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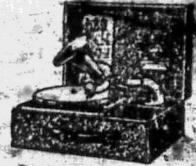
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OUR MISSION IN AFRICA.

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. Denham and Dr. Giles testified 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 settlers and commercial communities directly represented by trusted and clear-sighted spokesmen, who should have had something of value to contribute to the discussion. As the Conference was rounded, 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; Governments, 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 basis 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. S., of Uganda, before the British Association at its recent meeting at Oxford, we are privileged to reproduce the following extracts. The problems of the sleeping sickness are of the gravest importance to all East Africans, who will, I 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 or 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 comatose state appears.

The problems which I shall now bring before you may be considered (1) the nature of the disease, (2) the means by which it is transmitted, (3) its connection with the tsetse fly, and (4) its relation to sleeping sickness. It is perhaps well to keep them apart in which the welfare of man and his domestic animals is so closely bound up with the wild life around them.

A brief historical sketch will enable the problems to be understood. We must go back to the early days of exploration in South Africa, when Livingstone and others described a fatal disease of cattle caused by the bite of a blood-sucking fly of the kind now known as *Glossinid*, belonging to the genus *Glossina* in the same family as our common house fly. Two species are mainly concerned, *Glossina morsitans* and *Glossina palpalis*, but it will be convenient to refer to them, with others, as the *morsitans* group. This fly disease of domestic animals is known as nagana. Sir David Bruce reported in 1895 that the cause of nagana was an animal belonging to the flagellate protozoa, 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. There for the first time was the explanation of the disease. It was no longer due to a poison, but 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, an Englishman, suffering from a peculiar fever in Gambia, was found to have in his blood a trypanosome, which received the specific name *gambiense*. 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 the 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 *Glossina 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 1910 a more acute disease of man was found in Rhodesia to be caused by a trypanosome which was named *rhodesense* and is carried by tsetse flies of the *morsitans* group. The disease caused by *rhodesense* is commonly termed sleeping sickness, as it does not produce the characteristic fever, a better name is acute trypanosomiasis. To distinguish it from the more chronic form of the disease, this disease is now known to be much more widely spread and occurs over a great part of the Tanganyika Territory up to the south coast of Lake Victoria. So far we have found two cases in Uganda, though it has been described in the Sudan.

How do the trypanosomes find their way into warm-blooded animals? We know that the natural hosts of these flies are probably the trypanosomes are the big game, and particularly the kudu, of the surrounding country. The tsetse flies are apparently in complete harmony with the trypanosomes in their blood. Any substance which enters the final fluid of another must take care of itself. It causes either so acute an inflammation that it causes such interference with the functions of its host and thus dies in harmony with it, or 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 disruption 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. gambiense* 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 *rhodesiense* 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 recognized under the microscope.

Are *gambiense* and *rhodesiense* 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 all 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*, transmitted them from one animal to another. In other words, *brucei* can become *gambiense* and *gambiense* *rhodesiense*. 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, fatal to domestic animals but not to man, 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 platynota 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 adapted in virulence toward humans as to become what is called *gambiense*.

How infection occurs.

When it was first proved that these particular trypanosomes were entirely incapable of being transmitted by the bite of an infected insect, Trypanosomes adhere to the proboscis of a fly which has just taken an infected animal and are inoculated into a second animal at that bite. Immediately afterwards the delicate trypanosome adapted to live in the circulating blood cannot long survive exposure to air on the proboscis of the fly and the pest workers learn to wear veils, that after a day or two they could no longer infect animals which put to 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 a series of animals every time it fed. Further work showed that while the earlier infection was by mechanical means, these later infections, which do not as a rule occur until about three weeks after the infective 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 a 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 mechanical process becomes impossible.

Extraordinarily interesting confirmation of this under natural conditions was obtained in the death and of Lake Victoria near Mwanza a few years ago. An acute epidemic of human sleeping sickness, which was found to be contracted mainly by mechanical means. A large number of the flies are found to

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

Case of the Sese 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 Isles in Lake Victoria was infected and must die. Yet after they were removed 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 rapidly 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 population 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 of four, which is the number of males that can be caught by a trained boy in an hour. If only one of these figures is below these standards there appears to be little danger of an epidemic outbreak.

Immigrations thus increase temporarily, using the universal fly as a means of transport, after their removal from the islands is possible due to the existence of two forms of trypanosome, one a mild type is transmitted by the fly but does not cause great epidemics which burn themselves out. On this theory the two types are distinct, and the survivors of the great epidemic were those who had been infected with the mild strain, and this is the one which has persisted among the platynota antelope on the Sese Islands.

A problem of urgent importance is whether our strain can be transformed into the other. This can only be definitely settled by experiment on mammals. Whence comes the virulent strain? The acute epidemic at the south end of Lake Victoria at Mwanza throws some light on this matter though Duke's explanation is combated by some. He found a very virulent human trypano-miasis transmitted mainly mechanically by a *Glossina* of the *moritator* group. In other words, the trypanosome was *rhodesiense*. The epidemic followed a familiar line: the Natives had killed all their cattle and hunted 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. rhodesiense*.

(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, August

A CONFERENCE, which will undoubtedly have considerable effect upon the work of the Christian Church in Africa, and through it upon things 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 Gwynne, of the Sudan; Bishop Leitch, of the Upper Nile; Archdeacon Dwyer, of Kenya; Mr. W. J. W. Roome, of the Bible Society, Res. 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 Malawi; and Canon Spanton, 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 were invited as guests, and they were very numerous. Amongst them were, in all, about thirty all others. Among these may be mentioned Sir F. D. and Lady Lugard, the Hon. E. B. Denham (Colonial Secretary of Kenya), Dr. C. P. Loram (Commissioner for Native Affairs, Union of South Africa), Mr. H. G. G. W. T. Welsh (chief magistrate, Transvaal), Professor Macmillan, of Johannesburg; Dr. J. E. Gillis (Director of Medical Services, Kenya), Mr. Marcorat (Governor of Ruanda-Urundi), General A. M. M. de Oliveira (Governor of Belgian Congo), Mr. R. M. J. Oliveira (Portugal), Prof. Huch, Dr. W. Jones, Dr. F. C. Sage (United States). The presence of these indicated not only the importance of the matter under discussion, but also the desire to bring into secure the co-operation of administrators in matters in considering the problems which affect the 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 help upon them 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.

A useful feature of the Conference was the division of the members into three sections for the purpose of fuller discussion of the various problems. These sections have composed respectively the following subjects: (1) Science and the Church; (2) Education; (3) Social and Literature; (4) Health; (5) The Future; (6) General Questions. Full sessions of these conferences were held morning, afternoon, and evening, and the sessions were, respectively, on

three afternoons. The findings are to be considered by the whole Conference on the final day, and we shall be able to refer to them in more detail.

Fraser's Presidential Address

The Conference opened on Tuesday evening, September 23, 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:

"To-day 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 sphere for them, demand a review of our methods and a clear conception of our purpose. We are to save the future and give to the world a continent 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 impatient and vociferous about rights of citizenship. It does not always improve a people to allow rapidly increasing wealth. A new position has arrived which demands the earliest 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 liberally 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 only salvation. 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 night was of presentation the Gospel to Africans. A paper was read by the Rev. T. W. Smith which claimed that the Africans are essentially religious people and argued that the Christian faith should be presented to them as the fulfilment of their highest aspirations.

EAST AFRICA

In the afternoon Dr. Jones, speaking authoritatively on the subject, discussed the position of Mohammedans, and, according to sources he has supplied, there are a number of other studies in store. As contrast was drawn between the attitude of the Sudan and Nigerian Governments in regard to permitting Christian missions in their countries, the dominance by Muslims, the former Catholics and encouraging missions and the latter prohibiting them. "It was shown that the domination of Christian missionaries to the Sudan had not caused trouble, and that their presence was not resented by Muslims." Missions have no desire to force Christianity upon any people, they only ask that officials should have the opportunity of hearing and of choosing which they will prefer.

Dr. Jesse Jones on New Forces in Africa

The Conference was alive to the changed conditions in Africa; indeed, that feeling had originated the Conference. Missionaries, at least, had 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 enterprise, 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. Jesse Jones, whose name will always be associated with the new educational movement in Africa. With not ignoring the fact that in some parts of the continent there are antiquities that call for redress, the Conference, as it noted, was concerned with the whole of Africa. Dr. Jones spoke as a convinced optimist, his attitude for his attitude is his belief in Africans and Africans and in the basic nature of the civilization of Africa. He said that the possibilities of the continent are almost unlimited. It is not the continent as it is, but as it is to be, that is the most significant thing. It is not the things that have been most. The forces that are really vital for the future of Africa are the new attitude, new taking form with increasing definiteness on the part of governments, economic, political, religious, social, and international.

He noted, under the great head, that never before have colonial governments shown so many evidences of a genuine altruistic concern for the people, and instances of the policy of trusteeship, the setting up of the British Council of Advisors, Committee on Education, the larger 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 of East Africa, the election of Africans to legislative councils in West Africa, and finally the campaigns for better health. Here Dr. Jones paid a rich tribute, warmly endorsed by the Conference, to British officials. "They are," he said, "as a class among the finest men in the world." And Dr. Jones, he 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 status in business. "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 fish 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 detached 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 African capacity and customs, less of pity and more of respect for the Africans, and for their past, without conception of what mission work should be, let all the changing attitudes. Dr. Jones noted as most striking that adopted by the Africans, the new racial conservatism. "The day of passive acquiescence 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 identity of interest which should unite us. Herein we are admonished that each should look upon the other with grateful appreciation for services rendered."

Education.

Dr. Jones' morning was given by the full Conference wholly to a discussion on education. The Rev. A. V. Whaley, 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 re-visit, the time has come to translate the results into action. "It was Mr. Wilkies' profound conviction (and here the Conference was in agreement) that the best results can only be achieved by the fullest possible sympathetic 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 Ghana, that is, in the hands of Africans, and that the only foundation for the building of character is Governmental responsibility. The teaching of religion, so far as a religion can be taught, and not a religion, must be practical and issue in service for the community. The discussion revealed the tremendous interest which missionaries and others are taking in what may be called the new education. Dr. Loram spoke of the valuable religious education given in many Government schools. The Rev. C. B. Wilson and others pointed to the inadequacy of the vernacular literature and urged the provision of new and better books. Mr. Denham (speaking unofficially) stressed the value of co-operation. Miss White-law brought up the urgent question of education for women. The subjects of education and vernacular literature is being further investigated by the section appointed for the purpose.

On Thursday evening Dr. Dillard and other delegates from America described what is being done here in 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 subscription form see inside back cover.

BRIDE PRICE AND WIFE PURCHASE

Two Points of View

The Editor, East Africa

SIR, In your issue of 8th September you give an extract from my article on the subject of "Bride Price"

The author writes "Bride price" not "wife purchase" as purchase price is an affirmation which is both false and offensive. He also writes that it is usually a contract between two groups of individuals in which one group undertakes, for a price, 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 the fertile wife and an ordinary purchase is so small and likely drawn that the ordinary may be excused from believing that there is any difference at all. The bride passes into the possession of the husband and if he dies, she is inherited by his next of kin, although that next of kin may be a child. If by good management, the latter can arrange for her to have children, he inherits them, and will have the daughter-in-law subsequently as his own personal property. So why not call it "purchase price" and face 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 in cash, the newly wedded have to go without the milk for themselves and for the infant, which is likely to stunt its growth.

In your issue of 22nd September you review Mr. Smith's book, and you say "The heavy label that the author puts on the title is not to be commended."

The author does not use the proprietary rights that he purchases a slave, and the author is entitled to call the matter "purchase price" in the title of his book, which is an excellent "Native custom."

It is a pity that the author's compensation of a man for services rendered is a gratuity, not a purchase price. To obtain by paying an equivalent acquire "buy" is really the only word which has much difference between the two.

As for the "Native" view of the matter, it may perhaps be found in the little story of the "Native" named Maitai and Jomai, who was seen running, stopped, he returned, then he "bought" had run away, and he was running, (perhaps to bring her back. Which seems to show that in times regard the purchase of a wife is a property, potentially valuable as well as immediately useful, and in fact, as a bank, in which one puts a deposit, and subsequently gets it out again with a little interest.

I cannot see that majorities have made out their case that "Bride price" is a marriage fee. It is not the purchase price of a wife. No doubt my intelligence may be defective, and my dictionary may be to blame, but the language is not for me to split. In any case, it is a pity for majorities to be arbitrary. The custom may be offensive, but to call a spouse a "purchase" is not to call a custom by its right name, and it can be characterized as false and offensive.

Yours sincerely,
H. C. Hawtree

Kitui, Kenya Colony

To the Editor, East Africa
SIR, As your correspondent, H. C. Hawtree mentions my name, perhaps you will allow me a word in reply.

In regard to the "Bride price," as in regard to all African customs, we ought to be careful not to see things through the African eyes. Things there may seem to be little or no difference between "buy" and a "purchase," but we must remember that such English words do not translate exactly the African terms. It is better not to use the word "purchase" at all.

I think that topologists would agree that generally speaking Africans do not purchase wives, though there may be exceptions, but so far as my experience and reading go, this is the rule throughout East Africa, at least. The Africans make a clear distinction between a purchased person and a wife. The latter would speak of the former as "wife" (one who is bought) but they would never speak of using the word about a wife. The term used in connection with marriage, and which is translated "bride price," is *chika*, and it bears no connotation of purchase. I think the same is true of the terms in other languages.

Mr. Hawtree 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, the 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 *muntu* "a bought person" to a married woman among the Bailla; she would have been deeply offended. Whereas no woman would object to acknowledge that her husband gave *chika* for her, it is the sign and pledge of a favourable marriage.

Yours sincerely,
Edwin W. Smith

Mr. Edwin W. Smith writes
In view of the reference to Mr. Smith's book in the text of Mr. Hawtree's letter, and in the determination and arguments he might wish to make, I should be glad to see if we think arrive at side East Africa, I am glad to hear of it.

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 agriculture, openings and developments, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in towns, or in tribal life.

Every reader has a store of news and notes to other East Africans, but having no exchange time and money are saved, progress is hastened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help each other in this work. New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letter to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to give full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their names or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make use of the forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of East Africa, 11, St. James's Place, London, W.1, Telephone Museum 7520.

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD.

The British Government, in its annual report on the liquidation of German property in Tanganyika Territory, has issued the following statement:

There is no question of the British taxpayer paying claims. The money in question were not discretionary payments out of the funds of Tanganyika or of this country, but releases to the German nationals concerned of their 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 in payment of certain classes of claim by its nationals, which do not include claims for physical maltreatment and consequent injury or health, but are confined to claims in respect of pre-war 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 for their claims. There is no reason to suppose that the releases made (which, except in 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 policy adopted in Tanganyika Territory is not a peculiar one invented by the Tanganyika Government. It is the policy of the Colonies and Protectorates generally, and is based on the principle that the proceeds of liquidation of German property in this country and the Colonies and Protectorates generally are to be used for charity.

This statement is a very interesting one in its position. The report of the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for 1925 states in an interesting paragraph:

The number of estates liquidated for liquidation in 1925 was 1,350, and all had been dealt with a sum of money amounting to £12,850, which was disbursed during the year in payment of claims against those estates. A further sum amounting to £20,000 was retained in the year in respect of eleemosynary payments.

Our readers will, we think, have no doubt in their minds the construction we put upon these figures, that the eleemosynary 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 are to be applied to claims of British subjects in respect of pre-war debts and damage to property arising from exceptional German war measures. Notice that the British claimants have to assess claims. The Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in their opinion, has not been instructed to do so, but that a German body remains to do so, and apparently to give extra-ordinary payments to the claimants. The Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in their opinion, has not been instructed to do so, but that a German body remains to do so, and apparently to give extra-ordinary payments to the claimants. The Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in their opinion, has not been instructed to do so, but that a German body remains to do so, and apparently to give extra-ordinary payments to the claimants.

claims of British companies and individuals who suffered in German hands in Tanganyika allowed to remain unpaid, should favour be shown to German holders of their own people and their claims that ten years ago.

Holders of German war notes, it is said, must be paid until the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal has had time to assess the claims. What notice is 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 ex-employees of the latter, much simpler machinery than the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal should suffice. It is no less than a scandal that British subjects, European, Asiatic, and African, who between them hold millions of rupees of unredeemed German war notes, should remain uncompensated year after year while their despoilers are given "eleemosynary payments."

The last paragraph of our correspondent's reply is a heartening and disheartening heartening because it shows that this foolish sentimentality cannot 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 a sorry thought. We still consider it altogether undesirable that the British taxpayer should thus be offered as a sacrifice to German enemies.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA.

To the Editor, East Africa.

I have just seen a picture of a German soldier and that German's rifle here in the city of Dar es Salaam. The soldier is a German, and the rifle is a German rifle. The picture is a very interesting one, and it shows that the Germans are still in Tanganyika. The picture is a very interesting one, and it shows that the Germans are still in Tanganyika.

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KENYA AND GERMAN SETTLERS.

As a result of the report of the District Commissioner for Kenya, the Government has decided to issue orders for the removal of German settlers from Kenya. The Government has decided to issue orders for the removal of German settlers from Kenya. The Government has decided to issue orders for the removal of German settlers from Kenya.

East Africa in the Press.

THE MIND OF THE AFRICAN.

The A. W. G. C. 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 lopsided light. In material affairs he is shrewdly sullen and childish; in spiritual matters he dwells in a state of..."

"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 policy of purchase at so much a head. With ease it deceives the European but not the Native judge who knows the mentality of his fellow men..."

"In the spiritual qualities he is ignorant and blind, as we have said, in a state of... Natural forces are personified and must be suitably propitiated..."

"Sympathy and respect are not the spontaneousness of the superior person, but are induced... in determining the lines upon which the African should enlarge his social and educational outlook..."

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN AFRICA.

...says the... We believe... correct in stating that the chief reason... settlement with any pioneer initiative and... 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..."

"The view of the journal mentioned that it is very undesirable to have any large white settlements in Africa in direct competition to that held by practically every authority who has any real knowledge of East African development..."

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... education is made for the education of European children... an object slave to the tyranny of the... and Cambridge... Most of the children educated in the State schools in Kenya... never leave East Africa for a further... study in Great Britain... The environment to which they have to adjust themselves is essentially agricultural, an environment which demands an understanding of the black races and a sound knowledge of the elementary principles of social and personal hygiene..."

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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 defies progress and reform, and an Empress who helps him out at all; a group of powerful semi-feudal nobles, and an enormous 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 intolerable position. They have a vast area of slaves, and great provinces populated by serfs, on which the whole social fabric of the country rests.

They have 3,000 miles of land frontier, low lying and unhealthy for the most part, whence raiders descend into foreign territory in search of cattle, ivory, or slaves. The Central Government conducted against all these 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 20 million 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 came out in the 19th century as a separate and independent entity and take its stand among the modernised nations of the world, unless it is prepared to do this along modern lines. And this is especially true in the case of Abyssinia, possessing as she does countless agricultural, mineral and other resources hidden away, or at least neglected, in the midst of a world which is clamouring for more and more commodities, and crav- ing for more and more power in the general use 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 most unpalatable 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 will be 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 of which action in Abyssinia might be modelled. Thirty or forty years ago, the condition of Spain was little better than that obtaining in Abyssinia to-day. Political and administrative chaos existed, slaves and captives were rampant, France and England were the near borders, and it looked as though the day of Spanish independence were numbered. Yet she took to herself a number of able and experienced European administrative advisers, led by Cortes, on whose advice she created a strong central government, abolishing abuses, and has since herself

led a pace with the most 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. G. 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 handicap of lower prices. Shillings counts, admittedly here the best 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 more comparatively cheap native labour, but against this must be set the difficulty of establishing the industry, especially on the commercial side, the lack of experience on the part of the growers, especially small native planters, failures due to the selection of unsuitable areas, and to complete knowledge of soil 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 crop 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 points on, and though this is not likely to be maintained for any but the best, these countries should be able to obtain a price not so far below the shilling limit. As many of these countries so far questionably produce cotton at a cost to the grower of about 60s a pound, there ought to be a sufficient margin to cover charges of loading, freight,

A GREATER AFRICAN EMPIRE.

According to the Daily Mail from Johannesburg says that Sir GEORGE MILNER, M.P., Chairman of the Imperial Cotton Committee, has emphasised the importance of the Cape and the Sudan. He says that the possibilities of a Great African Empire based on the cotton industry is a fact that it would be difficult to ignore. He points to the north, the British Raj in India, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the British Empire in the West Indies, the Union of South Africa, the West Indies, East Africa, and the Sudan, and asks for these areas, and demands the necessary facilities for the cotton trade.

PERSONALIA.

Major Nugent has left for Mozambique
Mr. and Mrs. Spearman are returning
Zanzibar

Mr. and Mrs. Betty Walker have left for
Africa

Mr. J. Stanley has arrived from Uganda on a
business holiday

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. M. Hickson Mahoney have
left London to return to Tanganyika

Dr. V. van Nottren and family and Mr. A. H.
Hensler Gohier have arrived from Kenya

Mr. W. D. M. Alcock of the Tanganyika
Administrative Service has been posted for special
duty on his return from leave

Mr. Hugh Wake of Mombasa has been trans-
ferably elected President of the Tanganyika Farmers
Association in succession to Mr. Hubert Cannon
resigned

Mr. 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
command of No. 78 Field Battery, Royal Artillery,
at Colchester

Mr. F. H. England of the Tanganyika Adminis-
trative 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 Commis-
sioner since Mr. H. Hignell has gone on leave

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AFTER RHINO IN TANGANYIKA

Further News of Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition

...we also, Dodoma last night. I returned to Mlinda in the car, parked it there, the porters, and went up to Mlinda, and as usual there immediately caught up with George, whom I had left to look for rhino. The first day out I, Le Messurier and his sagan coming with me, had spent a week in a swamp and deep oily mud, but I did not know, but I found our best Native guide told us of another place. This was the country of the Jacada camp. We went there, and as we came to the river at a place which we cannot call a river, dashed out of the bush and charged up-wind. This was the start.

In three weeks we had sighted rhino. Our sagan was rushed on. This causes excitement. Naturally the boys drop their loads, including campers, and stick to one side of the animal. Our camp was rushed forward at night, and twice in one night. You hear the sound of the animal, the sound of his large feet, and the boys dive into their tent. I can't understand the idea of getting into a tent. Our strong desire was to get out, which would do. Cookkelum was our bare legs.

Eighteen Rhino in Three Weeks

The boys in running got mixed up with the tent ropes of Le Messurier's tent. He thought it was the rhino and came out too quickly and ran into his foot. The second night George did the same. The third night, in hurrying out of his tent, Le Messurier, jumped into a crowd of boys, hurrying in and was thrown and his knee and hand. For a while I was the only sound footed man in the party, and I stepped out then and only once.

Five different times George and I crawled into the thorn-bush to see a rhino's feet of a rhino to see if it was a rhino or a pig and a cow.

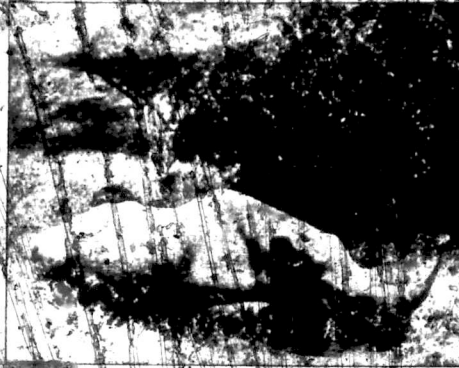
One had a sizeable youngster with it. We could not see it very distinctly. We followed, and a big bull, but had to stop because of the thorn-bush. The rhino came out, and I saw it, and I saw it. The rhino came out, and I saw it, and I saw it.

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A Drive for Zebras

George and I made a short drive in the hills in another direction to have a drive in the hills. We did this in the hills about noon, and feet under a miserable rain. For a while, where we suffered acutely, I had sold there a strong wind never ceased blowing for days and nights, and as I was always in the same. There was a low mountain trail came in the hills, and in the house we were warm, short time, and I saw these most boys, the natives, with children, out for a summer. The boys, and the natives, so there is plenty of food.

George and I saw a rhino, and his men to try to get it. The rhino was there in the group of rhino, and I saw it. The rhino was there in the group of rhino, and I saw it.



A TANGANYIKA RHINO PHOTO

young can be picked up. This was done in the past week and captured one young colt. We tried it and after three hours' active life caught a colt. We got some water down the front and left it, whereupon it got up and calmly walked with us nearly to camp. It took milk and some grass, the next morning. In a Native was named Charles, and considered a part of the collection. Two more were shot on the 14th and 15th. We sent them for two days, and then left them about a hundred miles along the coast and rail to Koadabrand, where they are kept.

On the 16th we left camp and I left the sagan and hurried back to see what was happening there. The boys and I were in the tree in the morning. We arrived at the village of Sillim, Sillim, and I went up one way up, and the other boy went down, knocking at doors and walls, to the white man, and had a quarrel with him, mainly getting the argument by scratching it and holding it under his nose so that the white man saw what a really important matter it was. The white man had a good local house, and I saw a rhino in the house. I saw it, and I saw it.

The local medical man called me a sick man, and the rhino was there was a considerable number of rhinos of the size of his leg and that we had better get on to Dodoma to the hospital. We did not get on in the car and arrived there yesterday morning. The doctor here operated at once and dressed his knee, and he says that the rhino will lose the leg for the leg.

At Dodoma

The boys at Dodoma have done exceedingly well. Traps have been improvised from some of the crates that we brought, and three rhinos were collected. One of them is a wonder and the rhinos all say it is the largest and finest they have ever seen.

As far as miscellanea goes, we collected the expedition in all sorts of ways. We had a large number of specimens, including a large antelope, a very excellent porcupine, and a wild cat, forty mammals, a dozen and more birds, and a very fine collection of birds.

On the 21st we returned to the camp, and the rhino was there. The rhino was there in the group of rhino, and I saw it. The rhino was there in the group of rhino, and I saw it.

that are free from all disease, nearly dead. Fortunately there is such a district here and at Kondero, Kameri, and we are going after that sort of thing. The Carnoquian is up the railroad inland, and the natives are going down to Morogoro in a more people full to establish branch stations. Lovelidge 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 Natives collecting wild honey. There are lots of wild honey bees nesting in hollow trees, and the Native carefully sticks his hand in and extracts the contents, entirely ignoring the bees. The honey is excellent, and a great addition to camp fare. The Native eats it, pollen and comb all together.

Speaking of eating, I have devoured a New York price for Zoo animals, some hundred dollars worth of helmeted game fow, none of which I know much worth of, and I am glad to see. At the Jai ada a whole lot of Guinea fow simply swarmed from our camp yesterday. Two or three flocks at a time, and they were nearly as easy to get as tame chickens. The natives spare quantities of

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

Lions and Leopards.

Except the lionesses we had no lion hunt, though we killed a wide family of them, but the parents' animals out with their three quarter grown cubs teaching them to hunt. The woman's animal at home has been killed and proved to be a mouflon female. She has killed six Natives in the past month.

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

One interesting thing, the Natives do not like leopards. They eat their goats, to which 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.

How a leopard from a letter sent by William A. Mann, who is in charge of the Smithsonian's expedition to the East African Territory.



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Orders from abroad receive the same attention as those from London. Satisfaction is assured as if a personal visit were made, while the prices charged are those prevailing in the Company's London Showrooms.



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PROFITS OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LTD.

The directors of Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. have pleasure in announcing that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1929, is £10,000, which after allowing for legal reserves, enables the company to pay a dividend of 8% following the above-mentioned profits earned in East Africa and London four years ago, the company has during the last three years paid over £25,000 in dividends.

NEW GRAMOPHONE.

Most East African settlers know the gramophone which a gramophone can give, and so they will be interested to learn that the Columbia Company's new vertical machine is a valuable increase in tone by 50% in addition to giving a greater musical range. An East African 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 U.M. Eastern African Dependencies has been informed by cable that the first bales of cotton have been shipped from Uganda at the end of August. The prospects for the future are expected to be very good, and it is estimated that the Uganda and Kenya cotton crop will amount to 10,000 tons.

KENYA DEATH DUTIES

Under a new scheme the duties on the estate of a deceased person in Kenya are as follows:

Amount of Estate	Rate of Duty	Amount of Duty
£200	10%	£20
400	10%	£40
600	10%	£60
800	10%	£80
1,000	10%	£100
1,200	10%	£120
1,400	10%	£140
1,600	10%	£160
1,800	10%	£180
2,000	10%	£200
2,200	10%	£220
2,400	10%	£240
2,600	10%	£260
2,800	10%	£280
3,000	10%	£300
3,200	10%	£320
3,400	10%	£340
3,600	10%	£360
3,800	10%	£380
4,000	10%	£400
4,200	10%	£420
4,400	10%	£440
4,600	10%	£460
4,800	10%	£480
5,000	10%	£500
5,200	10%	£520
5,400	10%	£540
5,600	10%	£560
5,800	10%	£580
6,000	10%	£600
6,200	10%	£620
6,400	10%	£640
6,600	10%	£660
6,800	10%	£680
7,000	10%	£700
7,200	10%	£720
7,400	10%	£740
7,600	10%	£760
7,800	10%	£780
8,000	10%	£800
8,200	10%	£820
8,400	10%	£840
8,600	10%	£860
8,800	10%	£880
9,000	10%	£900
9,200	10%	£920
9,400	10%	£940
9,600	10%	£960
9,800	10%	£980
10,000	10%	£1,000

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Our Woman's

Page

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS

Blackberrying

The blackberrying season has begun, and a huge trade in this fruit is promised this year. The cable and bus companies are urging Londoners to get out to the delightful country spots still to be found within fifteen miles of a railway. So far, where the banks and fields are still uncut, and those who care to come and pick. In the way, it is stated you that the Englishman's partiality for the blackberry is in striking contrast to the Frenchman's neglect of it. In some parts of France, lots of blackberries remain untrampled along the hedge rows, no one seems to think them worth the gathering. But that is certainly not the attitude for your English schoolboy or girl. If it must be admitted, of these, others many of us find a blackberrying picnic more attractive than any other kind of country outing.

British Leather Goods

Old-fashioned leathers, which have been out of fashion for so long, have sprung into such sudden favour in England and the Continent that the makers of such articles are so busy that they do credit the goods now which has been taken so long. These days, they are very bad for them, as little and hundreds of birds are reported to have been killed during the last year or so, partly because of the abnormality of weather and partly because the motions of the birds are so rapid. One of our sportsmen has written in the "Sport" African of the many to-day, have made it a rule to take a few of these in normal proportion and to use at least three or four many times before they are used to demand the leathers from Europe.

Shoes from Africa

Leather shoes and boots are among the specialties of Africa. The leather of the boot manu-

facturers of cowhide and horse skins from which to fashion or decorated footwear.

To Make Corks Fit

Here are two handy hints to follow when a cork of just the right size to fit a bottle is not at hand. To change it to fit, immerse it in boiling water for seven minutes, allow it to remain until for a few minutes.

How to Draw a Drawer

When a drawer is pushed in, it is often so many people make the mistake of pulling it, and consequently when the wood contracts, the drawer is no longer dust-proof. An excellent way to draw a drawer is to push the handle and then run smoothly to the end.

The Great Trifle

Ingredients —
 1/2 cup of apple
 1/2 cup of strawberry or raspberry
 1/2 cup of custard powder
 1/2 oz. sugar
 1 pint of fresh milk
 1/2 cup of glucose
 1/2 cup of jelly
 1/2 cup of hot water
 1/2 cup of jelly when dissolved and the 1/2 cup of hot water in a glass dish and allow to set firm, then take a glass and put the sugar and jelly in cool water and then put on the jelly immediately, pouring the milk and sugar on top and allow to set in the jelly of each layer. It will be a fine, delicious, and attractive dessert.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN
 If you are tired of your own and have a child and the holidays, the best gift you can give is a cup of Ovaltine. It is a healthy, delicious, and nutritious food. It is a healthy, delicious, and nutritious food. It is a healthy, delicious, and nutritious food.

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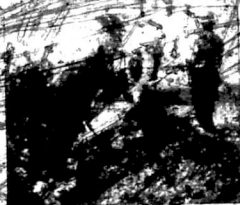
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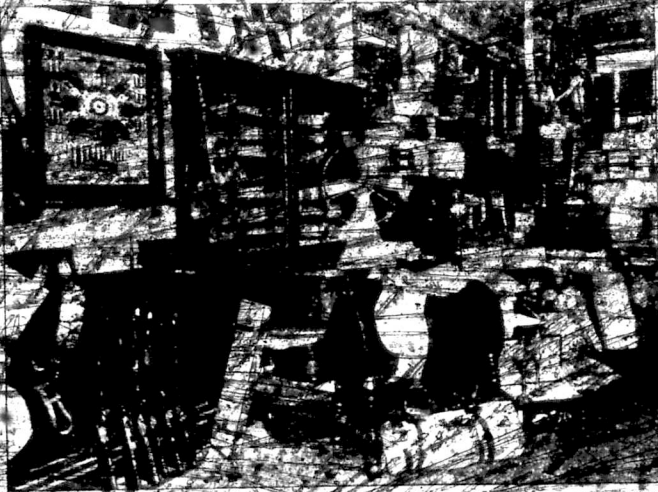
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Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking such representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Mr. V. H. Seward, of the Gramophone Company, is onward bound for East Africa.

103,234 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 crop of cotton in the Mwanza district is likely to be a record.

The General Manager of the Tanganyika Railway has invited tenders for the construction of all station quarters in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro.

Maize received for grading by the Government Grader, Kifundini, during the second week of August amounted to 2500 bags, of which 2000 bags were rejected.

Income duty collected on earnings up to and including January 1 to July is amounted to 2,149,152 compared with 2,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Acting Director of Public Works, Mr. G. G. Miles, tendered for the work of building a main road from Entebbe to the new Government quarters at Mpigi.

Reports from the various districts in East Africa have indicated a fall in the price of cotton, and it is expected that the price of the old crop will be a demand from the market due to the price of the new crop.

Tenders are invited for the purchase for breaking up purposes of the twin screw steamer "Lord Alford" which will be in Dar es Salaam Harbour. The vessel is of 100 tons gross and has triple expansion engines of 80 nominal hp.

During the month of July imports into Zanzibar included: Condensed milk, 200 cwt.; cigarettes, 254 lb.; tobacco, 100 lb.; iron and steel manufactures, 120 tons; lubricants, 3,208 imperial gallons; motor spirit, 10,000 gallons; petroleum and kerosene, 10,000 gallons.

Customs and Goods Imports into Tanganyika Territory during June were as follows:

	Value	Quantity
Wool	538,580	4,352
Wool, bleached	103,208	1,151
Wool, unbleached	333,402	3,207
Wool, dyed	679,157	7,745
Wool, other	172,850	1,785

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of May included: Condensed milk, 200 cwt.; kerosene, 320 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 3,674 tons; machines and machinery valued at 110,004; lubricating oil, 7,477 imperial gallons; motor spirit, 45,076 imperial gallons; and petroleum lamp oil, 40,546 imperial gallons.

The statement of the Sena Super 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 is down from 30,018 tons to 22,002 tons. The year's loss amounts to £118,000 but owing to the prudence of the directors in passing a dividend in spite of a profit of £207,355, the dividend has been written off. The preference distribution of £100,000 allocated to depreciation reserve and a small balance carried forward.

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

The financial situation is hardly improved at this time of the year, owing to the fall in the price of gum, which has been reported as being a serious loss to the Government. The price of gum has fallen to 150 per ton, and the price of the old crop is expected to be a demand from the market due to the price of the new crop.

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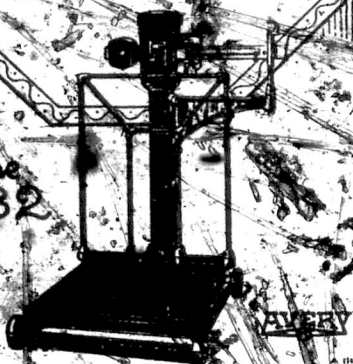
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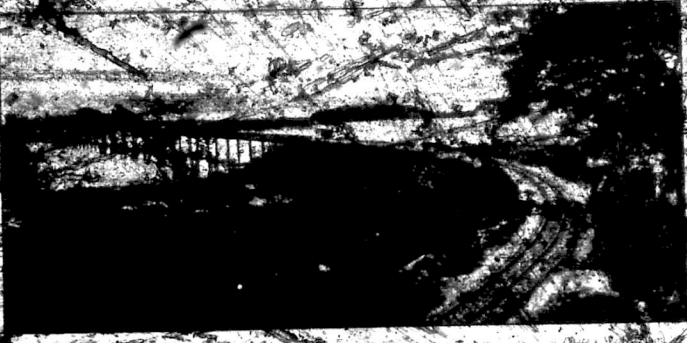
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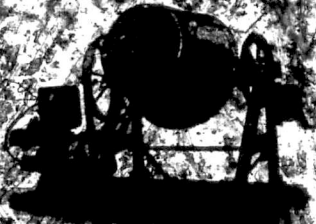
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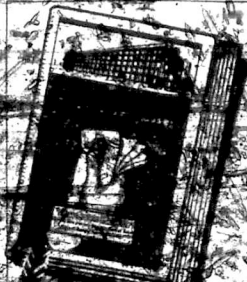
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MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LE ZOUTE

From "East Africa's" Special Correspondent.

The following special reports of importance to all who are concerned with the solution of African problems, and we call our readers to study it with care.

The Conference, the earlier sessions of which were described in your last issue, closed on Monday evening, September 20. I continue the account from the point where I broke off last week. On Friday morning was given a 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 a professor in an American college.

The subject before the Conference on the evening was the promotion of health in Africa. The speakers were Dr. Broden, Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Brussels; Dr. Gilke, Director of Medical Services of Kenya; Dr. H. J. Lamborn, and Dr. Garfield Williams. The urgent need of tackling the matter was plainly set forth, and the methods were indicated by means of which the natives can play their part more fully than hitherto. The health of the African population, Dr. Gilke declared, is not satisfactory, the great majority being classified not C, but much nearer the other end of the alphabet. He did not in the least deprecate hospitals, but urged that the available mode of procedure is to prevent people from getting sick. Get down to a public health programme he said, the two basic objects underlying everything being the improvement of the life of the individual and the betterment of the community.

As for housing, the African lives in the most insanitary dwellings that can be imagined. How improve the present state of things? By means of education. The first superintendents of the natives, teach them better methods of agriculture, and get them to add additional kinds of industries. Further, the Natives 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. Broden described graphically what the Belgian Government, in co-operation with missionary societies, is doing to combat disease in the Congo. Dr. Garfield Williams pointed out what a powerful weapon stone-throwing 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 of Saturday morning and evening were devoted to consideration of problems which arise out of the contact of the races in Africa. The position in South Africa was described in a marked and temperate speech by Dr. Frank Ferguson, an American Natives, who has got himself with some success into negotiations between Europeans and Africans. It was interesting to hear him tell of his dealings with white students in Britain and Dutch "freezing" at which the relations between the races are discussed. He recognised the difficulties of the situation, and said that he was without hope.

Professor Macmillan of Johannesburg, was much less optimistic. He spoke of the desperate significance of South Africa, and of the "awful warning" which it provides of what may be the disastrous results of race conflicts elsewhere, unless they be guided by study, thought and high influences. He was conscious of the danger of being driven by some hard facts of history to an unwise blind negro-philism; but he warned his hearers against such partiality. The whites in this matter have a case, and a point of view that cannot be ignored. European expansion however has by a certain inevitability led to the drive westward, untrained and unskilled Europeans, and to a simultaneous forcing of the natives to a career of wage-earning.

At the moment the present situation is the result of competition between these two streams of people, the great majority unskilled and needy people. It is to be feared that European and South Africa are under the influence of a terrible fear, for they imagine that the Natives are increasing so rapidly as to threaten to swamp white civilization by mere numbers. Professor Macmillan's attitude was no basis for this apprehension. The rate of increase is already so slow that there can rather prove to be a shortage of native labour in South Africa. The fears of the whites lead them to pay too little regard to the native's active needs. They tend to forget, or to overlook, 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 living on wages earned in European employment. They must live by wage-earning or starve. In face of this fact they are met by the disastrous expedient of a colour bar in industry.

The Native as a Consumer.

Professor Macmillan, in the same areas where he had carried out his investigations, the spending power of the natives was low as in percentage of income. The only way out of the present condition is to abandon the conception of the native as a mere producer, he may be regarded as a potential consumer. If families I have referred to were spending £20 a month instead of £2, the effect of the increased turnover would be revolutionary, would afford a new outlet for the products of industry, and make new openings for the whites themselves. 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 Phillips. It is perhaps the most abused of all missionary maxims. Furthermore, Dr. Phillips was the lifelong advocate of that policy of assimilation of which the descendants of this day are the champions. In both respects Dr. Phillips was a prudent adviser.

EAST AFRICA'S SHARPT BYRON

THE ELEPHANT

By Maurice G. Moore

Three men were crowded around the window at the studio of Miles Strephton, the painter, and looked out.

"What a beastly day," said McIntyre. "A awful weather," agreed Guynter.

"A terrible rain," observed Gowie, more formally. "I do wish your clouds wouldn't blot out what little of daylight there is," suggested the painter, who sat always easel and strictly working at a half-finished picture.

"Oh, put away that dandy," said Gowie, the author, and came and sat down. "I came here for entertainment, not to be out of the sun and all that these fellows have done since I've had to moon about here and there, obvious to all the weather."

"Being so busy," said McIntyre, "I'm involved in the best of intentions, so I'm hoping you are to go home and allow it to rain."

"I've a minute," said Gowie, "I've invited your artist to give a massage to the painter, almost stretching his long legs, yawning and making a little bit of a look at the canvas, which represents as he has learned each one of them on the arrival of the troops to save earnest and solicited inquiries. He has been in the act of transporting his army across the Sahara."

"It's quite hopeless to expect you to do or see anything amusing," Strephton? asked McIntyre.

"I don't had the slightest appreciation of art," said McIntyre, still working with energy. "I can't see anything in this studio, painting. Look at the painting of these characters. And then, in the background, this little bit of mine of showing Cassandra seated on an elephant, watching the scene, is a masterpiece of masterly touch."

"Oh, he's hopeless," said Guynter, the business man. "Well, then, say, Gowie, haven't you got a yarn of some sort?"

"What's the use of a yarn in a sun situation? He's an author, and he's got to talk shop. Besides, these words talk, they're imagination, not reality. They're supposed to be facts under their noses, see them going. You think they are not good enough for me. Bellhop, if you can't get any more success, you can't get any more success."

"Well, now, the business man, Guynter, said, "I'm a bit of an old fellow, but I've got a story for you."

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"Well, now, the business man, Guynter, said, "I'm a bit of an old fellow, but I've got a story for you."

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

"The mahabick in two halves, for instance, over there in the fire place," commented Gowie. "Consider how interesting it would be to know exactly what caused the imperforate Strephton to fly in 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 accurate deduction. I'll tell you, it was the little wooden model of an elephant there. Perhaps you've never tried to draw an elephant? I hate back. No, don't disfigure its position. And get out of the light! That little model belonged to a friend of my father's Arden Lampeter, the great big game hunter, at the seventies of whom of course you may have heard."

"We have not," said Gowie. "No? None of you?" Such is fame. However, the model was his.

"A model, I suppose," said McIntyre, "of some poor brute that he shot and bred some time or other." "I don't think so," said Strephton. "My father, Arden Lampeter, acquired it in a quite unromantic fashion. He bought it at an auction, I remember aright, about five years before he took on his game shooting, and had any idea of doing so. He had been to be in the house way. Gowie will know the facts, and the little model attracted his interest. It was in a marine store dealer. He liked it, he liked to close, buying. The dealer told him it had belonged to a friend of his, and this friend, he had heard for a while in India, had a friend who was a hunter, and the mahout had given him the model, saying he could not bear the sight of it any more. Lampeter did not seem to make close to my father, quite a remarkable and not particularly interesting."

"Strephton was in some close work on his canvas and seemed to be in the narrative."

"What?" demanded McIntyre impatiently. "I'm a bit of an old fellow, but I've got a story for you."

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his head—for all the world like a nod in recognition—just like that—twice.

He fainted then, and it was not until some days later that he lay in the sun many hours before they found him, and had brought him to the fever—then they learned the elephant had, judging by its tracks, turned right round and just walked off *to the right of the* Lampter's body, as no touch had been the consideration was increased however—not that they know of it—for the same day when the evader hunters came upon him they had fed him and shot him.

Nobody could explain how the big beast had come into the compound, but it appears every body in those parts knew him and had been looking for him for something like five years. He was it appeared, an astute wild game elephant who had reverted to the wild state. He had been trained in domestic work and one day he was left in charge of the youngest child of his mahout. The 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 of a wanted 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 Lampter a present of them.

When Lampter came home to convalesce. One day in an idle moment he turned out an old lumber box, and one of the first things he came across was the model elephant I am drawing, which he had forgotten or gotten. He stood it on his mantelpiece. Shortly after, happening to examine it more closely, he noticed that he had never spatted before, and looking at it closely, said Strephon, putting aside his brush and going over to the table, "you will notice a slight indentation almost concealed by the flap of the ear. The model is only a child's money-box. Here is a coin."

He pushed the coin into the opening. There was a rattle rattling noise, a moment's pause, and the elephant bowed his head—for all the world like

Once, and finally Strephon suggested the matter and said by brain. "It was heavy. You need never be things have a story."

"You imagine," cried Paynter, "so that the money-box really belonged to the mahout's little 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 is not so bad for an animal, there is a tone of indignation in it."

"Moral in it," said Strephon turning round on him.

"What moral?"

"Only that my artist," replied Cowie, "staring at him fixedly and speaking with great deliberation, "when you tell a story, you should first pass a sieve of your zoology. Look at those huge ears—large ears to which you invited my attention. It isn't Indian at all—a child could have told you that's an African elephant!"

"By the lord Harry," yelled Paynter, "snatching up the money-box. "And neither is it hand-made; it's machine-made." "A humbug!"

Strephon was working attentively on some picture of his picture. He seemed to have forgotten them, but Paynter and McIntyre strove over to him, however, and one seized him by the shoulders.

"Well," he asked, looking into his right eye in the breastplate of Bellarion.

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

"Upon my word," said Strephon 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 badger me to mind you, and now you growl when I tell you something good, just because it isn't true! It might have been true! Can any of you deny that? It only is Cowie's own idea, brought to light yesterday, but I thought I'd observe its fall."

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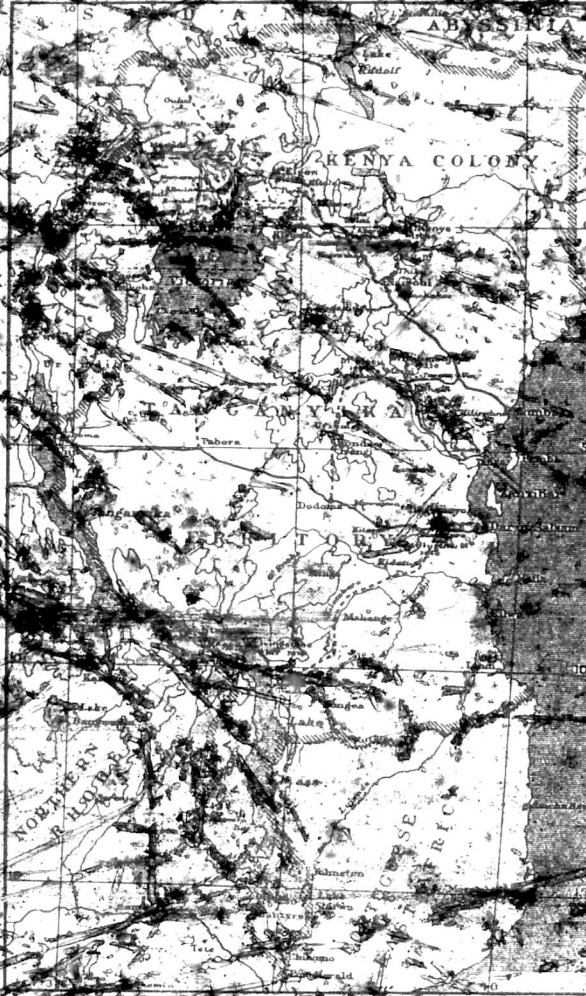
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OUR NYASALAND

From the *Illustrated London News*

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 *sun* 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 blazing 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 township—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"

The *Illustrated London News*

DEAR SIR,—
Glancing at a map of Africa, this "Cinderella of the Protectorates," as Nyasaland has been called, looks like Hyde Park, with the serpentine as Lake Nyasa. And, unlike Cinderella, the fairy wand of a benevolent Colonial Office, has not yet worked this unhappy country to prosperity. At present the Governor, Sir Charles Bowring, now at home on leave, is rather to be pitied. Mr. Macomber, always full of confidence, though nothing seems to turn up, is justifying a reputation.

But I have no desire to decry the *possibilities* of this wonderful little land; I cannot conceive how it is going to progress to the extent warranted and promised by its natural advantages unless and until radical changes are brought about, both in the matter of administration and of the general problem of cheaper transport to 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 also impossible for them to handle another ton of goods per day, owing to the bridging of the Zambezi in the lower gullies. This is a good deal of feeling on the matter, and it is perhaps only fair to state that the present management does show a sincere desire to help in any way possible, the mass of railway users, but he nevertheless says he cannot

nothing. So we wait for the Zambesi bridge, which traders look upon as the main road to bankruptcy, and the arrival of the Hon. Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor of Nyasaland, who has a very open and friendly character.

As I write, I have information of an anti-climatic nature that no less than £120,000 worth of goods for Nyasaland lie at the port of Beira, waiting for transport. It will probably take these commodities a month to travel the 300 miles of railway from Beira to Blantyre. What is to be done? It would be to add to all these difficulties, if we have a Government supremely indifferent to the welfare of the European small settler, in comparison with the African. 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 Government is opposed to the small settler, and as this class of tobacco growers forms the greater portion of the white population, it is a little difficult to understand what his ideas for furthering the settler's interests may be.

But certainly in Nyasaland isn't despairing, oh, dear no. Why, there are more shorthand typists out here driving motor cars than briefless barristers round Temple Avenue at lunchtime! Latest statistics show that Nyasaland has a higher percentage of motor vehicle owners than any other country in the world. It is a funny little land, and the little townships with their tin roofs and utter disregard for architecture would cause Sir Edward Lutyens to smile broadly. All nationalities are well represented, with the African, a good second, Dutch, and a fair amount of Arab, Italian, and just a few Chinese.

ZANZIBAR COTTON-PIECE GOODS IMPORTS.

Figured for the *Illustrated London News*

Goods	Origin	Jan. - June		Jan. - June	
		Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Unbleached	Total	14,269	1,580,000	13,500	1,500,000
	India	844,695	1,198,000	800,000	1,100,000
Hosiery	Total	307,340	1,339,850	310,000	1,300,000
	Green Britain	528,454	1,061,537	520,000	1,000,000
Dyed	Total	460,590	1,061,537	460,000	1,000,000
	Green Britain	383,881	881,000	380,000	800,000
Dyed	Total	136,709	1,346,705	130,000	1,300,000
	Green Britain	107,000	849,677	100,000	800,000
Dyed	Total	27,589	1,310,463	27,000	1,300,000
	Green Britain	20,000	1,586,795	20,000	1,500,000
Dyed	Total	134,122	2,143,385	130,000	2,000,000
	Green Britain	117,631	2,250,000	110,000	2,000,000

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GREEN ENTERPRISE ON KILIMANJARO.

East Africa

reply to the article headed "Green Progress in East Africa" in your issue of July 22 from one of your correspondents. It is stated that Kilimanjaro was selected in 1905 by Germans who have been the principal factors of agricultural development and civilization.

Dr. Hans Meyer's expedition in 1907-1908 was the first to be published in Africa. How the Kilimanjaro settlers, 100,000 besides Germans, chiefly Greeks, with a few British, have made this mountain a model for the German colony as a whole. At present there are 100,000 plantations in Kilimanjaro, each having 100,000 trees in bearing, and more of the other less than 1,000,000 trees each. The total is about 100,000,000 coffee trees. The crop is sold in the London market.

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

Yours faithfully,
D. GUNKA.

Nairobi Estate, Moshi.

It is a pleasure to publish the article from Mrs. Gunka, who overlooks the fact that what we published under the heading "Green Progress in East Africa" was a letter of appreciation from an English gentleman, who has done much to further the work by his own contributions. From the general trend of that article it would be rather the impression that it was my friend's own initiative and good work which had done the work. I am sure that your readers are certainly aware of the fact that the Greek colonies in East Africa are about three times as numerous as the British colonies in Africa.

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MOMBASA'S MOTOR TRADE

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 motorists. He estimates that fully twenty-five cars have crossed the months of August and September and it is estimated that a considerable number of Europeans will be in the city for the winter and drive their cars. Mombasa is also a busy port and the visitors to the coast purchase a great number of motor cars and thus saving the railway the cost of transporting the motor cars to the interior.

KILLED WHILE ELEPHANT HUNTING.

A British officer, Mr. E. E. Wickham, was killed while on an elephant hunting expedition on Mount Kenya. Mr. Edward Wickham, eldest son of a secondary Wickham of East Africa, was killed at Bendi. Wickham writes:—

I went out to East Africa on the same steamer as Mr. Wickham in 1914, when he was going to the East African coast of the Kenya-Rubber States, and next day some food was sent to me. A few weeks after his arrival on the coast war was declared. Wickham had been in the other British assistants being made prisoners. They were first moved to Italy, and thence in succession to Kibira, Kibira, Bendi, and back to Bendi from which place Wickham and his assistants were taken to a German centre, most shortly fall into the hands of the Germans. All the captives were held in a camp where three captured release shortly after the arrival of Wickham and his companions, who were immediately released. Wickham was regarded as particularly valuable and had to endure a further year of incarceration.

Wickham's time in Dar-es-Salaam was spent in the jail where he remained in addition to the first square deal to sell over a year—the news that the British squadron was expected to show that they might be a lawless day, in which even they were to remain locked in their cells while the other and his assistants were to the trench. A couple of the men were sent to a mango mission station, whether a group of prisoners had been freedly transferred from the camp. The whole party then moved to Ute, where the planters remained for several weeks.

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

One of the three planters at Ute, Mr. E. B. (later an Administrative Officer in the Tanganyika Service) had since deceased—was shot afterwards on the way to the British lines, who was on the verge of death from blackwater fever, and as the German main line of defence stretched on the Rufiji, Wickham and his remaining companion were sent along the river and down the Luwigu to Mombasa, where a few prisoners in very poor health were gradually concentrated over a month or so later they were sent north over the mountains into the Belgian lines.

Wickham at once joined the R.E.F. and after a short visit home after the war started farming in the Nyver district of Kenya. A brother is in the Kenya Agricultural Service. Both brothers had previously been engaged in rubber planting in the United States and, prior to the first tour in East Africa, had had nearly a year in the Anderson

ABYSSINIAN SCHOOL TAX ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ABYSSINIA is one of the very few countries in the world where the Government levies a school, though in Addis Ababa and in the Abyssinian Empire and in other parts of the country have been levied. Three schools are levied on a few of the schools in the country. The amount of this tax is not very high, but it is the means which the Government uses to pay the salaries of the teachers and to pay the expenses of the schools. After his visit to the country, the school tax is levied on the import and export of goods. The rate of the tax is 10% and a sufficient amount of money has been collected with which to pay the salaries of the teachers. The approximate monthly revenue from the tax is 20,000 or 30,000 francs.

Such a tax is being levied by the Government in Addis Ababa, and it is repeated in a short time in the schools in other towns of the country. It should be added that there are at present some schools in Addis Ababa in the hands of the Government by foreign missions.

The Government of Tanganyika has at its disposal a large number of schools, to the schools of Christian and Muslim, and also under nine of the seven, whose father was in the service of the Tanganyika Government and on whose behalf assistance towards education and maintenance is required. Applications for the admission of children to the schools should be made to the Secretary of Education, who will be glad to receive applications from the parents of the children, and to give the best advice possible.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Nairobi Correspondent

The Bureau of Soap Industries founded near Nairobi has set on foot a scheme which is showing very good results. It has been one of the samples of what can be done in Kenya with the necessary capital and a few well equipped men. It is doing in this colony what is being done in other fields for manufacturing products. A factory of this material is grown locally, the starchy substance is a mixture of cottonseed oil, castor oil, lard, and whatever the maker may put into their mysterious but effective formula. It is sold in tubs, and their operations, which are well extending, necessitate the purchase and manipulation of several of these and other commodities previously exported to Europe, and then carried to us in the form of manufactured goods. The local producer holds its own in European shops and Indian bazaars all over the country.

Meat, nation's syndicate

Another new enterprise which is being judiciously pushed here is the manufacture of jerked or preserved meat of a nation-wide especially for Indian. Major Montague, a well-known and deservedly popular East African officer and former liaison officer for this Department between the various East African territories, is the founder and principal of this undertaking established at Wundanyi, one of the cheapest centres for cattle in Africa. The meat is prepared by salting and drying and is a product capable of being kept for months and travelling anywhere in bags or hampers without injury. The ordinary fresh substance has double the food value of ordinary fresh meat and may be roasted or boiled in water, or shredded into steaks and chemical preservatives are used in its preparation and all sorts of delicacies may be prepared according to the letter of the Probation 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 tastes.

Wage problem

Uganda-like Kenya finds itself year by year more concerned regarding its domestic services, performed in both town and country by natives of the male sex. An effort is now being made to equal the services of African women in the class of domestic work, with the necessary enlightenment of the natives and his regulation of the case, which it is possible to do outside of the clutches of the law. A majority of his petty offences, the house-boy 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 injustice, he has no very sound objection to being sent to the gallows, as the natives do not in Africa emphatically describe him. It is generally admitted that discipline and efficiency have declined dangerously of late amongst this class, but the alternative of utilizing native women properly found has never hitherto been explored even by the white men, who generally appear to favour the employment of men for these domestic duties. It is especially true of the domestic staff of Northern houses, and of the house-slaves who catered to the needs of the white South Africa and Rhodesia men and the women of large numbers for their households.

Cooking school

White folks are completely in the hands of their domestic staff, and it is not until the last few months

that they have begun to think of their kitchen for their own. In this they do not do what the common native position of the native cook in the household becomes more and more intolerable, and his misanthropic, non-responsible, careless and inefficient. All praise is therefore due to a philosopher and enterprising lady who has tackled the problem of setting up a school for training native women in the culinary arts. Here they will for a small fee be graduated for a job or specially coached in the production of fancy dishes, which should be a godsend to the white ladies, as well as to the inefficient and inefficient household. If this lady will also only undertake the task of training native women to do house work and turn out a type resembling those who trustworthily old servants for which the southern States of the U.S.A. are famed, she will deserve a statue in the market place of Nairobi.

Pioneer's death

A fine and much respected character has passed away in the person of Major C. Parker Tomlinson, who was one of the first men to take his land on the Masai Reserve, where for years he had been a neighbour and assistant to Colonel Swinton, from all his many enterprises. An old Dr. Williams' Pink Pills man, he was the first in that part of the Colony, and for sixteen years he never left his district, except for two short visits to Nairobi. An oldish man when he came to the Colony, Major Tomlinson 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 standing contradiction to those few wearisome 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 conquered the earth with its English-speaking countries, populated with people of our race.

Common soldier

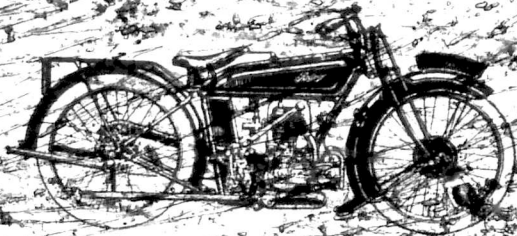
The problem of the Defence Force has been brought vividly into the limelight by a notice published this week in the local press asking all people of European origin to furnish forthwith every particular of themselves, their previous military service, etc. As this request is made under the authority of an abortive Bill of 1917, which never became law, it is unlikely that many answers will be received by the Administration, for we are all much entertained by the numerous forms and statistics which we are legally compelled to fill up, and in any case this is a land where it is not taken for granted in your necessary correspondence. Meanwhile, a division of opinion is becoming noticeable on the subject of conscription, which most of the country settlers favour. It is, however, probable that a compromise will be arrived at to the satisfaction of all steps of the conscripts on each side, a compromise in which all has up to a platoon or so will be given a cash compensation and training, men up to 30 will be expected to furnish certain proficiency in shooting and other military records, and men over 30 will be expected to furnish to their details of arms.

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- Leath Victoria 2/6
- Nyasaland 2/6

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the best service of its readers and contributors. It is the Editor's "house-keeping" matter. One of its main objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers care to supply for that purpose will be gratefully welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to obtain orders and enquiries should refer representations to the Editor. No charges are made for the service rendered by this Bureau to its readers.

The railway to Totale is now open for traffic of passengers and goods (traffic).

Nyasaland's present rice crop is reported to be of 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 Zanzibar.

The bookings for the British Industries Fair in London for January and March next already exceeds those of the last Fair. Publicity has evidently abundantly justified itself in this case.

H. M. Eastern African Dependents Office exhibited the African coffee tree, clove seedlings, and other goods on the recent Exhibition held last week at the Agricultural Hall, London.

Cotton fibre, made imported into Tanganyika during the month of May was as follows:

Grey-bleached	5,011
White-bleached	16,074
Spun	3,195
Wool	553,685
Coloured	301,807

Imports of British press, roads, etc. from Zanzibar during the month of May were as follows:

Blended	5,011
Wool in the wool	16,074
Spun	3,195
Coloured	553,685

Among the articles imported into Tanganyika during June were: Cement, 70 tons, galvanized iron sheets, 427 tons, iron and steel, 3,214 tons, 221 tons, machines and machinery valued at £17,500, lubricating oil, 100 imperial gallons, motor spirit, 10,000 imperial gallons, Petroleum lamp oil, 10,000 imperial gallons.

Freight rates of the East African Mail have been increased on a large number of goods from September 1st. For instance, in the class of foodstuffs and clothing, wool, spirits, etc., there is an increase of 50% from 10/- to 15/- per cwt. and 10/- to 15/- per gallon. From this it may be seen that articles of food from this country are the most expensive of the class. It is hoped that it will increase no more considerably, especially when varying from 10/- to 15/- per cwt. or per gallon without in any way forcing

The Commission's Board of Trade have been traders and merchants desiring to be approached for information of conditions for various articles required to communicate with the Secretary of the Board at the same time. From the publication it is intended whether the registers in contemplation is to consist only of traders and merchants established locally, or whether those operating from overseas are included in registration.

Some of the firms already established in Tanganyika for controlling the exportation through upon the trade of the Mandate territory, are making the following proposals for a League of Nations and the Belgian Congo and the Belgian Congo. The French less competition than ourselves, they probably be trusted to safeguard French commercial interests in the colony, which is being founded by German business circles, and in French colonies which bear the Dar es Salaam postmark. We have a few flamboyant specimens in our little collection.

Ordinances to amend the Tanganyika Land Registration Ordinance and the Registration of Documents Ordinance of 1923 are gazetted for public information. The objects and reasons are stated to be the association that a very large number of rights of occupancy over terms of five years will be granted comprising grants to natives, which may be made by District Officers, and grants to non-natives for short terms for experimental stations for trading and agricultural purposes. It is accordingly desired to amend the necessity of bringing these short term rights within the system of compulsory registration which the above Ordinances establish.

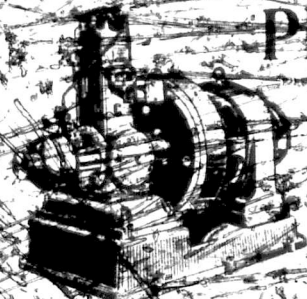
The current Monthly Review of the Standard Bank of South Africa reports that recalculation of business in East Africa during the month has been the improvement in the demand for imported goods, thus assisting in a some reduction of the heavy stocks on hand.

General 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 maize crop in Kenya is expected to yield more than a bumper for a similar trade. The maize crop is abundant, but is rather small in bulk because of the low yield. The maize crop is satisfactory, with a good amount of rain and a rush is stated to be small but of good quality. The cotton season in the central districts is about to open and crops are in good condition. Reports on exports in the Zanzibar District are satisfactory. Exports of copra in June were valued at 1,000 tons compared with 1,100 tons in June 1925. The exports of copra were valued at 1,000 tons in June 1925 compared with 1,100 tons in June 1925. The exports of copra were valued at 1,000 tons in June 1925 compared with 1,100 tons in June 1925.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES

The following is a list of telegraphic codes for the various countries and colonies of East Africa. For more details, see the full list on page 10.

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