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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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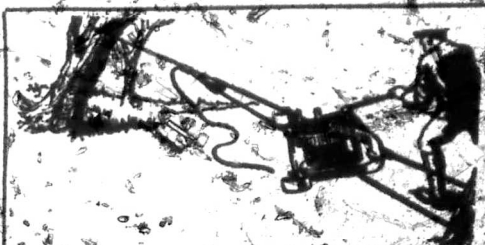
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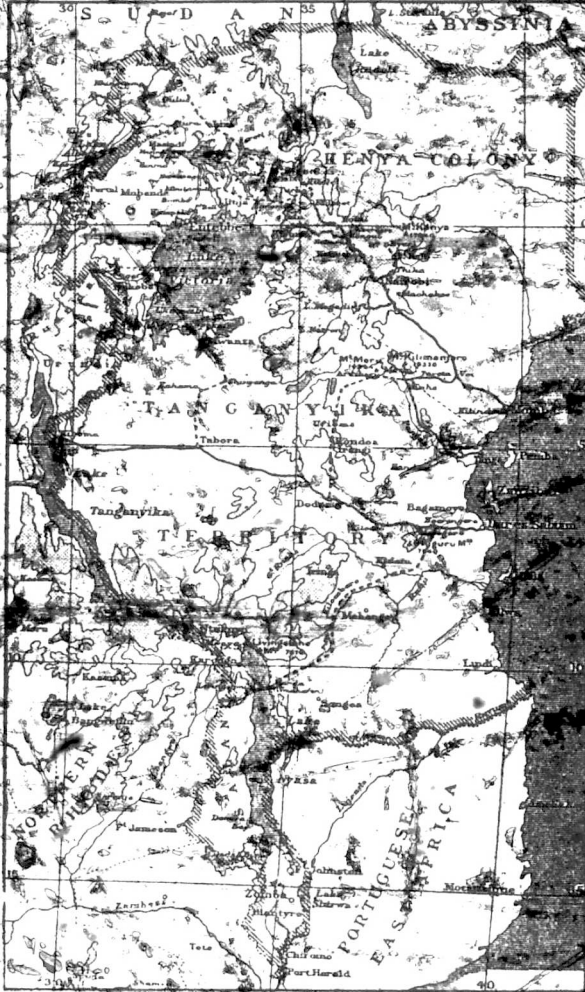
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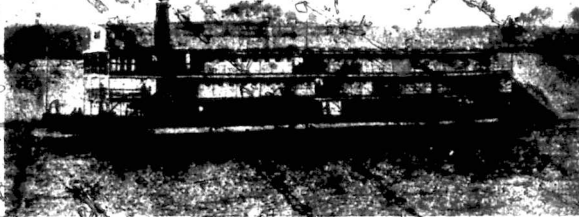
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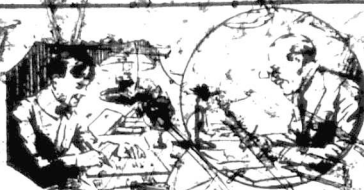
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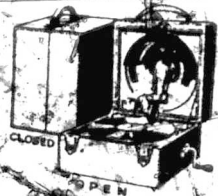
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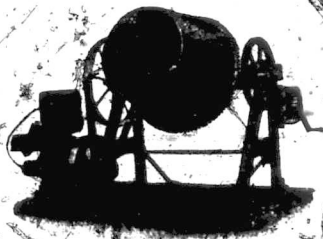
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## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND TANGANYIKA.

THE decision of the Imperial Conference to appoint a special committee to consider questions affecting the mandates will be cordially welcomed by East Africans, for it is another nail in the coffin of German colonial hopes, which, as our readers are well aware, have centred on their former East African possession, known to-day as Tanganyika Territory. Now that the Empire as a whole is to be charged with consideration of the general question of mandates, it may be expected that there will be no further surrender of Britain's interests by a succession of ill-considered *brave gestes* to Germany, for the Dominions—and especially Australia and New Zealand, which hold the mandates for the former German possessions in New Guinea and Samoa—may be counted upon to regard affairs from the standpoint of realism, rather than of sentimentalism. It is only to be regretted that such an Empire Committee on Mandates was not constituted before unwelcome "indications" were given to Germany's representatives at Locarno.

As will be seen from this issue, Mr. Bruce, the Premier of Australia, told the Imperial Conference that German agents had at an opportune moment each year launched anti-Australian propaganda regarding the administration of New Guinea. Perhaps the same policy and the same directing minds have some share in the recent constitution in Berlin of a German Colonial Bondholders' Association, which, with characteristic impudence, contends that the legal successors of the former German colonies are liable for the payment of interest and redemption of the German colonial loans, which, in plain English, means that the British Empire and other mandates are expected to saddle themselves with loans raised by Germany in pre-war days for colonial purposes.

The suggestion is delightfully naive. It may be suggested to Belgium, for instance, as mandatory for Ruanda and Urundi, that she should now contribute towards the construction of the Tanganyika Central Railway, which was built less for commercial reasons than for political ends—a not un-

important consideration being that it facilitated the quick transport of German troops to the eastern frontiers of the Belgian Congo; the Union of South Africa might be asked to repay some of the funds utilised to develop the former German territory of South-West Africa as a base for large-scale operations against South Africa; and to Great Britain, as Germany's successor in Tanganyika Territory, might fall the lot of compensating still more Germans. Nothing, it is perceived, is too extravagant for the Teuton to suggest. Having lost his overseas possessions on account of his aggression and his inability to administer them, he coolly claims that the victors shall recompense him for the loss incurred as a direct result of his own foolish policy. He might be reminded of a favourite tag of his own in other days: *Vae victis*.

East Africans are aware from the disclosures we have made in these pages in the past that British public money has been—and, as a matter of fact, still is—being paid to Germans in Tanganyika, though British sufferers from enemy action in that territory remain uncompensated eight years after the termination of the War. We have said that the policy appears to us to be indefensible and indeed scandalous, and it would not be surprising if such amazing and misplaced generosity in that Territory had encouraged Berlin to advance her present unabashed contentions.

If the Imperial Conference will formally adopt Mr. Amey's reiterated declaration that Tanganyika is and will remain an integral portion of the Empire, it will have been made clear to Germany and to the worldence and for all that any weaknesses of which our Foreign Office may have been guilty are not to be ironed by the immeasurably greater weakness of giving back into German hands territories which she was adjudged by the tribunal of the world to be unfit to administer.

### "East Africa" and German Colonial Ambitions.

The persistent effort *East Africa* has made to inform the British public of the tactics of the Germans with regard to their late-empire colony is altogether praiseworthy, and I am of the opinion that you have exerted a greater influence than you are perhaps aware.

From one of the best known East African missionaries with long experience in Tanganyika Territory.

## EAST AFRICA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

### DOMINIONS SPEAK BLUNTLY ON THE MANDATES

*The views of Australia and New Zealand on the general question of the mandates held by the British Empire are of the greatest importance to Dominion Governments and East Africa generally. The following points from speeches made at the Conference deserve the careful attention of all interested in the future of East Africa.*

At the sixth meeting of the Imperial Conference, held at No. 10, Downing Street, on October 22, the position of affairs in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories was under review, and the Conference decided to set up a committee to examine questions of joint interest on the question of mandates.

The speeches contained matter of importance to East Africa and we therefore quote the following extracts.

#### Mr. Amery on East Africa

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:

"East Africa is now, since the incorporation of the Tanyanyika Territory into the framework of the Empire, a single compact territory extending from Rhodesia to the borders of the Sudan and from the Great Lakes to the Indian Ocean, a territory with characteristics all its own. It is not like West Africa, a country where only the black man can live. Though most of it is tropical it is studded with islands of high ground with a delightful climate, where the white man not only can live himself, but, as far as experience goes, can have his family and bring up his children. On the other hand, it is not South Africa; it is not a country which can be described as a white man's country in any sense. Only a very small proportion of the total population can ever be a white population.

"It stands in some way in a way between these two types and calls for a policy of its own, what has been described as a dual policy—a policy which regards both its primary trusteeship of the Native inhabitants already there and the fact that the main development of their country must come through development in trade, in civilisation, in health, in the progress of the Natives themselves, and which, while realising that there is room and space there for the establishment of white communities, is prepared to give these white communities every possible encouragement for their healthy development.

"The Ormsby Gore Commission laid great emphasis on the importance of developing the transport system of East Africa, and His Majesty's Government decided that it would guarantee a loan of £10,000,000 for the development of transport—railways, harbours and roads—the loans to be raised by the various Governments concerned. To ensure that this money would be wisely expended I appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster, the Financial Member of the Sudan Government, and, with the aid of that committee's report, I hope to get through Parliament within the next few weeks the necessary Bill guaranteeing those loans. Those railway schemes are all aimed at developing the areas that are already, on the verge of profitable production, more particularly the cotton areas in Uganda, and then at linking up the present disconnected railway systems of East Africa, and at linking them up, eventually, with the railway system of South Africa.

#### Developing Empire Trade.

"Let me say a word about the trade of East Africa. The total net trade of East Africa in 1923 was over £17,000,000, a figure which has been increased to nearly £23,000,000. There again we have all the evidence of a really progressive development.

"In the last few days a number of very eminent business men have issued a lament to the world about the iniquity and the short-sightedness of European tariffs. I have no doubt there is a great deal in their contention, but I am not sure that their appeal is likely to lead to much in the way of results until the whole moral atmosphere of Europe towards its problems is a very different one. Meanwhile, I would like to suggest that there is a way round the tariffs. These countries are only too anxious to receive the products of the tropical world which they cannot produce themselves, and if we cannot send our manufactured goods to them direct, I think we could find it equally paying, from our point of view, to send our manufactures to those tropical regions which are so ready to purchase them, and to let them send the surplus of their tropical production to the countries of Europe and to the United States.

"There is another aspect of this matter which is of no little concern to this country, at any rate at the present moment, and also directly to the Dominions. We have established by dint of great sacrifices the gold standard in this country. The maintenance of that standard very largely depends upon our power to maintain a surplus of our exports over our imports, and in that connection it makes a great difference to us from what sources our imports are drawn. At the present moment we depend to an enormous extent upon foreign countries, and more particularly upon the United States. More than £200,000,000 worth a year come from that one great focus of industry alone.

"It is only if we can keep up a free balance of our exports over our imports that we shall have money to use for contributing our part to the general development of the Empire. Therefore, in that sense the development of the Colonial Empire is of interest to the Dominions. I venture to think that it is also of more direct interest to many of the Dominions which are gradually becoming industrial nations, and in some cases have already entered on the stage of being industrial exporters. Canada, in particular, has all the conditions for the creation of a great manufacturing and exporting industry. To Canada, just across the Atlantic lies the vast region of West Africa whose development has just begun. I instance that as being the most immediate example of the opportunity for development that is open to the Dominions in that dependent Empire which ought to be regarded, from the economic point of view, as a common heritage of us all to whatever extent each of us as we develop can make use of its opportunities. Personally, I believe



that we in the British Empire have before us a greater opportunity of economic development than has ever yet existed.

#### Trusteeship

There is another reason why I hold that the development of the Administration of the British Empire is well worthy of the attention of the Conference. It is a most wonderful piece of work upon which we are engaged. Right through, according to its different conditions, we are bringing things forward, lifting people from the most elementary to the higher stages of civilisation, preparing them for a better kind of life as ordinary citizens, preparing them also by slow degrees, even for the opportunities of a greater measure of self-government.

The whole thing is a trusteeship of a mandate through the mandate is, in the main, not so an international commission sitting at Geneva, but to what I believe is an even more effective body—the Parliaments and public opinions of this country and of the Empire. Now, in that work, I feel the rest of the Empire should be interested—and not only as spectators, but also, I hope, in increasing measure, as partakers. They are already partaking, through their mandated territories; and in a number of ways. I have not attempted to look closely into the matter, but it is a fact that a great many citizens of the Dominions are already playing a very active part in the life of the Colonies. I believe the tin mines in Nigeria are largely run by Australians. Take a Colony like the Gold Coast. The Governor is a Canadian. The Director of the Geological Survey is an Australian; so is the Director of the Geological survey in Tanganyika. The general manager of the Nigerian Railway is a Canadian. We have a good many Canadians and Australians, and I need scarcely say, citizens of the Irish Free State, in the medical and veterinary services of the Colonies.

#### Australia's View of the Mandates

Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, had some outspoken comments to make on the subject of the New Guinea mandate, and, as will be seen, he dealt faithfully with some aspects of unfair propaganda which, although Mr. Bruce did not say so, was of German origin. East Africa is vitally interested in the views of Australia and New Zealand on the whole question of mandates. Mr. Bruce said *inter alia*—

"There are one or two things I should say in regard to the mandate that Australia holds over New Guinea. It is vital to Australia that the territory of New Guinea should be held by Australia in some way, and in no circumstances should it ever again get into the hands of any foreign Power, with the possibility of fortifications being erected there and its being utilised as a base from which operations could be carried on against Australia. Consequently, the Australian people attach the very greatest possible importance to the fact that this mandate should be retained by Australia, and that there should be no possibility of any other Power getting into those islands.

"The Mandates Commission is responsible, of course, to the League for the whole question of the manner in which the mandates are being administered. That being the position, we do not think any Mandatory Power would offer the slightest objection to their requiring the fullest possible information. But they have recently issued a questionnaire embracing, I think, 118 questions, which certainly in our view is rather exceeding the necessary functions of the Mandates Commission. While Australia has nothing to conceal and is desirous of giving the fullest information as to the administration of the mandated territory, it is a matter for serious discussion whether something could not be done to prevent questionnaires being sent out which deal with matters that fall quite outside the mandate and

spheres of the Mandates Commission or the League of Nations.

The other thing we have got to bear in mind is that there is a great deal of propaganda done in regard to these mandated territories, and very considerable efforts are being made to fix and show that the Mandatory Powers are not carrying out its obligations in a proper spirit. With regard to Australia, for example, almost every year, just at a convenient and proper time prior to the meeting of the Mandates Commission in Geneva, a newspaper propaganda will be started to some not very reputable organ of the Press, and each of the same sort of charges are made of maltreatment of the natives. We have sent Commissions of inquiry, and we have examined the position closely, and there has not been the slightest foundation for the charges that have been made. I am glad to say in the present that it did not happen, and it may be it is going to

#### New Zealand and Mandates

Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said:—  
"My feeling is similar to what Mr. Bruce has put forward. Since New Zealand assumed control of Samoa, the Natives have been granted self-government in relation to their land and customs to an extent immeasurably more than they had hoped for under German rule. All disaffection of the European and half-castes, which was quite natural at the time of the change of flag, has disappeared. The net Native population, which had previously been gradually diminishing, are now annually increasing at the rate of about 1,000 per annum. The two terrible tropical diseases from which practically every Samoan suffered have been nearly eradicated by our insistence on sanitary methods and medical treatment.

As the Council of the League of Nations has invited the several Mandatory Powers to express their opinion upon the proposals of the Mandates Commission to examine orally petitioners at Geneva and to administer a long series of interrogatories to each Mandatory Authority, to be replied to in the annual report, another opportunity will be afforded for united consideration by Britain and her Dominions holding mandates and of expressing a definite, and, I hope, combined opinion upon the matter. That follows up very much what Mr. Bruce referred to. It seems to me what he said in that connection is our own opinion too.

#### Past and Future of Amari

At the fifth meeting of the Imperial Conference held on October 22, the Secretary of State for the Colonies made a statement as to the position in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories. Mr. Amery, dealing with the aim and work of the Empire Market Board, said:—

"There is in the tropical Empire one other institution of great importance, comparable perhaps in its future development to Trinidad—that is the Amari Institute, which the Germans established in what is now Tanganyika Territory. But was formerly German East Africa. That institute had been developed to a very high level by the Germans, particularly for purposes of research on fibre plants. It had developed the growth of quinine on a scale which enabled the German forces in East Africa to be supplied with quinine right through four years of war.

"I must admit that since we took it over, owing to the pressure of many other great financial requirements, Amari has been at a standstill and practically closed down. But arrangements have now been made by which the various East African Governments are prepared to contribute to it, and we propose shortly to appoint a competent director. With the help of the Empire Marketing Grant we shall see that very important institution on its feet.

and shall make it, I am confident, a very useful centre both of research and practical agricultural training.

**Southern Rhodesia and the Conference**

Our readers may recall that we recently expressed regret that Southern Rhodesia was not to be represented at the Imperial Conference. It is therefore interesting to note that the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, speaking on the day of the opening of the Conference, said:

"Southern Rhodesia is now a self-governing part of the Empire and, though not a Dominion and as such separately represented at the Imperial Conference, is undoubtedly interested in some of the subjects which we shall be discussing, more particularly on the economic side. After consultation with Sir Charles Coghlan, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, I am proposing, if it meets with the approval of the Conference, to ask Sir Francis Newton, the Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner, to assist me in matters where Southern Rhodesian interests are concerned."

**Livingstone Conference and Empire Problems.**

The resolutions passed unanimously at the Livingstone Esplanade Conference on the subjects of the Tanganyika mandate and Imperial Preference may perhaps be aptly recorded in connection with the above. They read as follows:—

"That this Conference welcomes the statement of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies made at the East Africa Dinner on June 14, with regard to the constitutional status of Tanganyika Territory. This Conference accepts that statement as the settled

policy of the Imperial Government regarding Tanganyika Territory as an integral part of the Empire.

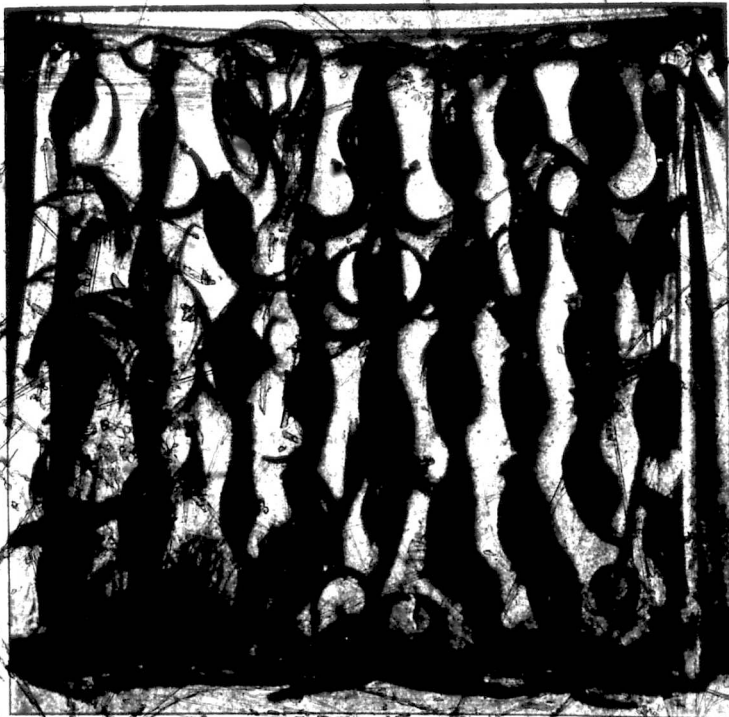
"That while realising that, owing to the Convention signed at St. Germain en Laye in September, 1919 (commonly known as the Congo Basin Treaty), it is impossible for most of these territories to have any form of Imperial Preference at present, this Conference trusts that the various Governments will take the necessary steps to bring to the notice of the Imperial Government the desirability of rectifying this state of affairs when the Treaty comes up for revision in 1928. This Conference wishes to express its appreciation of the stabilising for ten years of Imperial preference on certain Empire products."

*It should be a very bad planter. His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron of Arusha.*

Mr. Amery is the latest Colonial Secretary since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. — *"Ocellus," in the "Outlook."*

The lovely old town of Suakini, though rapidly falling into decay, is still one of the most picturesque places in the world. — *Mr. Reginald Lester in "Country Life."*

Roads are taking the place of paths, and now a Native chief in Uganda seen at a distance from home will in most cases be found to have arrived there in his own motor-car. — *Mr. D. F. Basden, Chairman of the Uganda Company Ltd at the annual meeting.*



— LONDONER'S COLLECTIONS OF ETHIOPIAN PLANTS

# NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN

## Sir John Loader Maffey Appointed

### SKETCHES HIS EXPERIENCE IN INDIA

It is officially announced that the King of Great Britain has signified his intention of appointing the Governor-General of the Sudan to be the Governor-General of the Sudan in succession to Sir Geoffrey Alpher, who resigned recently owing to ill-health.

*East Africa* is in a position to state that Sir John Maffey will probably leave England to take up his new duties in about a month.

In the new Governor-General has not seen service in Africa, his great experience of the Indian frontier—where he established a great reputation for ability, firmness and tact—should be of undoubted assistance in the great problems awaiting his attention in the Sudan. As the *Times* has written in a leading article: "Sir John Maffey's knowledge of Eastern psychology and the conspicuous success he has achieved by the grace of humour and the courtesy displayed in his dealings with the Mohammedan but essentially manly tribes of the Indian border encourage the utmost confidence in his success in another continent. The local conditions in the Sudan differ greatly from those of the Indian North-West Frontier, but the essential task will be the same. The religious leaders, Birs, or Mullahs, who from time to time trouble the Government of India by preaching Holy Wars against the infidel, have their parallels in the *Wakis* of the Moslem provinces of the Sudan. There are analogies between Afghanistan and the Independent Mountain Kingdom of Abyssinia. These are parts of the Sudan where raids over the border are not infrequently of the nature of a more primitive type than the Afridi or Awan of the north, above all the problem of finding other forms of employment than a nomadic and often unremunerative pastoral life, diversified by tribal conflicts for an increasing and very fertile population will have to be solved in these border regions as it is being slowly solved in the Indian provinces. The problem of the education of tolerant and progressive lines of a primitive population, where literacy is still exceptional and the vested interests of religious teachers and confraternities are often an impediment to the diffusion of Western knowledge, confronts the British administrator at Khartoum as it confronts him at Peshawar."

### Sir John Maffey's Indian Experience.

Sir John Maffey retired from the Indian Civil Service two years ago at the age of forty seven, to take up a directorship of Messrs. Chalmers Guthrie, the well-known merchant banking house, and he is also a partner in the firm of Messrs. Buckmaster and Moore, so he may be expected to have a wide knowledge of and clear sympathy with commercial conditions and tendencies in the great country in which he has now to continue his public services.

Having been educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1890 at the age of twenty-two. Six years later he was transferred to the Political Department, thus beginning his long and distinguished connection with the frontier. He took part first with the Muband Field Force, from 1900 to 1902, he was Political Agent in the Khyber, from 1904 till the following year Deputy Commissioner at Peshawar. Then for rather more than a year Deputy Secretary in the Political and Political Department of the Government of India. In the year following the Army he acted as Chief Political Officer in Afghanistan with the North West Frontier Force.



Force, having in the meantime been private secretary to the Viceroy. In 1921 he was appointed chief secretary to A. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during his Indian tour, and from that same year (during which he was knighted) until he retired in 1924 Sir John was a most successful Chief Commissioner for the North-West Frontier Province, in which position he succeeded the famous Sir George Ross Koppel.

Sir John, who has unusual knowledge of the tribesmen of the frontier, whom he ruled with an iron hand and the gift of humour, took a prominent part in the rescue of Miss Mollie Ellis after her abduction by the Afridis, who held her to ransom.

The *Cockshire Post* says:

"The appointment of Sir John Loader Maffey to the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan brings to that important area a mind that has been keenly trained in administrative duties for a quarter of a century, under the difficult and changing conditions of the North-West of India. Sir John, by reason of his work on the Afghanistan border, where co-operation was essential with the military force, no matter, therefore, to that admixture of political and military rule under which the Sudanese have gained their first lessons of British justice and fair play.

In the Sudan today the question of medical research and a better education, as witnessed by the development of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, are second only in importance to the problems of cotton-growing and irrigation. To deal with these effectively the trained political mind that knows the mentality of the East is needed. Since the death of Sir J. F. Stalk and the accession of Huddleston to the Sudanese have appreciated the virtues of soldierly rule as against the shifting policy and the political intrigues they have observed at work in the city. Under Sir John Maffey's experienced control a peaceful and prosperous Sudan should result, for the Sudanese are a lovable and teachable people.

We are sure we shall see the feeling of all our readers in wishing His Excellency a most happy and successful term of office in the Sudan.

# THE MISSIONARY VIEW OF EDUCATION

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE LE ZOUTE CONFERENCE

Special to "East Africa"

We are able to give here only some of the most important of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the recent Missionary Conference held at Le Zoute, Belgium. The Report was first issued early in December under the editorship of Mr. Rev. Edwin W. Smith, but in this time we are privileged to give the following exclusive particulars.

### Distribution of Educational Effort.

INASMUCH as Native education in Africa is a co-operative undertaking in which governments, missions, Natives and the non-official European community are all concerned, the Conference, while recognising that conditions differ in various parts of the Continent, offers the following general recommendations regarding the distribution of educational effort at the present time.

The formulation and general direction of educational policy, the general administration of the educational system and the supervision of all educational institutions are among the proper functions of Government.

To advise and assist the Government in the functions mentioned above, and to secure co-operation among all the bodies concerned with Native education, there should be established in each territory, as has already been done in many cases, an Advisory Board of Education in which Government, missionaries, Natives and the non-official European community are represented.

While the right of Government to inspect schools is acknowledged, inspectors of Native schools should be competent officers, in sympathy with missionary effort, and able to speak one or more Native languages current in their areas.

To improve the work of existing schools and especially village schools, to relate the work of the schools closely with the needs of the community, and to promote the health and general well-being of the people, visiting teachers of the Jeanes type, both men and women, should be appointed. These teachers should preferably be trained at a central institution controlled by a governing body in which missionaries are adequately represented. These visiting teachers should work under the direction of the missions, or (in exceptional circumstances) under the Government.

Under the particular conditions obtaining in Africa, the special responsibility of missions and of the Native Church seems to lie in the field of village, central village, intermediate and secondary schools and in particular in the training of teachers, and it is desirable that these branches of education should be entrusted to them so far as it is possible for them to undertake the work. In places where for any reason the missions are unable to provide adequate education of this nature, to maintain such education at a sufficient high standard it will

be necessary for the Government to provide this type of education.

Higher and technical instruction such as that given in colleges and advanced industrial, agricultural and medical institutions should, under present conditions, ordinarily be conducted by the Government through the agency of governing bodies of which missionaries are represented. This, however, should not prevent missions or other groups of missions from conducting such colleges and institutions, provided they conform to conditions laid down by the Government.

### Curriculum.

The curriculum of all types of schools should be drawn up with complete awareness of the life of the community. Character development based on religion should be the colouring of every educational activity and hygiene and health should be emphasised not only in the practice of the school and home but in the reading, writing and arithmetic of the schools. Agriculture and industry should be taught in the classroom as well as practised in the field and workshop. The building up of a sound home life should receive consideration in the school as well as be exemplified in the home, and the value of recreation should be taught by both practice and precept. In higher institutions which should aim at the training of men and women as leaders of their people, the curricula should be based on the same fundamental principles, together with an historic and comparative treatment of citizenship, economics and the development of civilisation. It is essential that adequate provision should be made in Government codes and curricula for sufficient time for religious instruction during school hours, and particularly of the training of the teacher to give such instruction.

### Education of Women and Girls.

In all these resolutions dealing with education we have had in view the absolute necessity of the education of women and girls being developed simultaneously and in full co-ordination with that of boys. This will involve among other things: (a) The gradual creation of an adequate staff of women inspectors of schools; (b) Mutual consultations in regard to programme and curricula of boys' and girls' schools; (c) In some places a completely new emphasis upon the education of women and girls.

We therefore suggest that the International Missionary Council be asked to set up a commission or committee to help and advise those engaged in the education of women and girls.

The Language of Instruction.

For educational and other reasons, instruction should be conducted through the medium of the vernacular at least during the early stages of the school life of the child. In Africa, as well as in other parts of the world where there are many small language groups, it may not be possible to give effect to this accepted principle, and in such cases the language of a neighbouring large group might with advantage be made the medium of instruction for the smaller, provided that it is acceptable to them. No attempt should, however, be made to impose upon larger language units any African so-called *lingua franca*.

Instruction through the medium of the Native language should be the rule for all subjects in the primary stages of instruction, (extending ordinarily through the first three or four years of school life) and for some subjects throughout the whole school life of the child; attention being directed in the higher classes to the grammatical structure and the literature of the language.

In classes beyond the primary stages the teaching of an European language should be begun in order to enable the pupils to meet the situations arising from the rapidly increasing contacts with European civilisation, to profit by them and on their part to make a full African contribution to the shaping of a developing society.

Religious Education.

The need for giving to Africa an education which is based upon religion, and which in all its parts is infused with religion, is vital to the missionary cause. It is also one of the chief reasons why both Governments and Missions are convinced that missionary co-operation is essential in the education of Africa. This being so, it is obvious that the missionary body must see to it that the religious instruction and practice of its schools is raised to the highest possible level of efficiency.

To this end the proposed South African International Missionary Council shall set up a special committee, whose task it shall be, in consultation with existing agencies, to survey the whole field of religious education in Africa, and to advise the various societies thereon.

We record with thankfulness that, as a result of missionary devotion and labour, there are now at least some portions of the Christian Scriptures in 45 African languages, and that in 100 of these there are other books. We are, however, profoundly impressed with the inadequacy of existing vernacular literature for the needs of the African people. From the results of the recent survey it appears that in only seventeen little languages are there more than twenty-five books, and more than half of the African languages have less than five books each as their entire library.

The survey reveals the lack of any definite plan of production, and suggests the necessity for a selection of the more important languages in which literature should be developed. For the most part the existing books are the work of foreigners and have the foreign outlook. African authorship has to be discovered and encouraged, and a greater mastery of African speech and thought attained by the foreign missionaries.

We are convinced that for the purposes of education and for the full development of the life of the Christian Church in Africa the use of the vernacular is essential, and therefore that the time has come for the missions to set themselves to secure an immediate and rapid increase in the pro-

duction of the vernacular, and to accede to an African

International Institute of African Languages

We thankfully welcome the establishment of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, and we earnestly commend to all the missions working in Africa and to the home-boards, the importance of their co-operating with it. We hope that the Institute will be of far-reaching service to missionaries in helping (a) to solve linguistic problems, (b) to remedy and to prevent expensive mistakes in the choice of orthography, (c) to prepare school textbooks adapted to the needs and conditions of African life, (d) to promote a better understanding of the distinctive character and contribution of African peoples, (e) to bring about an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of Governments towards African vernaculars, and towards the valuable elements in the African heritage.

Need for New Literature.

We urge the missions to consider without delay what is the minimum programme of publication needed in their own language areas. We recommend the co-operative preparation and publication of literature where ever possible, and suggest that the following items are so sure to find their place in the minimum programme that the preparation of manuscripts along these lines should be at once undertaken. To secure the widest possible usefulness of such works we recommend that copies of the manuscripts in English or French should be circulated in the different language areas and so made available as basic texts for translation, adaptation or suggestion.

- A. Graded Readers, including African fables and folk-lore.
- Graded Nature Talks.
- Graded Textbooks in Geography.
- Graded Textbooks in Biography and History.
- Graded Textbooks in Arithmetic.
- Handbooks on Hygiene, First Aid and Nursing.
- Handbook on Agriculture.
- Handbook on Child Welfare and Mothercraft.
- B. Graded Bible Lessons and Stories.
- Books on Christian Conduct and Fellowship.
- The Christian Ideal of Marriage and the Home.
- Why I am a Christian.
- The Bible and how it has come to us.
- Bible Dictionary and Helps to Bible Study.
- Single Volume Commentaries.
- Books for Advanced Readers.

In addition, we urge the educational and evangelistic importance of pictures, and recommend the preparation and co-operative publication of pictures suitable for African school, family, community and church life.

We strongly advise the establishment and strengthening of periodicals in African languages, and that these should include a section specially devoted to the interests of African women.

Books Suitable for African Women.

We especially recommend the preparation of a suitable book with reference to the life of the African women, bearing upon all the different aspects of the home, and we request the Committee for Christian Literature of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain to consider this matter with a view to the production of such a manuscript, which might be made available for translation into the various African languages.

(To be continued)

EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING.

DEAR SIR,

Opposite to one another on pages 107 of the issue of East Africa of October 14 appear the following quotations—

Sir Sydney Henn, in Australia: "My own belief is that astonishingly little has yet been done at our end to put into the hands of the consumer essential facts on the basis of handling charges reasonably related to the prime cost of goods."

Sir Wm Gowers, in Manchester: "The American cotton down to 7000 per lb. the price left for the Natives might be disappointing. Government was helping by the introduction of new seed, by the establishment of a research laboratory at Kampapa, and by the extension of railway facilities."

My reason for drawing attention to these statements is to point out the essential character of reasonable handling charges everywhere, especially in times of low prices.

In your issue of January 14 last you were good enough to find room for some remarks of mine as to the responsibility of different parties in Uganda and Kenya for the care of cotton (in bale and otherwise) in their custody. My conclusion being that ginners should be responsible until such time as the railway could receive their consignments with certainty of undelayed transport to the sea. I am glad to know that competition among ginners is tending to produce greater care, and that the threat of a severe rationing system by the Railway (coupled with greater activity on their own part) has done much to reduce the congestion of previous years, though damage to bales still continues.

At the date of my communication of January 14 American Middling in Liverpool was quoted at 10.80d. per lb. whereas at the last weekly revision of the quotations (October 22) the price was fixed at 6.70d. per lb. This is a state of affairs fully justifying the fears of the Governor of Uganda, but it can hardly be hoped that such immediate relief can be obtained by the introduction of better seeds and by laboratory research; the case requires prompt measures than these, and the general lines indicated by Sir Sydney Henn are more likely to produce results.

In January last cotton was apparently not in excessive supply, but since then Egypt and the Sudan together have exceeded all records of production and the U.S.A. bids fair to do the same. Thus we are again faced with a position similar to that which defeated the previous effort at Empire-grown cotton at the time of the American Civil War, and we must find some prompt and effective means by which the recent activities and expenditure may not be wasted.

The following is a rough comparison of the cost incurred for the ginning, pressing, and transport (including insurance) of seed-cotton from the place of growth to the sea port.

Calculated from Average Figures Published in COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

U.S.A. (New Orleans)	0.63d. per lb.
East Africa	2.00d. (including export duty)
West Africa	3.00d.
South Africa	Probably not above West African cost

These figures show that the cost of growing is by no means the only factor, and that the grower

is only one of many from whom the Government should ask for increased effort. If everyone will accept their charges to make the "handling charges" reasonably related to the prime cost of the goods, there is hope that the period of stern competition which lies before us may be averted, and the time for the remedial measures referred to by Sir William Gowers to have their effect.

Suggestions for Improving the Position.

To achieve this result it appears to me that the points to aim at are—

Reduction of Losses.

- (1) Reduced ginning and pressing charges.
- (2) Reduced freight rates, both rail and ocean, for the coming year at all events.
- (3) Cancellation of export tax for one year.
- (4) Government inquiry is urgently needed to ascertain why the banks are unable to supply the financial facilities from which private lenders now reap such excessive profits. American banks do all this work.

Improvement of Quality.

- (5) Avoidance of mixture of qualities in bales.
- (6) Care in the process of ginning, especially when saw-gins are used.
- (7) Protection and careful handling of bales in transit, particularly at transshipment points.
- (8) Ginners should be made responsible under penalties for the supply to the buyer of representative samples of the bale pressed. (Note: The power of superintendence by the buyer of the work done at the ginners is a useless provision, geographically.)

In the above figures no allowance is made for interest charges incurred by growers, and some notes on this point are desirable.

The prosperity of agriculture in recent years has enabled cotton growers to obtain borrowing money, except for a very limited scale, and probably no special allowance need be made for this item.

East Africa: No exact figure can be named, but interest rates from 4% to 10% penalties for delayed payments, and the exaction of high over-riding commissions by lenders are charges that in total may well amount to 0.10d. per lb.

West Africa: The unfortunate features prevalent in East Africa do not arise here, but the delays in ginning for want of adequate facilities involve shipping interest charges for many months at the period of the greatest movement, an estimate of two months at 8% on 100 lb. (6.8d. per lb.) would probably be an under-statement.

South Africa: Owing to the marketing methods in vogue, the actual out-of-pocket loss by interest is small, but interest charges through delays in sale are brought about by the action of growers and their agents, who persist in holding their cotton in demanding markets.

Finally, a word to growers to point out that both American and Egyptian growers are in a better state of opinion about the low price they will have to take for their large crop.

They are advocating large reductions in manuring for the next crop, but far from doing so, their example I would recommend East African growers to plant as much cotton as possible, in the belief that America and Europe will produce more than our facilities.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM H. BURNETT,  
Marketing Director,  
Cotton Corporation of India.

### KENYA GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR POLICY.

By Edward Grigg's Important Statement.

The most important contribution in recent years in the labour field in Kenya was made by Sir Edward Grigg. In his opening the session of the Convention of the Colonies on Monday last, cables the Nairobi correspondent of the *Times*, who reports that Sir Edward Grigg declared his objection to restricting land sale to a prepared plan, and frankly to state what, in his opinion, the Government could and should do and the policy which Government responsibility ceased. The Governor proceeded:

I begin by stating the truth that the Government neither can nor will produce labour from the Reserves by compulsion of any sort, and it is therefore idle to call upon the Government to guarantee a supply of labour sufficient to meet all demands present and future of private enterprise.

Answering his own question as to what the Government could do, he admitted that the Government of Kenya carried a special responsibility in regard to labour, not borne by Governments in Europe, as the attitude and policy of the Government made a great difference in labour matters. He would like the people of England to understand that there was nothing singular or remarkable in the fact that the Kenya settlers attached great importance to the attitude of the local Government, and legitimately sought all possible means, having the right to ask the Government how it intended its responsibility. The question was difficult to answer as it was beset with controversy of a peculiarly bitter and fanatical type. He believed the Native must be trained to work in order to safeguard himself against world economic forces because if they failed to respond to those forces, like the barren fig tree, would be cursed, and wither away.

Replying to critics of the dual policy of the Government in the white areas, Sir Edward Grigg declared that no policy was justifiable which did not give the Native the fullest opportunity of developing the areas secured to him, and it was essential to the welfare of the Colony that he should do so. It was the definite experience of the Government that the tribes most industrious in the Reserve system of the largest labour supply. The Government through all its agencies is bound to propagate the doctrine of work, and work in the Reserves must be an essential part of Native industry. He believed that in this way the supply of labour outside the Reserves would be promoted, not impeded.

In order to ease immediate difficulties he proposed to abolish preferential recruitment and to establish forwarding agencies and rest camps, to improve railway accommodation, and to see that Natives were not allowed to squat idle on land where they had no right to be. In laying emphasis on the importance of handling labour he said that there was no question whatever that the Africans' best school was a good European estate. While sympathising with the desperation and impatience of the

farmers, he pointed out that their difficulties could be overcome by the suggestion of proper organization of the supply of labour. He said that in the future, Sir Edward Grigg said that the anxiety with anxiety a too rapid further development of crops which made a heavy demand on labour. The future settlement of the Colony would be more rapid, more efficient, and more successful in proportion as there was concentration on industries which were least affected by labour vagaries.

In order that incoming settlers should receive the soundest advice, he announced his intention to establish a local committee of officials and non-officials to assist the London office. Finally, he directed attention to the basis of the prosperity in non-Native dominions, which rested on stock, and cereals not requiring much labour, and all those things were capable of development in Kenya.

### NYASALAND RAILWAYS.

General Hammond to Make a Report.

As we have before we learn officially that Brigadier General F. D. Hammond has been appointed to report on the railway communications of Nyasaland, and that he will proceed to the Protectorate after paying a short visit to England. In Nyasaland he will have the collaboration of Major E. O. A. Newcombe, formerly Traffic Manager of the Sudan Railways.

Major Newcombe leaves London to-morrow (Friday) for Nyasaland, and will inquire into railway transport questions in the Protectorate and the former Regions of Portuguese East Africa. The chief points for his consideration are the bridging of the Zambezi, the linking up of the Nyasaland railway with the Fyns coalfield, and the extension northward of the Nyasaland system to the south end of Lake Nyasa.

### PERSONAL TOUCH.

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

### ESPIONAGE CORPS.

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends domiciled in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free? Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power, and to extend the scope of the paper.

## EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST AFRICA. TRADE MARK. PROPERTY OF OWNERS AND PUBLISHED IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Edited by Mr. O. E. Grigg.

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### Empire Day Annual.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Cyril Cobb has returned from East Africa

□ □ □ □

Lieut. Colonel G. M. Sorley, back from his visit to Nyasaland

□ □ □ □

We greatly regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Sandeman Allen.

□ □ □ □

Major A. H. Symes-Thompson, D.S.O., has left London to return to Kyambui

□ □ □ □

Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth is leaving England in a few days to visit her son in Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer was a recent passenger from Dar-es-Salaam to Marseilles en route for New York

□ □ □ □

Mr. E. R. I. Clark is reported to have travelled from Dar-es-Salaam to Bulawayo on a 24 h. motor cycle.

□ □ □ □

It is reported from Lourenço Marques that Mr. P. Santos Gil has been appointed honorary Greek Consul

□ □ □ □

Major K. A. Johnston, D.S.O., of the 2nd K.A.R., has returned home on the termination of his appointment.

□ □ □ □

Dr. Arthur Goncalves has been accorded provisional recognition as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Tanga.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has been posted to Nzega on his return from leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. S. Hammy has been elected President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, with Mr. C. R. ... as Vice-President.

□ □ □ □

Major J. De Leonard, who is over from Kenya, has taken temporary offices at Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.2.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. Patricia Ness, who last week lectured at the Harewood Public Library on Kenya, said that she intended paying her sixth visit to the Colony during November.

□ □ □ □

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery and the Hon. W. C. A. Grimsby Gore were among the guests at last week's dinner given to the Prime Ministers of the Empire under the joint auspices of the Empire Press Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, and the Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth is chairman of the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres, a body formed to advise the Institute as to the collection, coordination and dissemination of information relating to vegetable fibres, their production, preparation, consumption and marketing, and also to advise as to the development of fibre cultivation within the Empire, in order that supplies may be made available for Imperial purposes and for industry or commerce.

Speaking in a "Lizance" last week, Sir Charles Hobhouse said that now Germany had entered the League of Nations the question of the mandated territories was sure to come up, and the answer of our nations would depend largely upon the goodness or the weakness of the case presented by Great Britain. It was found to be a very difficult question.

□ □ □ □

Sir Michael Bruce, Bt., who last week stopped a runaway horse in Bristol, is a keen big game hunter, who, after serving with the B.S.A. Police, took part in the operations against Native rebels in Portuguese East Africa in 1913-14. In the earlier stages of the War he was on active service at the Ardennes and in France, but he took part in the later operations of the East African Campaign.

□ □ □ □

The marriage took place last week at St. Peter's, Chelsea Gardens, of Mr. David Gordon Roberts Furse, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, and Miss Hilda Gladys Hill Williams, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hill-Williams and Mrs. Hill-Williams, of Molo, Kenya. Archdeacon Low officiated, and the Bishop of St. Albans gave the address. Captain P. Dalrymple Townsend, of Holy's Bridge, acted as best man.

□ □ □ □

Among recently elected fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are the following East Africans: Messrs. V. R. Anley, Edwin Booth, W. F. Stubbs, G. A. Wallis, Francis H. Clarke, L. A. Elmer, E. Harrison, J. H. McDonald, W. Johnson Rayment, C. M. Baker, M.B.E., Frank Bullock, W. Harold Martin, J. F. B. Spurrell, J. L. Woodhouse, Wilfrid G. Adams, Reginald G. Miller, Horace H. Hearne, Joseph S. Last, the Rev. J. A. Cross, Major John Ashford, O.B.E., Captain R. F. W. Echlin, Major B. F. Webb, and Mrs. M. F. Bell.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Honorary Secretary of the Indians Overseas Association, states that Mr. Albert Christopher, a Natal-born Indian, who was a guest of the South African War Memorial Committee at the unveiling of the Delville Wood Memorial, was a member of the South African Indian Bearer Corps which served in the East African war zone under the command of Major Briscoe, D.S.O., M.C. In the Bearer Corps, he adds, was constantly under fire, and many of its members were killed or wounded in action, whilst others died of disease or were invalided out. Mr. Christopher was given the rank of Sergeant-Major (a rank that he alone among South African Indians shares with Mr. Gandhi), and was virtually in command of one company during a large part of the campaign. He received the D.C.M., the Mons Star, and the usual medals, being twice mentioned in despatches, once by General Smuts and the other time by General Van De Winder. Eventually he was discharged as totally incapacitated. He is now in middle life, completing his legal studies in his country, and is awaiting his call to the Bar.

**LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA**

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East Africa in the Press.

**LOCARNO AND THE EMPIRE.**

In a close understanding with the Dominions lies the solution of many of our social and economic problems, while Locarno would do nothing for our surplus population save to whiten the battlefields of Europe with its bones," says the *Outlook*, which believes that "the policy pursued by the Foreign Office, as shown by the conclusion of the Locarno Pact and the blessings bestowed upon the verbar, and we believe, also physical, oscillations of M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, is frankly opposed to British interests, and if it is continued it can only result in the dismemberment of the Empire either by division within or by attack from without. What however was to our forefathers the Locarno Pact is to-day a humil to drag the youth of Britain to slaughter in a cause not its own and at the bidding of an alien tribunal. In the eighteenth century the Empire was won on the plains of Germany; in the twentieth it appears likely to be lost in the same quarter."

**MEMORIES OF MAN-EATERS.**

In the course of an interesting letter to the *Field*, Mr. Denis De Lyell says—

"It is likely that after a man-eater has got accustomed to human meat, and finds how easily it can usually be procured, it prefers it for its saline qualities. Cannibals say that they do not need salt with human meat, as it is extremely strong in this way, and animals at certain times like to eat their food. Man-eating carnivores become exceptionally wary in their habits, and often refuse to return to their lairs. Neither will they attempt to eat the body if it has been found, though this would seem to apply solely to the confirmed man-eater, for I have heard of several instances of a lion following up his victim after being frightened away."

"On an occasion when I had reached a small village situated close to the Limpopo river in North-West Rhodesia, I was told that the evening before a lion had attacked an old man when drawing water from the river. His cries for help brought his friends to the scene and they drove off the man-eater, but not before the man had been so severely mauled that he died soon afterwards. When it got dark the son of the old man and two others were on the bank with the corpse, and they had fixed up the door securely, suspecting the lion might return. He did, and tried to force his way in by tearing down the reed slab which is fixed by a pole forced down between the two upright poles on either side. Before he could gain an entrance the son stabbed him with a spear through the poles forming the walls of the hut and he rushed away. The next morning he was found dead just inside the reeds bordering the river, as the spear thrust had penetrated both poles. I saw his blood spur from the hut to the spot where he was found, and it was frothy and light-colored, the usual result of a wound in the lungs."

At Tanganyika, says the *World*, Colonel and his wife, on an adventure with a guide in the narrow but thick forest of a remote bushland which fringes Lake Manyara in the Camhu district, the *safari* was suddenly charged, and there down the track came a large bull buffalo, one horn mangled with the well-known Durr's hurricane lamp, which a personal boy had been carrying. It sprang up at the sight of his plunder.

**GINNERY POLICY IN UGANDA.**

MR. R. M. VARDY, *Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce*.

A new suggestion which was made to the Government and the Department of Agriculture is that of entering an increase of ginning capacity in those factories which the crop has increased.

The question of stopping the grant of further ginnery sites was one of strong controversy some time ago, but it is now agreed on almost unanimously, with the exception of a microscopic minority who pride themselves on being called free-traders. In my opinion, the problem of the limitation of the number of ginneries would be successfully solved by the introduction of a new scheme compelling the installation of an increased number of gins in the existing factories. Such extension would not only put Uganda in a position to cope with an increased crop, but also tend to bring down the ginning cost, which would ultimately lead to securing the Native grower a higher price for his cotton.

On the other hand, the policy of increasing the number of ginneries leads to an inflation of the ginning cost. Unless strong measures are taken to bring down the cost of ginning and handling the cotton in Uganda, the present cotton prices will leave no inducement to the Native grower to expand his crop. To-day the overhead costs of buying, ginning, pressing, and exporting cotton from Uganda amount to about 5d. per lb., and one wonders how much will be left to the Native grower for his raw seed cotton with the present prices ruling on the cotton market. It is good news that the Uganda Government has decided to fix the export duty on a sliding scale, this is bound to bring to the grower a higher price for his cotton, and in my opinion the next move should ensure a good return, and in consequence a further stimulant to the Native grower, should be the reduction in ginning cost by stopping further locations of ginnery sites, and by enhancing the ginning capacity of the existing factories, wherever the crop has duly increased. Latest statistics show that in Africa the total number of ginneries has been greatly reduced, while the individual capacity of existing ones has been greatly increased.

One other item deserves very careful consideration at the hands of the Uganda Government. To-day the Native grower is tempted by lorry owners to carry his cotton to the buying centres in motor-trucks, which costs him a penny per lb. He cannot afford to lose this 100 points, when he has plenty of leisure and only short distances to carry. The present system of lorries is causing a serious economic loss to him under the disguise of a temptation to unnecessary convenience and luxury, and it is the duty of the local authorities to see that such invisible losses to growers are quickly checked and as far as possible prevented.

It is essential that a wider supervision should be exercised over the Native in the raising and marketing of his crop. The present system of *laissez faire* policy towards the Native grower does not deserve support, when one realises that it is absolutely impossible for the grower to resist his cotton after harvest owing to the scarcity and unsuitable climatic conditions. The only and the best point at which it is possible to help the mixture of stamped and open cotton is on the grower's farm—he gets all the very small quantity of cotton daily, and with this it is for him to grade the cotton properly, it is impossible for the farmer to do anything when once the cotton has been stamped in a fixed state. This supervision on behalf of the Department of Agriculture could be easily achieved.

EAST AFRICA'S MISSION NOTES

BISHOP OF THE UPPER NILE APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR THE LANGO DISTRICT.

The newly appointed Bishop of the Upper Nile has issued an urgent appeal to Liverpool merchants and brokers engaged in the East African cotton and other trades for financial help to enable him to establish a mission station on the Lango district of Uganda, which contains about 12,000 vigorous agriculturist Natives and comprises 4,000 square miles of land, 17,000 acres of which are already under cotton cultivation. The Lango district, says the Bishop, is rapidly progressing in commerce and civilisation and is yearly increasing its production of cotton, but there is great need of effective European supervision of the education of the Natives. Better schools are necessary, including a boarding school for chiefs' sons, with a European headmaster.

The Bishop's appeal indicates that the funds are

- (a) To build a house for a Schoolmaster £700
- (b) To erect a Boarding School for about 200 boys 1,000
- (c) To assist in building a Church with an iron roof 700
- (d) To support for some time an Educational Missionary to be in charge of the Boarding School and Village Schools 850

Estimated Total Cost £3,250

It is pointed out that Liverpool is looking more and more to such tribes as the Lango to produce Empire-grown cotton. Since we gladly utilise their labour, there is a strong call to all who benefit by their labour and increased cotton production to do all that lies in their power to provide these pagan races with a Christian education, to enable them to cope with the threatened dangers inherent in the impact of civilisation and European commerce. They require to learn self-restraint and to see rightly the best conditions which for good or ill are being steadily thrust upon them.

Subscriptions and Donations may be sent to The Midland Bank, Old Hall Street Branch, to the credit of "The Lango District Fund of Uganda," or direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John G. Chapman (c/o James L. Chapman and Co., Cotton Brokers), 13 and 14, Bersey Buildings, George Street, Liverpool.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN FOR MAURITIUS

The Bishop of Mauritius, who appeals for a priest who will volunteer to serve as civil chaplain at St. James' Cathedral, Port Louis, writes:

"My difficulty in making the post is that a good colloquial knowledge of French is essential. There is very much of misunderstanding about this diocese. The general opinion seems to be that the population of Mauritius and St. Helena is almost entirely Roman Catholic. It is quite true that members of the Roman Church outnumber Anglicans many times, but the non-Christian population—among whom, practically alone, our Church works—is 10,000. I am anxious to develop evangelistic work, and any priest accepting a position in the diocese, whether as a Government or civil chaplain or as a priest, must have a strong missionary heart. The position of civil chaplain of the Cathedral is one of peculiar interest and great

opportunity. For eight months in the year the climate is quite bracing; for the rest of the year very hot and only fairly healthy.

My Communion days are the Resurrection, Ascension, Pentecost, the Vicarage of St. Minstead, and Canon Whiting, Lucas Hospital, Wokingham, Berks, will give full details. I can assure any priest volunteering for the work a hearty welcome and a happy life.

NYASALAND MISSIONARY'S STRAIGHT TALK

Mr. Hannay, of Nyasaland, addressing a recent meeting in Bath, expressed the view that a clash between white and black in Africa would be avoided only by facing the problem with a little of the ideal of the Christian spirit. The function of missions in this matter was, he thought, like that of grease put into bearings. If they did not put grease or oil, the bearings would run hot, and if they had not a mission in a country the bearings would run very hot between the black and white races. When they had two races thus brought together and in such danger of friction, they had to have some sort of body which stood between the two, and by its very entity brought about a more reasonable frame of mind and mitigated the severity of the conditions. In other words, they had to have some sort of body which by its very existence stood for the principle that man was not on earth to be put to give, not here for selfish ends, but in order that he might serve his fellow-men. There was no body, excepting missions, who could do that.

Mr. Hannay is reported to have added that we are the only race on earth fitted to be trusted with the administration of Native races and that our Government officials throughout East Africa did remember that they were there as trustees for the rights of the Native. He also said he firmly believed that if they never converted one single soul from one year's beginning to its end, the existence of missions in those countries would still be justified in order that there might be a body of people there who definitely were the first and foremost for the Native and who had no other motive whatever, and whose existence postulated the principle that it was the mission who kept the Government under the mark.

MOSLEM PUPILS LEAVE SODAN MISSION SCHOOL

King Sudan Herald states that all pupils of the Moslem faith attending the American Mission school at Omdurman have been withdrawn by their parents, in consequence of a circular issued by the school informing the parents to agree to the children taking part in all school work necessary for their proper education, mentally, morally, physically and spiritually, including attendance at Christian religious instruction.

The circular was dispatched because Government regulations forbid any mission school to give religious instruction unless the full consent of the parents or guardians be obtained. It is possible in writing before any pupils given religious instruction, no matter of what nationality or religion, the pupil may lie, when religious instruction is being given, to other children, and those whose parents have given the necessary consent must be present at a subsequent meeting of the school. Moslems trained the conventional raising of funds for the inauguration of a new Native school, over £1,200 was subscribed, which has been paid in cash.



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**CROWN LAND GRANTS IN KENYA.**

Details of All Holdings over 5,000 Acres.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has caused to be published a Parliamentary Paper (Cmd. 27) and a sheet from the Survey Department, Nairobi, showing Crown grants of land in Kenya of over 5,000 acres, with names of the present holders, or, in case of subdivision, names of the present holders of portions exceeding 5,000 acres.

An introductory analysis of payments for the grant of leasehold property and royalties made to the Government of Kenya in respect of grants shown in the return is as follows:

Total Area of Original Grants over 5,000 acres	3,049,675
Collecting Concessions:	
Fibre	343,991
Hares	748,405
Soles	94,694
Reversion to Crown	842,009
Leasehold granted on Surrender of Fibre Concessions	2,007,696
48,003	48,003
2,145,679	2,145,679
Exchanges:	
Kopra Delamere, 62,000 acres, granted for	21,400
40,600	40,600
2,186,279	2,186,279
East African Estates, Ltd., 139,290 acres, granted for	378,000
701	701

Net total sum received by Government of the net total of 1,967,578 acres the area held on freehold titles for which Government received or at the rate of

1,967,578
£50,174
391,508
£49,400
Shs. 2.55 per acre

Taking the net figure of 1,967,578 acres, and the sum received by Government, a rate of 50 cents per acre is given.

Note.—£70 was received in respect of two leasehold properties, one of which 5,508 acres was relinquished to the Crown after the payment of the first instalment (£20) of the purchase price of £2,200.

The sum of £650 was in respect of 13,000 acres taken up on lease at the rate of Shs. 10 per acre following the exchange of a fibre concession.

DETAILS OF KENYA PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF CROWN LAND GRANTS IN THE RETURN

Total acreage of Original Grants	3,049,675
Total Original Leasehold	845,000
Total Concessions	208,474
Kokoi Forests	64,000
Kagan Soda Co	105,840
East African Estates, Ltd.	358,000
910,314	910,314

acreage of original grants on which rental was payable is 2,930,361. The total rental on original grants was Shs. 172,228.14, or 5.8824 cents per acre per annum.

Note.—The leasehold properties were not sold by auction and no stand premium was payable thereon. In those cases in which payment on account of stand premium is shown, such premium became payable when the title was converted.

Then follow tabular details, showing in each case the Land Charge number, annual rent, the area in acres, the locality, nature of the tenure, the name of the original owner and consideration paid, the name of the present holder, and any special remarks. Where the original holding has been subdivided, this fact is indicated, the name being given when either the original holder or his assignee holds more than 5,000 acres.

**THE** Government of Uganda has disposed a presentation for admission to the school of Christ's Hospital of a boy who is not under nine or over eleven, whose father was in the service of the Uganda Government and on whose behalf assistance towards education and maintenance is required. Applications for this presentation, or for similar presentations which may become available in future, should be addressed to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe, Uganda, stating the total income of the applicant from all sources, the number of dependent children, and the age and sex of the child for whom the presentation is desired.

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### MOZAMBIQUE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The news came from Lisbon, stating that the Portuguese Government has accepted the resignation of Major Alvaro de Castro from the post of High Commissioner of Mozambique and that owing to the illness of his eldest of resignation the Prime Minister, General Carnot, as Minister for War, was suspended from office for two months with loss of pay and put under a preliminary arrest for twenty days. Major Alvaro de Castro, who was arrested on October 18, 1923, at his club, was in a military hospital.

The Times gives the following particulars of the political career of Major Alvaro de Castro, who was High Commissioner of Mozambique during the war and took a prominent part in the coup d'Etat which overthrew the late General Pimenta de Castro, in May, 1915, and the Dictator Major Sidonio Pais, in December, 1918. He became Prime Minister for ten days in November, 1920, and on the fall of the Generalissimo, in December, 1923, he was again Prime Minister. It might possibly be thought a duel in July, 1923, during which he wounded his adversary, an officer of the Portuguese Air Force, who had resented the Prime Minister's comments on that service. Three

days later he made way for Senhor Raul Figueira Gaspar and entered into retirement. In May, 1920, General Gomes da Costa's successful coup d'Etat led to the fall of Senhor Antonio Maria Silva's Cabinet and the resignation of the Minister of the President.

The new Prime Minister, Major Cabecadas, ordered Major Alvaro de Castro to be arrested and confined him at Torres Novas. On June 17 Major Cabecadas was overthrown by his colleague in the *Constituinte*, General Gomez da Costa, and on June 20 the General became Prime Minister, but kept Major Alvaro de Castro under arrest. On July 8, the new Prime Minister was elected in the Ministry of War, General Carmona, and given the choice between becoming President of the Republic and being banished to the Azores.

General Carmona thereupon became Prime Minister, released Major Alvaro de Castro, and on July 28 offered him his old post of High Commissioner of Mozambique, which had just been vacated by General Massano de Mesquita, who had been promoted Governor-General of Portuguese India. Major Alvaro de Castro only accepted the offer on September 12, and on October 13, 1923, in his resignation in order to spare his friend, Commander Joao Belo, the Minister of the Colonies, the pain of dismissing him.

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**TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.**

The report of the Tanganyika Development Company Ltd. for the fifth annual general meeting, which was held recently, shows the issued capital to amount to £180,000 in shares of £1 each, and the profit for the year to be £1,666. The investments include the purchase of the East Africa Ltd. at cost £100,000, the 3% dividend from which the company produced £5,400 during the year. It is stated that Lord Cable resigned from the Board during the year, and that Mr. Louis Sanders was appointed in his stead.

**NYASSA PLANTATIONS LIMITED.**

The report of Nyassa Plantations Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1926, shows a net profit of £25,000 compared with a loss of £20,000 in 1925. Profits on a rapidly increasing scale are anticipated. A total of 441,970 coconuts were harvested during the year, or nearly 200% over the previous year's crop. A further 100 acres were planted with palms, and during the present season it is proposed to add another 300 acres. Another plantation at Mueve, Pemba Bay, has been acquired by the company for £18,250, payable by the allotment of 265,000 fully paid shares of 1s. each.

**LEWA RUBBER ESTATES LIMITED.**

The report of the Lewa Rubber Estates Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1926, shows a profit of £5,011 from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% on the Participating Preferred shares, which will absorb £1,727. It is stated that the company's earnings for the year in respect of a 20% dividend on its holding of 19,000 shares in the Amboni Estates Ltd., which had paid 15% in the previous year.

The issued capital amounts to £107,594, properties appear on the balance sheet at £185,225, while the above mentioned Amboni shares are valued at their cost of £10,759.

**TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS DISAPPOINTMENT**

Revised Estimate of Value.

TANGANYIKA Diamond shares of 10s., which less than a year ago stood at more than three times their issue price, have dropped on account of a success, side and disappointing reports and rumours, and optimism is not engendered by the published, called summary of a report just made by Mr. F. A. Unger, assistant consulting engineer to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, who now estimates the contents of the property at 53,000 carats, whereas less than three months ago he was stated to have called, "Although everything is by no means certain, I am inclined to think contents approximate 100,000 or 150,000 carats, which makes it a fair proposition."

He estimates expenses, including capital outlay, at £67,500 up to the middle of next year, compared with a probable revenue of £5,700. Any increase at the plant he considers unjustifiable.

**THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steady Expansion of Operations.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

This twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Uganda Company, Limited, was held last week. Mr. D. B. Basden, (Chairman of the Company) presiding, the Secretary (Mr. W. J. Ewing) having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

Uganda steadily increases in importance. It has probably benefited more than most of the newer British Dependencies in Africa, Canadian and otherwise, from this country made a way to it. They introduced agricultural employments in order to create a healthier mode of life. This company followed, of expanding that employment, and it has been gradually followed by a stream of settlers.

Under wise British rule the trade of the rubber has steadily increased. Roads are taking the place of Native paths, and now a Native chief seen at a distance from home with a motor car, he is found to have arrived there in his own motor car. I might almost safely add: "Supplied through the agency of the Uganda Company."

There is no lack of competition in all commercial pursuits there, but the Natives early learned to trust the Uganda Company, and we have ever sought to justify their confidence; and this we maintain. Our general stores provide both for the requirements of the European settlers and for the Natives. The stores staff includes not only men engaged in selling manufactured goods, but also a lady milliner and a tailor, and we are now sending a pharmacist.

Most of the motor cars, lorries, tractors, etc., in the country have been supplied through our agencies. We hold valuable sole agencies such as those of the Ford and Dunlop Companies, as well as many relating to everyday commodities.

Our third section is cotton. We increased our cotton-ginning factories in 1924, and again in 1925. I believe our brand of Uganda cotton stands highest on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

We have to deal with a disposable balance of £55,514, which includes the amount brought forward from the previous year, and the directors recommend that £2,500 be added to the reserve for contingencies, that a dividend be declared of 10% and that the balance be carried forward. It might be asked why the directors do not recommend a larger dividend. The cotton industry is a very fluctuating one, and the effect of such fluctuations is experienced not only in Liverpool, where we sell the cotton; but also in Uganda, where our trade in imports is conducted. We have to take into account depressions in prices; and for this reason the directors deem it expedient to carry forward a substantial balance. In fact, a sum equal to 10% on the issued capital. The disastrous dispute in the coal trade has not only diminished the cotton trade of Lancashire, but it has delayed the export of equipment required for production, and has increased the cost of exports, thus temporarily reducing the demand for them.

The directors have decided to issue the balance of the share capital amounting to £30,000. The most important addition to the railway system of Uganda now under construction is leading to the development of areas which could not be easily reached before, and we must either take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded for extension, or leave the new field to strengthen the hands of competitors.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Mr. A. F. Duxton was re-elected a director, and the appointment of two additional directors, Mr. J. D. Ewing and Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Basden, M.C., was confirmed.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**FARL HAIN'S BRITISH LEGION APPAL FUND** can place a Penny Wreath made by the die in any grave or Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. (Include five pence from 10/-). Write 26, Rochester St., London, S.W.1.

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## FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

Among special features arranged to appear shortly in "East Africa" are the following—

From Mombasa to Khartoum.

An illustrated account of the homeward journey by the Nile route.

What the Native Thinks.

A Planter Records the Years of Saa Sita, a servant of many years' standing.

A Safari Diary from Tanganyika.

Deading, inter alia, with the rich Southern Highlands.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

Bukoba, like Mwanza, has recently had a crop of insolvencies.

Erythrea has a largely increased acreage under cotton this year.

Northern Rhodesia settlers are protesting vigorously against the Government's new Income Tax Ordinance.

A recent issue of the Tanganyika Gazette contains the new cablegram tariff now in operation between the Territory and other parts of the world.

Imports into Nyasaland for the year ended September 30 are valued at £682,338, or £117,292 over last year's figures. Exports at £665,907 are £83,509 in excess of the corresponding returns for 1925.

The Commissioner, Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, has received from East Africa the following telegram: "First estimates of Uganda planting 585,704 acres, against 617,324 in 1925 and 572,814 in 1924. Rainfall has been very heavy. Dry weather is required."

Thieves have been fairly active in Limbe, a most daring attempt being made at the Limbe Trading Company's store. Luckily the thief or thieves were not able to enter the main store, and I believe they got away with very little. Entrance is said to have been gained through the use of a diamond cutter on a window.

The official journal of the United States Department of Commerce—which states that Kenya Colony is in South Africa—has made available to all interested constructional concerns details of the extensive building programme projected by the Kenya Government. Has our own Board of Trade been as alert?

The rates of postage which the Postmaster-General has directed to be charged in place of rates previously published on outgoing parcels addressed to the under-mentioned territories by the routes specified are as follows:—

Place of Destination	Route	Rates of Postage (which are not excessive)
Zanzibar	Direct	2
Belgian Congo & Katanga (Free zone only)	By Sea	5

Kindly send your proposals, telegraphic address or any intelligence to the Officer in Charge, Headquarters, Stanley, Uganda.

A Northern Rhodesia subscriber is anxious to get into touch with a partner willing to put up sufficient capital to purchase a steam-driven enterprise tractor and to provide a mechanic for its operation during the next three years. Any communication addressed to the Editor under reference E.A. 22 will be forwarded.

A recent issue of the Portuguese *Diario do Governo* contains the text of a Decree providing that in Portugal and the adjacent islands a tax of 1% ad valorem shall be levied on goods exported from Portugal to Portuguese colonies, on goods imported therefrom for consumption, and on goods imported therefrom and re-exported from Portugal to other countries.

The Zanzibar Government invites tenders for effecting insurance against fire on goods stores in the various transit warehouses of the Customs Department during the year 1927. Quotations, which must be given in rupees, will probably be required to cover risks amounting to about eighteen lakhs. We shall be pleased to give further particulars to any British insurance companies interested.

The current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa describes agricultural and farming prospects in Kenya as bright. Around Nakuru a heavy general rainfall has been experienced and a record maize crop is anticipated. The wheat crop is also well reported on. In the Nairobi district coffee trees generally are bearing well and show every indication of a good crop. Crop prospects around Kitale are stated to be distinctly bright.

1926

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

In their current circular dated in the last auction, East African coffee received satisfactory prices, as follows:

<b>Kenya</b>			
A sizes	1325. 0d. to 1355. 0d.		
C	1265. 0d. to 1245. 0d.		
Peaberry	1275. 0d. to 1225. 0d.		
Ungraded	1145. 0d. to 1145. 0d.		
Brown	805. 0d. to 1115. 0d.		
<b>London graded</b>			
First size	1395. 0d.		
Second size	1325. 0d.		
Third size	1105. 0d.		
Peaberry	1205. 0d.		
<b>A sizes</b>			
A	1335. 0d. to 1365. 0d.		
B	1245. 0d. to 1255. 0d.		
Peaberry	1225. 0d. to 1115. 0d.		
Robusta	1255. 0d. to 1285. 0d.		
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	1065. 0d. to 1225. 0d.		
Second size	1025. 0d. to 1045. 0d.		
Third size	705. 0d. to 855. 0d.		
Peaberry	1055. 0d. to 1245. 0d.		
<b>Palish, first size</b>	845. 0d. to 895. 0d.		
<b>Palish, smalls</b>			
First size	1225. 0d.		
Second size	1205. 0d.		
Third size	705. 0d. to 955. 0d.		
Peaberry	1040. 0d.		
<b>Tanganyika</b>			
<b>Arusha</b>			
Palish	1255. 0d.		
Smalls	1145. 0d.		
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	1275. 0d. to 1305. 0d.		
Second size	1165. 0d. to 1305. 0d.		
Third size	1025. 0d. to 1085. 0d.		
Peaberry	1025. 0d. to 1085. 0d.		
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>			
Palish	1175. 0d. to 1175. 0d.		
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	1165. 0d. to 1305. 0d.		
Second size	1065. 0d. to 1275. 0d.		
Third size	955. 0d. to 1115. 0d.		
Peaberry	1245. 0d. to 1365. 0d.		
<b>Bahob</b>			
Dullish	1245. 0d.		

London prices of East African coffee found at 20,434 bags, as against 27,225 bags in 1925, and 18,055 bags at the corresponding period of 1924.

**COTTON**

In their current circular the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business has been done in African cotton, quotations for East African sorts being reduced 50 points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the twelve weeks since August 1 total 25,243 bales, as against 13,000 bales in 1925-26, 23,000 in 1924-25, and 10,000 bales in the first thirteen weeks of the 1923-24 season. Delivered to spinners stand at 25,512 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 2,000 bales.

At the last auction 284 packages of Arabica coffee were at the favored price of 1410 per lb. supplies being from the following estates:

African Lakes Corporation	23 packages @ 18. 3d.
Kuo Estates	111
Thornwood Estate	50

**OTHER PRODUCE**

Losses in the firm, with December shipment, to be made up to quality. Buyers are advised to hold off for October/December shipments. Other Seed is firm and about up to date. Market in an inactive but firm market, recent prices of sisal East African sisal is unchanged.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on November 9, 11 and 18. For New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa closing time at the G.P.O., London is 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, October 30, and at the same time on November 5. Mails from East Africa were delivered in London on Monday last, October 27, further arrivals being expected in London on October 29, November 6 and 13.

**LABOUR RECRUITS IN P.E.A.**

THE articles of association of the newly formed Native Labour Association of Manica and Sofala appeared in the current issue of the *Official Gazette* says the *Beira News*, adding that the association is a limited company formed for the purpose of recruiting and supplying labour for public and private employers in the Mozambique Company's Territory. It has a capital of 10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of 10 each, of which 350 are held by the Mozambique Company, 210 by the Banco da Beira, 100 each by the Beira Boating Co. and the Beira Stevedoring Co., 50 each by the Urban Administration Commission and the Companhia Colonial do Buzi, while the remainder are held in smaller numbers by various well-known local citizens.

DVEYER, English, married, at present in East Africa, desires engagements as manager. Many years' experience in the workings of Shell, Congo, Cotton, Cash, etc. Apply to Box No. 184, "East Africa," 91, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W. 1.

**COFFEE PLANTING IN KENYA**

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  - Miss G.E. S. Blakelock
  - Mr. A. Clennell
  - Miss A. T. Kennell
  - Mr. Eastman
  - Mr. E. Green
  - Mrs. M. E. Green
  - Dr. A. D. Stewart
- Marseilles**
  - Mr. Cormack
  - Mrs. A. F. Curack
  - Miss M. Kuntz
  - Mr. Phillips
  - Miss W. Warrington Smyth
  - Mr. A. Rogers
- England**
  - Major R. W. V. Bruce
  - Mrs. E. V. Bruce
  - Mr. C. A. Paine
  - Mr. Braithwaite
  - Sir Cyril Cobb, K.B.E.
  - M.V.O. M.
  - Dr. E. H. Davy
  - Mrs. A. L. Dams
  - Mr. W. L. Gillespie
  - Mrs. R. H. Howarth
  - Miss M. Howarth
  - Miss L. Howat
  - Mr. R. A. Lawson
  - Miss M. L. Lewis
  - Miss D. H. Fox
  - Miss A. G. Lingwood
- Other**
  - Mr. J. McDonald
  - Mr. A. H. Miller
  - Mr. A. H. Miller
  - Mr. Mortimer
  - Rev. W. B. Reynolds
  - Mr. L. F. Roach
  - Mrs. L. F. Roach and two children
  - Ensign I. B. Robertson
  - Mrs. A. O. Roberts
  - Mrs. M. Roberts
  - Mrs. E. N. Ross
  - Colonel G. Slater
  - Mr. Bear
  - Mr. Seal
  - Mr. H. Shields
  - Mrs. F. Stephens, O.B.E.
  - Mrs. J. Stevens
  - Mrs. G. H. Sturker
  - Leut. Colonel G. M. Sorley
  - Mrs. C. H. Vane
  - Mr. C. H. Vaughan
  - Mr. G. B. Vaughan
  - Mr. W. Wakeham
  - Mrs. M. Wakeham
  - Miss J. B. Wakeham
  - Mrs. J. B. Walls
  - Mr. Williams
  - Mrs. J. Williamson
  - Mr. E. Wiltshire
  - Mrs. A. Ziegler
  - Miss B. Ziegler

"Sabanglay" arrived Beira for further eastward passage, October 20.

"Nyke" left North Elizabeth for East Africa, October 18.

"Bilderdijk" leaves Rotterdam for East Africa, October 20.

"Rijnfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, October 18.

"Castello" arrived Genoa for East Africa, October 24.

"Grantully Castle" left London for Beira, October 21.

"Guildford Castle" arrived London from East Africa, October 22.

"Llandovery Castle" left Table for South Africa, October 22.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

- BRITISH-INDIA**
  - "Modan" arrived Margates from East Africa, October 23.
  - "Mulbera" left Beira homewards, October 20.
  - "Madura" left Aden for East Africa, October 23.
- CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON**
  - "Wayfarer" at Port Sudan, October 19.
  - "Urbino" leaves Birkenhead for East Africa, October 20.
  - "Alpina" at Glasgow for East Africa, October 23.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA**
  - "Randfontein" left Lourenço Marques, homewards, October 15.
  - "Jagersfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, October 23.
  - "Meliskerke" left Antwerp, homewards, October 19.
  - "Billiton" left Mombasa homewards, October 17.
  - "Heemskerk" left Mozambique for further east African ports, October 18.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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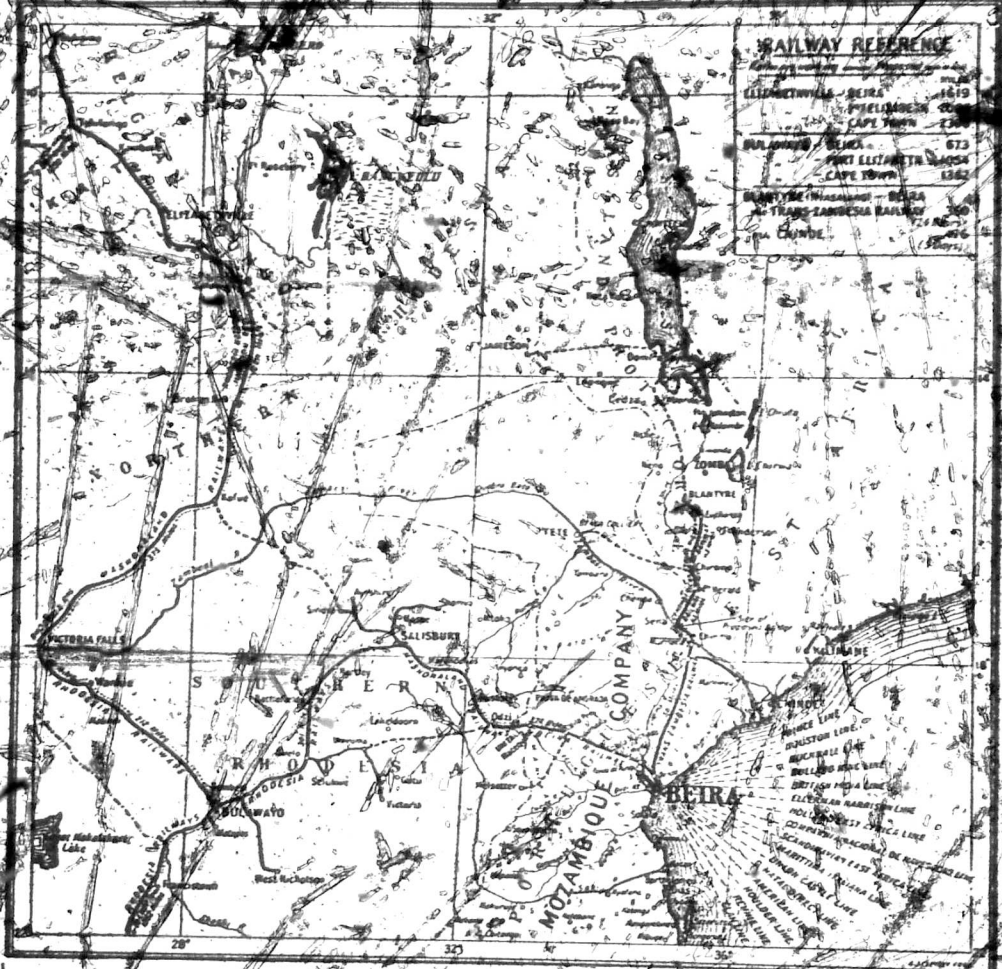
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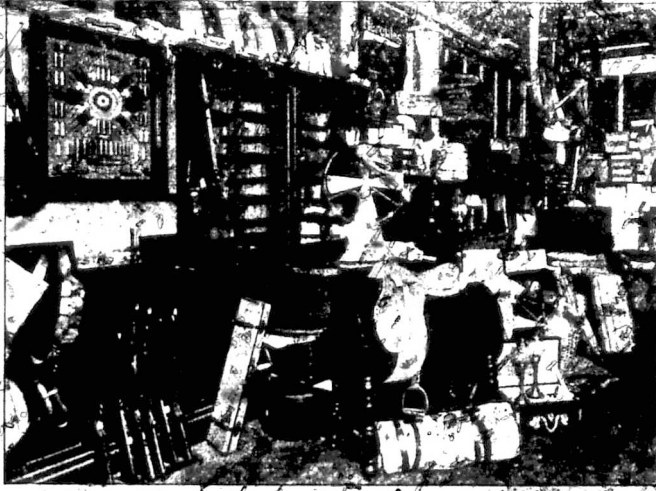
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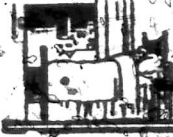


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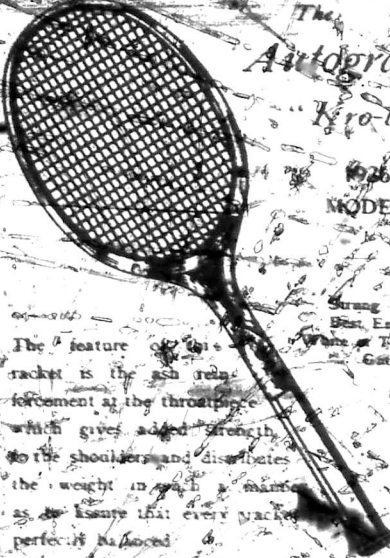
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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## THE LABOUR PARTY'S AFRICAN POLICY

The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party have published from 32, Euston Square, Westminster, a 27-page booklet, entitled "Labour and the Empire—Africa," setting out the official policy of the Labour movement with regard to the African continent.

A brief introduction by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Labour's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, declares the keynote of the policy to be trusteeship for the well-being of the Native; and summarises the three main points as follows:—

(1) The Natives must be assured sufficient land for their support, and therefore the land must be treated as the property of the Native communities.

(2) The Native must, as a worker, be a free man, and hence there must be no slavery, no forced labour, and no pressure upon him to work for settlers.

(3) The administration must make itself responsible for educating the Native to take his place, both economically and politically, as a free man in the conditions which Western civilisation has imposed upon Africa.

Our readers will note that that summary merely describes the actual policy at present followed by the British East African administrations, and it is therefore surprising to read Mr. Thomas's declaration in the next paragraph that the "carrying out in practice of this policy will be by no means an easy task." For Labour will find powerful classes and parties openly or secretly opposed to it. Labour need anticipate no more opposition, either overt or covert than has been offered to the local administrations when acting under Conservative or Liberal Governments at home.

The brochure is a readable little document, which is not guilty of the many extravagant misrepresentations all too often found in accounts from Labour and Socialist sources of East African development and tendencies, and can still not be acquitted of unfounded and unfair indications and insinuations in certain respects.

Take the statement that "the Natives are then doing taxation and administrative pressure to compel

the Native to work for extremely low wages for the white planter or capitalist who had dispossessed him of his land." Practically every reader of the pamphlet will be so unacquainted with East Africa's recent history as to take these two sentences at their face value, whereas they entirely misrepresent the facts. Labour says that pressure is put on the Native to make him work for the white planter. Yet only a few months ago the Conference of East African Governors put on record a resolution which definitely proves the contrary. "Let us quote—

Steady progress cannot be secured in some areas unless every able-bodied Native who shows no tendency to work is given to understand that the Government expects him to do a reasonable amount of work, either in production in his own Reserve or in labour for wages outside it.

In areas where the first alternative is not within his reach, the Native should be definitely encouraged to go out to labour. In others where both alternatives are open to him, the Government is not concerned to impose either upon him, but simply to ensure so far as it can that he shall work in the cultivation of his own land, if he pleases, or else as a wage-earner on alienated land, if he prefers it. In all areas where these two alternatives exist, the natural play of human preference and economic impulse should be allowed to take its course, so that the Native may choose to work in whichever way pleases, and pays him best.

In considering matters concerning land and labour argument again proceeds, in some instances, from false premises. For instance, we read, "If the Native has dispossessed of his land in favour of Europeans, who in the tropical climate of Africa cannot themselves do the work of cultivation, a labour problem immediately arises"—the suggestion being that European settlement in East Africa has been made possible safely as a result of dispossessing the Native of his land. That, of course, while carrying convictions to the uninitiated is an obvious and most unfortunate misstatement, for there are vast stretches of land in East Africa to-day settled by Europeans which, prior to their beneficial use in this manner, were either entirely unoccupied or used merely as trading-grounds by savage tribes whose business in life was the spoliation and murder of their neighbours.

Who that knows the facts can pretend that white settlement in many portions of the Kenya Highlands has been at the expense of the appropriations of Native landowners? Who can argue that in Northern Rhodesia a land of some 200,000 square miles with a population of only 500,000 Natives increased white settlement must be at the expense of Native landholders? And, who with knowledge of the healthy and fertile districts of Iringa and Ukoga in South Central Tanganyika will suggest

that increased white settlement in these areas is bound up with the dispossession of the Natives? A fair statement of fact demands admission of the undeniable circumstance that some of the most attractive lands in East Africa from the white settler's standpoint have been absolutely unutilised and almost entirely uninhabited by the Natives.

Elsewhere it is asserted that "the European policy goes next to nothing to encourage and assist the Native population to make beneficial usage of the land for its own profit, and it nearly always leads directly to the detribalisation of the Native. It does not aim at the creation of a self-respecting race of African producers secure in the possession of the land, but at the evolution of a race of servile labourers in European employ divorced from their land." That purports to describe the policy followed in Kenya, Nyasaland and Rhodesia. Then how do the authors of the pamphlet explain the development of Native tobacco growing and Native cotton growing in Nyasaland? And to what cause do they attribute the fact that the latest report of the Department of Agriculture in Kenya is able to show that the agricultural exports of Native origin have increased in the following phenomenal fashion: 1922, £7,760,000; 1923, £27,168,000; 1924, £480,360; 1925, £504,665? Such obvious retorts demand replies.

Again we are assured that in Kenya "Natives have been relegated to reserves, that they have no secure title in these reserves, and that pressure is continually put upon the Government by the white settlers to push the Natives from fertile land when it is included in a reserve. Once more the draftsmen of Labour's official policy are open to correction, for it is a fact that for months past the unofficial population of Kenya has been urging a definite augmentation of reserves, and that the recent Unofficial Conference in Livingstone unanimously urged the immediate gazetting of such reserves.

Of education we read that "European Governments have nowhere in Africa made a serious attempt to give the African the knowledge which alone would make him capable of understanding and controlling the circumstances which those Governments impose upon him. Europeans have, indeed, in many cases, deliberately kept the Natives uneducated and ignorant in the hope that they may be more docile under economic exploitation." A few days ago we drew the attention of one of Labour's foremost authorities on African questions to this and certain other statements, asking him to explain how the official programme of the party could contain some accusations which he must know to be false and others which, if true in actual words, were seemingly framed to create a false impression. His reply deserves to be recorded. It was: "Labour out of office and Labour in office are two very different things."

Everyone knows that lack of funds and the consequent restriction of competent staffs has precluded anything like general education of the African Native—taking the word in the sense in which the pamphlet obviously uses it—but it is greatly to be feared that the multitude of readers without personal experience in the tropics will be left with the idea that East Africa is being kept very much in the position of an agricultural community in this country which was deliberately deprived of the benefits of schools maintained at the public expense. Neither here nor elsewhere in the pamphlet is there any indication that the African Native is only just emerging from age-old savagery and that despite the immense amount of work remaining to be done, a remarkable amount has in fact been achieved by Britain in East Africa in the last quarter of a century

—for proof of which readers of the Labour pamphlet may be referred to such unbiased and authoritative reports as that of the East Africa Commission (Cmd. 22387, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d. net) and that of the American Friends' Service Commission ("Education in East Africa," Edinburgh House Press, 2, Eaton Gate, S.W. 1, 7s. 6d. net). Moreover, it is not out of place to recall that many of the world's foremost educationists, including missionaries, consider that the first essential is to discover the kind of education best suited to savage African conditions, on which question many of the Native's best friends still preserve an open mind. The whole sale application to East Africa of current English ideas of education—and that is apparently what the pamphlet contemplates—promises nothing but disillusionment and discontent.

Space does not permit further detailed examination of the policy to which Labour is committed, but it may be noted that the recommendations include the following:

In order to give every Native family sufficient land for its support, the Government must, if necessary, reclaim upon alienated land. The Government must take power to cancel, revise, or repurchase concessions of alienated land in order to provide land for the Natives.

The Government must stimulate and organise village production, and thus show the Natives that money can be earned in the villages. This will not only stem the dangerously rapid disintegration of village life, but also improve the quality of labour generally.

The Government must make labour free in fact as well as name everywhere.

The Government must prohibit every kind of influence by magistrates and other Government agents in obtaining labour, and persuade the Natives that the supply of labour to settlers is no concern whatever of the Government. The Government should publicly announce to all Native authorities that all pressure to persuade Natives to work for wages is forbidden.

Public Departments, when they have occasion to employ labour, must treat labour as entirely free. (The effect of this will be (i) at first labour will be scarce and dear; (ii) increased wages will be balanced in time by increased output of the labourer; (iii) if the attractions offered are sufficient, free labour will be as plentiful in the end as forced labour is now.)

In view of the inadequacy of the labour supply, new railways, while desirable when constructed to thickly populated areas, are positively injurious when constructed to other districts unless accompanied by immigration of cultivators of the soil.

Primary education must be accessible to all children of school-going age, i.e., the Government must provide a primary school accessible to the children in every town and village.

Training colleges must be provided for teachers.

There must be technical colleges providing for a curriculum in arts and science specially adapted to African territories, and schools for training of dispensers, nurses, midwives, and Native doctors should be attached to the hospitals.

East Africa is a non-political and non-partisan journal, but where obvious fallacies regarding the territories we serve are incorporated in the policy or programme of any important public movement, it is, we consider, our duty to direct attention to the facts, and it is on that account that we have dealt editorially with a subject which at first glance may appear to be political in character.

## "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.



# TOBACCO GROWING IN NYASALAND AND THE RHODESIAS

## A REVIEW OF PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Speciality Section for "East Africa" by A. V. Waudner

This advertising space devoted to pure Empire tobacco blends a year or so ago was exceedingly small, but nowadays English manufacturers are making real efforts to promote the sale of such blends. In fact, very few of our large manufacturers are not devoting considerable attention to stimulating a demand for blends made from Empire leaf. Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, Canada and India continue to produce the bulk of the leaf used in the manufacture of Empire tobaccos. Nyasaland and British India probably supply the major portion, as Rhodesian leaf, like Canadian, is a higher priced tobacco which cannot economically be manufactured at prices at which Empire brands are at present being sold, but Rhodesia and Canada are nevertheless doing much to increase the import of Empire tobaccos into Great Britain.

Rhodesia and British India are producing substantially greater crops than hitherto, but, owing to bad weather and labour shortage, the current Nyasaland crop will apparently not be appreciably greater than that of the previous year, when something like 10,000,000 lb. were exported. Southern Rhodesia expects a crop of approximately 6,000,000 lbs. this year, and North-Eastern Rhodesia will probably produce 1,500,000 lb. It would be difficult to estimate the production of British India, which should this year probably exceed last season's, when Great Britain totalled 3,844,400 lb.

### The Position in Nyasaland

Although Nyasaland has been a tobacco-producing country for more than twenty years, the types produced have been mainly of the pine description. The country, however, is capable of growing very good cigarette tobacco, which, while possibly not possessing of flavour equal to that of Rhodesian, gives very little cause for complaint. In fact, in the complaint that Nyasaland tobacco had an peculiar tang was justified a few years back, it should not be applied to all Nyasaland tobacco produced to-day; this year has seen the production of some very good cigarette grades, though the quantity has been small, but the success experienced will ensure that greater quantities will be aimed at next season, given better weather conditions. A very good crop might be available, and this would be welcome after several consecutive bad seasons.

The soil in many districts is of the heavy producing character, but this does not entirely explain the large quantities of the fine and beautiful varieties produced over the past three or four years. When quite good colour tobacco was shipped from Nyasaland in 1920-1921 it was not looked upon with favour by home manufacturers, to be made into leaf and tobacco, in common with Empire leaf, generally did not sell very well. What demand existed was mainly for the dark descriptions, and this coincided with the requirements of the leaf buyers in Nyasaland, planters generally concentrated upon



AMONG GROWING TOBACCO

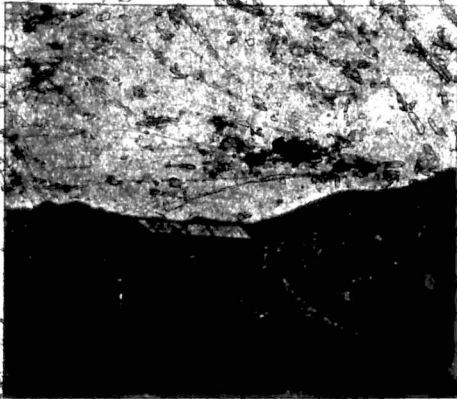
the Kentish bred varieties, to the neglect of the gradually increasing market for the fine-cured types of bright and mottled descriptions. At the moment the supply of these latter descriptions is negligible. Unfortunately for the European planters, there has been a considerable increase in tobacco growing by the Natives, and it must be admitted that quite desirable bred tobaccos have been produced from those districts in which tobacco production by Natives has been supervised by Europeans. Extension of Native growing is already seriously affecting the supply of labour available for European estates, and there can be no doubt that with proper control this Native industry will continue to expand. The future security of the European planters therefore lies in concentration upon the production of the higher grades, the curing of which will be beyond the capability of the Native for some very long time.

The Nyasaland Government is unquestionably doing much to assist planters the best possible technical advice, and in this connection mention may be made of a handbook of very valuable information recently compiled by Mr. A. Hornby, the Government Chemist, who gives a detailed comparison between the methods adopted in Nyasaland and the United States.

The better grades of Nyasaland tobacco, whether dark or bright, will always sell at profitable prices, but what is badly needed is a regular supply of good bright cigarette and pipe tobaccos and considerably more of the wrappery mottled description.

### Comparisons with Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia's splendid crop this year is mainly entirely of the cigarette variety, though certain districts of Matabeleland have produced small lots of good heavy bodied pipe tobacco. As a grower of this crop so far handled by the Tobacco Warehouse Company, I am quite very familiar with this sort of the dark descriptions, it may be said that



TOBACCO BERRY IN NYASALAND

Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobaccos are not competitive to any degree. Rhodesia can continue to produce big quantities of bright cigarette varieties, but the market for bright leaf, if properly priced, is so considerable as to give opportunity to both territories. On the other hand, Rhodesia will find it difficult to compete with Nyasaland in the production of heavy fired Kentucky types at competitive prices on account of the increasing number of Natives who, under supervision, are producing good fired tobacco.

The prices paid this year by South African manufacturers for Rhodesian tobacco show much advance over previous crops, the demand for this growth for English consumption having caused local buyers to offer attractive prices in order to secure supplies. Rhodesia being in the Customs Union of South Africa, this tobacco enjoys a protective tariff of 3s. 6d. per lb. As the preference enjoyed by English manufacturers is only 2s. per lb., South African buyers can probably pay more than home users but since Rhodesia intends to increase production considerably—next year's estimate being placed at 10,000,000 lb.—it would be as well for those controlling supplies to recognise that the English market must play a prominent part in absorbing future crops. Neither the home nor the local market should be considered to the exclusion of the other, but it must be realised that high prices will prevent the "progressive" use of the tobacco in Great Britain and therefore constitute a danger to the industry. A regular price basis justifying the efforts towards substantial consumption is a policy worth considering.

A Question of Markets

Southern Rhodesia sorts her tobacco into something like fifty-eight grades for the satisfaction of her South African markets, but possibly one-third of the number will be sufficient for the home market, which would no doubt make it easier for an exportable average price to be reached. Rhodi tobacco, apart from being a higher priced crop, appears to give planters a fairer yield than that obtained by Nyasaland growers.

Beyond doubt Rhodesia's tobacco industry will rapidly grow, and her substantial market in South Africa and the fact that she has barely touched on the fringe of the English market possibilities makes it reasonably certain that the increasing crops will find ready and remunerative markets for some time

hence, provided only that possibilities are not restricted by too high prices. It is also to be hoped that the latter will not create the impression among new settlers that any tobacco will at any time sell at any price.

During the writer's recent visit to Salisbury he frequently heard the planters, delighted with the prices they were obtaining for their tobacco, were contemplating doubling their acreage; on the other hand, many of the old Nyasaland planters, reducing acreage, not necessarily on account of labour scarcity but in the belief that confined acreages are productive of better and more remunerative crops. However, the tobacco industry is receiving the serious attention of the Tobacco Warehousing Company and of the Government, and the proposal of the latter to provide a number of experts is very satisfactory to the present and future settlers.

So many years back production had to be seriously curtailed and many planters ceased to grow but, thanks to the initiative of some of the old settlers, the first steps towards re-operation were made and the changes made have taken place in the matter of co-operative selling between that time and now, one cannot help feeling that these pioneers have done much to foster the industry. Progress in Rhodesian prosperity has always been taken by Sir Abe Bailey and his colleagues, and the recent purchase of the 2,000,000 acres at Rhodesian Estate and the knowledge that a good deal of this land will be devoted to tobacco is a further tribute to the future prospects of Rhodesia.

North-Eastern Rhodesian Progress

Growers in North-Eastern Rhodesia are enjoying considerable prosperity. The tobacco is, in any kind of a manner description than Southern Rhodesian, but the majority of this year's crops from the Fort Jameson district were of exceptionally fine colour. It is only four years since one of the largest planters in Fort Jameson assured the writer that he would not grow another pound of tobacco until there was a satisfactory market in England; now this gentleman is one of the Directors of the newly formed Co-operative Society, which has done a good deal to bring about competitive interest in the Fort Jameson tobacco. Unlike Southern Rhodesia, where the Co-operative Society comprises about 80% of the growers, the Fort Jameson Association controls probably from 30% to 40%, but even this collective selling has brought about satisfactory and immediate results. Fort Jameson is also able to produce in certain districts attractive pipe tobacco of the bright and red mottled descriptions. Quantity is yet small, but if the new found prosperity continues fresh laid will be opened up and opportunities will be found for producing grades of tobacco other



SHRUBBERY PLANTATION

than brights. Unfortunately the North Eastern Rhodesian planters have very heavy freights to contend with. In addition to the cost of transport from Nyasaland, transport from Fort Jameson to the latter territory is approximately 2d. or 3d. per lb. The majority of planters in Fort Jameson are of old standing, and after so many years of, comparatively speaking, unsatisfactory results, the present favourable returns are well deserved.

No considerable amount of tobacco is at present grown in other parts of Northern Rhodesia, though small quantities have been available for several years. The profitable results enjoyed by the southern Rhodesian growers have, however, caused renewed efforts to be made by farmers, although at present the lack of packing and grading facilities is a handicap. This, however, will doubtless be overcome when sufficient tobacco is produced to justify the introduction of adequate facilities.

#### The Influence of India.

Indian tobacco shows greater care in handling and packing. The moist condition in which the tobacco used to arrive, combined with its unusual flavour, caused this to be the last of the large sources of Empire tobaccos to be given attention. The price factor has been mainly responsible, but it is probable that with continued improvement in quality, handling and packing, and owing to the lower cost of labour in British India, the lower grades of Nyasaland and Rhodesian, if maintained at high prices, will become slower of sale. It is, however, improbable that tobacco will at any time be produced in India to compete with the better grades of either Nyasaland or Rhodesian. Still, the existence of Indian tobacco should be remembered, and attention given by African planters to quality, rather than to quantity.

#### The Question of Prices.

*From the Manufacturer's Point of View.*—Brokers have this year had severe criticism from manufacturers on present prices. The manufacturer points out that such figures on the higher grades, particularly brights, far from enabling him to apply the tobacco for pure Empire purposes, force him to think seriously whether the tobacco can profitably be used at all, in view of American prices for similar quality. Dealing with the tobacco required for his pure Empire blends, he points out that when these were first introduced to the public, supplies of raw leaf were available at many pence per pound below present prices, and that at prevailing figures it is impossible to maintain these blends without having recourse to Empire tobaccos obtainable from territories other than Africa at cheaper figures. He considers that the planter is expecting all the preference. To give general extension to the substitution of Empire leaf for American, the manufacturer asks for assurance of regular supplies and regular prices.

*From the Planter's Point of View.*—Having regard to his hard pioneer work without commensurate return, to say nothing of his losses of 1920 and the several bad crops he has since experienced, the planter considers that the fullest price obtainable is not too much. He notices the publicity now being given to Empire tobaccos, and is inclined to believe that for many years the manufacturer has been getting all the preference. He views with pleasure the increasing number of buyers who visit him each year.

*From the Broker's Point of View.*—Appreciating the argument of both planter and manufacturer, and looking on as the mediator between the two, the broker recognises that arrangements can be so

arranged at prices which can be compared favourably with local opportunities of sale afforded to planters in Nyasaland and Rhodesia. The manufacturer fails to advise that prices are based on the prevailing local prices. Nyasaland prices are not unduly high except on certain grades, small in quantity, and as all leaf in that country is bought for use in Great Britain, local buying is for home consumption. It would accordingly appear likely that prices will find a fair level, as none are anxious to pay prices unprofitable from a point of view of resale or manufacture. A good deal of the high prices are caused by the inclination of planters to make comparisons between home market prices and local sale, but the practice is misleading, since such comparisons are invariably on consecutive crops, while the market for Empire tobacco is progressive. Again, many planters sell locally and ship home alternatively.

The existence of the Tobacco Warehouse Company in Southern Rhodesia makes it easier for a price basis agreeable to the home market to be reached, but as such an organisation is probably impracticable in Nyasaland, it seems that if shippers would regularly support either the local or the home market, buyers and brokers would have a fair idea of the direction in which to look for their supplies and a good deal of unnecessary competition would be eliminated. Planters should cease to compare the local price of any one grade with the home price of the same grade and expect the home price to be greater. A price boom would severely retard the progress of the tobacco industry in Africa. Provided a right price basis is reached and a standard quality is attained, the manufacturer would permanently pay a fair price to realise the security of supplies.

#### Co-operation.

The practicability of co-operation in Empire tobacco-producing territories is largely dependent on the types and circumstances of both crops and growers. In Southern Rhodesia, where co-operation has been a great success, it has been made possible largely on account of the tobacco being so similar in type as to enable selling by grade. In Fort Jameson co-operation is more on the line of collective selling. In Nyasaland, there are more types and varieties than in any part of Rhodesia, and this alone would make selling by grade or even pooling practicable. Co-operation without pooling is only partially effective. There is always difficulty anywhere in getting experienced planters to see virtue in sinking their identity with that of less experienced planters, and in the writer's view the recognition of one system of grading and the general adoption of central grading and packing by larger exporters, and as far as possible collective selling, would be the nearest approach to co-operation that Nyasaland is likely to reach just yet.

**T**HE proprietors of "East Africa" are pleased to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every care will be taken but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to 93, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## THE MISSIONARY VIEW OF EDUCATION.

Resolutions of the Le Zaute Conference.

SPECIAL TO "EAST AFRICA"

The permeation of Islam in many parts of the continent of Africa calls for a simple literature to give to the African Church information upon Islam, and inspiration and guidance for her task of evangelising Moslems. We appeal to the Central Committee for Christian Literature for Moslems to inquire into the type of literature that may best serve the African Church in this respect, to request someone acquainted with the impact of Islam on animistic people to prepare a handbook for the instruction of Christian leaders on the origin and character of Islam and how it differs from Christian teaching, and to submit suggestions and other basic texts to the Christian Literature Committees working for the areas concerned.

We recommend the Literature Committees in North America and Europe to consider the joint appointment and support of a full-time officer or organiser of African-Christian literature.

We call the attention of the mission boards to the essential necessity of new missionaries having an introduction to phonetics and the principles of African language study before going to their mission field.

### Native Health and Hygiene.

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

Village schools exist in most areas, and their health education on the simplest lines can be imparted as an integral part of the daily curriculum. Among subjects of primary importance we include education in housing, food, personal and moral hygiene, general sanitary habits and simple measures against existing diseases. All teaching should be of a simple practical nature, and wherever possible, illustrated by object lessons intimately connected with village life.

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

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

(b) If health education is to be carried out along these lines it will be necessary to survey existing local conditions, and among other measures to provide simple primers in the vernacular dealing with the subjects taught. A start has already been made in this direction and it has been found to be of great assistance in several countries to publish simple health tracts in the vernacular for free distribution.

(c) We would draw the attention of mission boards to the vital necessity of establishing maternity and infant welfare centres along with other general health measures. This ought to be possible

in any district where there is a hospital in existence, or where a maternity training school can be established.

### International Medical Advisory Board.

We recommend that the International Missionary Council be requested to consult with the missionary boards regarding the desirability of establishing an international advisory board, whose general task it shall be to survey the whole field of medical missionary work in Africa and assist the co-operation of medical missions with Governments, with various philanthropic and scientific agencies, and with the League of Nations, in the campaign against disease. We would suggest sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and helminthiasis as especially requiring attention. Another point would be the training of an African medical staff.

(a) In the survey of the field of medical mission work in Africa such an advisory body would correspond with representatives of the various mission areas with a view to collecting information as complete as possible concerning all factors bearing upon the health of the Native population.

(b) We believe that the need for medical and welfare workers in Africa must be met from among the African peoples. In most large areas of the Continent definite efforts have been made to train such workers, frequently with a large measure of success both by Governments and missions. Building upon these foundations already made in established institutions, efforts should now be put forth to increase as rapidly as possible the number of trained African workers of all types, looking to the provision in the near future of institutions capable of giving a complete medical training. In the establishment of such medical schools Government and inter-mission co-operation should be sought.

### Land and Labour.

It is urged that all Native lands should be (a) clearly delimited and (b) protected by title-deeds or vested in a trust providing a security not less valid in law than that under which non-Natives hold titles. It is further urged that it is of great importance for the well-being and development of Native life that sufficient land should be secured to the Native community to afford it adequate opportunity for economic cultivation and for stock breeding and other forms of agricultural or pastoral pursuits suitable to the locality.

The Conference is convinced that in many localities the rapidly increasing demands for Native labour arising out of industrial enterprises may prejudice the healthy growth of Native communities cultivating their own lands under tribal conditions. Such Native communities provide the necessary basis for the evolution of a healthy African society, and are the only reservoir from which a supply of labour for economic development can be assured. When the demands for labourers for work outside Native areas, and especially for work at a distance, are excessive, tribal life is subjected to a severe strain.

The absence of adult males may reduce the amount of land under cultivation, with consequent shortage of food and under-nourishment of the population, place undue burdens on the women and finally lead to the weakening of moral restraints and the spread of immorality, thereby affecting the birth-rate, gives rise to a spirit of restlessness and animosity, the influence of tribal discipline. All these factors tend towards the disintegration of Native society. Economic considerations, therefore, no less than Christian and humanitarian interest in the welfare of the Native peoples, require that the whole

*This exclusive publication of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Central Missionary Conference of 1928, Le Zaute, Heligoland, are compiled from the Report of the Conference, Rev. F. W. Smythies to be published in December.*

**KENYA GAME WARDEN'S REPORT**

*Capt. Ritchie's Interesting Narrative*

The Annual Report of the Game Department of Kenya for 1925 is a really readable record of good work well done, and readers will feel a sense of indebtedness to Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie, the Game Warden, for the graphic style of his narrative. From the report we quote the following extracts:—  
 "Mr. H. E. C. Frost, who was an official member of the Department from 1919 to 1921, continued as an Honorary Game Warden to work with unabated enthusiasm in the interests of game and spent most of his time in the bush, whence, for a few days, he would from time to time emerge and tell reluctantly of what he had seen; for his knowledge of animals was equalled by his reticence and modesty."

On one of his periodic brief returns to Nairobi he was asked for his news. He had been down in the Laikipia country. Nothing much of interest, he said, had happened. Later, after a general account of what he had seen, he remarked that he had had a bit of bad luck and lost his old horse. Asked how, he said, a lion had killed it. "At night," it was supposed. "No," he said, "it was about ten o'clock in the morning." "But how did it happen?"

In the most matter-of-fact way he replied, "I was riding it."  
 "He will long be missed for himself and for his help."

"I have come to the conclusion that the employment of highly paid sophisticated Natives as scouts is, in the main, a mistake, for they are very prone to use their official position for their own ends; they may have, usually have indeed, interests of their own here and there which are certain to interfere with their whole-hearted allegiance to their work; and finally, it is in my experience considerably more easy in the main to obtain a plain and unvarnished statement of fact from a 'raw' and untutored Native. In Nairobi and at the coast, however, the employment of a head scout of considerable attainments is a necessity, and the Department is fortunate in having in both places individuals of outstanding knowledge and experience."

Foremost among these latter was Juma bin Athmani, a Mkamba and one of the most intelligent Natives I have ever known. His career when he started on game work had been a varied one. He had been an askari, an ivory runner, a member of the Criminal Investigation Department, and at intervals a burglar; what other pursuits he had followed I know not, but so much he admitted. He was indeed very frank about his exploits, and once told me how, being surprised while raiding a still-room, he had hidden behind a large earthenware bread jar and been locked in; and how he had continued such Ali Baba tactics for a week, feeding on the good things at hand until the mysterious disappearance of milk and other comestibles induced a thorough search, when he was discovered and haled forth to durandé vic.

Rascal as he doubtless was, Juma never, to the best of my belief, during the time he worked with us, let us down; and when he died in October we who knew him well lost a friend, as well as the most capable intelligence agent that we have had. During the last eighteen months of his life Juma was directly responsible for the recovery of some 200 lbs. of hidden ivory, including the two big tusks now in the Nairobi Museum, in addition to

question of the effect upon Native life of the labour demands for work at a distance from home, should be made the subject of careful inquiry by competent authorities.

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

The Conference is deeply convinced that compulsory or forced labour for private enterprises is inadmissible in any circumstances. It is also resolutely opposed to all forced labour for public purposes, the only exceptions being (a) when such compulsion is the only means of combating epidemics and floods, and of dealing with similar national emergencies, and (b) reasonable communal labour in accordance with Native law and custom.

**American Negroes and Africa.**

There are no legislative restrictions specifically directed against the American Negro, but most African Governments are opposed to, or place difficulties in the way of, the sending of American Negroes to Africa.

Opposition to the sending of American Negroes to Africa is due mainly to three factors:—

(a) The unrest caused by certain movements believed to be dangerous to order and government and to be encouraged from America.

(b) The antagonism to Government in past years of certain American Negroes in Africa resulting in serious disturbances in some cases.

(c) The failure of certain American Negroes in Africa in past years.

Owing to the effect of one or more of the reasons above-named, most African missionaries consulted do not think the present time auspicious for pressing upon Government such a general change in policy as would mean the sending of a large number of American Negroes to Africa in the immediate future, although strongly believing that efforts should be made to increase gradually the number of such missionaries.

There are at present working in various parts of Africa American Negroes of the highest character and great usefulness, whose fine spirit and devoted work will in the course of a few years greatly increase the respect in which American Negro missions are held, and make easier the securing of permission for the entrance of additional missionaries.

There is a natural and laudable desire on the part of a large number of American missionary societies, both white and Negro, to send additional American Negroes as missionaries to Africa—thereby giving the educated Negro an outlet for his zeal to render unselfish service, and aiding in a natural and important way the cause of African evangelisation, education and general welfare.

*(Concluded from right-hand column.)*

providing evidence for numerous prosecutions of Native poachers.

The prosecution of an European who for a considerable time had indulged in the lucrative if risky pursuit of ivory running in Mombasa itself, was prevented by the gentleman in question unobtrusively leaving the colony on a timely boat.

## AN EAST AFRICAN AIR LINE.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Speech to the Imperial Conference.

Addressing the tenth meeting of the Imperial Conference, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, made the following references to East African air lines:—

"Just as there must be an Empire air route to the Far East, stretching to Australia and New Zealand, so there must be an Empire air route from London to the Cape with branches diverging to the West African Dependencies. Here again a beginning, I admit a small beginning, is being made during the next few months. An enterprising pioneer, with the help of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, has organised an experimental service covering 1,400 miles between Khartoum and Kisumu. As the route follows the course of the White Nile, the machines will be hydroplanes. If this service is successful, from ten days to a fortnight will be saved in the journey between Khartoum and Uganda and eight days between Khartoum and East Africa.

"Why should not the northern and southern links be forged in this African chain, and a through aeroplane service run at least experimentally between Egypt and Cape Town? This would mean the addition of the northern link between Egypt and Khartoum and the southern link between Kisumu and Cape Town. I am prepared to say that we will attempt in the course of the training programme of the Royal Air Force to arrange for a certain number of flights, carrying mails and official passengers, to link up with the civil machines at Khartoum.

### An Opportunity for Co-operation.

Would it be possible for the South African Government to consider whether the South African Air Force could not make a certain number of flights linking up with the route to Uganda? Whilst it would be impertinent for me to press unduly the South African Government, I hope that I may be allowed to say how greatly we should value the co-operation of the South African Air Force in the pioneer work of organising the route, that has already been rendered illustrious by the flights of Sir Pierre Van Ryneveld, Sir Alan Cobham, and Wing-Commander Pittford.

"In the meanwhile, we in Great Britain should be interesting ourselves in forging the link between London and Egypt. Already we have made considerable progress with the development of flying-boats that will be suitable for the passage of the Mediterranean, and attention is being constantly given to the difficulties that have hitherto blocked the way to an England-Egypt service.

"I am proposing for your consideration the creation of two long-distance air routes, the first to the Far East and Australia and the second to Cape Town, upon what I will call a mosaic plan. We are all too hard up for any one of us to undertake the heavy cost of an air route to Singapore or an air route to Cape Town. If, then, we are to form these routes, we must each of us insert our particular stone in the design. I have suggested a way in which we might each take our share and in which, what is no less important, military and civil aviation might co-operate at least for the pioneer work. My proposal involves no subsidy; it involves nothing more than co-operation between one Government and another and between military and civil flying. If a certain number of pioneer flights can be successfully carried out in this way, I am certain that the formation of regular civil lines will follow as inevit-

ably as the Cairo-Nairobi service has followed the military trail across the desert.

### Mr. Ameron, Voortrekker of the Future.

Mr. Ameron, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in the course of a most interesting speech—

With regard to East Africa, the experimental route from the Sudan to the edge of Kenya at Kisumu is the outcome of negotiations between a private company and the East African Government and Sudan Government. I have every confidence that if that experimental service should prove to be a success, the East African Governments generally will consider a further extension of the service southwards and so be in a position to link up with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and so with the Union. I think from the point of view of the establishing of white civilisation as a guiding influence over the whole of East Africa it is very important that this region should be in close contact both with England one way, and with the white civilisation rooted in the Native soil in the south.

"It may interest General Hertzog to know that there are a considerable number of Boer settlers quite close to Kisumu, where these aeroplanes will be arriving at the beginning of the year, and I imagine the time will not be so far distant when the Voortrekker of the future will naturally step on to his aeroplane rather than on to an ox-wagon to find a new farm for himself.

"There are two other main Empire routes in the colonial service which will be of importance; one of these is a route connecting Nigeria with the Sudan. Apart from the main importance in the way of communications which link up these various scattered Dependencies to this country and to the Dominions, there is the importance of internal development.

### Influencing East African Life.

"I must say that nothing impressed me more at Capetown the other day than to see Mrs. Elliott Lynn pushing along her little toy aeroplane, fixing its wings, and flying off. In a country like East Africa, where the white population is so scattered, this sort of thing will make life much more easy, make communications for business and other purposes possible, and also make it easier for the white man who works in a tropical environment to fly up in a few hours to his bungalow, say on the Mau Plateau. It may create a tremendous economic revolution in the possibility of the development of Africa.

"There are also other things of extraordinary interest. I see that aeroplanes are already being used for spraying cotton fields. That suggests that the greatest of all obstacles to civilisation and progress in Africa—the tsetse fly—might conceivably be some day dealt with by this method. And, of course, there are all the various things like general survey, forest survey, and fishery survey, with regard to which the aeroplane may help enormously."

Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance for the Union of South Africa, commented as follows on Sir Samuel Hoare's proposals:—

"With regard to the Imperial air scheme, so far as the Union Government is concerned, we shall be very glad to co-operate and do whatever we can. I do not think it will be possible for us to make ourselves responsible for the financing of any scheme right up to Uganda; we shall certainly be prepared to maintain the service inside the Union and as far as the sending of a few experimental fleets of our Air Force is concerned I think that could possibly be arranged.

### NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

Press Comments on Sir John Maffey's Appointment.

ALTHOUGH Sir John Maffey has no Sudanese or even African experience, the choice that has fallen upon him will be generally approved. The duties and responsibilities of the position are numerous and many-sided. He showed in India a singular gift for winning the confidence and affection of the native tribes under his jurisdiction. *Manchester Spectator*

Lady Maffey, the wife of the new Governor-General of the Sudan, is a daughter of Mr. Charles Laing Huggins of Hadlow Grange, Buxton. She was married to Sir John Maffey in 1907. Sir John and Lady Maffey have four children, two boys and two girls. The elder boy is thirteen this year. *Westminster Gazette*

The personal characteristics of Sir John Maffey, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, and his long and varied experience in handling the various races and creeds in North-West India, will prove of inestimable service to our rule in the Sudan. More now than ever before, the chief problems of that developing country are allied to the higher arts of medical research and general knowledge. To instil the virtues of such ideals into the minds of the people through the channels of education Sir John will have before him the examples he has seen gain force and prestige in India. The Sudanese, however warlike they once were, are eager and ready to learn the arts of peace.

The choice of the new Governor-General of the Sudan has been a matter of deep intrigue to the authorities. It is a post which demands a strong man with a vast amount of knowledge of the Native mind, and more than the common knowledge of tact to smooth over difficulties with the Egyptian Government.

The Governor and Commandant-in-Chief, Berhuda, Lieutenant-General Sir John Asser, whose distinguished record as G.O.C., Lines of Communication during the War will be remembered, was one of those suggested for the post. The selection of Sir J. L. Maffey, whose experience on the North-West Frontier will stand him in good stead in the Sudan, is generally approved, and the Empire has everything to gain from his return to public service after retirement at an early age. *Morning Post*

A sense of humour is one of the assets of Sir John Loder Maffey, who has been persuaded to abandon a commercial career to return to State service in the onerous form of the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan. He first entered the Indian Service twenty-eight years ago, and established a reputation for his intimate knowledge of Indian conditions, and his tactful dealing with the Native peoples. He was a complete encyclopaedia of the history of the nobles of his district, and understood their prejudices and jealousies, and was deeply versed in the stories of their family feuds, and their interminable pedigrees. His sons, of whom he claimed descent from the gods, was not rather a remarkable mental achievement. The call of the East has come to him again in the midst of a prosperous City career. He has certainly many qualities that fit him for the Governor-Generalship of

Sudan and no other least among them is the urgent case of our own. *Daily News*

Sir John Maffey unites an imposing physique with a powerful personality. To both his mental and physical qualities he owed his great success as High Commissioner of the North-West Province, where the Afghans judge him principally by stature. Incidentally this had one rather disappointing effect upon the minds of the Afghans. When the Prince of Wales came to Peshawar to stay with Sir John Maffey they expected to behold in the future King of England a man of at least seven feet high. During the stay of H. R. H. some Indians in the bazaar quarter of Peshawar got up a hostile demonstration. This deeply offended the sturdy British representative of chiefs, who waited upon Sir John Maffey and, after expressing their resentment at the stigma cast upon their hospitality, asked the permission to show that resentment. As he perfectly well knew that this would mean wrecking the whole bazaar quarter, Sir John firmly declined. It speaks highly for his moral influence that the disappointed chiefs abstained from any act of violence, notwithstanding the obvious temptation to loot in the name of loyalty. *Truth*

The appointment of Sir John Maffey to the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan, recalls, as was suggested in last week's issue of *East Africa*, the part he played in the recovery of Miss Mollie Ellis when she was kidnapped on the North-Western Frontier of India. Through the courtesy of the London Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, we are able to give the following quotations from the narrative contributed to that journal by Mrs. Starr, the missionary who was commissioned by Sir John Maffey to travel as a trained nurse in the hope of being able to rescue Miss Ellis. Mrs. Starr writes:

I was busy in our Mission hospital when a letter arrived from Sir John Maffey asking me to see him. A car was waiting for me, so I set out at once. On my arrival at Government House Sir John Maffey explained that vague rumours had come through as to Miss Ellis's whereabouts, though the exact place was still unknown. There seemed to be any rate some reason to believe that she was still alive.

Sir John Maffey explained that, were a military force sent, she would be either ill-treated or spirited away into an inaccessible part of the country, and asked if I would go simply as a trained nurse to get to her if possible and to stay with her wherever she was until she could be rescued. Sir John thought that if the plan happened to prove successful my actual visit should have a great political effect. I am not a doctor, but have been for the last five years the nursing sister of the hospital at Peshawar. He warned me of the risks, but I was naturally most anxious to go, so I set out at once and left to await definite orders.

It so came my hour later when I was again seen by Sir John Maffey, who over the map and by road gave me details as to who should accompany me and our line of conduct, and I then left with Major Finnis, Political Agent at the Khyber, to purchase stores and all that might be necessary for any predicament in which we might find ourselves if I ever found Miss Ellis. Next morning I left with Sir John Maffey for Kohat and possibly beyond.

Thus was arranged and carried out a subject which was boldly conceived and quickly executed.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW INCOME TAX ORDINANCE.

Vigorous Protest by Settlers.

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

The Government of the Crown Colony of Northern Rhodesia have seen fit to publish their intention to introduce into the Legislative Council of the Territory, at present in session, a measure termed "The Income Tax Ordinance, 1926," which has for its purpose the extension and the increase in rate of the income tax at present existing.

The intimation of this intention did not arrive in this, the principal industrial centre of the territory, until Thursday, September 15, and the introduction of the measure into the Legislative Council was due to take place any day after the publication of the notice (September 11), and certainly during this present sitting of the Council, which extends for only a short time.

There was, therefore, but little time given to the settlers in the country to examine and discuss the measure, and certainly no opportunity whatsoever for the large majority of the inhabitants, some of whom live well over one thousand miles from the seat of Government at Livingstone—and that thousand miles through roadless bush—to consult or instruct their elected representatives on the Legislative Council on the matter.

It was strongly felt that it was the deliberate intention of the Government that this state of affairs should have come about, and that they did not desire the settlers to have any opportunity for discussion prior to the passage of the measure. The Government are, of course, assured of the passage of the Ordinance, as the nominated members are in a big majority over the elected members of the Council.

Accordingly a public meeting of settlers in Broken Hill was called, and resulted in a crowded attendance, representative of all sections of the community and of all political opinions. As instructed by that meeting, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the minutes of proceedings, to which I trust you will give your sympathetic attention.

The arguments advanced by the several speakers in sense to indicate the justice of the settlers' protest. Points which may assist you to an appreciation of the difficulties peculiar to this Territory are:

(1) The fact that apart from settlers on the Railway, the remaining settlers are distant anything from one to four weeks' journey from the seat of administration at Livingstone.

(2) It is recognised generally and also strongly recommended by the Medical Department of the Territory that settlers and their families should journey to the coast for a recuperative vacation at least once every three years. The necessity to make provision for such a trip involving a rail journey of 2,000 miles is a serious drain on the average settler's income. Government officials do not appreciate this point, for their vacation of six months comes round regularly every two and a half years, and their rail and boat fares are paid, as well as full salary, while on leave.

It might be added that considerable importance attaches to the statement by T. Harrison Clarke, Esq., in regard to concession rights over the areas to the north of the King, and the B.S.A. Co. base their land and mineral rights in this area upon concessions obtained from the late Lewanika, King of the Barotsse.

We venture to hope that you will find it possible to give this protest your valuable support and that it will gain publicity through the medium of your paper.

The settlers in this territory confidently look to the British public to assist them in obtaining justice. Their lives are spent in these outlying places, far from civilisation, amid the dangers arising from an uneducated or semi-educated Native population, many times their own numerical strength, amid the dangers to health from the constant ravages of germ-laden insects, and without compensations, save only that of the privilege of work in a vast and fruitful country, a country which they are striving to make worthy to take its place as a jewel in the British Crown, and in which they are maintaining the honour and dignity of the white race.

Yours faithfully,

WM. N. WATSON.

Secretary and Member, Executive Committee, Broken Hill Political Association.

Broken Hill.

### Proceedings at the Meeting.

According to the minutes the Chairman, Mr. G. Chad Norris, pointed out that the existing Income Tax Law allowed a rebate of £500 to single and £1,000 to married men; the rate of taxation upon the chargeable surplus being 1s. in the £. The new Ordinance reduced the rebates to £300 and £600 respectively, and made the rate on the surplus 6d. per £ over the first hundred, 1s. over the second, 1s. 6d. over the third, 2s. over the fourth, 2s. 6d. over the fifth, and 3s. for every £ in excess of £500.

The actual wage earner was to be allowed a rebate of 10%, which would raise the actual rebates to £330 and £660, while £90 was allowed for the first and £60 for each additional child.

The Chairman asserted that discussion had been stifled, and an attempt made to rush this measure through the Council before the voice of the people could be heard. Settlers and still more settlers were needed if a stable British civilisation was to be established in Africa, and the existence in Northern Rhodesia of increased taxation would be to their detriment and would impose an unfair burden upon African policies were dictated by men who did not know Africa, by men who had never lived in Africa, by men out of sympathy with the needs and problems of Africa. Just such blunders as these had led to the defection of the American colonies.

Britain could find millions for Mesopotamia and Palestine. Why not a few thousands for a true blue British Colony? (Applause.) They must assume that the territory was of some value to the Empire. Northern Rhodesia provided a favoured market for British merchandise and machinery; it provided a valuable source of raw materials for British manufacturers, and it provided a colony for settlement by British peoples. There was no more loyal colony in the Empire than that, the youngest. (Applause.) Further, Britain was still "home" to them, and they were proud to claim common nationality with that Motherland which had met her every debt with honour to the admiration of the world, and which, in order to do so, had taxed her people sorely.

### Britain's Income from Northern Rhodesia

Mr. Marrott reminded the meeting that the companies being registered in Great Britain were taxed in that country for a number of years. As these profits were actually made in Northern Rhodesia, the Government of that country could surely give grants in aid, which are really the return of money made in Northern Rhodesia.



Mr. Knaggs said that the mere handful of Europeans who were endeavouring to administer and develop the vast territory of Northern Rhodesia were certainly not acting from purely philanthropic motives, but at the same time various company organisers in London were reaping in their own share of the profits resulting from their labours. These financial wangleers were paying income tax on their unearned incomes to the British Government, some of that ought to be returned to the Colony. The revenue that would be raised by applying the new Ordinance would be a mere drop in the ocean compared with the profits going to England from industries in Northern Rhodesia. He moved:

That this meeting disagrees with the argument which has been advanced that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to continue to support the finances of the Territory. The meeting further affirms that until the settlers assume full control of the Government of the country, the financial burden is theirs alone, and that as long as the Colonial Office controls the administration and finances of Northern Rhodesia, it is the duty of the Imperial Government to contribute to the development of the Territory.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Another unanimous resolution affirmed:

That the representative meeting of the public at Broken Hill views with indignation the attempt on the part of the Government of Northern Rhodesia to hold a pistol at the heads of the settlers at this stage in the development of the country, and that this meeting refuses to countenance any increase in the income tax.

**Northern Rhodesia Twenty-one Years Ago.**

In reply to an invitation from the chairman, who said that Mr. Harrison Clarke probably knew more of the history of Northern Rhodesia than any of them, Mr. Clarke said:

"When I first arrived north of the Zambesi into this country in 1895, Lewanika had no influence in these parts. I secured concessions from him to the Mashakulumbwe as far as Kasankamonia. In 1896 I went further west as far as Longolwa. The Mashakulumbwe. Here I met a headman of Lewanika and this was the limit of Lewanika's influence. East of this point I was recognised as king. I also secured concessions to the north. I issued permits to trade and levied taxes on cattle and ivory, crossing also into Portuguese territory. For my own requirements I collected yearly tribute of grain, sheep, goats and fowls. When I had sufficient for the year, I put the remaining villages from which I had not levied this tax on road-making. I had scouted paths all over the country. Chiefs and kings in these days had some influence, and I never interfered unless the chief or headman failed to come to a decision. I gave this evidence before the Native Reserves Commission, by whom I was closely questioned.

"I have had a letter from Mr. Stephenson, probably better known to you as Charapula, who told me of the evidence he had given before the Native Reserves Commission. He said that he had told the Commission that I had the concession of the part of the Territory, and that there was no concession made between the British South Africa Company and the local chiefs and kings. He also said that the collection of 10% of taxes from these parts was wrong, and that I had no money to pay that Lewanika had no claim in these parts at all. The British Government cannot expect that this country on their success in their hands. Lewanika

never collected tribute east, south or north from here. The Government know that, for they instituted inquiries through their Native Commissioners.

"If the Government require more tax administration, why don't they take this 10% of the Native tax to which Lewanika and his heirs have no right? The Government know, and many more will be hearing about it. The Natives don't pay tribute to Lewanika. He has no right to that 10%."

Mr. Moore: "You might go it."

Mr. Harrison Clarke: "I have more right to it."

**"A Miscarriage of Justice."**

Chairman: "From what Mr. Clarke has told you there is undoubtedly something in the nature of a miscarriage of justice. If our Government is so anxious to find new sources of revenue, 10% of the Native tax might help considerably."

Mr. Harrison Clarke: "Mr. Collier, who is here to-night, came into this country some years later myself. He can bear out what I have told you about Lewanika, that Lewanika had no earthly right to that 10% of Native tax."

Mr. Collier: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, when I came into this country the Natives were paying tribute to Mr. Harrison Clarke. Lewanika certainly has no right to a share of the tax."

Speaking at Bulawayo recently, the Hon. L. P. Moore, Northern Rhodesia's unofficial delegate at the recent railway conference held in London between the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland and the British South Africa Company, said that he had never been associated with harder or more able workers than the three Ministers sent by Southern Rhodesia. They had been opposed by a very acute combination of brains, but Sir Charles Coghlan and his colleagues had been a match for them.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

DARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can replace a Poppy Wreath made by the disabled on any day or Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Indulge six pence from 10/- Write, 26 Euston Sq., London, S.W.1.

**Five Guineas for an Article.**

The Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 1, 1927, describing the life and experiences of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the contributor accompany each manuscript, though the name may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rate. If you have photographs taken of yourself, which illustrate the story, we always send them for reproduction. Don't miss this opportunity, not necessarily that you win the best holiday polish, with in the

Send in Your Story Without Delay!

## CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF KENYA.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer Retires from Chairmanship.

Special Cable to "East Africa"

A special cable from Nairobi received by East Africa at the moment of closing for press announcements that Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has been compelled on the grounds of health to resign his chairmanship of the Convention of Associations and that Mr. J. F. H. Harper has been elected to succeed him.

Also, that in the recent session of the Convention the appointment of the Local Government Commission was welcomed and that a further measure of self-government for the Colony was strongly urged. External influences tending to override the Colony's interests on local port control were unanimously deprecated pending evidence of the Imperial issues involved.

The Convention approved the proposal that a contribution should be made to the expenses of the secretariat of the East African Unofficial Conference.

## KENYA'S DEMAND FOR HOME RULE.

The Convention of Associations of Kenya adopted, with applause, a resolution submitted by the Executive that the growth of the Colony has reached a point justifying a further measure of self-government. The resolution admitted that the affairs of the Colony should now be guided by those familiar with its conditions, who will ultimately be responsible for its future. *Daily Mail*

## THE LABOUR POSITION DEBATED.

Action Taken by Convention.

The Convention of Settlers' Associations, after a two-days' debate on the question of importing labour into Kenya, resolved by the casting vote of the chairman to adopt a proposal asking the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the labour position and to consider means of importing labour from outside, cables the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

The *Times* correspondent adds that by the chairman's casting vote the Convention avoided committing itself to the policy of imported labour. It suggested that the Government should appoint a committee to inquire into the available local supply and how far it would meet present and future requirements, and if the supply should be held to be deficient to investigate outside sources of obtaining labour. Realising, however, that the Government is unlikely to agree to inquire into the sources of imported labour, the Convention further decided to appoint its own committee for the purpose. A resolution was passed opposing the importation of Asiatics, the Convention favouring indentured labour from other parts of Africa or from southern Europe, such as Italian, under contract.

There was considerable criticism of that part of Sir Edward Grigg's speech inferring a restriction on the development of coffee, sugar, tea, and similar crops requiring much labour, but Lord Delamere explained that the Government's policy was to increase the number of settlers by the extension of the stock, sheep, wheat, and maize industries, thereby conserving labour while adding to the white population.

The Convention criticised strongly the increasing truculence, insubordination, and crime amongst the Natives, expressing the belief that this was due to wrong administrative methods, and the unsuitability of certain principles of British law and evidence in Native cases. It favoured corporal punishment for serious crimes.

Mr. J. H. McDonald writes to the *Times*:

"I have recently returned from an extensive tour in Kenya Colony, and I visited many plantations. I did not find a single advocate of forced labour. No sensible man wants it, and the planters in Kenya, being of an unusually high type, are mostly sensible men. What they have wanted was some sign from the Government that steps would be taken to encourage Natives to work on the reserves or on the plantations—to become, in fact, good citizens."

"It is a long step forward to have Sir Edward Grigg's announcement that, in order to ease immediate difficulties, he proposed to abolish professional recruiting, and to establish forwarding agencies and rest camps, to improve railway accommodation, and to see that Natives were not allowed to squat on land where they had no right to be. It is good to encourage the Natives to work both on the reserves and on the plantations. My experience of labour on the plantations was that the boys were happy and well cared for, but there were not enough of them. There is undoubtedly much loafing in the reserves, and to discourage it can only be productive of good to the Natives themselves, and to the whole Colony."

## ECONOMIC TIES WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The luncheon given at the Goldsmiths' Hall on Monday last by the British Empire Producers Organisation in honour of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and Delegates to the Imperial Conference was a notable gathering of men strongly imbued with the desire to foster the spirit of Empire co-operation, and members of the East African associations affiliated to the Organisation may congratulate themselves on the fact that the consistent work of the parent body towards the closer knitting of economic ties within the Empire, met with outspoken commendation from such Imperialists as the Colonial Secretary and the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand.

The speeches, broad in their statesmanship and stimulating in their enthusiasm, testified to Britain's wondrous opportunities in the Overseas Empire: In these columns we are concerned with East Africa, territories in which the British manufacturer has untold scope for trade development if only he will make the goods that the customer wants.

Among the guests interested in East African development we noticed the following: the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Sir Henry Birchenough, Major A. Church, Mr. George Howland, Mr. A. F. Howland, Mr. E. S. Joelson, Lord Kysant, Sir Humphrey Legger, Mr. G. H. Lepper, the Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Eyre, Mr. H. T. Pooley, the Hon. L. Souchou, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, and Sir Trevor dyn Wynne.

## COFFEE PLANTING IN EAST AFRICA.

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## A Legislative Councillor's Opinion.

East Africa is quite indispensable and fulfils a most useful role. Again I wish you every success.

From a Member of the Legislative Council of an East African Dependency.

PERSONALIA.

The Bishop of Nyasaland has arrived home on leave.

Capt. and Mrs. I. A. Elmer are returning to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. H. Wilson have left England for Kenya.

Mr. J. B. Budge is editing the Tanganyika Territory Gazette.

Major Dale has returned from his visit to the East African Dependencies.

Mrs. A. J. V. Underwood, formerly of Magadi, left London last week for Moscow.

Mr. C. J. R. G. Cadiz, O.B.E., has been posted to Songea on his return from leave.

Lieutenant-General C. J. Brits, S.B., whose services during the East African campaign will be recalled by many of our readers, left London last week for Capetown.

The Queen of Spain and suite were present one night last week at Mr. St. Cliffe Holmes' presentation of his film "Through Wildest Africa". Her Majesty expressed intense interest in the picture.

East Africa learns that Sir William Gowens, the Governor of Uganda, attended the private air pageant given at Croydon recently for the visiting Dominion Eremiers, and that His Excellency then made his first flight.

Mr. Arthur Samuel, M.P., Minister for Overseas Trade, said last week in Glasgow that the development of our East African Dependencies was likely to mean a marked increase in the demand for exports from Great Britain.

Mr. William Williams, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams, Llanfair Grange, Llandoverly, left England last week to take up farming at Kitale, Kenya, after going through an agricultural course in Cambridge. He sailed in company with Major Alexander, the owner of two large estates in Kenya. The Major, who is now seventy-five years of age, and who took part in the Zulu War, has two sons farming in Kenya.

Mr. A. V. MAUNDER, Managing Director of Messrs. Clapham Brachi & Co. Ltd., the well-known Empire tobacco brokers, who contributes to this issue an interesting survey of tobacco growing in the East and Central African Dependencies, has recently returned from a tour of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. To many of our readers who met him during the war, his article will therefore have a special interest.



Major E. O. A. Newcombe, D.S.O., lately traffic manager of the Sudan Government Railways, is outward bound for the Cape en route to Nyasaland, where he is to investigate railway conditions in conjunction with Brigadier-General P. P. Hammond.

Among the passengers outward bound for Mozambique by the s.s. "Matiana" are the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailsa, the Hon. E. B. Donham, Sir Charles and Lady Griffin, Capt. the Hon. D. Leslie-Maitland, the Dowager Countess of Pembroke, and Lady Wolcott.

Mr. Terence Maxwell, the twenty-one year old son of Brigadier-General Arthur Maxwell, the banker, left Oxford last week for Bolivia by way of Kenya, Rhodesia, and the Cape. In Bolivia he will study the possibilities of cotton-growing, stock-raising and agriculture, and other possible developments of the country's natural wealth.

On October 23, at the Cathedral, Zanzibar, Mr. Geoffrey Henry Shelswell, Assistant District Commissioner, Zanzibar, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Shelswell, of Stock, Essex, was married to Miss Clodagh Elizabeth Maude, elder daughter of the late Mr. Edward Egerlon Leigh-White and Mrs. Leigh-White, of Barry House, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Mr. McGregor Ross, who lectured recently to the Unbridge Wells branch of the Women's International League, is reported by one of the local newspapers to have said that the Masai tribe were a terror to anyone who had cattle, and that to own cattle within their reach was to invite a raid. The uninitiated might glean from the report that that position obtains to-day, which is unfortunate.

Mr. F. C. Lunfield, who visited East Africa as a member of the East Africa Commission, has been accepted as prospective Liberal candidate in the Howdenshire bye-election. It is interesting to record that the Conservative candidate, Major Carver, is also keenly alive to the development of East Africa, on which topic we recall a speech of his during Hull's Civic Week celebrations at Wembley.

The Bishop of Uganda and Mrs. Wills have arrived in England. The Bishop is undertaking only the minimum number of engagements until the end of the year, but is looking forward to a very full programme from January to March in England and subsequently in Uganda in connection with the Uganda Jubilee. Just fifty years have passed since the first missionaries sailed for Uganda in response to an appeal from the great explorer Stanley.

Mr. Escott North, who served as an Intelligence scout in the East African campaign, addressed a crowded meeting last week at Exmouth, and from the news we have of the lecture it certainly seems to have been successful and vivid. Mr. North, who was attired in full-growned accoutrements, with high-heeled boots, large-wheeled spurs, black shirt, and silk scarf, took as his subject the romance of the great American cattle industry, which he traced from the days of Cortes, the Conquistador. This old East African campaigner is by the way, a member of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies and also brother of the famous Mackenzie Indians.

### NOTE FROM ARUSHA.

From Our Own Correspondent  
Arusha, September 25, 1926

It is significant that five of the seven newly appointed unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika are resident in Dar-es-Salaam. Brigadier General L. B. Boyd-Moss being the only up-country member, and Major W. Lord, of Tanga, the only other exception. It is therefore hoped that the members resident in Dar-es-Salaam, and especially those who have not yet visited the interior, will take the first opportunity of so doing, in order that they may be of the fullest assistance to the Council and to the Territory in general.

#### Club for Arusha.

At a meeting held yesterday at Bloom's Hotel, it was unanimously decided to form an Arusha Country Club. The site chosen is about five miles from the township and is situated on the upper slopes of Weri. Besides the climatic suitability, there is excellent grassland appropriate for golf course and sports grounds. Although many prospective members were unavoidably absent from the inauguration meeting, a sum of £750 was subscribed by those present, and it is confidently expected that this amount will be more than doubled within the next month.

#### Roads.

The repair and reconstruction of the Moshi-Arusha Road proceeds apace and the building of the much-needed Nduruma Bridge has been begun and should be completed before the next heavy rains. The Usa will then be the only river between Moshi and Arusha not permanently bridged. Especially good work is being done at the Moshi end, where some dangerous bends have been eliminated and the

road well cambered. The Weri-Weri suspension bridge in that district is, however, in danger, but repairs are hoped for at an early date. A steam roller is essential to good road making in the Arusha district, where the soil does not lend itself to simple earth roads.

#### Precious Stones.

A number of precious stone claims have now been registered in the Arusha district, where claim holders are hard at work proving the value of their claims.

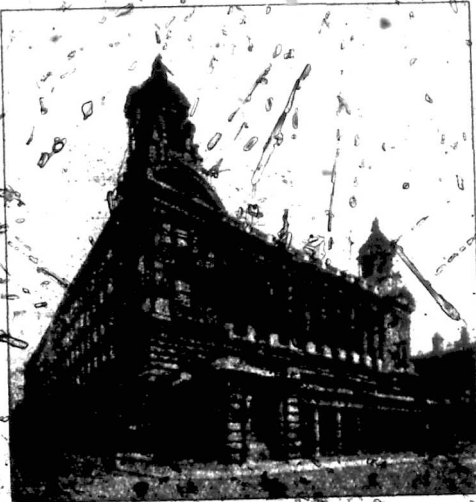
### TANGANYIKA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory estimates that on a conservative basis there should be available for export during the 1926 season approximately 24,650 bales of cotton, 21,325 tons of groundnuts, and 2,490 tons of simsim.

Of the cotton, 6,250 bales are shown as originating in the Mwanza Province, and 6,600 from the Morogoro and Kilosa districts, while the Tabora, Lindi, Pangani, Moshi, and Rufiji districts are shown as producing between 1,000 and 1,600 bales each.

Groundnut production is restricted almost entirely to the Tabora, Mwanza, and Dodoma districts, while some two-thirds of the simsim crop is from Lindi.

A tabular statement of cotton production in the Territory during 1925, as ascertained from the returns rendered by the ginneries, shows the total output as 8,669,680 lb., against 7,517,364 lb. in 1924. It is, however, recalled that the severe drought which visited the major portion of the Territory in 1925 considerably depressed the yields, and was probably responsible for a loss of 2,000,000 lb. of lint.



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## EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING

Report of Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

At the last meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Lord Derby referred to the fact that Empire cotton growing was going through what was possibly a critical phase. The large African crop of the present season had reduced prices to a level which could not have been foreseen a few years ago. Though this fact might cause a setback in the acreage under cotton in the Empire, he thought that nevertheless where cotton was grown by Natives on small plantations this setback might not be prolonged. The need for a money-producing crop was becoming increasingly felt by African Natives, and they might learn from the drop in price that only improved methods of cultivation could assure to them a sufficiently high yield per acre to bring them a good return for their labours.

It was also announced that the Executive Committee had instructed the Director to visit South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia next spring.

The quarterly report of the Executive Committee includes the following statements:—

## Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Milligan paid a visit to Northern Rhodesia in May and conferred with the Governor and his staff regarding the organisation of agricultural work in the Colony. The Governor has proposed, as a result of this conference, to establish an agricultural station at Mazabuka, some 180 miles by rail to the north-east of Livingstone. Detailed estimates of the cost of the establishment of this station have been submitted to the Colonial Office, and the Governor has asked whether a sum of £30,000 can be voted for this object from the East African Guaranteed Loan. The Loan Committee recommended that this sum should be allocated for this purpose. "It will be remembered that the Government of the Colony and the Corporation arranged last year to provide, in equal proportions, a sum not exceeding £20,000 in order to make advances to necessitous farmers whose cotton crops were almost a complete failure owing to the exceptionally wet season in 1924-25. The drought experienced during the season just ended has rendered it necessary to make further advances, if some of the farmers are to be enabled to carry on. The Executive Committee has accordingly agreed to the recommendation made by the local Assistance Committee set up by the Governor to administer this fund, that further advances not exceeding £10,000 be made to settlers who intend to plant cotton, provided that no advance is made to any settler on an area exceeding 50 acres of cotton. These loans will again be provided equally by the Government and the Corporation. The total sum advanced last year amounted to £0,500 and if the whole of the grant now suggested be expended this year the total sum of £20,000 that was authorised last year will not have been expended."

## Nyasaland.

A small experimental sub-station has been opened at Port Herald in the Lower Shire district in order that some of the work in progress at Makwapa may be duplicated in one of the two districts in which Native production shows the greatest possibilities. Data will thus be gathered at the two stations, which will be applicable not only to the conditions prevailing in the areas at the higher altitudes in which most of the European plantations are situated, but also to those found in the lower

lying Native producing areas of the Lower Shire and South Nyassa districts.

Mr. King, the Corporation's entomologist who is engaged upon work on the red bollworm, has been on leave in this country and returned early in October. An article by Mr. King on this pest, which is the limiting factor of cotton production in Nyasaland, appears in the October number of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

## Studentships.

One of the seven senior students appointed by the Corporation last year has already received an appointment under the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. This year there were 65 applicants for the Studentships for 1926-27, and 36 candidates were interviewed by the Selection Committee. Eleven seniors and six juniors were elected, six of the seniors being men who last year were holders of junior studentships. Ten of the seniors will spend their year at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, whilst one is going out to Nyasaland to be trained under Mr. Ducker at the experimental station at Makwapa.

## QUALITY OF UGANDA COTTON.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

The attention of my Association has been called to a section of the report of the August meeting of the Joint East African Board which appears in your journal dated August 12, 1926.

On page 1013, under the heading "Uganda Cotton Contracts," the following statement is attributed to Mr. W. A. Ball:—

"Buyers in this country stood firmly for arbitration by experts here; Uganda ought to come into line with the other cotton exporting countries of the world. There had been a great deal of trouble from the presence of foreign matter in the bales, originally on account of the carelessness of the Native but now, he feared, largely due to fraud."

My Association wish indignantly to repudiate this statement as a reflection upon the cotton ginners of Uganda, which has absolutely no foundation in fact, and can only conclude that the person who gave such an expression of opinion had very little knowledge of the true state of affairs.

My Association would be grateful if you would kindly publish this letter.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. MOODY, Secretary.

Uganda Cotton Association.

Kampala.

## FIELD CROPS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

MR. J. R. FELL, Principal of the Native Training Institute of Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, has written an eighty page booklet entitled "Field Crops of Central Africa," which the Christian Literature Society (35, John Street, W.C.1) publishes at the low figure of 1s., and which should prove most useful to the many missionaries, agricultural officials, and planters throughout East and Central Africa who have felt the need of a handbook for the instruction of intelligent Natives. Maize, millet, rice, sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, and numerous fruits and vegetables are dealt with interestingly, informatively, and, better still, in thoroughly practical fashion. It will be both surprising and disappointing if this well planned and well-printed booklet does not meet with a good sale.

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**KENYA LAND SALES**

ADVANCES of four guineas situated at Sillubi are to be offered for sale at the Department of Lands, Nairobi, on December 20. A deposit of 10% of the purchase money must be paid by the highest bidder at the time of the purchase and the balance may be paid either in one lump sum before January 1, 1927, or in three equal annual instalments. In each case the lease is for 999 years from December 2, 1926. Brief particulars are as under:

Area Acres	Value of improvements shillings	Upper Rate shillings	Survey Fee shillings
1,416	283	7,366	784
1,586	274	7,386	756
4,920	484	4,920	2,432
1,096	100	1,096	704

**NATIVE PRISON DIET IN KENYA**

LONG-TERM prisoners and civil prisoners in Kenya are henceforth to have the following rations:  
Maize (whole), 2 1/2 oz. daily  
Beans, 6 oz. daily  
Potatoes, 8 oz. daily  
Salt, 1/2 oz. daily  
Milk, 8 oz. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday  
Eggs, 1/2 oz. on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday  
Lemons, 1 lemon to be issued on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Prison will have its additional attractions.

**SIR H MACKINDER ON PORT PROBLEMS.**

statements by Chairman of Imperial Shipping Committee

... recently published a report of a special inquiry given to one of its representatives by Sir Halford Mackinder, whose views are of particular interest in East Africa on account of his chairmanship of the Imperial Economic Conference and the Imperial Shipping Committee, the latter of which has published a report on East African Harbour which conflicts with the unanimous findings of the Joint Port Commission of Inquiry, and which has consequently met with widespread criticism. The above-mentioned interview, which extends to more than two newspaper columns, contains *inter alia* the following statement:

**Functions of the Committee.**

"Discussing the functions of the Imperial Shipping Committee, Sir Halford mentions that during the last few months he had had before him three harbour questions connected with the Indian Ocean and they had issued three reports. These harbours were Mombasa, Colombo, and Penang, and in all three cases, after very careful inquiry among all interests concerned, the committee had come to the conclusion either that the harbour had been wisely selected, or that apart from the intervention of an authority, both it would have been wisely spent."  
"Sir Halford did not for a moment suggest that great engineering works were not often required, but every scheme should be closely scrutinised in order to determine whether the greater efficiency would be worth the cost from the shipowner's point of view. That point of view was of importance to any one, because the fact that while it was necessary to bring goods to a country, it was just as important that the country's own products should be taken out on the ocean, and the shipkeeper must always remember that the customer goes there, and in the long run the customer of a country is the one who will win the day."  
"Sir Halford pointed out that the Shipping Committee did not exist for the defence of the shipping

companies, one of their functions being to adjust and adjust in the event of a dispute between a Government and a shipping company. He was appointed chairman of both committees in question as he was absolutely impartial business neither a Government official nor interested in any shipping concern. In his capacity of chairman of the committee and at a joint conference of the Imperial Conference, monopoly was always found to exist, and in certain cases they had made findings against shipping companies.

**Conferring Lines**

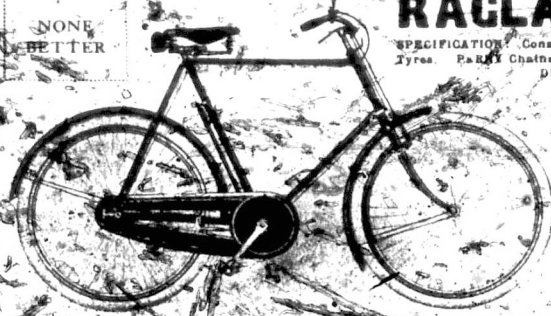
"Pointing out that inter shipping could not exist against ship competition, except by the formation of 'Conferring Lines,' Sir Halford said that such competition began early in the history of the steamship. The line must sail on regular days whether she had a full complement of cargo or not, and must act as a common carrier charging according to schedule rates. If liners as they did in facilities, they would be so cut that they could not depend on such times of the year when they could depend on full cargoes.

"In other words, regularity would cease and the liner would become a tramp, since she is taken off in the afternoon would have to wait to some other party to sail. There is a great deal to be said in sailing to schedule and not for a full cargo, as distinguished from bulk cargo, as such service was paid for and therefore there must always be a difference between charter rates and tramp open competition and liner rates, fixed by the steamship conferences. But conference rates could be maintained of time at any rate, except in the case of a conference of more than a reasonable amount, since they are exposed to the intervention of the charter ship if they at all seriously studied their position of quasi monopoly."  
"Sir Halford explained that he had ventured to refer to these matters which were familiar to shipowners and others engaged in ocean commerce, because he felt it would be as well to pass on his experience in connection with the Imperial Shipping Committee in order to remind the citizens of a great port (Durban) that the problems on which their prosperity turns are not really understood by inland seats of government or by Railway Administrations."

**Producers Obtable at Ship-owners.**

"The following further remarks, though made with direct reference to Durban, are republished on account of their bearing on the port situation in East Africa, which they obviously affect."  
"In Durban," said Sir Halford, "you have a harbour equipped with deep-water wharves, and with a dock, both of which are not only of commercial significance, but are of great importance for the defence of the Empire. The present dock is not an expensive one in regard to facilities. My venture is to suggest that the people of Durban would be well advised to very closely scrutinise any proposals for further capital expenditure, or for drawing upon the port dues, which changes that are not strictly the result of the harbour itself."  
"There is a natural tendency on the part of those in charge of port to feel more efficient, but sound business men also remember that efficiency is relative to cost. Efficiency will beat efficiency at too high a cost."  
"On the other hand, members of the committee in the interest of the country at the South African port for the transport of their products to the country, as I know in any capacity of Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, that the committee of the Imperial Conference is determined to consider to think the result the carrier, and it is feeling it itself, it is not interested in the physical demand for the country, or efficiency, the testimony of the shipping

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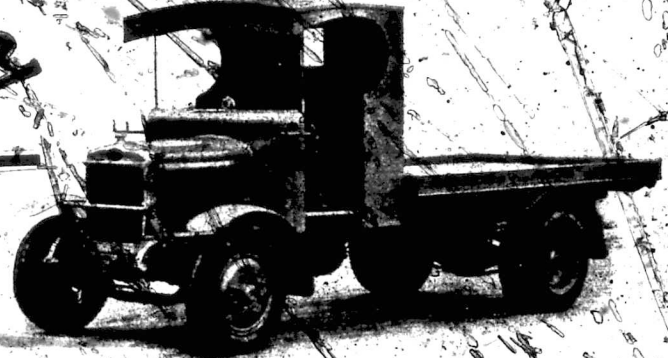
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**ZAMBEZI SISAL DEVELOPMENTS.**

Increased Output of Chipanga Factory.

From A Correspondent

THE output of sisal from the Chipanga factory of the Mozambique Industrial and Commercial Company in the lower Zambezi valley has shown a substantial increase since the complete overhaul of the plant in the early part of this year. Up to the middle of October 744 tons had been produced, in spite of the fact that the factory was not operating for about three months while the overhaul was in progress. As the actual output since August has been well in excess of 30 tons and as it is anticipated that this rate will be maintained for the remainder of the year, the total production for 1926 should be little short of 1,100 tons. The best previous output was attained in 1923, when 967 tons of sisal were produced.

The price of East African sisal has remained very steady in the neighbourhood of £42.43 per ton for some time past and at this figure satisfactory profits are obtained by East African growers. The industry is now well established in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and the northern portion of Portuguese East Africa including both sides of the lower Zambezi valley. Being the raw material for summer twine and other kinds of cordage, sisal is a commodity of great importance to the agricultural industry, particularly in grain growing regions.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COFFEE COMPANY.**

With reference to the note which we recently published regarding the registration of the British East African Coffee Company, we learn that the principal object of the company is to import East African coffee, selected from estates with which the directors are personally acquainted, and which are known to them as producers of the finest liquoring coffee.

The coffee is, we believe, to be marketed under the brand "E.A." (that is, of course, "East African"), and will be despatched from the company's premises at Westbourne, Hants, primarily over the South Coast, where agencies are being established. The proprietors, however, are also prepared to grant agencies in other districts of the United Kingdom. A mail order department is also to be a feature of the business, which will, we trust, meet with the support it deserves.

**DALGETY AND COMPANY, LTD.**

THE net profit for the year ended June 30 last of Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd., whose East African interests are well known to our readers, are estimated at £295,048, against £361,311 for the previous twelve months. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3s. per share on the Ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 7s. per share, making the total distribution for the year 17% gross of tax.

**BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD.**

THE Directors of Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2% less than in respect of the twelve months ending September 30, 1926. This will be paid on November 15.

**OUR NYASALAND LETTER**

Effects of Mozambique Strike  
From Our Own Correspondent

September 22, 1926

JUST when things were beginning to move smoothly again—for the Railways have cleared nearly all the import traffic lying at Beira—a further complication has arisen in the shape of a general strike of the officials of the Companhia de Mocimboa, the Chartered Company governing the Territory through which the Trans-Zambezi Railway runs. As the Customs official at Murraca is amongst the strikers, no goods have been able to leave that Customs for the last few days. There were four large loads of imports for Nyasaland, awaiting ferrying to Chindio when the strike commenced, but as the Customs officer refuses to give the ferry boat clearance papers, these goods are held up. On inquiry at the Railway offices to-day I was told that advice had been received from Beira that the Governor has arranged for an official to proceed to Murraca to-morrow to take charge of affairs there, and that until his arrival the Commandant of Villa Poes has been instructed to help the Railway by clearing these loaded barges and so allowing them to proceed to Chindio.

**Vagaries of the Zambezi.**

An interesting article recently appeared in the *Beira News* regarding the state of the Zambezi River at Murraca, which a representative of the paper visited at the beginning of the month. He points out that the river has fallen seventeen feet since May and that opposite Murraca it is practically dry, its bed being used as a Native footpath and a Native hut having been built on the sand on the spot where only a month ago a swift current swept past. Though no one can safely predict what the Zambezi will do, those who have had experience of it seem inclined to think that work at the present temporary loading place at Murraca is likely to continue possible for the rest of the dry season, but they expect that the ferry steamers will shortly have to tie up, still lower down the river—which means that the barges will have to be poled to the spot where the mechanical conveyor has been erected. Another interesting fact mentioned is that, whereas when the river is in flood the barges will carry as much as sixty tons of cargo, now to avoid striking sandbanks, they can be loaded with only about twenty-five to thirty tons.

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The latest dates of despatch from London of Christmas mails for East Africa are as under:  
**Parcels: November 10.**  
**Letters: November 23.**  
Readers, especially those residing in the Provinces, and, however, resident in post parcels and letters, a couple of days earlier.

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No. 108, "East Africa," 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Frank Bishop of Zanzibar. By H. Maynard Smith. (S.P.A.K. 2s. 6d. net.)  
 An African Expedition. By T. Alexander Barr. (Methuen, 15s. net.)  
 The Dancing and Social Development. By W. D. Hamby. (Witherby, 21s. net.)  
 Plants and Methods in the Study of Vegetation. By Fansley and Chipp. (Crown Agents, 12s. 6d. net.)  
 British Slavery and its Abolition. By W. L. Mathieson. (Longmans, 10s. net.)  
 "Mandates," by Freda White. (Cape, 3s. 6d.)

TROPICAL MEDICAL RESEARCH

The trustees of the Bell Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research are considering the appointment of a Fellow who shall devote his whole time to research in tropical medicine. The salary will be £1,000 a year, and the appointment will be for five years. If the research is conducted in the Tropics, the passage money out and home will be paid, and a grant may be made for necessary laboratory expenses.

Applications must be received on or before February 1, 1927. Forms of application may be obtained by letter only addressed to Sir James Rowler, Hon. Secretary, Bell Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research, 35, Clarges Street, W. 1.

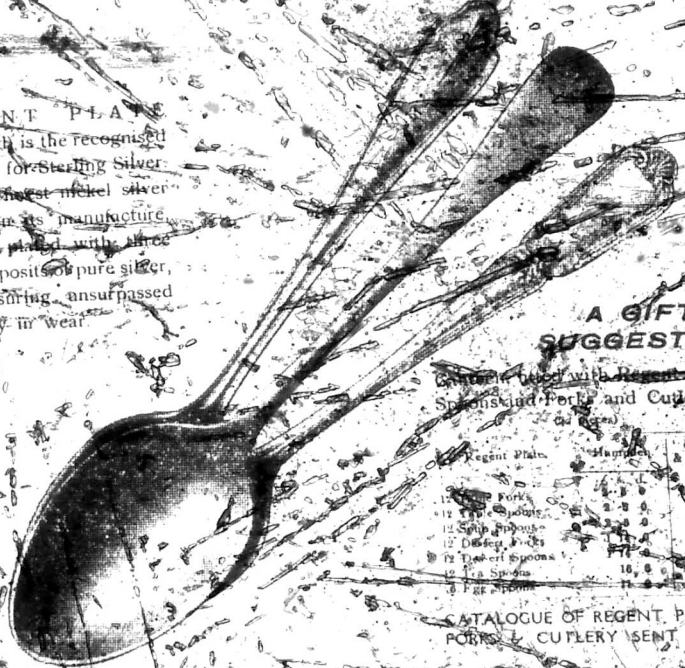
Candidates resident elsewhere abroad should send written applications giving full particulars of their previous career, and evidence of capacity for research, and state the nature of the research they desire to undertake and how it is proposed to attack the problems which it presents. References will not be required for the appointment. No testimonials will be received. Canvassing of the trustees or the Advisory Board is not permitted.

HOW TO MAKE EXCELLENT COFFEE

The letter which appeared in our last week's issue under the signature of Mr. J. W. Williams a misplaced comma completely altered the sense. The last paragraph should have read: "Two other things are necessary, coffee should be bought in the berry, freshly roasted, and ground at home just before using."

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# Our Woman's

# Page

## NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

### The British Model House.

Only a few months ago I described the opening by the Duchess of Portland of the British Model House, a West End dress salon designed to show British dress models and none other. Now I have with regret to record that the Model House, as at present constituted, is about to close its doors. Fortunately there is still a possibility that this all-British enterprise may be continued in some new form, though the venture does not seem to have met with the great public support it deserved.

Why? Perhaps one may hazard the suggestion that lack of adequate advertising has had more than a little to do with the matter. The Model House was luxuriously equipped and produced charming and exclusive designs, and members of the Royal Family were among its clientele. Yet when this fashion house has been mentioned many people have had to admit that they had never heard of it. Truly it pays to advertise.

### New Colours.

The bitter winds of recent days have given a good start to the new fashion of woollen gaiters, which are to be seen in many colours and designs, from Scotch plaids to more subdued designs in browns and greys and the new cocoa shade. They certainly appear to be an improvement on the Russian boot both in comfort and appearance; and, at the same time protect our light hosiery in winter weather.

### Hats.

Small hats still hold the field for present wear, but an increasing number of high-crowned and broad-brimmed models are to be seen, some of them finished by rather bizarre ornamentations, including various snake skins.

### A Home-Made Bath Sachet.

Water may be softened and at the same time give a most fragrant and refreshing perfumed bath by

the addition of a home-made sachet containing nothing more than orris root, oatmeal, and lavender. Two ounces of powdered orris root, four ounces of fine oatmeal, and a handful of lavender flowers may be mixed together and divided into six portions, each being tied or sewn in a little sachet for use as required. The best method of use is perhaps to let the sachet stand for about a quarter of an hour in a basin or jug of hot water, and then to add the perfumed water to the bath.

### Three Useful Hints.

Liquids may be prevented from burning by placing a large clean marble in the saucepan. The stirring will be done automatically by the marble when the liquid begins to boil and burning will be avoided.

It is worth remembering that soup into which too big a pinch of salt has been dropped can be made quite palatable by the simple little expedient of placing a piece of raw potato in the saucepan and leaving it there for several minutes.

The juice may be squeezed more freely from a lemon if it is placed in a fairly hot oven for about five minutes before using.

### Bacon and Bananas.

Some of my East African readers may care to try bacon and bananas as a breakfast dish—one which has, as a matter of fact, a certain vogue here at the moment. Bacon is fried in the usual way, cut bananas then being fried in the fat, half a banana being served on each rasher. Salt and pepper tend to bring out the flavour.

—NANETTE.

### HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN.

HAVING travelled extensively, and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Misses King can confidently undertake the charge of children who would receive every care and home comfort. Bracing district, easily accessible from London. Highest references given and required. The Homestead, Briss Norton, Oxford.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, announce the opening of an agency at Nanyuki, Kenya.

Abyssinia is said by the American Vice-Consul in Addis Ababa to be a highly promising market for motor cars.

The official district of Dr. Herman Speiser, German Consul at Mombasa, has been extended to include Zanzibar and Nyasaland.

Italian Somaliland's production of cotton during the current year is estimated at 1,200 tons, or practically a treble last year's output of 417 tons.

The exportable surplus from this season's sugar crop in Mauritius is now estimated at not more than 180,000 tons, or approximately only three-quarters of last year's figure.

The Sudan Government Railways are reported to have ordered 120 bogies covered goods waggons from the Metropolitan Carriage and Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

Maize received for grading by the Government Grader, Kilindini, during the three weeks ended September 18 and 25 and October 2 amounted to 26,247 bags, of which 5,789 bags were rejected.

Among the exports from Tanganyika Territory during June were: Coffee, 23,319 cwt.; mica, 5 tons; cotton, 878 centals; sisal, 2,366 tons; simsim, 651 tons; copra, 794 tons; groundnuts, 4,185 tons; hides, 2,550 cwt.; rubber, 1,101 centals; gold, 848 oz. troy.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended September 17 and 18 included: Agricultural implements, 666 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 272 packages; cement, 11,359 packages; condensed milk, 500 cases; cotton piece goods, 1,546 packages; galvanised sheets, 3,159 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 2,722 packages; iron wire, 1,054 packages; kerosene oil, 11,499 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 6,376 packages; motor spirit, 20,250 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 262 cases; painters' colours, 627 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 293 packages; railway material, other parts, 1,443 packages; tea, 1,600, 1,395 packages; tobacco and cigarettes, 450 cases; wines and spirits, 2,075 packages.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Times reports that the extension of the railways in the north of Mozambique province will shortly be undertaken. In the district of Mogovolas cotton seeds distributed to the Natives for cultivation has given good results. Seventy-three tons of first quality and six tons of second quality fetched £2,687.

The principal articles imported into Tanganyika Territory during the month of July included: Cigarettes, 21,846 lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 27,200 lb.; cement, 1,141 tons; galvanised sheets, 179 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 260 tons; machines and machinery valued at £8,227; jute bags and sacks, 16,838 doz.; motor spirit, 7,610 imperial gallons; petroleum lamp oil, 106,209 imperial gallons; cycles, 160.

The number of parcels from overseas delivered in Kenya and Uganda during 1925 totalled 119,640, an increase of over 14% above the 1924 figures. The aggregate value is declared by the Posts and Telegraphs Department Report to have been £347,777, of which Kenya accounted for £248,615 and Uganda £99,162. The recent extension of the weight limits for parcels is certainly calculated to stimulate still wider public use of the parcel post service.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the second two weeks of September were the following: Beans, 2,282 bags; cedar slats, 241 bags and 153 cases; coffee, 13,213 bags; cotton, 7,963 bales; groundnuts, 1,430 bags; ivory, 99 tusks and 48 pieces; maize and maize meal, 20,724 bags; cotton seeds, 49,168 bags; simsim, 2,444 bags; sisal, 8,202 bales; wattle bark, 677 bags; wattle extract, 642 blocks.

The monthly report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states that bazaar finance in Uganda is unsatisfactory, but that good reports have been received from other East African markets. Warm weather has greatly assisted the marketing of coffee, an excellent maize crop is confidently expected, and sisal prices are steady. A fairly brisk demand exists for all classes of building material and agricultural machinery. Trading conditions in Nyasaland continue satisfactory.

1926

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

The finer qualities of East African coffee have not yet found a fair demand at good prices, but other grades are being sold more satisfactorily. Prices—

London cleaned	115s. 0d. to 150s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
Second size	110s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.
Third size	100s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
London graded	110s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
Second size	110s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.
Third size	100s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
London cleaned	110s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
Second size	110s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.
Third size	100s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
London cleaned	110s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
Second size	110s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.
Third size	100s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
London cleaned	110s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.
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Second size	110s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.
Third size	100s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee stand at 10,866 bags, as against 10,778 bags in 1925, and 17,669 bags in the corresponding period of 1924.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**  
**Caster Seed.**—Following the general improvement in oil seeds, the value of East African seed to Hull with November/December shipment should be about £15 15s.  
**Cotton Seed.**—On the future market the value of East African with December/January shipment should be about £6 5s. ex ship, a little business having been done about £6.  
**Groundnuts.**—For October/November and December/January shipment quotations to the Continent stand at about £21.  
**Maize.**—Firm offer of No. 2 grade should realise 36s. 0d. while No. 1 should find buyers at 34s. 3d. or 34s. 6d. p.  
**Sisal.**—With a firm tone in evidence, the value of East African white and/or red sisal about £23 7s. 6d. for November/December shipment.

NEW WEEK-END CABLE FACILITIES

It is announced that the Eastern Telegraph Company have agreed to work end telegrams from Great Britain and Ireland for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Messages may be handed in on any week-day and delivered on the following Monday morning. The charges are as follows: Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia 20 words; Northern Rhodesia 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. for minimum of 20 words. Although pleasure cables are admitted, they are chargeable at the ordinary tariffs. The scheme does not apply to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika for which countries the D.L.T. rates are as follows:—

Kenya Colony	11s. 3d.	7d.
Uganda	11s. 3d.	7d.
Tanganyika Territory	11s. 3d.	7d.
Bukoba	13s. 0d.	8d.
Other places	11s. 8d.	7d.
Zanzibar	7s. 0d.	6d.

(Daily Letter telegrams may be handed in at any time, delivery to be effected not less than 48 hours after the time of acceptance.)

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., whose regular advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, suggest that East Africans can still ensure that gifts for friends at Home shall reach them by Christmas if instructions are posted immediately. Gifts may be chosen from the advertisements, but, if preferred, a description of the article desired and a cheque for the amount to be spent will enable the manager to make an appropriate selection. This policy has been in operation throughout the Overseas Empire for many years.

ESTATES IN KENYA

For Estates in Kenya; Valuations and Reports for prospective purchasers; or for Mortgage purposes, apply to

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Estate of 2,000 acres with 200 acres planted with tea and 200 acres tobacco land, with all necessary buildings. Estate of 3,000 acres freehold land with buildings and about 50 acres planted with tea. Adjoins one of the best tea plantations in the country. Smaller estates of 7,000 acres as above.

Large freehold acre, freehold of 1,000 acres, planted with sisal. All buildings, iron and steel, and all working order. Full particulars from A. J. STOREY, 6, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British-India liner "Matiana," which left London on October 29 and is due to sail from Marseilles on November 9 carries the following passengers—

- Mombasa.**
- The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ailsa
- The Marchioness of Ailsa
- Mrs. H. W. Aven
- Mrs. E. D. Atkins
- Mrs. T. Aratoon
- Mrs. Aratoon and child
- Mr. J. Anderson
- Mrs. Hanson
- Mr. F. J. Barrill
- Mrs. Bazzell
- Mr. G. V. Brownfield
- Miss M. A. Bingham
- Miss Ivy Baxter
- Mr. N. Butler
- Mrs. F. W. Baillie
- Mrs. A. Clarke Hall
- Mrs. F. S. Colburn
- Mrs. G. V. Creal and infant
- Capt. C. L. Campbell
- Lieut. G. N. Clark
- Mr. R. Davis
- Mr. Idris Dicks
- Mrs. Davis and infant
- Mr. E. B. Denham, C.M.G.
- Capt. L. A. Elmer
- Mrs. Elmer and two infants
- Mr. J. Evans
- Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C.
- Mrs. Figgis, child and nurse
- Miss J. A. Forbes
- Mr. J. J. Faulkner, A.O.B.E.
- Sir Charles Griffin
- Lady Griffin
- Rev. F. G. Green
- Mrs. Green and child
- Mr. F. D. M. Greer
- Mr. C. Grant
- Mr. H. E. Grant
- Mrs. H. W. Gaud and infant
- Miss Gaud
- Mr. A. W. Gardner
- Miss W. Harrison
- Miss G. M. Hawthorne
- Mr. R. G. Z. Hall
- Mr. T. M. Henderson
- Miss A. M. Inkster
- Mrs. R. V. Johnson and child
- Mr. A. H. James
- Mrs. J. James
- Mr. M. H. Kell
- Mrs. Kell
- Mr. Hugh W. Leffers
- Mrs. C. Le Blanc Smith
- Mrs. Le Blanc Smith, child, two infants and nurse
- Mr. H. W. Lane
- Mrs. Lane and child
- Mr. R. J. Lathbury
- Capt. the Hon. D. Leslie-Melville
- Mr. Mackenzie Ashton
- Mrs. Mackenzie Ashton, two children and nurse
- Capt. A. E. Miller

- Mr. Miller
- Mr. G. Miller
- Miss Miller, two children, infant and nurse
- Mr. F. C. Macdonald
- Mr. Macdonald
- Mr. Manbury
- Mr. R. Mercer
- Mrs. J. Mercer and infant
- Mr. M. McKeag
- Mrs. J. M. Lintock
- Mr. J. Lintock
- Mr. C. Marshall
- Mr. J. O'Brien
- Mr. O'Farrell
- Mr. H. B. Owen
- Mrs. H. B. Owen and infant
- The Dowager Countess of Pembroke
- Mrs. Gordon Price
- Miss E. Plumb
- Mr. E. P. Postlethwaite
- Mr. E. P. Postlethwaite
- Mrs. E. W. Prest
- Miss G. L. Rogers
- Rev. Canon K. St. A. Rogers
- Mr. H. A. Riordan
- Mr. H. P. Robertson
- Mrs. C. M. Robertson and child
- Miss F. W. Rivis
- Mr. J. D. Ritchie
- Mrs. Ritchie
- Mr. Rolston
- Mr. J. P. Simmons
- Mr. Smith
- Mrs. Smith and child
- Miss H. P. Senior
- Major A. W. Sutcliffe
- Mrs. A. W. Sutcliffe
- Capt. R. J. D. Salmon, M.C.
- Mr. F. I. Scott
- Mrs. Scott
- Mrs. H. Seymour James
- Mrs. R. Simmons
- Major W. E. Smith
- Mrs. Smith and child
- Mr. J. J. Tweedie
- Mrs. Tweedie
- Mr. H. J. Thompson
- Mr. R. Taylor
- Mr. T. Vanberg
- Mr. G. S. C. Walker
- Mr. E. E. Walker
- Mr. Widgery, child and infant
- Mr. F. C. S. Wilson
- Mrs. Wilson, two children, infant, nurse and governess
- Miss Wilkinson
- Mr. G. L. Westhead
- Mrs. Westhead
- Miss W. E. Whelan
- Mr. H. J. Walker
- Mr. D. Webb
- Lady Woldeley
- Mrs. H. J. Walker and child
- Mr. F. J. Ross

- Zanzibar
- Mr. T. M. Revington
- Mr. F. S. Southall
- Mr. F. T. Shapland
- J. S. East
- Dar es Salaam
- Mr. W. S. Batham
- Mr. W. J. Creal
- Mrs. M. F. Rank
- Beira
- Miss M. Hoyle

Passengers' market join at Marseilles. Passengers' market join at Port Sudan.

The British-India liner "Maveia," which left London on October 30, carries to

- Port Sudan
- Miss J. C. Maxwell
- Mr. V. J. Dutton
- Dr. P. W. Moore
- Mrs. Moore
- Miss I. C. Maxwell
- Mr. W. Woolway
- Mrs. Woolway, two children and infant

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

Modasa passed Gibraltar homewards, from East Africa, October 29.

Mombasa arrived Mombasa, October 29.

Matiana left London for East Africa, October 29.

Madura arrived Mombasa, October 29.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Clan Macbeth" at Dar-es-Salaam, October 27.

"Wayfare" left Aden for East Africa, October 27.

"Urbino" left Birkenhead for East Africa, October 30.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Springfontein" left Beira for further East African ports, October 13.

"Ryperkerk" left Mombasa for further East African ports, October 26.

"Nias" left Port Said for East Africa, October 26.

"Jagersfontein" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, October 26.

"Heemskerk" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, October 20.

"Netherlands" arrived Durban for East Africa, October 20.

"Java" passed Las Palmas for East Africa, October 21.

"Klipfontein" arrived Rotterdam for East Africa, October 26.

"Deviskerk" left Haaburg for East Africa, October 30.

"Hendrick" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, October 31.

UNION CASTLE

"Gascon" left Capes for East Africa, October 28.

"Windsor Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, October 28.

"Glenfiddich" left Cape Town for Beira, October 28.

"Llanidloes" left Beira for Natal, October 30.

**EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.**

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100,000 acres, on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairy district of the Kentish Highlands. Blocked out into small plots, watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to prospective settlers. Installment plans arranged.

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**KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY**



Photo: W. D. Young

Salisbury Bridge connecting the Island of Mombasa with the mainland. Merchandise to the value of £80,000,000, the Trade of Kenya and Uganda, has passed through this gateway during the five years, 1921-1925.

For information apply to

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, E.C. 4, or its branches, or the

General Manager, K. E. N. Uganda Railway, Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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61 Regent Street, EAST MATTERS, WESTEND, LONDON.

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Insoluble Matter	34%	Phosphoric Acid	29.15%
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Loss	41.15%		

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