa

Reply to the title headed "Great Progress in Tanganyika in 1900" of July 22 from one of your correspondents I wish to state that Mtlimanjaro was settled in 1905 by Greeks who have been the principal factors of its agricultural development and civilization.

Dr. Hans Meyer, a geographer and a scientist would write in his book published in 1908 the following:-

"On Mtlimanjaro settlers from all countries besides Germans, chiefly Greeks. When particular mention is made of the Greeks it is made to show that they came from the beginning, to establish their plantation, as a model to the German planter who followed."

At present there are 1300000000 trees, which having 100,000 trees in bearing, amount of the other not less than 150000000 trees, giving an average of about 1000000000 trees. This area is sold into the London market.

May I ask your correspondents with what capital these plantations have been entered?

ours truly,

T. H. D. MURRAY.

Vivian Estate, Moshi.

Please allow me to publish the following extract from Mr. G. L. Shikar, who overlooks the region where we published under the heading "Great Progress in Tanganyika" a report related to communications from an Englishman living at the time by name of Mr. W. C. T. Corlett, from the general trend of that article we did not gather the impression that there was any desire to minimise the good work which has been done in Tanganyika by Germans, as the greater majority of our readers are certainly aware of the important showing of Greek planters to date in the area of Mtlimanjaro, Central and Northern Rhodesia, as well as throughout Africa and Central America.

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MOMBASA'S MOTOR-TIME.

ACCORDING to a Mombasa correspondent, sales of motor vehicles and accessories are likely to increase noticeably in that port on account of the fact that the new road between Mombasa and Nairobi is now being used by a considerable number of tourists. He calculates that fully twenty-five cars may be the trade during the months of August and September, and he sees clearly that the increasing number of Europeans will render imports less costly but more abundant, drive them from Mombasa to the coast, and so help to lessen the coast purchases, and so make up the lack of revenue, saving the railway money and so lessening the fares now available on road.

ABYSSINIAN SCHOOL TAX ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A PROPOSAL has been made in one of the very few documents in the world to abolish any Imperial state or private school, though the Addis Ababa school captures the Abyssinian Empire, and in some other big towns there have been between three schools opened, the few days, which nine per cent. of the community of that country - 100,000 have every indicated and to

In the previous Africa House Report, it was apparent to the friends of education, made for the welfare and prosperity of his people after his visit to Abyssinia, the school tax is very small. Since January 1st this tax has been laid on the general import and export trade of Abyssinia. At a rate of about 100/- and a sufficient amount of money has been collected with which to meet expenses. The approximate monthly revenue is estimated at £20,000 or £30,000, but probably good results.

Schools are not being supported by the Government of Abyssinia, but it is expected that in a short time the foundations of schools in other towns of the empire will be begun; it should be added that there are at present some schools in Addis Ababa and in the interior which are maintained by foreign missions.

The Government of Abyssinia has at last accepted a presentation for admission to the schools of Christ Hospital of Addis Ababa, not understanding or even knowing, whose father was in the service of the Spanish Government, and on whose behalf assistance towards education and maintenance is required. It is also requested that applications for admission to the regular examinations of the school be made available to future, cannot be addressed to the Secretary of State, but to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education, who is in charge of the examination desired.

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KILLED WHILE ELEPHANT-HUNTING.**A SKETCH OF MR. E. WICKHAM'S CAREER.**

We with great regret report that we record the death while on an elephant hunting expedition on Mount Kenya of Mr. Edward Wickham, eldest son of Sir Stanley Wickham, of Basra, Brent, Somers, England," writes

I went out to East Africa on the same steamer as Mr. Wickham in April 1914 when he was going to the arrangement of the Kifaru Rubber Estates Ltd., and near Soga, some four miles inland from Lake Victoria, the British party was then Captain East Africa. A few weeks after his arrival en route for Mombasa war was declared. Wickham was captured and the two other British assistants being imprisoned made prisoners. They were first marched to Tabora and thence in succession to Kilimandjaro, Kifaru, Bungoma and back to Tabora from which place Wickham and his two assistants escaped. An English officer who served with us certain that he would most shortly fall into hands of the Germans. All the civilians were gathered together, thirty secured release shortly afterwards, but Wickham and his Companions, who had already refused to be released because they were regarded as particularly dangerous and had to endure a further year of incarceration.

The imprisonment in Dar-es-Salaam was spent in the jail, where they were held in addition to the first sentence laid upon over a year the news that the British squadron was expected to shell the place that night to a dawn that day, in which event they were to remain locked in their cells while the officer and his assistants escaped to the trench. A couple of days later they were sent to Utele, a mango mission station, whether a group of other prisoners had been recently transferred from Mombasa. The whole party then moved to Utele, where the planters remained alone for several weeks.

Two were down with severe recurrent malaria but Wickham, the only fit member of the party with the assistance of his friends, got away from Utele and crossed the Rufiji River in a dugout which struck him and struck north towards a fortified position some five miles distant, which was being attacked by a British-Indian column. Travelling at night, the escaped prisoners had completed three-quarters of his march only to walk at break of day right into a small German camp. Wickham was never able to explain this happening and told me he thought he must have slept for a few moments while continuing on his way, he had had practically no sleep for three days and was absolutely fagged out.

One of the three planters at Utele, Mr. E. B. McElroy, an Administrative Officer in the Tanganyika Service, and since deceased, was shot and afterwards delivered to the British forces when on the verge of death from blackwater fever, and as the German main line of defence retired on the Rufiji, Wickham and his remaining companion retreated along the river and down the Lwanga to Micheni where a few prisoners in very poor health were mutually concentrated for a month or so later they were sent north over the frontier into the Belgian lines.

Wickham at once joined the L.S.R. and after a short vish短 after he was started hunting in the hilly districts of Kenya. A brother is in the Kenya Agricultural Services. Both brothers had previously been engaged in rubber planting in the Malay States and, prior to their first tour in East Africa had both nearly a century in Amazon

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Correspondent

The European food industry founded near Nairobi, Kenya, is so also by African Capital Bros., showing a very high standard of work. But—here is the example of what can be done if enterprise is allied with the necessary material resources and a little capital can do in this colony's which is practically a virgin field for manufacturing products. Abundant oil material is grown locally for this industry, and sunflower, coconut oil, castor oil, linseed oil, whatever materials may enter into their mysterious blend, are made in good quality, outlets, and their operations, which are rapidly extending, necessitate the importation of materials of several types. And other commodities previously exported to Europe are then destined to assume the form of manufactured goods. Hence the local producer holds his own in European shipping and Indian bazaars all over the country, and is destined to fight it out.

Native Syndicate.

Another new enterprise which is being judiciously pushed here is the manufacture of jerked or pickled meat—a creation more especially for savages. Major Montague, a well-known and deservedly popular Englishman, and former liaison agent for this department between the Uganda East African territories, is the founder and principal of this undertaking established at Arusha, one of the cheapest centres for cattle in Africa. The meat is prepared by salting and drying, and is a palatable product capable of being kept for months and travelling anywhere in bags or chambers without injury. But—here is this substance has double the food value of ordinary fresh meat, and must be roasted or boiled in oil, water or shredded into soups, no artificial preservatives are used in its preparation and all natural flavours remain. They are then掌管 according to the law of Mohamedan law, so that the Asiatic and Arab trade can be catered for. The price is fifty cents (sixpence) a pound, which is perhaps rather high for Native articles.

Army Problem.

Uganda like Kenya finds each year by a deal more concerned regarding its domestic service performed in both respects to natives of the male sex. An effort is constantly made to enlist the services of African women of the class mentioned. With the increasing enlightenment of the race, and his realization of the ease with which it is possible to shake off the clutches of the law, for most of his petty offences, the household is becoming more and more impossible, and even if he does get caught red-handed and convicted for theft or some piece of unusually audacious insubordination, he has no very strong objection to "sitting at the bottom" as the natives of Uganda commonly describe it. It is generally admitted that discipline and efficiency have declined dangerously of late among this class, but the alternative of utilising native property, which has not hitherto been adopted, can bewilder many missionaries who generally appear to favour the employment of men in these domestic offices in a somewhat modified and restricted sense. Northerners are often inclined to interpret this as disloyalty to South Africa and the British Army, and like women in large numbers for the same reason.

Coope.

White men are completely in the minority, and the native contingent is small, so we cannot expect

anything like the number of our Kaffirs for war they make up Jim's there is not the usual native cook in the household becomes more and more scarce, and his maintenance increases continually, carelessness and indolence. All this is therefore due to a plucky and enterprising chief who has tackled the problem directly, opening a school for training Natives ambitious to excel in the ordinary arts. Here they will, for a small fee, be graduated for these jobs or specially coached in the production of tasty dishes, which should be a godsend to his chief's interest, as well as to the amateur and amateurish housewife. If this lady will also only undertake the task of training Native women to domestic work, and turn out a type resembling those noble trustworthy old servants for which the southern States of the U.S.A. are famed, she will deserve a place in the marketplace of Nairobi.

Pioneer's Death.

A fine and much-respected character has passed away this week Major C. Parker-Tompson, who was one of the first men to take up Sandom the Liasin Richard 1897, where for years he had been a neighbour and assistant to Colonel Swinton home in his many enterprises. An old and experienced hand, he was the first J.P. in that part of the Colony, and for sixteen years he never left his district, except for two short visits to Nairobi. An Englishman when he came to the Colony Major Thompson was a fine example of that class of pioneer who once he has settled down burns his boats behind him and sticks to his adopted district and country for good or ill. A striking contradiction to those few weaklings who trumpet the supposed defects of East Africa and enlarge on the necessity of a complete change to Europe every two years, this grand white-haired old settler was of the real stuff which has come our best colonising Anglo-Saxon quality, which has chequered the earth with its iron speaking countries populated with people of our race.

Conclusion.

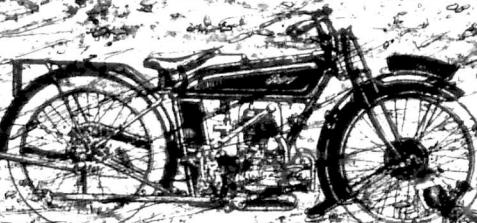
The problem of the Defence Force has been brought vividly into the limelight by a notice published this week in the local press asking all persons of European origin to furnish forthwith every particular of themselves, their previous military service &c &c. As this request is made under the authority of an abortive Bill of 1907, which never became law, it is unlikely that many answers will be received by the Administration, for we are all much perturbed by the voluminous forms and statistics which are legally compelled to fill up, and in any case this is a land where people take little notice in case necessary. Nevertheless, it means a division of opinion is becoming noticeable on the subject of compulsion, which most of the military settle for a voluntary basis. It is however probable that a compromise will be arrived at the satisfaction of all except the extremists on each side, a compromise by which all boys up to a certain age or so will be given a choice of enlisting and training men under contract, expected to remain a certain period, and then to receive payment with military records, and not to receive according to their record of service.

LADIES' COMITTEE FOR EAST AFRICA.

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Gloves, White or Khaki	4/-	Khaki Helmet	1/-
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"EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

East Africa's Information Bureau is the first source of information about the affairs of East Africa, and no matter what its objects are to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, any information which traders care to give for that purpose will be faithfully collected. Manufacturers willing to do so may send their representations and invite to correspond with the Editor. No charge is made for the space afforded by this Journal to such

The railway to Kitale is now open for both passenger and goods traffic.

Nyasi and present tobacco crop is reported to be considerably better quality than last season's.

Motor-buses are now used to a considerable extent for the conveyance of native passengers in various parts of East Africa, particularly in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The bookings for the British Industries Fair in February and March next already exceed those of the last Fair, and it has evidently abundantly justified itself in this case.

At Northeastern African Dependencies Office exhibited East African coffee, tea, cloves, chillies, and other local products at the Exhibition held last week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

Customs clearance imported into Kenya during the month of May were as follows:

Grey bleached	1,481	1,475
White bleached	1,691	1,688
Printed	319	318
Printed Colours	553	555
	301	307

Imports of cotton piece goods during April were as follows:

Bleached	1,011	1,002
Printed	1,012	1,003
Cotton	1,497	1,495
Coloured	1,492	1,490

Among the articles imported into Kenya during June were: Cement, 770 tons; hardware, iron sheets, &c., 7,700 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 6,221 tons; machines and machinery, 7,149 tons; lubrications oil, 2,010 imperial gallons; motor spirit, 16,200 imperial gallons; petroleum lamp oil, 2,000 imperial gallons.

Imports of silk fabrics for men's wear have been increased on a large number of articles since September. For instance, in last month of October and clothing, head, shirts, &c., classed as men's more expensive wear in first class tobacco, tea, &c., articles. From third to first class and third class articles of food, fruit, and fish, and first class to second of the articles. The general tendency increased the same considerably. Colourful garments, valuing from £1.00 to £1.50 per pound, are those previously put into force.

Under the new system of duty levied on native traders, and merchants, it is proposed to be apprehended that importers of various articles are required to communicate with the Secretary of the Board of Trade, giving a copy of their public notice to import, whether the registration of compilation is to cover all traders and merchants, or individually, or whether those operating from overseas are intended to registration.

Some of the East African railways established sugar-villas for containing their watershed imports upon the trade of the Mandara territory are making strenuous efforts to get a loan from Central Bank and the Belgian Congo and Mombasa.

This branch, less fortunate than others, can probably be trusted to safeguard French commercial interests in their colony, which is being inundated by German business circulars printed in French, and which bear the Dar es Salaam postmark. We have a few flamboyant specimens in our little collection.

Ordinances to amend the Tanganyika Land Regulation Ordinance and the Registration of Doctrinaire Ordinance of 1923 are gazetted for public information. The objects and reasons are stated to be the expectation that a very large number of right-of-occupancy over terms of five years will be granted, comprising grants to Natives, which may be made by Justices of the Peace, and grants to foreigners for short terms, for experimental stations for breeding and agricultural purposes. It is accordingly proposed to limit the necessity of bringing these short-term leases within the system of compulsory registration which the above Ordinances establish.

The current *Monthly Review* of the Standard Bank of South Africa reports that a feature of business in East Africa during the month has been the improvement in the demand for imported goods, thus assisting in some reduction of the heavy stocks on hand.

Generally prospects in Kenya are bright. Good rains have fallen and in most districts crops are looking well. In many cases exceptionally good yields are anticipated. The chief resource crop in Nyasaland is expected to be tobacco, and a stimulus to export trade.

The Malawian compound crop is large, but is rather poor in being徘徊ing account of the low rainfall. The Malawian coffee crop is unsatisfactory, while grain around Mzuzu and Nkhotakota failed to be small, but of good quality. The cotton season in the central districts was abounding in open and "crop" are in general fair, though exports of raw cotton in 1925/26 were 2,100,000 lbs.

Imports from Uganda during June were valued at £1,047,39, compared with £958,79 in June 1925. The value of these imports were shown in exports of tobacco, which increased from £1,738,11 to £2,294,98,15, and tobacco which amounted to 18,600 lbs, compared with 14,600 lbs in June 1925. Imports were valued at £2,136, compared with £2,086 in June last year. Trade was active throughout July and both wholesale and retail business described as generally brisk.

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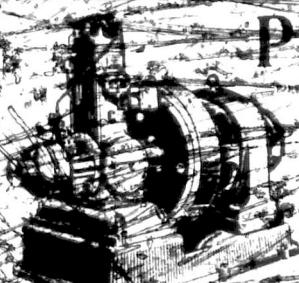
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

COTTON

With the small demand at the last auctions, and the irregular demand, prices for East African sorts remained about steady, as under:

	A. Lates	B. Early
Uganda	1335. 0d.	1335. 0d.
Uganda Ungraded	1355. 0d.	1355. 0d.
London cleaned	1250. 0d. to 1325. 0d.	1250. 0d. to 1325. 0d.
First size	1305. 0d. to 1415. 0d.	1305. 0d. to 1415. 0d.
Second size	1205. 0d. to 1315. 0d.	1205. 0d. to 1315. 0d.
Third size	1005. 0d. to 1105. 0d.	1005. 0d. to 1105. 0d.
Pearlberry	1325. 0d.	1325. 0d.
Bold pattern	1335. 0d.	1335. 0d.
Kenya		
America		
London cleaned	810. 0d. to 1325. 0d.	810. 0d. to 1325. 0d.
First size	1005. 0d. to 1335. 0d.	1005. 0d. to 1335. 0d.
Second size	905. 0d. to 1215. 0d.	905. 0d. to 1215. 0d.
Third size	705. 0d. to 1305. 0d.	705. 0d. to 1305. 0d.
Kenya		
London cleaned	115. 0d. to 1305. 0d.	115. 0d. to 1305. 0d.
First size	1005. 0d. to 1305. 0d.	1005. 0d. to 1305. 0d.
Second size	805. 0d. to 1105. 0d.	805. 0d. to 1105. 0d.
Third size	605. 0d. to 1005. 0d.	605. 0d. to 1005. 0d.
Pearlberry	1005. 0d. to 1285. 0d.	1005. 0d. to 1285. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee show standards bags, as against 30,073 lbs. in 1925, and 10,000 bags in the corresponding period of 1924.

In their current circular, the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair business has been done in African cotton quotations, as East African sorts being reduced 100 pounds to the price of East African coffee, Great Britain, during the eight weeks since August 1st, 1926, 1,163 bales, as against 1,000 bales in 1925; and 10,000 bales in 1924. Bales in the first time were at 10/- per lb., in 1924, whereas in September 1926, the average was 9/- per lb.

OTHER PRODUCTS.—
Coconut Seeds.—For October-November shipments, the latest East African sorts is 1355/- per ton, or 1325/- per ton, which is applied to November shipment abroad. This, with sellers asking about 2s. 6d. extra per ton.
Groundnut.—Little business is passing, although the market remains steady. 10/- per lb. 60/- per cwt. Vessel freight for small ships will, October-November, ship to London, while buyers there generally are around 10/- per lb. for S. P. B. C. October and October-November, 10/- per lb. 60/- per cwt. Vessel freight has been decreased to 7/- per ton, while September-November, 7/- per ton. At present there is very little business.
Camwood.—There are 20 blisters per weight, at 12/- per lb. October-November, 11/- per lb., but sellers are asking 12/- per lb. for December-January, 12/- per lb.

THE EGYPTIAN TRADE.—The Egyptian market is again quiet, with no new arrivals since November, and with Kaffir corn still in short supply.

UGANDA'S NEW COTTON TAX

It will be generally known that on the 1st of October last there made their usual announcement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had accepted the recommendation of the Government of Uganda that, from January 1, 1927, the present five-cent tax on cotton should be replaced by a tax of six cents, to be levied on the African piece of India-grown American cotton, and on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, at the last business session received.

It is felt that the proposed arrangement would give a decided advantage to merchants in Uganda on the one hand, and to cotton-growing countries on the other. The amount of cotton imported into the African country between the months of September and December, 1926, was about 1,000 bales, and the amount of the same for the months of September and December, 1925, was 1,000 bales, and M. D. T. Garside, Mr. S. Garnham, Mr. A. W. Ball, and Mr. D. T. Garside, the

will be a resolution adopted by the Friends Cotton Committee established in London.

We are now officially informed that it has been decided to substitute after the last business day in December, the 1st of the month, 15th or 16th of December, whichever shall be the later date on which business is done. It is evident, therefore, that the public's given to the subject by East Africa, and the scheme, by East Africa alone, has not thoroughly justified and has resulted in an amendment which will conduce to the smooth working of the new law.

UGANDA COTTON TAX

The British East Africa

Any unnecessary bogey crops up in almost all the letters on this subject published in your issue of September 26. The writer evidently overlooks the fact that growers who sell direct to buyers in East Africa, October, November, and December, can cover themselves against loss through subsequent sale of goods by the purchase of "Options" in Liverpool or Boston. Until the market for the sale of such cotton happens, such transactions are bound to increase during the remaining days of the year, and, I trust, you will learn the use of "Options" as an accepted feature in all dealing in raw cotton. It is a safe bet of gamble, declining to invest in the leafy.

Yours truly,

W. A. H.

Matthew De Groote,
Matthew-Groote Cotton Co. Ltd.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The Messageries Maritimes line of steamship "Castille" will leave Paris on the following day, Sept. 20, carrying the following passengers for

Mr. G. E. Amesley
John Howard Archibald
Major Alfred Atkinson
Captain and Mrs. W. S. Ayer
Miss A. Cable
Miss C. C. Chapman
Miss Anna M. Clegg
Miss Collins
Miss J. Coverdale
Mrs. D. Crosswell
Miss J. Dugdale
Mrs. N. Dodd
Miss F. E. Dunn
Major J. Gascoigne
Miss G. Mrs. G. D. Gandy
Miss H. G. Hodson
Mr. Andrew Innes
Miss S. M. McConville
Miss E. Morris
Mrs. N. Monro-Pope
Miss and Miss M. M. Mersand
Miss and Miss M. M. Mersand M., R. and D.
and their children

The "Castille" will sail from London on September 20, sailing via Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena and the Cape, arriving the following East African passenger.

Mr. G. Hindman
Mr. H. S. J. Barker
Mrs. Burden
Miss Barker
Miss Fisher

The Settler's Box.

Every settler in Africa is asked to keep in touch with his countrymen by writing to the owners and traders in his locality.

GENERAL DUTY RECEIPT BOOK.

Persons of English or Scotch descent, who have their residence in any part of Africa, may be taxed on the amount of their remittances to the United Kingdom, the rates being as follows:

For remittances to individuals, the following were recently issued:—
General Duty Receipt Books, 1/- each;
Obtainable at the Post Office.

For remittances to firms, 1/- and 1/- each; and in addition 1/- for the box. These boxes are obtainable at Post Offices, &c., and in principal cities in Boxes containing 1/- quarterly.

The Scandinavian - East Africa Line.

Regular Sailings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to
Alexandria, Aden, British East Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

Tow freight rates apply to Mr. CLARKSON'S CO. Ltd., 60 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

Established 1890. REGISTERED OFFICE, 45 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Lamu, Mombasa, Mombasa, Mwanza, Tabora,
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, &c.
Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports, mainland destinations, and to South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia, New Zealand, &c., through tickets and insurances quoted.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENT.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 12, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 13, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 14, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 15, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 16, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 17, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 18, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 19, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 20, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 21, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 22, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 23, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 24, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 25, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 26, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 27, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 28, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, September 29, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, September 30, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, October 1, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, October 2, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, October 3, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, October 4, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, October 5, 1908.

"INDIA" left Mombasa for East Africa, October 6, 1908.

"INDIA" arrived Mombasa, October 7, 1908.

THE FAMOUS A557



THE A557, A NOVEL REVOLUTIONARY MECHANICAL MACHINE.

IMMEDIATELY THE LOAD IS PLACED ON THE PLATFORM A SELECTOR AUTOMATICALLY INDICATES TO THE OPERATOR THE POSITION IN THE STEELYARD, INTO WHICH THE POISE SHOULD BE PLACED. THE POSITIONING OF THE POISE AUTOMATICALLY REVEALS, IN LARGE FIGURES ON THE DIAL, THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE LOAD. THE MINOR PORTION BEING INDICATED ON THE QUADRANT, WHICH IS GRADUATED TO 1 OZ. BY 1 LB. DIVISIONS.

ONCE MORE, IMMEDIATELY PLACED IN THE WOODEN POISE, THE PORTIONS SHOWING HIS WEIGHT AND POSITION TO THE OPERATOR HOWSOEVER THE MISTAKE.

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W & TAVERY LTD., BIRMINGHAM

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A NEW AND
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MODEL FOR THE
OUTDOOR MAN.

UNIVERSAL FOR
ALL THE VARIOUS
CLASSES OF Game.

THE SOLE IS
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A RUBBER
COMPOUND
WITH A
LARGE
PORTION
OF
IRON
WIRE
WOUND
ROUND
IT.

A SOLE OF
THIS MATERIAL
IS SOFT
AND
FLEXIBLE
BUT
NOT
SOFT
AS
TO
BE
DAMAGED
BY
WEATHER
OR
ROCKS.

New 100 feet of leather
costing £1.00 per yard.

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Domestic Servants, see
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THE HARRIS CO., LTD., KENYA.

Arrangements made for the training of
servants on Colonial Slave Ships or other
Estates under their own management.
Requirements of all personnel
strictly.

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to
MOMBASA, PORTSMOUTH,
FORTNIGHTLY INTERMEDIATE MAIL
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With monthly calls at Ascension, St. Helena and Mauritius.

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TO EAST AFRICA.

Via Madagascas, Zanzibar and Pemba Islands,
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THE KENYATTA and SAWA HADDOCK

The most popular and essential
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done right.

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THE VINEGAR WITH THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BEST AND PRACTICALLY FREE FROM ACETIC ACID.

It is equally good for pickling salads and vegetables.
It is guaranteed full strength and will keep under all climatic conditions.

In short, it is an ideal Export Vinegar.

JOHN COOPER & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOYE & CO.

GENERAL IMPORTERS
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