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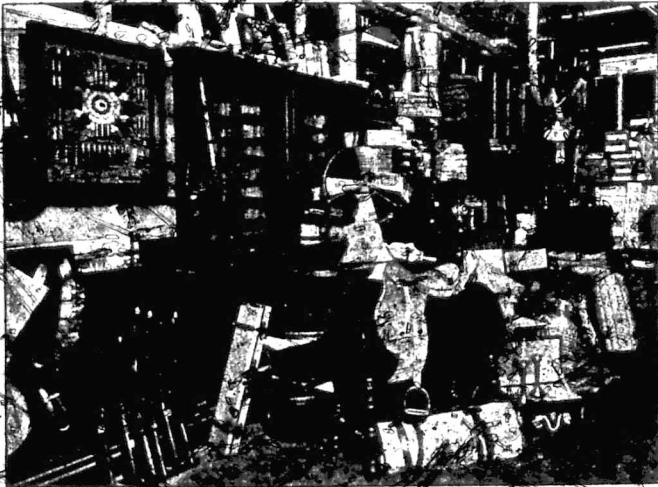
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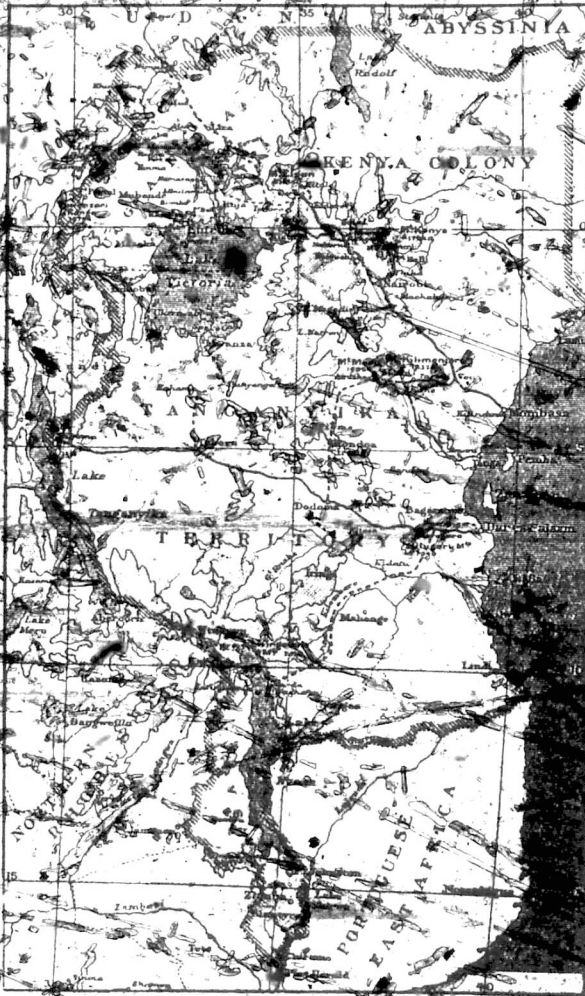
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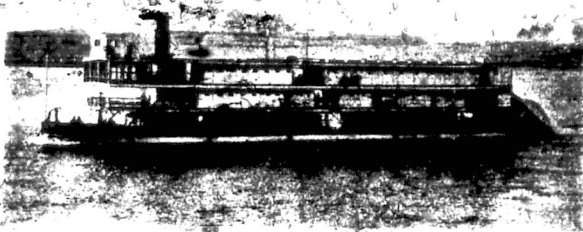
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SETTLING THE TANGANYIKA HIGHLANDS.

The Governor of the British East African Dependencies, assembled in conference at Nairobi at the beginning of this year, unanimously recommended the construction at the earliest possible moment of a railway from the Central Railway of Tanganyika into Northern Rhodesia first, on account of the political importance of this arterial link between the British territories in East and Central Africa, and secondly, because of the stimulus which it would afford to native production, white settlement, and mineral development.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening last, Mr. C. Gillman, Senior District Engineer of the Tanganyika Railway, who recently spent seven months surveying the regions in question, emphasised that the climate of these Highlands was much less genial than that of the Kenya Highlands, nine degrees further to the north, that the soil had in his opinion lost so much of its fertility that artificial fertilisers would have to be used by the European settler from the start; that the health conditions were by no means as favourable as in the sister Colony, and that the absence of timber was a serious drawback. Though the lecturer referred to one arch where white settlement might be established, it was evident that he doubted whether Europeans could successfully settle in the area with which he was dealing, and he was thus in conflict with the mass of opinions previously expressed in authoritative quarters.

Generally Sir Edward Northey, the conqueror of these very regions during the East African Campaign, promptly accepting the challenge, asserted that he had the firmest faith in the enormous possibilities offered by Southern Tanganyika to white settlement. Sir Edward speaking from his own years' experience in those districts, was emphatic in the belief that there was an enormous scope for white settlement between the arch and the northward limit of the arch, and that from the standpoint of the white and the native it would be a great thing to have a railway line from the arch to the north.

Sir Halford Mackinder's contribution to the discussion was a most inspiring word picture of the vital importance of South-West Tanganyika in the structure of the Empire. One of the most important parts of the Empire today, said the Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee, was that great arch which, starting at the Cape, ran up the eastern side of Africa, crossed the head of the Persian Gulf, and reached India as its keystone—a region 6,000 miles in length containing the Cape and the Canal—the Canal which was to-day the Charing Cross of the shipping world, and would to-morrow be the Charing Cross of the air world. How many of us realised that quite possibly the airship track to Australia from the Red Sea would come down this East Coast of Africa to Durban, and would on the return journey cross the Indian Ocean to Mombasa and then go away to the north? Only in South Africa and in East Africa was there to be found high ground under the Equator on which white men could settle, and it was of vast importance that it should be possible for Britain to settle a series of aristocracies of white communities stretching from the northern borders of South Africa, through Southern and Northern Rhodesia, through Tanganyika Territory into Kenya Colony. Even if South-West Tanganyika had not the great alluvial plains of Argentina on the wealth of a land which if it was a region in which Europeans could live, it was of the greatest importance that our race should perform its function of settling an aristocracy in that region.

Sir Halford Mackinder's finely expressed hopes made a deep impression on the representatives of East Africans present at the lecture, and should produce a responsive echo in the hearts of East Africans throughout the territories between the Sudan in the north and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the south, for as East Africa has insisted ever since its inception, it is essentially important that British civilisation should be established under the best conditions in the Southern Tanganyika Highlands. And it is high time that public opinion in this country, and particularly in East Africa, circles at home and abroad, should be aroused to the urgency of concentrated thought and concerted action in order that the opportunities may not be lost from Britain into the hands of more alert and more active aliens. It is folly to blind ourselves to the disastrous fact that general argumentation and human methods have not yet been aware of the directions of the white settlement areas of Tanganyika Territory, and that the same may be done by other nationalities. It is a great thing that they are forestalled by the British Empire.

the British Empire

THE CHARM OF SOUTHWEST TANGANYIKA

"NOT A SETTLER'S PARADISE" SAYS MR. GILLMAN

Specialty Reported for "East Africa."

Mr. W. Gillman, Senior District Engineer of the Tanganyika Railway Department, gave a most interesting address on South West Tanganyika Territory to the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last. Some of the lecturer's most interesting and interesting statements are reported hereunder, cross-headings having been inserted editorially.

The region which, for lack of a more suitable term, I call South West Tanganyika Territory, may be defined as follows: Geographically it comprises the drainage area of the Kilombero and upper Soana, the mountainous east coast of Lake Nyasa, the volcanic region to the north of that lake, and the by-and-by adjoining highlands of the Nyasa-Tanganyika divide, that is, the country between roughly S. latitudes 11° and E. long. 33° and 37°. It is bounded in the west by the lake and the western steep of the Nyasa trough and is separated from the coast of the Indian Ocean by the wide strip of practically uninhabited, badly watered and bush-covered ground which forms the hinterland of Kilwa and Lindi. Politically the region is taken up by the administrative districts of Mahenge, Songea, Rungwa, and the southern part of Iringa (Ubena and Uzungwa). Iringa proper, etc., Uchehe, is thus not covered by this definition, for geographically it belongs to the basin of the upper Ruvaha and economically to the central belt of Tanganyika Territory, to whose main artery of trade, the Central Railway, it has access over comparatively easy ground.

The famous Livingston Mountains, contrary to Thomson's conception, are an individual unit, orographically as well as geologically, and not merely the higher parts of the old plateau.

The Beauty of Konde-land.

In the north-west corner of Lake Nyasa lies the open beach of Mwaya, where, at reasonable cost, sufficient shelter can be provided, and thus a port be created for the densely populated fertile and beautiful Konde-land. Thomson called this land *Acacia*, and so it is, when it does not happen to rain. It has often been described with its objects of luxuriant pasture, its banana groves, its exceptionally clean villages, and artistically built huts, rising from the tropical plain by the lake to an almost temperate climate of Mukuau, from whose coast, though somewhat earthquake-shaken, the gulf winds this west district of the Territory is administered. But I must once more emphasise the wonderful variety of its scenic beauty, created by the juxtaposition, and in a degree by the gradual merging of one another of two such strikingly different forms as the overwhelming range of topography comparable to walls of cut granite, and the more quiet yet in their own way equally impressive line of the great volcanic mass. As to the lake, southern horizons with the green tincture of the water disappearing between the volcanic crests of mountain barriers, and the changing lights and shadows of steep and valleys, in the mountainous part of the upper part, has, must, be seen, and, on a cloudy day, later, in the evening, the scene



ON THE SHORE OF LAKE NYASA.

coming to white and gold and blackish purple, and you will readily see what Konde-land has in store for the lover of Nature's beauty.

Climate and Suggested White Settlement.

Although our area lies entirely within the climatic province of the south-east trade winds, which is characterised by one rainy season lasting, generally, from the end of November to the beginning of May, it is obvious that the great changes in altitude and, in the west, the proximity of the great lake, must lead to marked local variations of climate. The low lands at the foot of the great scarp and the Rungwa Depression receive between 50 and 1200 mm. annual precipitation. On the bulk of the plateau this increases to 1,500 mm. and more, while the chains of the Livingston Mountains and the volcanic area of upper Konde-land get to 2,500 mm. of rain per annum. Lower Konde-land, with more than 2,500 mm., is one of the wettest corners of East Africa, and here, as well as in upper Konde-land, there is hardly a month without rain. In the Rungwa and upper Rungwa basins precipitation drops suddenly to 750 mm. and less, and tropical luxuriance of vegetation dwindles into the stony, scrubby, and remarkably of the mountainous country around the north-west part of the lake is the extraordinary frequency with force of the thunderstorms, which sometimes is accompanied by hail. During the wet season we have at least one often a series of such storms in a day, without exception, from about 12 to February 25.

The proposed settlement of the Kenya, and of East Africa, has been advocated by the southern part of the territory, it seems necessary to point out a few points about its geographical differences. First, there is

that of latitude amounting to fully 9° which with the latitude approximately the same, must by itself result in increased inclemency of climate. This is further aggravated by the prevailing south-east wind, which, in the south summer, sweeps the eastern and central portions of Ubena to a bitter, biting and furious dust. But chief of all there is the steady evaporation from the grasslands on which the Kenya highlands are quite free, but which renders the western parts of the Nyasa highlands extraordinarily damp, misty, and cloudy. In average figures in this connection are those observed at Pandala Mission Station, which show relative humidity at an annual mean of 78% with a monthly maximum of 90% and cloudiness 27% and 78% respectively.

If one adds to this the nerve- and heart-affecting influence of continuous life at low atmospheric pressure, the entire absence over enormous stretches of the rolling uplands of forest and therefore of fire-wood and constructional timber, and the fact that notwithstanding their altitude these highlands are by no means free from tropical enemies of men (such as anopheles and spirillum tick), one must think again that the southern highlands are from a climatic point of view not exactly a settlers' paradise. That these drawbacks of climate must also unfavourably affect plant growth goes without saying, and the fact must not be overlooked that practically throughout the more easily ploughable slopes of these highlands the land has at one time or another been under Native cultivation, so that virgin soil does no longer exist, and costly artificial manuring will have to be resorted to by the European settler from the start.

Charm of the Landscape.

The great charm of this south-west corner of the Nyasa Territory is due to the fact that landscape changes rapidly in whatever direction one marches. To take first the scarp foot, a narrow strip of rich brown soil, which carries the Native villages separated by savannah forest of exceptional luxuriance. Mountainwards this merges into true mountain forest, whilst onwards, towards the great inundation plains, it soon degenerates into tree and bush steppe, and that again into open grassland. At frequent intervals permanent streams take their final leap from the lower cliffs of the scarp, and their rocky beds are shaded by giant trees, the hosts of the upper forest, which often accompany the narrow margin of permanent moisture far out into the steppe. In places new clearings lie thick on the middle slopes, patches of yellow amidst the sombre green. Mountain rice, which does not require irrigation, is grown here for a few seasons whilst the virgin soil lasts, and then new patches are cleared under a system of criminally wasteful husbandry which carries with it the germs of rapid desiccation.

The Kilombero Plain.

In the great alluvial plains, subject to long-lasting annual inundation, of which the Kilombero is a splendid example, grassland, rarely interrupted by a solitary Borassia palm, dominates the central portion of heavy clay. The gray loams of the alluvial fans are the domain of the bush and, higher up, of the tree steppe, which pushes out in great lobes into the sea of grass. It is a wonderful scene of African grandeur when viewed from one of the foot-hills. This endless flat steppe, a mosaic of green and yellow, gilds by the reflection from the evening sky, which it is separated by the dark purple bars of the mountain-cliffs. It is a hopeless waste of evaporating water and swamps for several months after the rains, and yet I have had camps in it

for a week during the dry season, from which my men had to wade an hour to the nearest accessible water-hole.

By a few hours' still climbing even we are lifted into a different world. At about 2000 m. above sea level the xerophytic savannah forest ceases on the steep slopes of the south-west scarp. Often following up to approximately 4000 m. a very extensive belt of bracken, with an occasional cluster of bush or stunted trees, to my mind a natural formation and not, as is often maintained, the result of human agency. I do not of course deny the indisputable fact that whenever in these altitudes new forest clearings are abandoned, this quickly growing and easily spreading bracken takes possession of the ground and thereby increases the total area of the bracken zone. But I do maintain that this type has always existed as a natural plant community, and nowhere is the evidence more striking than in the Udzungwa Mountains. The Natives, too, declare most emphatically that the bracken was there long before man, that it is "the work of God."

The Udzungwa rain-forest is magnificent, and in its uppermost reaches, where it dissolves into isolated groves of dark verdure separated by patches of bright meadow or of the dark reddish-brown of newly filled land, it forms a landscape of fascinating beauty. Especially when the mists of early morning bring out to perfection the relief which, near the edge, changes from the peaceful gentle valleys of sluggish plateau streams to wild erosive cirques and gorges with their tumbling waterfalls, from bold rocky eminences to stately straight-lined ridges. And from everywhere one catches glimpses of the vast sweltering Kilombero plain, 2,000 m. below one's feet, which by contrast help to emphasize the lowliness, the refreshingly crisp air of this mountain-tops.

By the Vittu Gorge.

One-breathed freedom emerging after days of toil from the Vittu gorge with its contrasts, its descending slopes, its pathless wilderness, when one's eyes rested again on distant horizons after the more than needed views of a tortuous, winding bush-filled wotten valley. Endless savannah, only rarely interrupted by a miserable Native clearing, stretches far and wide east and south over the cretaceous formation. Marching is made tedious by the deep sandy soil of the flat broad river-beds and by the swamps in the trough-shaped valleys, which seem much too broad for the tiny dribbles of water that drain the low and dry divide westwards. One is glad at last to approach Central Ungoni around Songea, with its hard red residual soil, its pleasant valleys breaking from scattered granite crags and tors to form the Rovuma. It is a country of delightful wide vistas, where a thick population has created that artificial and pleasing form of vegetation which is so well expressed by the word "culture steppe".

A Land for European Settlement.

To the north of this arid land (the Ruhuhu Depression) the slopes of Upanywa rise in an endless succession of chains and valleys to the Southern Ubena plateau. No course lay diagonally across this most fascinating country, which is well worth a description and a much longer study, not only for reasons of its intrinsic beauty, but because there I can see a land which might well carry contented white settlers. Let me quote from my diary: "We are camping at 2000 m. above sea level, in the heart of the Southern Ubena. We have left far below the sand the hills of the Ruhuhu and are greeted from the blue by a rather many a parting



LIBERIA. TANGANYIKA. TANGANYIKA.

glance on the way up, by the great towering ridges of the southern Livingstone spurs. We have risen steadily for two days and are in an enchanting land. Noble hills rising to 2,000 m. shut in the pleasant and peaceful valley in which we lie. The new grass is just sprouting after the first showers, and the slopes are clad in the softest of velvety green, studded here and there with a purple cluster of budding acacias, or a white boulder, and all this green and purple and white is spanned by a brilliantly blue mountain sky. The bracing air, in spite of the hot sun, the wide vistas, they all make walking and climbing most pleasurable.

The farther we penetrate into this wonderful mountain land the more beautiful it becomes, in its spring garb, with lovely flowers to gladden the eye. One night we camped at the foot of Nyamadote, whose rocky cliffs and couloirs remind one of the Dolomites in the rosy light of the parting sun. From there a stiff climb of three hours took us up to the real highlands, by no means a plateau as yet, but markedly less dissected than the long stretch of slope we had traversed on our way up from Manda. It is a glorious country of velvety downs, with quite large patches of forest covering a rounded knoll here or pushing a dark green tongue down a little den there: and there are wide horizons across fine

chains of hills and valleys, reminding you of the peaceful tinkling of cow bells. And beyond the deep broad valley of the Luwano, from where we had come, one looks on to the great chain of hills behind which rise the vapours of Nyasa in big towering columns, deep-seeping, sublimating mists.

Significant Forests.

I must picture the magnificent rain-forest which covers the higher slopes of the volcanic masses north of the lake and of the Livingstone Mountains themselves. Through the wilderness of this narrow valley, where great foaming mountain streams surge through lava ridges or wind between a multitude of small volcanic cones, through the chilly grassy heights their desolate upper reaches, one enters the forest of the Mporoto chain at about 1,800 m. above sea-level. On the steeper slopes this mass of verdure pushes broad tongues much farther down, forming walls of gold and red which in luxuriance and beauty surpass all forests I have seen else where on the mountains of Tanganyika Territory. On the highest ridges thickets of bamboo become frequently interspersed with tree forest, and on Mount Rungwe the uppermost forest, between 2,400 and 2,750 m., is an uninterrupted belt of bamboo. Its undergrowth is a soft carpet of sphenagnum, with large slipping cushions of sphagnum moss in the higher parts, and the few surviving trees disappear in the monotony of the bamboo shafts.

Emerging on the north side of the Mporotos from the cool dripping masses of foliage, where at every turn of the swampy path one is prepared to encounter a buffalo, there is a delightful and a wonderful view. Over the half-hidden villages of the sturdy Wasawa peasants, over their fields golden with ripening corn, their pastures dotted with large herds of cattle, sheep and goats one gazes into the hazy plain of the upper Ruaha, 1,000 m. below, and across to the solid sharp of Usangu.

(To be concluded.)

SIR WILLIAM HIMBURY ON EAST AFRICA.

ADDRESS TO ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Sir William Himbury addressed the Royal Colonial Institute last week on "Some Problems of the Expanding Empire (Cotton in Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Sudan, so hereunder are quoted only those points of his lecture which have not been previously dealt with by Sir William in these pages."

The Port of Kenya.

I ARRIVED at Mombasa on January 1 of this year. The Uganda railroad traverses the Colony from Lake Victoria to Mombasa, the port of shipment on the Indian Ocean. But here I must criticise. The development of the port facilities for storing, loading, or unloading, has far behind the remarkable progress which has been made in the production of cotton in Uganda. It is true that some improvements are being made. One, a deep-water berth, is already completed, and is capable of accommodating a ship of the I amstanant class with a draught of 25 feet. There are warehouses of 200,000 and 300,000 tons capacity, and a pier of 1,000 ft. long.

and berthing capacity of the port still fall far short of actual requirements. In the interests of our trade I was very glad to read recently that it had been decided to push on with two more warehouses. The results of the railway yard is also necessary. It was only when exports and imports were small, and although extensions have been made, the air of a patchwork character. It was therefore most gratifying to learn that a scheme of port development was under consideration. When one realises the degree of foresight which has been exercised in the past, it is emphatically true that it would be a grave mistake to entrust the remodeling of the port to any authority other than the Government, and in this case the Railway. I am in favour of

exists, but the base is much too small at
 for such a base. The road should be run
 Railway, with the help of an Advisory Committee
 to guarantee the road and that is properly
 aged, and the Railway being the main artery
 Colony, should be the most competent to arrange
 its satisfactory working and development—it will be
 assured of a bright future.

Plantations and Pioneer.

Nairobi, the capital, stands at an altitude of about
 5,000 feet. Whilst here, I visited the Kikuyu Scott
 Laboratory, where very good work was being done
 in plant diseases, pests, etc., with special reference
 to maize and coffee. I was also interested in the
 Native allotments of gardens. The boys—quite
 crude and unable to speak any sort of English—are
 given blocks of one-eighth of an acre, which they
 crop as they wish. These plots are kept wonder-
 fully clean, and compare favourably with gardens in
 England. The tenants may give the resultant seeds
 to their friends or sell them, and for the actual work
 they themselves get prizes. I also inspected a large
 up-to-date laboratory for making serum for East
 Coast fever and pleuro-pneumonia. In 1924 the
 sale of these products realised £10,000, apart from
 a large quantity which was issued free, which is a
 proof that this important laboratory is doing splen-
 did work at little cost to the Government.

I also visited one of two large coffee plantations,
 and there is no doubt that coffee does exceedingly
 well in Kenya. The trees looked extremely healthy,
 the plantations were clean and well-kept, and the
 coffee produced is of excellent quality, and if you
 have not tried it, I would recommend you to do so,
 as for flavour I think it compares with the very best.
 I also had an opportunity of seeing an up-to-date
 sisal farm of 20,000 acres, 6,000 of which had been
 planted. They handle about 120 tons of leaves per
 day, from which they get 21 tons of fibre worth,
 say, £40 per ton. There were 1,200 labourers
 employed, all of whom seemed very contented and
 were well looked after.

Kenya abounds in flowers, of which I noticed
 Frangipani, Bougainvillea, Golden Shower, and
 Roses, in wild profusion. The climate, too, is
 generally very delightful, and Europeans can work
 hard and yet look well on it. Some who at home
 would be considered to belong to the leisured class
 have interested themselves in the country, and it
 was an object lesson to see them travelling up and
 down the country in cars little better than lorries,
 and performing tasks which one might associate
 with a small farmer at home. There is much in
 Kenya of the true pioneer spirit, to which our
 Empire owes so much.

Disappointed with Government Buildings

I cannot leave Nairobi without saying how
 bitterly disappointed I was with the Government
 buildings. It is admitted that the capital can only
 boast of about twenty-five years' life, but that is
 scarcely a justification for the appearance of the
 Government offices. They are still galvanised iron
 edifices, and where the officials have quarters the
 buildings are in some cases little better. For
 instance, the Secretariat, where I found Mr Denham
 working, is not much bigger than a little country
 tin church.

Incidentally, the Government pays a very large
 sum per annum for rent for its officials. I do not
 advocate waste, but surely it is time something was
 done to get the builder at work here. It is a false
 economy not to house your staff properly, and as
 a matter of fact any improvements respecting

them have been done by the Government by the means
 of loans, who naturally care for their financial
 employes liberally and to their mutual benefit.
 The part of Kenya which has not been developed, is a white
 man's country, but although cotton may eventually be
 one of its minor crops, I came away with the
 impression that it will ultimately develop into a
 maize and wheat country. The cultivation of
 Kenya is not great, and the solution for the
 European settler is to produce wheat and other
 grain crops which can be cultivated and harvested
 by machinery. Therefore, I consider Kenya has a
 significant future for grain and cattle breeding.

Cotton Production

Uganda, which I next visited, has an area of over
 110,000 square miles and a Native population exceed-
 ing 3,000,000. The chief products are cotton, coffee,
 groundnuts, chillies and hides. Cotton easily leads
 the export list. In 1924 it totalled 514,418 centials,
 valued at £3,486,565, as compared with 208,746
 centials in 1920. These figures were further in-
 creased in 1925 to 700,152 centials, having a value of
 £4,685,192, equalling 92.64% of the total exports,
 and if one includes 21,928 tons of cotton seed with a
 value of £122,799, the percentage is raised to
 94.35%. Coffee comes next at 27.4%.

The success and the wonderful progress of
 cotton growing in Uganda are primarily due to the
 administrative officers. From the Governor to the
 most junior officials, all have worked like Trojans
 in persuading the people to grow the crops. It is
 a wonderful exhibition of Empire development, but
 it has sometimes been misunderstood by those lack-
 ing knowledge of the conditions in Uganda. It is
 the fruit of untiring energy on the part of these
 officers and the result is that to-day the Uganda
 people are enjoying a measure of prosperity not
 dreamed of twenty years ago, and the British tax-
 payer is relieved of the doubtful privilege of putting
 his hand deep down into an already depleted pocket
 to add the cash which would enable the Imperial
 Treasury to make the necessary grants towards the
 cost of administration.

Honour where honour is due, and I now refer to
 the Agricultural Department—a small band of
 enthusiastic workers who, often ill-equipped for
 the heavy work they had to do, have done it and
 succeeded. Mistakes have been made, but successes
 have more than counterbalanced them.

Thirdly, we have the grower, the man who pro-
 duces the goods. He early appreciated the financial
 possibilities of cotton, and having done so pro-
 ceeded to take advantage of the situation and
 determined to grow it exclusively. The first
 stages were, perhaps, a little hurried, and his
 methods often slipshod and unsatisfactory, but he
 has made money and prospered, and to-day knows
 something about the crop. The ginners and mer-
 chants, the men who handle the goods, have also
 played their part in the development of the industry.
 Some of them have made money, but many have
 lost. But theirs has been a useful and essential
 service, and they have merited a real measure of
 praise. I fear that often we who are interested in
 Empire development do not give to those merchants
 who, perhaps, have had more than anyone else
 to do with the successful development of our
 tropical and subtropical Empire, that measure of
 praise which is due to them, and I am therefore
 very glad to have the opportunity to voice an appreciation which
 we all feel for the part they have played in Empire
 cotton-growing.

It may be concluded

LUNCHEON TO SIR JOHN MAFFEY

AS FURNISHED BY ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Specialist suggested for EAST AFRICA.

The Governor-General of the Sudan was entertained to luncheon by the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, November 23. The Chairman of the Council, Lord Stanley of Alderley, presiding.

After the toast of "The King and Queen for Empire" had been honoured by the Chairman, rising to propose the health of their guests, said that the Colonial Institute was interested in all that concerned the British Empire, and though the Sudan had never formed a part of the Empire, they were welcoming the Governor-General of that great country, because it was going out to carry on the tradition of service to those who are believed to be fitted by their position.

The Sudan was the peculiar instance of being governed by a Governor-General appointed by the King of Egypt on the recommendation of His Majesty the King, the last recommendation involved the name of Lord Stanley, who the advice had been wisely given with the unanimous consent of all who were in a position to judge of the qualities and qualifications of Sir John Maffey, who had been a great public servant in India, in which land he had been in touch with great administrative problems similar in some ways to those with which he would have to deal in the Sudan. He had been a wise adviser, an enormous dependency of the Crown, and they expected with perfect confidence that the science of government would be applied by him in the Sudan not only to his own advantage, but to that of those over whom he would preside. He had been called upon to undertake this great task because he possessed the mastery of the British Empire and the duties of our imperial race. The Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Alderley, in the case of Sir John Maffey, a young man, said that he possessed the qualities



The Governor-General's Reply.
Sir John Maffey, who was greeted with loud applause, said that he had been honoured to them by the Governor-General's designation of the Sudan, and that they would be shocked to learn that he had been in office for a month, and that if any change should happen in the far-away land it might be his misfortune to be called to account. He had signed papers and had had some uncomfortable feeling at signing cheques without knowing whether his balance at the bank might be (laughter). There was another proof he could produce for the benefit of his business friends, he was drawn to the attention of his appointment to lunch here.
He had been interested to read some of the remarks given in the Press, to the effect that he could be succeeded in his new duties, and he had found it gratifying to find in the fact that he was credited with an excess of humanity, and that he was not a man who would be expected to do that. He must doubtless be very sensible, and he was glad to know that he had no sense of humour.

it was the one quality which everyone thought he possessed in a pre-eminent degree.
Most people had an impression in childhood by some historic events, and in his childhood Egypt and the Sudan had exercised a great glamour. Maffey built round the name of Sir Garnet Wolseley, Tel-el-Khebir, Arabi Pasha, and General Gordon. And there had come to the country a man in which he had travelled, a horama, the fore-runner of the queer of the day, when he had seen him during his migration. He was remembered as a peaceful man, and then another picture which seemed to enter from a thought of the antiquarian which presented Arabi Pasha, and the bombardment of Khartoum. There had been the great and terrible story of the defence and the fall of Khartoum, and at the heart of the Sudan, the name of Sir John Maffey stirred at the prospect of working on a story such as the Great Game, Gordon, Khartoum, Wines, and Lee Smith.

The Government.
Some of the principles which govern the Government, we seek to see through the eyes of the ideas of the Government, and we see that the Government is a premonition natural

In the field of education work has been carried on with discrimination. Reading and writing have not been forced, and greater importance attached to crafts than to ordinary clerical education, with the result that in 1920 or 1921 the Miller Commission had reported that the progress of the Sudan under this system of government presented one of the brightest spots within the British Empire.

Though he disliked figures, they came in handy with great effect. As for those of the revenue of the Sudan, in 1922 it had been £3,500,000; in 1923, £3,750,000; in 1924, £4,300,000; in 1925, £4,000,000 and the 1926 estimate was £5,200,000.

Mr. William Himbury had spoken at the Royal Colonial Institute only a few days previously on the great irrigation scheme in the Gezira, the principle behind which was that of no exploitation and no expropriation. The man who cultivated the land was the owner of the land and was not disturbed in his person. He received a generous allowance for the profits and those profits would all be put back into the scheme, raise the general standard of living beyond anything which had hitherto been dreamed of. For enable the Sudan Government to carry out this great scheme the help was enlisted of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, which had great experience and great practical knowledge, and it was undoubtedly due largely to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Eckstein that such success had been achieved.

Justifying British Confidence.

As a result of all these schemes, the British Government had guaranteed £100,000,000 loans to the Sudan, which indicated that the City of London had not lost its confidence and its adventurous spirit in the outlying parts of the Empire. It meant that those in the Sudan had a very heavy programme. Great confidence had been shown and they had to justify that confidence. There was no need now for him as Governor General to tie wet towels round his head and develop brain-storms; what he had to do was to see to the peaceful fulfilment of the programme and steady concentration on the work.

There might be difficulties ahead, but one thing they could count upon was that Great Britain was now far better equipped than in the Sudan. There we had British services, political and technical, working under various conditions, for prizes not very great, as the world counted prizes with the reward simply of seeing progress among a backward and struggling people, and the appreciation of their countrymen at home. He was very proud to be associated in that work.

Welcoming the Traveller.

The Sudan was not very far away, and those present might have noticed that brightly coloured posters had been issued with the object of encouraging tourist traffic. Bitter blasts were beginning to blow in the London streets, in which any one of them might meet sudden death. They stayed in London, they might lose their life in Paris, their reputation in Monte Carlo, their money. It was obviously good, good to come on and step on to one of the splendid steamers that would bring them to the Sudan steamer, on which there was no domestic worry, steamer that were coming from home, on board which they would find servants, and outside which were crocodiles in the river to prevent the crowd landing suddenly. (laughter.) And added to the attractions was the opportunity of bringing back an elephant or a hippopotamus to beautify their English homes. (Renewed laughter in the house.)

THE AMANI INSTITUTE.

MR. AMERY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question asked in the House of Commons on Monday by Mrs. Farnham (Bradford North-East) said the appointment of Director of the Amani Institute had been decided by Mr. W. West, Director of Science and Agriculture, British East Africa, and that the country from British East Africa, the new Director would be invited to do the arrangements as to the station of the Institute.

KENYA LIAISON COMMITTEE.

WE understand that the Kenya Liaison Committee to be established to act in liaison with the London Advisory Committee, to H. H. G. Mason, African Dependencies Office, will be composed of the Commissioner of Lands (as chairman), the General Manager of Railways, the Director of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, the Chairman of the Convention of Associations, and the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

PUBLICITY OF THE WRONG KIND.

EAST AFRICA has had a state of the wrong kind of publicity during the last week or two. First came the horrible Kenya photographs to which we referred in our last issue, and there have been a number of other references, either misleading or just stupid.

For instance, under the caption, "Lonely Young Mother: Solitary Life Surrounded by Wild Animals," one of the best known penny papers in the world tells its readers: "In Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, lives a young Englishwoman with a baby boy. For five days out of seven her husband is obliged to be away from home, and every night she goes to sleep with the cries of wild animals in her ears." It would, no doubt, have spoiled the picture to add that Kilosa is long the railway Government station, and a trading centre of some importance.

Another London daily in its issue of the same date talks of the "unique" experiences of a visitor to the Ulasai warriors, of her "visit to the King of Mombasa; and of a royal reception by Kabaka, the Native King of Uganda." Where the "uniqueness" of so ordinary a series of peregrinations has not suggested, Ulasai? A new tribe, you think, but the uniqueness does not lie in their discovery for the initial two letters Ulasai presumably attributable only to the handwriting of a hurried reporter, and the equally hurried work of compositors and readers, who have thus translated a somewhat faulty M. The lady did not discover the Masai in this year of Grace 1926.

Not to be outdone, another gossip writer declares it to be a "literal fact" that Kathleen Lady Falmouth is right when she says that "everybody is going to Kenya nowadays. It's quite the fashion, and the whole British peerage seems to be emigrating to Nairobi." Why such exaggeration? East Africa asks only truthful records of its every day life, not hectic travesties.

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THE EMPIRE AND THE MANDATES

Outspoken Memorandum to the League

The Foreign Office has addressed to the League of Nations an unambiguous memorandum setting out the views not only of Great Britain, but also of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa— which likewise administer mandated territories—on the subject of the annual reports on such territories and regarding the suggestion that petitioners should be heard in exceptional cases.

Setting forth the contention that there is nothing to lead to the conclusion that it was ever intended that the Mandatory Governments should be called upon to submit annually for confirmation or criticism by the Council or the Permanent Mandates Commission all the details of their administration and legislative activities, the memorandum proceeds:

In the light of these considerations the Mandatory Governments of the British Empire feel that both the proposals now put forward by the Mandates Commission are based upon a misconception of the duties and responsibilities of the Commission and the Council. The theory that petitioners should have a means of making their grievances known is perfectly correct, but the Commission's suggestion that a hearing should be given to the petitioners is, they submit, an incorrect and dangerous implication of the theory. The view of His Majesty's Government is that there are the gravest objections to the grant of any form of audience by an advisory committee of the League to petitioners who either are or are the inhabitants of a territory administered by His Majesty's Government under a mandate. The petitioners on behalf of inhabitants of such territories are well represented in the documents as to whether certain petitions are well founded or not, and although every individual in the overseas territories has the right of petitioning on any question, this right of petition is constantly exercised, although the petitions coming as they do from every quarter of the world cover the widest possible range, it has never been found necessary to grant audience to petitioners.

Moreover, it would appear that in any case in which an examination of a written petition, the Mandates Commission finds itself unable to make a definite recommendation to the Council, its proper course would be to require the Mandatory Government concerned to furnish or to obtain from the petitioners such further information as is required. His Majesty's Government are confident that the Mandatory would always be ready to do so fully.

Guided by the same principle, His Majesty's Government submit that the list of questions, comprising as it does over 230 items, which is necessary to the Commission or which is compatible with the conditions of the Covenant and the rules approved by the Council. Among these are questions relating to points on which, owing to British practice, itself the result of a long-qualified experience in many different countries and conditions, the Home Government could not think it wise to interfere with a colonial administration. The Mandatory Governments of the British Empire, and His Majesty's Government among them, have shown themselves anxious at all times to afford to the Commission all the information that is material to the discharge of its responsible duties, but they submit that this purpose would be amply served for the future if the list of questions were limited to its sub-headings, and the extreme minutiae under the sub-headings were omitted.

THE EMPIRE AND THE CINEMA

Recommendations of Imperial Conference Committee.

The General Economic Sub-Committee of the Imperial Conference which has had under consideration the question of Empire films states in its report:

It is a matter of the most serious concern that the films shown in the various parts of the Empire should be to such an overwhelming extent the product of foreign countries, and that the arrangements for the distribution of such Empire films as are pro-

duced should be far from adequate. In the cinema pictures the conditions in the several parts of the Empire and the habits of its peoples, even when represented at all, are not always represented faithfully, and at times are misrepresented. Moreover, it is an undoubted fact that the constant showing of foreign scenes or settings, and the absence of any corresponding showing of Empire scenes or settings, powerfully advertises (the more effectively because indirectly) foreign countries and their products.

The degree of preference accorded to British films in those countries which levy a preferential tariff varies from one-fifth in Mauritius to one-half in Trinidad and the Colonies, some of the duties being levied *ad valorem* and others at specific rates. Most of the African Colonies and Protectorates are precluded by international agreement from accord-ing any preference. Generally speaking, it must be concluded that the existing duties on films and the preferences accorded in some cases, have been of little effect in promoting film production, as distinct from film printing, within the Empire. The great importance is attached to the subject of film production within the Empire of films of high entertainment value and films of social, educational merit, and their exhibition throughout the Empire and the rest of the world on an increasing scale. The Sub-Committee have considered various methods by means of which, it has been suggested, this object could be most usefully assisted by the Governments of the various parts of the Empire. These methods include:

- 1. The reduction of Customs duties on foreign films, whether accompanied by a change in the basis on which duties are payable or otherwise.
- 2. The grant of preference or free entry for films produced within the Empire.
- 3. Legislation for the prevention of "blind" and "block" booking.

The imposition of requirements as to the renting or exhibition of a minimum quota of Empire films.

The Sub-Committee are in full agreement as to the need for remedying the existing position and promoting the production and exhibition of Empire films, and recommend that remedial measures of the kind indicated in the preceding paragraph should be considered by the Governments of the Empire.

Comments of an ex-Governor

Sir Hesketh Bell, Governor of Mauritius from 1915 to 1924, writing to the *Sunday Express* on political films, says:

In the great majority of cases the crude Asiatic or African peasant has derived his notions as to manners and customs of Europeans from the daily inapproachable conduct of the few officials, missionaries and traders who, with their work-brook, may be temporarily stationed in their district. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these white men and women behave in a manner which impresses the Natives with a respect for their mental and moral superiority, and to be respected accordingly.

To the amazement of the ignorant Natives, the visits of a European seem to be a calamity. In a village of a hundred people, which has never had the faintest suspicion of white men, and which, without provocation, shows a mob of other people, robbery, arson, and violence of all sorts are committed in ways of which he has never had the faintest idea. Worse is what he suddenly learns about the wives and daughters of the white men. For the first time, he will gaze at the limbs of white women, and stare at the faces of almost every

indecent dances, the most degrading gestures, and the promiscuous embraces in scenes of cabaret life. One can hardly believe his eyes, and with the deplorable tendencies which the Natives show for arriving at false conclusions, will believe that the natives he is seeing are the same as the Natives who live on their own land.

Much might be said by local censors in the Colonies if they saw the excluded scenes that would fall under the following heading: Displays of the nude, dances, dancing and indecent gestures; scenes suggestive of adultery, vice and immorality; exploitation of contemptible crime; teaching methods of forgery and falsification; depletion of the lives of Imperial women; and antagonistic relations between capitalists and labour.

MR. ORMSBY GORE ON COTTON GROWING.

The problem of better transport for a branch given in his labour by the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester last Friday, the Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., said he was of the opinion that in cotton growing we can beat America hands down, but it will take a good deal of doing. By taking a long view of the cost of producing the type of cotton which Lancashire wanted it could and would be produced in better quality and more cheaply in British Africa than in any other part of the world.

It was mainly a question of the cost. Ideal conditions in Africa were mainly found within the area between 500 and 1,000 miles from the nearest port and therefore the whole problem in developing British cotton growing was that of cheapening transport. The rate of transport in Uganda was not being hampered, not because the natives were unwilling, not because land was not there, land not being so fertile, were not scarce, but because the lower price made it a paying proposition to pick the crop at more than a certain distance from the railway. It was absolutely necessary to carry out in addition to the railway programme, a road programme and a motor transport programme.

EAST AFRICAN TRANSPORT POLICY.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Among the extracts from the Summary of Proceedings by the Conference of Governments of the East African Dependencies recently published in East Africa is the under-mentioned statement: "Auxiliary Roads, Motor, and Vehicle." That it was inadvisable to place restriction on private enterprise, but that if a road enterprise goes with Government railways the situation might be righted by giving Government vehicle licence. From this it would appear that if transport can be done more cheaply by motors than by Government railways, the former are to be taxed so that the transport rates must be increased to such an extent as will bring them into line with those charged by the railways. This in countries whose development depends on the transport rates being the lowest possible, is possibly a charge that is absolutely wrong.

If the transport can be done more cheaply by railways, it should be done by railways; if by motor vehicles, then by motor vehicles. Cheap rates are the prime necessity, not the fostering of a Department.

W. V. GORLE

East Jameson

North-Eastern Rhodesia

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS REPLIES TO ARCHDEACON OWEN.

We recently quoted a letter written to the Press by Archdeacon Owen of Liverpool, who states that in 1925 I worked with great interest the experiment of the Uganda Government in bringing on to the labour market thousands of men from Africa. I kept searching them down to a three hundred miles to work on the roads over which Uganda's cotton crop is transported to the lake steamers. I more distributed lot of men than those whom I saw working in earlier on the roads I have not seen in twenty-two years in Ethiopia and Kenya. It is the negation of trusteeship. It is exploitation."

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Manchester last week, said bluntly that the statement had no truth in it whatsoever. The matter of the loss of the lot even live in Uganda, and the Uganda members of the mission to which he had belonged knew that the complaint was unfounded.

The Manchester Guardian, which originally carried Archdeacon Owen's charges, depicts Sir William Gowers as saying—

"The fact was that individuals came for many hundreds of miles to seek work at the high wages prevailing in Uganda. What alternative there was whether the Natives should be forbidden to walk along these roads—he was at a loss to imagine. But he would like to assure his audience that there was no truth whatsoever in allegations that the Natives had been forced either to grow cotton or to come and work on roads. Perhaps he should say that there was one method of work on roads, it was protected under an Ordinance, and this work could only be entered upon a man within a certain mile of his home, and only with the express sanction of the Regional Officer."

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Fredrick Wiseman, Mr. Secretary for the Colonies, in his statement the imports and exports from January 1, 1926 to date for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, and what percentage of the imports and exports are British. Mr. Ormsby Gore replied: "The returns in the case of these territories are available up to varying dates, though the information asked for in the second part of the question is only partially forthcoming. With my hon. friend's permission I will circulate the figures in the official report."

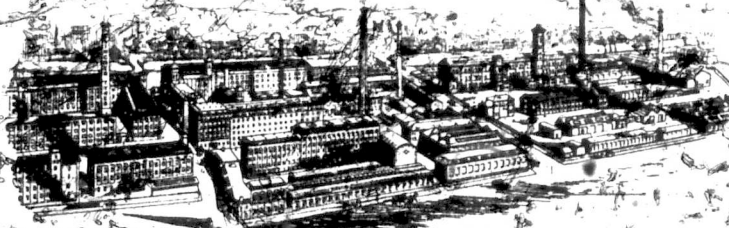
Tanganyika Territory, January to July 1926. Imports, £1,800,000, of which 40% represents imports from Great Britain. Domestic exports, £1,255,731.

Kenya and Uganda, January to July 1926. Imports, £4,000,352, of which 41% represents imports from Great Britain. Domestic exports, £4,423,935.

Nyasaland, January to August 1926. Imports, 40% of the value, £20,558. Of the percentage representing British goods or imports from Great Britain no statement is at present available. Exports (excluding specie) £542,330.

Northern Rhodesia, January to April, 1926. Imports (excluding specie and Government imports) £250,045. Of the percentage representing British goods or imports from Great Britain no statement is at present available. Exports (excluding specie), £72,262.

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JOINT BOARD AND SCHUSTER REPORT.

In the course of a memorandum addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Report of the Schuster Committee the Joint East African Board states:

The Board hopes later to submit a memorandum on the details of the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee, but meanwhile they consider it expedient call attention to the principles upon which the Report is based, and which, if adopted, will in their opinion go a long way to reduce the value of the Bill from a broad Imperial point of view and defeat the original objects.

In their Report, the East Africa Commission recommended a Transport Loan Guarantee Bill in order to make possible at once the further economic development which is dependent on the early provision of increased transport facilities. In other words, projects of great Imperial as well as local importance, likely in the future to lead to development of new areas and an increase of material wealth, but which naturally are unlikely to produce, for some years at all events, an adequate commercial return. It was recommended that for the first five years the interest should be payable by the Imperial Government, but even this was to be repaid at a later date when the territories concerned began to reap the benefit of the outlay.

This long view appears to the Board to be fully justified as a business proposition by past experience in Africa and elsewhere, apart from the immediate resultant benefit to the labour market and industries in this country. The Kenya-Uganda Railway is a notable example. This scheme has, moreover, met with cordial approval not only in the territories directly concerned, but also of the public at home as far as they understand it.

The Board fully realise that at the present moment it is imperative to restrict expenditure to the minimum possible in view of the present crisis, which has dented the trade of this country and involved an unforeseen increase in expenditure, as well as a serious diminution of revenue, but they venture to suggest that the recommendation of the East Africa Commission, if accepted, could not come under this description, being as it is simply a proposal to advance money subsequently repayable with a view to early development of trade with this country by the territories in question by increased and more economic production, and it should therefore be regarded as a wise and sound investment.

While fully recognising that H.M. Government must naturally be the best judge of the extent of our Imperial responsibility, the Board shares the view largely held on this matter, that although the economic advantages of such a loan are undoubtedly it is equally important to realise that it would also be an important step in the discharge of the obligation imposed on this country to develop our tropical possessions and mandated territory, not only for the benefit of this country and the white settlers, but also for that of the Native races under our care. This reason, while applying generally to all territories under consideration, has in the opinion of the Board special force at the present moment in regard to Tanganyika, where these questions are urgent and where the decision which hampered at full length by the Committee press, perhaps most hardly. The Board therefore venture to suggest that the Government should reconsider the question referred to.

Although the question of research and the main features will not doubt be dealt with in the Board's memorandum on the details of the Report, some broad views already stated should in the

opinion of the Board govern this question also. The Board therefore take this opportunity of stating that in their opinion agricultural research in these regions is a real necessity in the development of economic production, and every step possible therefore should be taken at once to establish and equip suitable institutes on a wide basis as circumstances permit. The German Government in this matter showed keen business acumen and a long vision, and with their vast territories in these regions there is greater call for at least as a tentative action on our part. The proposals made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the latter and accepted by the East African Governments have the strong approval and support of the Board who demur to the views expressed by the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee and are strongly opposed to the suggestion of further delay and possible abandonment of a step demanded by all those on the spot and supported by a strong body of opinion in this country.

GERMAN PENETRATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Questions M.P. a Cam. Afr.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha.

Those few members of the Home Parliament who show occasional interest in this and other East African territories may at question time be able to obtain some light on the rumour that there are at the present time no less than five thousand applications from German nationals for entry into Tanganyika.

Will some of them also enquire whether there exists a German organization which has pledged itself to advance both the capital for any properties acquired by successful immigrants?

Tossed by a Whirl.

Mr. O'Carne of this district met with a serious accident recently while hunting elephant. It appears that while he was traversing some thick bush a rhino broke cover and charged him from close quarters so soon was the beast upon him that he had neither time for shoot nor to evade it. Mr. O'Carne received severe injuries, the horn inflicting a gash seven inches in length in the thigh, while the resulting fall and trampling broke an arm, dislocated a wrist, and fractured several ribs. The unfortunate sufferer is now in the Arusha Hospital under the care of Dr. Armstrong, and is, I am glad to say, doing as well as can be expected.

Land Ordinance.

The Tanganyika Land Ordinance, despite several alterations in recent times, is still far from a popular measure. The position to-day is that the intending settler, if he is unwise enough, undertakes a long and expensive journey with the object of finding a piece of land suited to his requirements in one of the areas set aside for European settlement, if such areas can be said to be so set aside, and, having discovered it, protects, though the recognised channels, to have this parcel put up for auction, a proceeding fraught with delay and uncertainty. Then along comes a man with a speculative turn of mind, and probably with money to burn, with the consequence that the first fellow, who has given much time and money and would probably have made the more desirable settler, is outbid by the speculator and is thereafter so disheartened that the authorities in arrears of him. The present method governing the disposal of land favours the speculator rather than the bona fide settler.

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KENYA LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Government Struggles to Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

THE recent session of the Legislative Council and the Full and Representative Meeting of the Convention of Associations which followed has been very largely occupied with discussions on the Native labour problem. It may perhaps be necessary to emphasize that there is a very close connection between these two political institutions, the one constitutional and official, the other popular and unofficial. It is now an established custom for the Governor to be present at the opening of the Convention and there deliver some public utterance before the formal proceedings begin. Moreover, at the Convention, the popularly elected members of the Legislative Council are present.

It is also worthy of note that on account of the season meetings of delegates from all adjacent East African regions held annually (first at Tuguyu, then at Ngongone, and to be held next year at Nairobi), the Kenya Convention of Associations is closely touched, thanks to the statesmanlike efforts of Lord Delamere, with all the British Dependencies in East and South Africa from the Cape almost to Karontum. It is well therefore that the Home Government and British Colonists, Conservative and Labour, should realize that any marked rift in political views between Home and Colonial opinion would very probably unite all British settlement in East and South Africa against an attempt to impose Home direction countering the considered opinions of the Britons settled in these regions.

Work on European Plantations.

With reference to the labour question, no one in Kenya advocates or countenances forced labour, but opinion—including official opinion—is unanimous to the effect that the native population must be induced to direct its efforts to promoting industry and to the economic development of these fruitful lands. It has at last recognised in both official and unofficial quarters that the best school of industry for the Natives is to leave the Reserves and work on European plantations; but official policy, dictated by the Colonial Office, has decreed that side by side with the promotion of industry in working on plantations must be a policy of promoting industry within the Native Reserves, so that the African may also develop along his own lines. If such a programme sounds extremely fair in practice it is extremely difficult, if not quite impracticable.

The movement, which has taken strong root here, to obtain imported labour is not likely to succeed, as no one really favours it except as a means to force the Government to take more active measures to develop the indigenous supply. Unless the Native labour supply improves, there may be a time, however when tea, coffee and sugar plantations will turn for hired labour to other quarters.

Financial Position of the Colony.

The recent statements made by His Excellency and the Treasurer in the Legislative Council on revenue and the budget dispose rather effectually of Major Grogan's financial utterances on the financial prospects of the Colony. His speech as a public speaker, the eloquent Major certainly made a strong impression on the community, though a bank of opinion did not support his pessimistic conclusions. The tide has now turned, and an examination of the budget statement made by Council reveals that, although the economy in expenditure is well provided for, the Colony nevertheless appears well able

to discharge all its commitments and yet have in reserve a small balance to its credit.

The Problem of the Port.

Another problem still to be satisfactorily solved is that of the control and administration of the port and new wharves at Kilindini. There is strong mercantile opposition to retaining the Wharfrage Company (which is controlled by the shipping companies) in its original monopoly of the discharge and shipment of cargo. The local demand is for the whole management of the port to be retained within Government control while the Railway authorities are persistent in demanding that the pier should be put in connection with the railway service. A compromise has been effected in handing over the control of the railway for a certain period pending the arrival of some decision which will reconcile the views of the Imperial Shipping Committee in London with the views of the Shipping Commission that has come to other conclusions locally. This subject has received such extensive notice in the columns of *East Africa* that readers are well aware of the nature of the controversy.

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Some important resolutions.

East Africa, the Official Organ of the British of the Convention of Associations of Kenya is able to give hereunder the text of some of the most important resolutions adopted at the recent session of the Convention.

Increasing Native Settlement.—That with a view to increasing the European population of the Colony, the available Crown Land should be forthwith alienated.

Self-Government.—That the Convention submit to Government that the economic, political, and social growth of this Colony has reached a point which justifies the grant of such a further measure of self-government as will enable its affairs to be guided by those persons who are familiar with its conditions and are ultimately responsible for its future.

Labour Supply.—At the meeting of the Convention of Associations views were the most pronounced on the existing shortage and insufficiency of labor in Kenya, which with grave foreboding for the future stability of the Colony, and requested that immediate steps be taken to co-relate the supply and demand.

That Convention invites Government to state whether the visible and available man-power of the Native tribes of the Colony is sufficient, if economically applied, to maintain the existing development of the Colony and its future development; and if the same be insufficient, what steps Government propose to take to alleviate this situation.

Labour Supply Committee.—That the Executive of Convention be asked to appoint a Labour Supply Committee, if possible with the sanction of the Government, to make full inquiries as to the possibility of importing overseas labour to this country.

The Committee appointed consists of Col. Grimfield (or Capt. Sprutt), Capt. Kaufman, Comdr. Layford, Capt. Mainwaring, Mr. L. Pardo (or Major Curro), with the Secretary of Convention as secretary to said committee of the Committee.

Native Subordination.—That this Convention again desire to draw Government's attention to the increasing tendency amongst the Native population to truculence, insubordination, and crime, which in the opinion of this Convention is largely the outcome of mistaken methods of administration, the most important of which are the purely arbitrary style of education, the unsettled and conflicting nature of the law and judicial decisions, and among the conditions of employment and contract of labour master and servant, the insustainability of certain principles of British law and the numerous cases in which the African Native is concerned; the frequency of inadequate compensation following conventions; and the existing conditions of life in the Reserves of the Colony.

Further, that this Convention be convinced that this tendency is a prime factor in the inefficiency and low economic value of the Native labour in general, which in its turn is one of the grave and serious circumstances in the cause of the labour shortage.

SIR JOHN MAFFEY AND GORDON COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the trustees and executive committee of the Gordon Memorial College Fund was held last week at the offices of Messrs. Glyn Mills and Co. and under the presidency of Sir Herbert Wilton, who said in the presence of Sir Geoffrey Archer, President of the College of East Africa, that they cordially welcomed his successor, Sir John Maffey, who could be assured of their constant and sympathetic support in all matters appertaining to the functions of the college in Khartoum, which had become virtually the nucleus of the educational system of the Sudan. The Gordon College afforded the youth of the Sudan a comparatively high standard of secondary education—a standard becoming daily more important in order that the requirements necessitated by large industrial and other developments might be met locally. The completion of the Sennar Dam and the inauguration of the Gezira reclamation scheme was only one among many projects which made the provision of more educated natives a matter of urgent necessity. Sir John Maffey, in reply, expressed his hearty approval of the system of vocational training in vogue.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and transfers in the East African Civil Services have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended November 15:

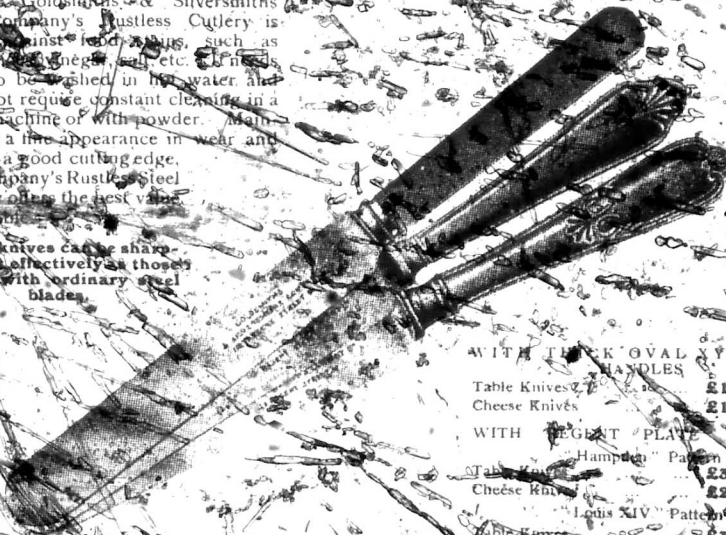
- Kenya Colony—*Medical Officers*: Lieut. W. A. Butler, Mr. W. J. Hutchings, Sergeant R. P. D. Connolly. *Cadre Administrative Depot*: Mr. R. P. Platt. *Entomologist*: Mr. C. F. B. Hudson.
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—*Administrative Depot*: Deputy District Officer A. Thompson, Mr. L. C. P. O'Rourke, Asst. Inspector of Police, Mr. D. B. Harris.
- UGANDA PROTECTORATE—*Chief Economic Officer*: Mr. R. Adshad. *Chief Grader and Training Inspector*: Mr. N. G. Wright. *Cadre Administrative Depot*: Capt. C. C. Wrenn, Mr. B. E. B. O'Brien.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include:

- Mr. H. E. G. Gethin, Assistant Director of Surveys, to be Director of Surveys, Tanganyika Territory.

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THE BUTAKA LAND QUESTION

Secretary of State's Decision.

From Our Uganda Correspondent

SINCE the British Government has taken the reins of office here, no question has aroused so much interest as that of the Butaka. Indeed, it is exaggeration to say that it has exercised the mind of every Native in Uganda for years past, controversies concerning it has been heated and general. One class of the Natives hold that the chiefs have seized their land—while the Butaka—and that this land is theirs by every inch of it, and that of their forefathers, and is the land in which those ancestors lay buried. In the Lukiko the peasants feel that they have a right to the land they describe as their rights, but without success.

In reality this is a land question is the Irish land question all over again, and there, as in Ireland, has proved one of the most vexed problems that ever demanded settlement. Failing to secure settlement from the Lukiko and the Natives, the peasants as a last resort had to have the matter placed before the Colonial Office, and now, after years of agitation, years of worry, and years of pleading a guilty on the part of both sides, the Secretary of State has given his decision. The European and Indian communities have naturally taken more than a passing interest in this matter, and so the decision was looked forward to even by the non-Native.

The gathering which assembled outside the Lukiko grounds to hear the Acting Governor Mr. E. B. Jarvis, deliver the decision of the Secretary of State, was one of the largest seen under British administration in this country, and only because the arrival of His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Butaka, the Lukiko itself was packed to overflowing.

Assuming his seat and quietness having been restored, His Excellency, who usually gets down to business without delay, after a short address, after reviewing the history of the Butaka land question proceeded:

The Secretary of State cannot fail to be impressed by the difficulty and the seriousness of attending with the best intentions at this late date to upset the affairs which has existed for many years and not for long since accepted even by those who demand a revision of the situation, particularly as there is the Secretary of State understands, owing to the lack of soil in unimproved land, no possibility of putting territory under cultivation, who might be dispossessed of their present holdings.

Therefore, the Secretary of State, in thinking that this question, whether the ownership of large freehold estates should rest in one individual or another, is looking to the interests of the country as a whole, it is less importance than that of safeguarding the interests of Native tenants.

In the circumstances, the Secretary of State has decided that the Bureau Government and people should be informed that he has definitely decided not to interfere in the dispute, or to give preference to the title which have been wanted by the professional title holders of the Protectorate Government. The Secretary of State expects the Native Government to take such measures as the Government may consider necessary for the protection of the title holders, and the protection of their burial grounds, so long as the title holders of the Uganda Agency.

I have not been able to find out what conditions precedent to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the Butaka question, and that both parties to the dispute should abide by whatever decision was reached by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is fully expected that both parties will, in the light of the promise so solemnly made, abide by the decision made. This they will do, and the settlement of the Butaka land question for the good and advancement of the Protectorate.

Medical Work in Uganda

The Journal of Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1919, containing a full record of all the work of our medical and sanitary staffs. Plague which calls for special mention, was confined to the Buganda Kingdom and the Eastern Province, and out of a total of 247 cases, 120 were 266 deaths, an indication of the almost utter hopelessness of attempted cure when once the disease gets hold under present conditions. The medical men get down to things here in tight good fashion; there is no shilly-shallying, or doing to-morrow what to-day requires. But being a comparatively new and so vast a country, with few medical men at hand, are not nearly enough to keep things at bay.

In this instance, there were 76,793 inoculations in the year, as compared with 30,736 in 1918. But we do not just necessarily mean that the plague has increased in conformity with these figures. Sometimes plague is very bad, at other times it is moderately so. No one can tell when it may be virulent, but in any case our medical men are always ready for it, or for any other epidemic which comes along. As most people know, the plague is carried by a rat, and rat drives are frequent. It is a known total, and altogether from fatal reports of which our medical men are quite aware of 6,873,000 rats were accounted for in the year.

Of blackwater fever there were 81 cases and 11 deaths. Whilst from meningitis, another dreaded epidemic, there were 255 cases, with 172 deaths. In the table of European complaints, malaria, in the past five years, claims the greatest number of victims.


The High Court for Kampala

Kampala is the capital of Uganda, that is, the capital which counts. Nearly all the Government offices and headquarters are in Entebbe, nearly five miles from Kampala, and about eighty from Jinja, the next biggest business centre. Entebbe is at a dead end of the country, but, being a nice quiet place, suits people who like to be quiet. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, however, and other like quiet places, because quiet places and busy places are not synonymous terms. Hence, the desire of the Chamber to get the High Court transferred to Kampala, where the business is done. The Chamber has been hammering at this until, until their arms have got tired, but they will recuperate suddenly no doubt, if I may lay it on the best authority that the people of the Protectorate are out for business this time. Like the water supply for Kampala, we will not see things only when we realise that we really want them.

MEMORANDUM

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NOTES ON EAST AFRICA

By a Returned Business Man.

One of the things which struck me most during my recent visit to East Africa was the fact that in many instances the war-time outlook appears to persist, particularly among the official element in coastal districts, where the authorities seem to hold the view that "white" Englishmen demand strict supervision, and were the policy designed to check the return of ex-enemies or undesirable Europeans, the British citizen might be disposed to regard it with every tolerance, and perhaps even to excuse it; but that is evidently not the case for aliens have been put off with us returning to East Africa, especially to Tanganyika, in an ever-increasing stream, and it is an open secret that unfavorable reports have been made to the British authorities concerning a number of the Germans now back in the Mandated Territory. As a business man I had read Mr. W. H. Hooker's interesting book "The Handicap of British Trade as regards East Africa," and now I can verify many of his statements concerning restriction of trade. Indeed, I am not surprised that some sensitive Englishmen would refuse to enter a country in which they have to submit to degrading humiliations, which the possession of doubtful despatch must undergo. That an Englishman, well known in the country for perhaps thirty years, should be relegated to a ticket of leave status, on the basis of self-reporting and detailing his movements to the Police Station where his passport is impounded, is assuredly indefensible. Incidentally, this lowers the position of the British citizen in question and certainly does not better that of the officials concerned.

Irritating and Superfluous Formalities.

But if the regulations on this subject appear to be the reverse of strict, the path of the returning or revisiting Briton is by no means made easy. I, for instance, left Zanzibar to pay a few calls. There it was necessary for me to have my passport viséd before I could go to Dar es Salaam. There I had to obtain a visa to return to Zanzibar, another agent at Zanzibar before I could embark for Tanganyika, where I again had to report to the emigration officer, and where, indeed, my passport was taken from me. (Though not certain, I am given to understand that this is an illegal practice, still a hardship to me.) Then I had to obtain another visa, to pass on to Uganda, and another before I could leave Mombasa for London. In short, there is much needless waste of time in such formalities both on the part of the traveller and of officials.

As a business man, one cannot help noticing that many officials are far from being overburdened with

work, hence, in education and formalities galore. For instance, when a ship arrives in harbour the police launch doeses up to it a few minutes later the doctor's launch arrives to state when later the port officer's launch comes along, until there is a congregation alongside. Why the various officials cannot travel in the same Government craft is a mystery to others as well as to the business man.

To cite a multitude of official duplications of work is unnecessary, but another may perhaps be noted plainly, that while traveling round Lake Victoria at each port, say, Entebbe, Pom Bell, Jinja and Kisumu, disembarkation is required for the medical officer to come on board to inspect passengers and crew, and grant pratique. An Englishman can hardly realize that on the same basis he would on a trip from London to Glasgow be quarantined at Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, etc.

Need for Business Enterprise.

But to just to trade topics, I was impressed by the heavy way which has been made in general trade articles by German and Dutch firms, by German firms incorporated in Holland and by Japanese firms in fact all countries seem to be forging ahead, and this is particularly noticeable to the British general exporter.

I caught instance umbrellas. Those of French manufacture are being retailed by the "shop boys" in Zanzibar at 2½ rupees each (this, of course, being duty paid and including all local handling expenses), while a Manchester asks anything from 48s. to 60s. a dozen in wholesale quantities (i.e. only, which makes it an absolute certainty that the shopkeeper would not handle the British article). French goods generally were making great competition with British goods, no doubt owing to the value of the franc.

Incidentally all such articles as clocks, watches, silver musical instruments, toys, etc., on which there is a heavy import duty into England, are now purchased in and shipped direct from the countries of their origin, though formerly much went out via the U.K. or was purchased of British manufacture.

I am not competent to judge only our business world will face the fact and cater for what the country wants to purchase, but while there is a perpetuation of the policy of *laissez faire* I fail to see how there can be much improvement.

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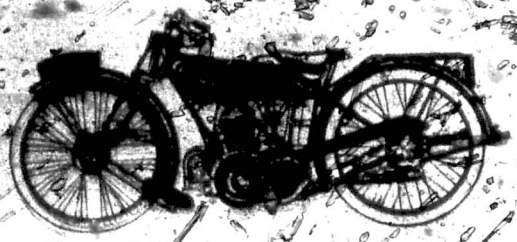
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and contributors desiring the Editor's aid in any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any contribution 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.

Mining developments in Northern Rhodesia are favourably reported upon in the last mail to reach England.

December 7 has been provisionally fixed as the date of the first meeting of the new Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory.

The buildings for the Northern Rhodesia's new Agricultural Research Station are expected to be completed within about a year.

The earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during August totalled £107,477, i.e. £14,720 above the corresponding figures for 1925.

The partnership subsisting in Tanganyika Territory between Ligas Mombasa and Christo Louca has been dissolved by mutual consent.

General trading conditions in Masailand are good, and the planting of next season's tobacco crop is well advanced, but more rain is required.

Among the seedling cottons Nos. 1 and 22, 222 of which were received by the Government Grading Station at Mwanza, who rejected 3,769 bales for various reasons.

The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd. give public notice that Messrs. Mihai and Bahamulki and the Masaka Cotton Company are proposed to be their agents.

One hundred and sixty-three farms are held by Europeans in Northern Rhodesia under permits of occupation from the Government and a further 100 farms under full title.

Among the imports into Zanzibar during September were cement, 642 tons; galvanized sheets, 16 tons; bars and angles, 21 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 27 tons; wire, 2 tons; chemicals, 2 tons; paints, 284 cwt.

Among the principal articles imported into Kenya and Uganda and cleared for home consumption during June are to be noticed cement, 60 tons; galvanized sheets, 20 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 60 tons; the following and insecticides, 368 cwt.; fertilisers and manures.


machinery valued at £5,733 was imported for home consumption into Kenya and Uganda during the last month for which official statistics are available. In the same period the home consumption of tractors in motor cars numbered 126, and of motor lorries and tractors, 130.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, which strongly urges the need for an agricultural survey of the Protectorate and the introduction of more improved crops, has invited the Government to apply it with technical criticism of the following: ginger (Jambian variety), potato seed, pepper, indigo, sisal, coffee (Arabica), groundnuts, tobacco, sisal and palm oil.

Excise duty on cotton collected in Uganda during the first nine months of this year amounted to £18,200 as against £18,092 for the corresponding period of 1925.

Between January 1 and October 2, 1925, 454 bales of cotton, of 400 lbs. each, were exported from the Protectorate, 73,326 bales passing through Jinja, 43,298 through Kampala, and 30,400 through Mwanza.

The current monthly report of the National Bank of South Africa states that in East Africa generally business conditions in the European quarters are steady. Nairobi bazaar trade has been dull, but an improvement is anticipated during this month. Mombasa bazaar finance is reported critical and overseas exporters are restricting credit. The coffee crop is very promising, and picking is proceeding apace. An excellent maize crop is expected, but rains have somewhat delayed harvesting.



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

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There was a good demand at the first public auction of coffee held to clear stocks were cleared. Prices were as follows:

Kenya	1395. 6d to 1545. 6d
B	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Peaberry	1205. 6d to 1345. 6d
Brown and Bush	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Ungraded	1175. 6d to 1345. 6d
London cleaned	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
First size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Second size	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Third size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Peaberry	1405. 6d to 1545. 6d
Uganda	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Brown Robusta	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
London cleaned	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
First size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Second size	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Third size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Peaberry	1405. 6d to 1545. 6d
Tanganyika	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Arabia	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Dull pale mixed	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
London cleaned	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
First size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Second size	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Third size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Peaberry	1405. 6d to 1545. 6d
Silimanjaro	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
London cleaned	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
First size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Second size	1035. 6d to 1175. 6d
Third size	1135. 6d to 1275. 6d
Peaberry	1405. 6d to 1545. 6d

The thirty third annual report of the directors of the African Lakes Corporation shows a profit for 1925, including the balance of £2,813, of £36,081, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 12% less tax, which will absorb £31,250. The paid up capital of the company is £250,000.

The increased profit is said to have resulted from the high prices obtained for rubber towards the end of 1925, when the Corporation's crop was sold. But it is not expected that the profit from rubber will be on the same scale for the current year, though good returns are anticipated. If the tobacco crop did not come up to expectations, owing to unfavourable weather, sea was satisfactory in quantity and quality, though prices were lower than those of the previous year.

Trading operations have been conducted under severe competition, resulting in a lower percentage of profit, but the Board reports that opposition continues to be met, with vigour.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE LTD.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street. The report, which covers the year ended June 30, 1926, shows that the issued capital has been increased to £1,500,000, which includes £750,000 resulting from the capitalisation of part of the Share Premium Account.

During the year the area under cotton in the Gezira was extended from 20,000 feddans in the season 1924-25 to 80,000 feddans in the season 1925-26. The Kassala Cotton Company's crop for the past season was unsatisfactory in quantity owing to the comparative failure of the cash food, on which the extent of the cultivable area depends. The present year's food, however, has been good.

The directors report an arrangement between the Sudan Government and the Syndicate providing for an extension of the area and of the period of the present concession. To obtain these advantages the directors agreed to various concessions, including reduction of the Syndicate's share of the crop.

The accounts for the twelve months show a net profit of £482,304, after deduction of all outgoings. It is proposed to declare a final dividend of 3s. per share (15%) less tax.

COTTON

During the past week increased demand for East African cotton has been evident. Quotations of East African have risen ten points according to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association. During the sixteen weeks since August 1 last imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 18,700 bales, compared with 54,000 for the same period of 1925-26, and 20,000 in 1924-25, and 10,000 during the sixteen weeks from August 1 to August 31 last, compared with 7,000 in 1925. Deliveries of East African cotton to spinners during last week amounted to 2577 bales, the total for the sixteen weeks since August 1 last being 25,460. This figure compares with 49,000 over the same period of 1925-26, and 40,000 over the corresponding date in 1924.

OTHER PRODUCE

Caster Seed.—East African seed has been sold to the United Kingdom at 116 2s. 6d. per ton.

Groundnuts.—Steady with Zanzibar spot quoted 61d. and October/December 81d. c.i.f. Stock stands at 8,227 bales, against 10,877 bales a year ago.

Cotton Seed.—Business is reported in East Africa at 26 5s. per ton ex-ship for December/January shipment, with further buyers at the price. Afloat seed is not quoted above 26.

Groundnuts.—November/December shipment is quoted at 20. 12s. per ton on a firm market, but practically no business is being done.

Maize.—The market is unchanged.

Sisal.—African sisal, iv. with Tanganyika iv. quoted higher at £22. 10s. for November/January shipment, and Kenya iv. at £22 15s. c.i.f.

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1926

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 Mr. ...
 Mrs. ...
 Major and Mrs. H. Davis
 Mrs. ...
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans
 Mr. C. H. Franklin
 Mr. and Mrs. ...
 Mrs. M. Jordan
 Mrs. H. Lyons
 Mr. ...
 Mr. G. Patten
 Mr. ...
 Mrs. Reynolds
 Mrs. Revolds
 Mr. P. Richards

The "Scoudford Castle" which left London on November 18, for Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, carries the following passengers for East African destinations:

Beira:
 Mr. W. B. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. E. R. Green
 Miss L. O. Shea
 Mr. ...
 Mr. H. F. Robinson
 Mrs. Robinson
 Miss Robinson
 Master Robinson
 Mr. A. Stewart

Mombasa:
 Mr. V. St. G. Beauchamp
 Mrs. Beauchamp
 Miss Beauchamp
 Miss M. G. Evans
 Mr. A. G. Grant, J.P.
 Miss V. M. Haddock
 Mr. ...
 Mrs. ...
 Master ...
 Mrs. ...
 Mrs. Robinson

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITAIN:
 "Mudra" left Marseilles homewards, November 18
 "Mudra" left London homewards, November 19
 "Mudra" left London for East Africa, November 20
 "Cliff" left London for East Africa, November 22
 "Cliff" left London for East Africa, November 22

HOLLAND-AFRICA:
 "Holland" arrived Durban homewards, November 18
 "Holland" left Cape Town homewards, November 19
 "Holland" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, November 19
 "Holland" arrived Port Said for East and South Africa, November 20
 "Holland" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, November 20
 "Hilton" passed Ushant homewards, November 16
 "Hilton" left Genoa homewards, November 15
 "Hilton" left Mombasa homewards, November 14
 "Hilton" left Mozambique for further East African ports, November 13
 "Hilton" arrived Beira for further East African ports, November 12
 "Hilton" left Cape of South and East Africa, November 13
 "Hilton" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, November 10

MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES

"Leconte de Lisle" left Reunion homewards, November 18
 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Reunion for Mauritius, November 18
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Zanzibar for Mauritius, November 16
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Mombasa homewards, November 15

LINCOLN CASTLE

"Lincoln Castle" arrived London from Beira, November 22
 "Lincoln Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, November 20
 "Lincoln Castle" left Mombasa homewards, November 19
 "Lincoln Castle" arrived Algoa Bay in Delagoa Bay, November 20
 "Lincoln Castle" left London for Beira, November 18
 "Lincoln Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa, November 21

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, November 25, and at the same time on December 2, 7, 9 and 12. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, November 26, and at the same time on December 3. A mail from East Africa was delivered in London on Monday, last, November 22; further arrivals here are expected on November 27 and December 1.

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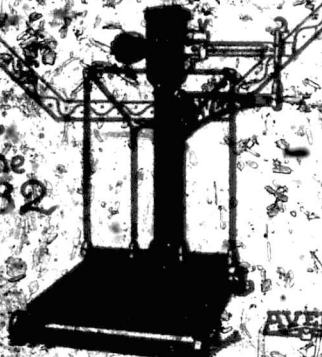
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Vol. 3, No. 115.

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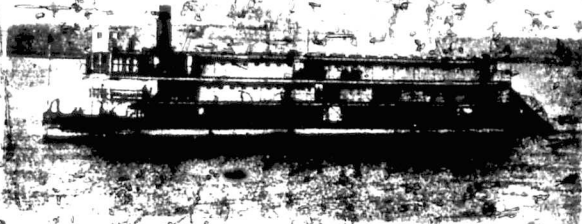
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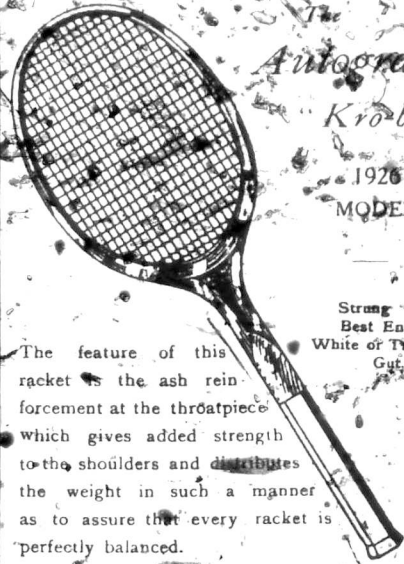
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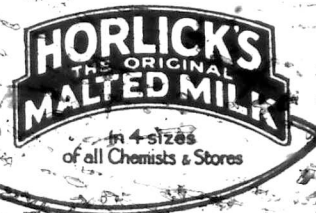
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony

Vol. 3, No. 115

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BRITAIN SUBSIDISING GERMAN SETTLEMENTS

East Africa has repeatedly called attention to the distribution of landless to the Germans in Tanganyika Territory, a practice which we regard as nothing less than scandalous, considering that British subjects are still awaiting restitution for the spoilation to which they were subjected by the Germans in East Africa five years ago. It is therefore in this issue we publish a letter from a well-known planter in Tanganyika who, as will be seen, gives a detailed account of another instance in which British funds are thus being dissipated.

If the Financial Members of the new Tanganyika Legislative Council do not put a series of searching questions on this matter, we are confident from the communications that reach us in a constant stream that the white settler community and the Indian mercantile community will both consider themselves to be badly served. The questioner would, moreover, be doing a kindness to the Government of the Mandated Territory, for from information already published in this journal it would appear that the practice of making "elemosinary payments" as they are termed in the Report on the Administration of the Territory for 1925, is not a policy peculiar to the Tanganyika Government, but to the Colonial Office, "but is based on that adopted by Her Majesty's Government as regards proceeds of liquidation of German property in Great Britain and the Colonies and Protectorates generally." In other words, an involuntary levy is to be made on British subjects throughout the Empire in order that alms may be paid to Germans and ex-Germans.

Germany showed peculiar anxiety to pay the debt due to her former East African assets, who might have been expected to reciprocate by praising the good faith of their one time lord, but there has not been and is not the slightest sign that the Reich intends to liquidate her debts to European and Indian claimants who are less likely to regard the settlement of her overseas accounts as a sign of gracious concern for their welfare.

Meanwhile the Allied Arbitral Tribunal lives halcyon days, and to complete the atmosphere of a *bona fide* Britain pursues a campaign to assist Britains and ex-Germans to establish themselves in the German East again, a process which, if it were all else, needs a iron fist, both the right type of British settler, and the manly type that the German settlers should be excluded from German and British spheres of influence, and that the latter has a little



GOVERNOR OF KENYA OUTLINES LABOUR POLICY

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GRIGG.

His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg has made the most important statement on the labour position in Kenya through official eyes. From his speech we quote the following extracts:

In Great Britain the labour supply in no way depends upon the attitude or the policy of the Government, but here the attitude and the policy of the Government make a great difference. In a district in Lancashire, a spinning district, in which the whole labour supply of three or four hundred mills is dependent on the attitude of two or three civil servants. Suppose these civil servants showed an attitude of encouragement towards labour going to the mills, and the labour supply of the mills was plentiful; if they showed indifference, the labour supply grew scarce. What would happen in Lancashire? I venture to say that everyone interested in every mill from the chairman to the smallest shareholder would clamour for the encouragement of labour by Government. Well, that is the crux of the situation here, and I should like people in England to understand that there is therefore nothing singular or remarkable in the fact that farmers and settlers here do attach great importance to the attitude of Government, and naturally and quite legitimately bring all the pressure they bear upon Government which they can exercise.

Here, in Africa, Government is *in loco parentis* to the African population. If Government gives encouragement and advice—I am talking of positive encouragement and advice, not of veiled compassion of any sort—and if it says that working on farms is a good thing and beneficial to the Native, thousands of Natives will cheerfully go out. If, on the other hand, Government and the officers of Government are indifferent, thousands will equally cheerfully stay at home. In some districts the Native population needs no encouragement; they have reached the stage at which they know a good deal about life outside their reserves. But in others the tribes are still utterly childish and irresponsible, and they are their own quarry from the administrative officers set over them.

East African Labour Policy Defined.

I admit then that Government here in Africa carries a responsibility different from that of any Government in Europe, and I think it very essential that people in Great Britain should understand that fact. You have the right to ask Government how it interprets its responsibility. Its policy in this respect was debated at great length by the Governors' Conference in January, and that Conference came to resolutions which, I think, have not been fully appreciated. Taking East Africa as a whole, they agreed that:

“Since it is not possible to secure in some areas unless every able-bodied Native who shows no tendency to work is given aid and understanding, that the Government expect him to do a reasonable amount of work, either in production for his own Reserve or as labour for wages outside it.”

In areas where the first alternative is not within his reach, the Native should be encouraged and 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 prudence and economic impulse should be allowed to take its course, so that the Native may choose to work in whichever way pleases, and we shall best

Critics of White Settlement Answered.

That declaration of policy is attacked from two sides. First I will deal with the criticism which comes from those who dislike and sneer at they can defeat white settlement. These people ask, “What right has Government to teach and train the Native to produce? Why should any duty be laid upon the Native apart from providing for his own needs with greater success? And, in particular, what justification can there possibly be for insisting that the Native, if he did not work on his own land, shall work for an employer outside?”

The reply, I think, is clear. The development of the whole Colony is of paramount interest to all the Natives in it. If they fail to cooperate in the development of the Colony, whether inside or outside their Reserves, the Natives will inevitably suffer for it. That is the law of human progress. It is of no service to the Native for us to pursue a Native policy which ignores the economic forces and facts of the world. It is impossible to create economic sanctuaries, to say that while outside certain areas the economic forces must have full play, inside those areas they may not operate. In Africa, as elsewhere, in the course of history, the Natives, if they fail to respond to those forces, would once again illustrate the truth of the old parable of the barren fig-tree, which was cursed and withered away because, though planted in good soil, it brought forth no fruit.

The Governments of East Africa are not slow in recognising that the Native must be trained to work. It is recognised by the leading missions, it is recognised, for instance, by my friend, Dr. Arthur, whom I see in the hall. He, as representative of the African peoples in the Legislative Council, clearly stated it the other day. That the Native must be trained to work is also recognised by all practical educationists. The hard truth is that unless the Native develops the power and the will to work, there can be no future whatever for the African peoples.

Labour Supply and Development of the Reserves.

I come now to critics from the opposite standpoint, who say that Government is neutral on the question whether the Native develops his own Reserve or goes out to work. It must mean that the Government will not supply labour, but that the labour supply outside the Reserves in due course will be provided for by the market, and will possibly be justified

which does not give the Native the fullest possible opportunity of developing the great areas which have been secured to him by law. I say also that it is essential to the welfare and stability of the Colony that the Native should develop his own

... and say that the tribes which are idle and inefficient in their own Reserves are much the worst in sending out labour; it is the definite experience of this Government that those tribes which are most industrious and efficient at home also send out the largest labour supply. The Governor of Nyasaland confirmed this truth for his own part of East Africa.

As soon as a tribe begins to emerge from the twilight of many centuries in which it has lived, two impulses come into play. The first is the play of human ambition and curiosity. The moment change is felt in tribal life many Natives awake to the idea of adventure, of going out and bettering themselves; they like the notion of trying a change. Secondly, the economic impulse comes into play. It is not that the Natives want to earn money to pay their taxes only; they want other things as well. They want to go out and earn something which they can afterwards apply at home. Some of them want ploughs and axes, and in time they want luxuries; ultimately, the women begin to want luxuries and that produces a great effect on the men. I am sure that we cannot expect the Native to develop anything unless we interest him in the development of his Reserves. If we fail in that, stagnation will persist in the Reserves, and with it the stagnation of the labour supply coming out from the Reserves.

Fluctuations in the labour supply are inevitable, but the broad truth is that I am telling you in regard to Native policy has, I believe, been established by the experience of more developed colonies like Mauritius, which have been through the stage in which we are at present all groping our way

Government to inculcate doctrine of work.

... that the Government through all its agencies to inculcate the doctrine of work, and that work in the Reserves must be an essential part of Native industry. I do not believe that the labour supply coming out of the Reserves will be impeded by that; in the best of the contrary, it will

be promoted by it, and we shall see a dual process of development inside and outside the Reserves. In dealing, moreover, with immediate difficulties, Government can do a great deal to smooth the path for Natives who desire to go out to work. For that reason I attach great importance to the inquiries made recently by the Chief Native Commissioner, and am grateful to all of you who have helped him with your ideas. We have come to certain definite conclusions.

The first point is to abolish professional recruiting in the second place we will really good for warding agencies in the Reserves. Then I attach importance to the provision of rest camps, of food on the labour routes, of better railway accommodation, and to seeing that idle Natives are not squatting on land on which they have no right.

I now hardly add that the handling of labour also plays a large part, and I recognise that farmers within their means have already done much. There is no question whatever that the best school for the African is a good European estate, and that with the Native the harder school is often the more popular, provided he and his language are really understood.

I do not imagine, however, that these suggestions contain any panacea for the labour problem, and I can sympathise fully with the desperation and impatience caused to many of you who are suffering from labour shortage and the risk of loss of crops. I can only beg of you to remember that these difficulties are not new and that they have always been overcome. Fluctuation, difficulty, adjustment, these are inevitable, but we have overcome them in the past.

I believe that with education and medical progress the labour supply will slowly but steadily increase. I must, however, say quite frankly that I should regard with some anxiety too rapid a further development of those crops which make an especially heavy demand upon the labour supply. The aim of the Colony should be settlement and still more settlement, and settlement will be rapid, efficient, and successful in proportion as it concentrates upon those industries which are least affected by the vagaries of the labour supply. Along the right lines the labour supply is sufficient for great development.

SIR WILLIAM HIMBURY ON HIS TOUR OF UGANDA AND THE SUDAN

ADDRESS TO ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

While in Uganda I motored several thousand miles, and, taking everything into consideration, the roads, especially those in the first and second class categories, as the best I have seen in any of our tropical possessions. They are absolutely essential for there is quite an enormous amount of motor transport available, all by private enterprise, and there is now no difficulty in getting motor transport for the cartage of bales and goods to the lake ports or railway stations.

Travelling round Uganda one is struck with the numerous ginneries scattered all over the place. This policy was designed to facilitate the marketing of the crop by saving the Native from travelling

long distances, and, by creating competition, to assure him a good price. It has, however, not appealed to me; nor do I think it has been a success. These small ginneries are only capable of dealing with from 1,000 to 2,000 bales, hence the cost of ginning is not economical and the staff employed could run a plant dealing with three or four times the quantity with little extra cost. In the result there is an unnecessary increase in incidental charges, and the high price of ginning raises the price paid to the growers. When the price of cotton was high it was not of much importance, but when the price falls, however, everything should be done to buy as possible.

The value of Uganda cotton today varies from 175 to about 250 points on Middling American. Uganda soils are generally quite satisfactory, although in some parts of the country they are not too fertile, nevertheless, I think they compare most favourably with cotton soils in America. The bulk of the cultivation is done by the hoe, but one pleasing feature is the increase in popularity of the plough. It is drawn by one or two pairs of oxen and already quite fair patches of many acres of land are under cultivation. At first the Natives was not keen on buying these implements. But he has in the end come round to them, and I was told of a firm who sold 4,000 ploughs in a season. This is a step in the right direction, and we may yet see some version of co-operative farming, the more enterprising man with his set of ploughing tackle contracting for the work for a smaller grower or less fortunate brother.

Uganda, of course, is not free from insect pests, diseases, etc., but may nevertheless be considered fortunate in the slight degree of its troubles. The chief pests are the aphid, the common boll-worm, and the cotton stainer. Another serious trouble is the bud, flower, and boll shedding, which is usually due to heavy rains and lower temperatures, though at times great damage is caused by hailstorms. The climatic conditions may be considered as generally favourable.

It is something remarkable that, in spite of the comparative prosperity of the Native of Uganda, due to the money made in the last few years by the sale of his cotton, his wants do not appear to have increased proportionately, and beyond bicycles, sewing machines, clothing, etc., he has spent little. Lately, however, he has acquired a taste for cigarettes, while his lady has developed a tardy penchant for velvet. There is no doubt that if the debaters of feminine fashions in Uganda in defiance of London and Paris prescribe more instead of less raffish as the acme of elegance, the mere male of the family will find plenty of opportunity for spending his money, and our home textile industries should benefit accordingly.

Future of Uganda Cotton Growing.

Most people who have the industry at heart and are capable of looking ahead will agree that for the present it is most important that the Government should keep on track and that it was a step in the right direction when the Control Board was formed. It is not as if the Government has interfered as much as possible with trade, but the cotton industry in Uganda occupies a unique position. It is the life blood of the country. It has been fostered and nurtured by the Government until it has become the leading article of export.

These are difficult times ahead of the industry in Uganda, times when low prices might lead to depreciation of quality. Such an event would not only be a severe blow to the industry, but a serious one from which it would not easily recover. Government control is necessary to minimise the fears of a disaster on such a scale which undoubtedly would vitiate and embarrass the whole revenue and finances of the country, and should be maintained for a few more years at any rate. Its continued operation is certainly for the benefit of all. A very special case of revenue might be mentioned that formed the Government of Uganda loved a tax of 6 cents per lb. of cotton grown in the territory. Recently the tax amounted to a sum equalling £200,000 per annum. With the fall in prices of representations were made to the Government that it might be desirable to reduce this tax, and I am very glad to be able to congratulate the

excellency Sir William Gowers, the Governor, on his recent decision to place the tax on a sliding scale, so that now should Middling American fall to 6d per lb. no tax will be levied; on the other hand, should it rise to 15d. per lb. an increase of 10% would be made. When one considers that the cotton tax now forms a very important part of the Colony's revenue, one cannot but congratulate the Governor and the Colonial Office upon the broad-minded way in which they have dealt with this question.

Progress in the Southern Sudan

Leaving Jinja and crossing Lakes Kioga and Albert, I arrived on February 28 at Nimaule, the extreme south of the Sudan. The journey between this place and Kefaf, about 100 miles, was covered by motor-lorry. The first 50 miles were most interesting. Villages of a good style had been built along the road, and, as we passed, the women and children would turn out to salute us, as also did the men where we met them. The food looked good, and a great many plots of cotton were visible. Some had been picked and the seed cotton was being transported. The Natives at this season appeared to be busy rebuilding or repairing their huts, and everywhere we, as European travellers, met with a most friendly, though practically rude, reception. The men and boys, of course, carried the inevitable spear. The journey between Kefaf and Mongalla was also covered by car, and I remained at the latter place several days. There is little doubt that quite a good type of American cotton could be grown in the areas which we had already passed through. Cotton growing, however, is a new industry for the people in fact, until the Government officials interested themselves in the matter, the people produced nothing for export, and yet the results of one season only are a sufficiently promising indication that cotton growing has permanently taken on. The nearest ginnery is, however, situated at Makwar, near Khartoum, and in the industry is to make real progress the erection of one or two ginneries somewhere in the Province to deal with the seed cotton in the area where it is being produced is an absolute necessity. This will not only largely assist in solving the transport problem, but will do away with the present uneconomical overhead charges involved in the long 4,000 miles river transport in shallow draught steamers, taking eight or ten days. I am glad to say that since my return the Government have arranged for some ginneries to be erected in this area.

A large portion of the Mongalla Province is administered by three men—Richards at Bor (who was recently stabbed by a Native with a spear), Kydd at Shambi, and Ferguson at Hiller Nuer. All these men are practically alone, and more than once have asked their lives by wild animals or the spear. It is a wonderful thought. These two or three men, cut off from civilisation by thousands of miles, and willing to serve and uphold the flag of civilisation for such little reward. They are types of the best that is in our nation and are deserving of our praise.

Development dependent upon Transport.

The whole question of the economic development of Africa is embodied in the word "Transport," which includes railways, roads, ports, etc. Some time ago I saw some figures which showed that the British Empire holds the War has considerably more than four times as many square miles of territory and considerably more than four times as many inhabitants as the United States, yet the United States, with less than one quarter of the Empire area and population, had, proportionally, more than many miles of railways. In other words, the Empire has 1,000,000

inhabitants, or for each of 2,000 square miles there, were eight miles of railways in the United States; in every mile in the British Empire. That is a very remarkable and incredible fact.

When I first went to Africa there were no railways in either the West African or East African Colonies. It was the initiative of that great statesman, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that we owe our African railway policy, without which today's splendid development of the African world would have been absolutely impossible. The outlook for the future, however, is bright indeed. In Colonel Amery we have a progressive Colonial Secretary, and an exceedingly capable and energetic Parliamentary Under-Secretary in Major Ormsby Gore, who has on two or three occasions denied himself the amenities of the House of Commons and gone out to those far-flung outposts of Empire to see things for himself. I have read most carefully Major Ormsby Gore's reports on East Africa and West Africa, and I am amazed at the amount of work he and his colleagues get through, and the very reasonable suggestions which he has made for overcoming the transport and other difficulties. I hope the Governments at home and abroad will lose no time in carrying them out. As a long shot, it would be difficult to make a mistake in laying down railways almost anywhere in Africa, although at the same time every care should be taken to obtain an economic as well as the ordinary survey.

An Air Service and Research.

Another matter of importance to the trade of a country like Uganda is the provision of quicker means of transit, and, therefore, I think the Government should do all it possibly can towards the cost of inaugurating an air service between Cairo, Khartoum and Uganda. When at Jinja I saw Sir Alan Cobham continue from there his flight to Johannesburg, and, again, when I was on my way down the Nile, he passed overhead at Mergalla in equatorial Sudan. The temperature at that place was 100° in the shade on the ground. I do not know what it was in the air, but I rather envied Sir Alan's position as compared with mine. A quick air mail which would bring not only correspondence, but samples of cotton and other produce from the interior of Africa, would be an invaluable aid to the commerce of the country.

Lastly, there is the question of research. With this I do not mean only in connection with the diseases of man, but with the diseases of animals and plants. Tropical Africa has been crying out for years for money to carry on this work, and unless something is done to combat the evils at present existing, a further serious depreciation must take place in one of the greatest assets we possess in our tropical Empire, and that is its Native population. Major Ormsby Gore has rendered a great service to humanity by calling attention to this very urgent need for this work.

Future of Empire Cotton Growing.

The excellent progress already made with cotton growing in the Empire is undoubtedly largely due to the high prices which have been ruling this past few years for the raw material. With America producing over 16,000,000 bales this year, and a promise of still larger crops this present season, estimated as high as 17,450,000 bales, the question naturally and almost in most people's minds today is: "How will this affect the new fields?" Two large crops coming upon a world whose purchasing power has been greatly reduced have meant that prices have slumped badly, and I have no hesitation in saying that the low prices are below the cost of production in many places. That being so, I feel sure that once

the bottom has been reached, we shall have some recovery on the other hand, with these enormous crops. I do not look for any high prices in the near future—as a matter of fact, from an optimistic point of view, I think 8d. will be as high as we shall see for some time to come.

When the spindles of the world were working full time, the world's requirements amounted to over 14,000,000 bales of American cotton, and if the world is to have its needs supplied the Empire each year is grown and manufactured a further 500,000 to 750,000 bales. The War and the serious political disturbances in China and Russia, etc., and our own industrial troubles here at home, have undoubtedly reduced the wealth of the world, but it must be remembered that cotton supplies the cheapest clothing for the poorest peoples of the world, and there is still the huge population in India, Africa, etc., who have, if anything, become more prosperous. Thus, in spite of fairly large crops from America these past two years coming upon a trade in the throes of a serious depression, largely due to high prices previously ruling owing to small crops, I am still convinced of the real need for still further increased supplies of raw cotton.

One item in favour of Empire cotton is that Uganda, Nigerian, and African cotton, generally, is all of the improved quality, and worth from 10d. to 2d. per lb. more than Middling American Futures, so that should futures improve to 8d. per lb., Empire cotton will be likely to realise 9d. to 10d. per lb., which is 50% over the average pre-war figures taken for 50 years. My own view is that the African Native growing cotton on his own land and in his own time will always be able to compete favourably with the American grower.



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the bottom has been reached, we shall have some recovery on the other hand, with these tremendous crops, I do not look for any high prices in the near future, as a matter of fact, from an optimistic point of view, I think they will be as high as we shall see for some time to come.

When the spindles of the world were working full time, the world's requirements amounted to over 12,000,000 bales of American cotton, and if the world is to have its needs supplied there must each year be grown (and manufactured) a further 500,000 to 750,000 bales. The war and the serious political disturbances in China and Russia, etc., and our own industrial troubles here at home, have undoubtedly reduced the wealth of the world, but it must be remembered that cotton supplies the cheapest clothing for the poorest peoples of the world, and there is still the huge population in India, Africa, etc., who have, if anything, become more prosperous. Thus, in spite of fairly large crops from America these past two years coming upon a trade in the throes of a serious depression, largely due to high prices previously ruling owing to small crops, I am still convinced of the real need for still further increased supplies of raw cotton.

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THE CHARM OF SOUTH WEST TANGANYIKA

CAN EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT BE SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED?

Special Report from East Africa

Mr. C. Gillman, Senior District Engineer, of the Tanganyika Railway Department, gave a most interesting address on "South West Tanganyika Territory" to the Royal Geographical Society ten days ago. The lecturer's views on European settlement were reported in our last issue and further interesting extracts are given hereunder, together with the replies of subsequent speakers. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

Many Elephant, Few Tsetse.

The most striking feature of the area traversed is the abundance of elephant. Though they disturbed sometimes the peaceful progress of my gangs when cutting survey traverses, we soon saw in them very useful allies when we came to explore the mountain valleys, through the jungle of which marching and surveying would often have been impossible without the frequent elephant tracks. And as an engineer I admired their well-laid-out and well-maintained zig-zag paths up steep slopes and their clever utilisation of the smallest topographical advantage when crossing a gorge or avoiding an obstacle. Buffalo, too, abounds in many places, and with the elephant is becoming a serious hindrance to Native cultivation. On the Ubena plateau big game is practically non-existent.

As to fly, it is of course risky to make definite statements based on observations during a single march, but it remains a fact that with very few exceptions I have never been seriously annoyed during my seven months' wanderings in the south-western area, and even the few bad days were mild compared to the real fly areas in Central and Northern Tanganyika Territory. At any rate, to the south and west of the Ruhuji I did not see a single specimen of glossina. In the temperate forest of the Mporoto Mountains, on the other hand, at altitudes above 2,000 m., a tsetse-like fly was common, which Mr. Swynnerton has determined as *Hamatopota* sp. In Ukinga, high up on the Livingstone Mountains, I caught an anopheles mosquito at 2,360 m.! At the same time an epidemic of tick fever was raging throughout the highlands which was a matter of grave concern for the medical officer at Ntukuju.

Population.

Taking the south-western area as a whole, its mean density of 3.4 per square kilometre lags behind the mean density (4.4) for the whole Territory by 25%. And in detail we notice a distinct interdependence between water supply and population density. The great areas of typical arid or semi-arid steppe, both of the lowlands and on the central plateau, carry less than 2.5 per square kilometre. The better watered foot of the great scarp and the moister plateau regions of Ubena and Lengoni follow next with 2.5 to 5, while with increasing and increasingly permanent moisture, such as is afforded by the well-watered circum-Nvasa Mountains and the Mahenge and Uluguru outliers, density rapidly rises to 10, 20, and more. Only in very few and small areas where topographical and climatic conditions combine favourably, such as *Landstad*, do densities reach more than 40 and up to its maximum of 60 per square kilometre.

Attributes of some of the Tribes.

And now a short glance at some of the people. Across the Ruaha, as well as in the eastern part of the Kilombero, we have Wabunga as the main element of the population. Their staple crop is rice. They do not make a very virile or pushing appearance, although they claim Zulu descent. From the edge of the high plateau Wahehe have of late descended some way down the slopes of the scarp, to grow mountain rice and to assist in the destruction of the forest.

Along the central and upper Kilombero and its tributaries sit likewise Wabunga, but of a much improved type compared with that of their eastern tribesmen. On the fertile riverine land their agricultural achievements are indeed remarkable. They share the ground with the Wandamba, an amphibian people who eke out a precarious existence as fishermen, living on pile dwellings in the semi-inundated areas, where they also grow rice.

The Mahenge highland is the home of the Wapogoro, admittedly one of the most backward tribes in East Africa, while opposite on the edge of the Iringa scarp are the widely scattered settlements of the Wadzungwa. These are the remains of a formerly much wider-spread people who have retired into the less accessible mountains before the raiding Wahehe.

Why the broad, wooded and well-watered expanse of country between the Kilombero plain and the plateau edge, a series of already well-demanded fault steps, is entirely uninhabited, is a problem which still awaits an answer. The further one penetrates into the Kilombero "Panjab," the more prominent becomes the Wabena element and with it attempts to re-stock the lowlands. Thus it is here that on a westerly march one sees cattle for the first time.

Wangoni and Wamutongo.

On the wide cretaceous plateau lives a very sparse population who, though they call themselves Wangoni, that is, claim Zulu descent, are in reality the remains of the conquered tribes, and do not appear to have attained to a strikingly high standard. Here it is that nearly everywhere one notices signs of former much more intensive cultivation, dating back to the days of Shabruma, the mighty Zulu chief. Hemp-smoking is to-day a serious vice in these parts.

The genuine Wangoni, round about Songea on the other hand, are a much more hopeful race, and climate and soil of their well-watered country seem most suitable for greatly increased production. If one can rely on early German estimates, this tribe has dropped from 150,000 before the 1905 rebellion to 31,000 to-day, a deplorable fact, but one which entitles one to hope for a rapid increase under a stable administration.

Likewise most hopeful are the Wamatengo, who live on the highland overlooking Nyasa to the south of the Ruhuhu Depression, a tribe whose fertility is proverbial throughout Tanganyika Territory; and the Wanyasa, the accumulation of small tribes who form the people of the lake-shore and the coastal ranges, are agriculturists, herdsmen, fishermen, and artisans—surely many-sided accomplishments.

Uhangwa and Ubenia are another great area where the Zulu invasion and the rebellion have left unmistakable signs everywhere, and where there is room and water for a much-increased population. But the outstanding feature, especially in the higher parts, is the, for East Africa, uncommonly large size of the fields tilled by the individual peasant, who apparently requires not only all the skill he can command, but also expanse, to grow his annual wants in the damp and cloudy climate of these wind-swept highlands. In the west there is much cattle, whilst in the cut-up country to the east there is none. Bamboo forms one of the staple crops of these lands, exclusively grown for the sake of its sweet sap, which is tapped during the cold rainy weather when the stalks shoot rapidly, and transformed into a very excellent though somewhat potent intoxicant. A marked increase in density takes place immediately the wind-swept Ruhuhu-Ruaha divide is left and the ridges and valleys of the eastern Mbarali drainage entered, where there is hardly a point from which one cannot spot one or several Ngoni dwellings.

Into the lower and more fertile Mbarali valley Wasangu from the Usungu plain have intruded, so that the population round about Kidzabo Mission station consists of Wabena and Wasangu.

Tribute to the Wakinga.

Quite contrary to Thomson, who calls them degenerate, I must state that one of the sturdiest and most intelligent Native tribes I have ever come across are undoubtedly the Wakinga, whose scattered villages go up to 2,600 m on the Livingstone Mountains. Surely it requires uncommon perseverance to depend on agriculture against so many odds due to an inclement climate and a most accentuated surface. Even the most incredibly steep slopes carry carefully terraced gardens. These people have readily accepted wheat and European potatoes, both of which introduced only a generation ago by the German missionaries, form to-day the staple food. On the more protected western slopes wheat is grown down to 1,700 m., where it suddenly ceases, giving place to the banana of Konde-land, while in the east 2,000 m. seems to be the present lowest limit.

Another interesting fact, and one well worth considering for the prospective settler, is the following: As a result of the climatic conditions the corn ripens very unevenly, a drawback which is easily coped with on the small fields of the Native peasant by daily picking of the ripe ears; but which will never do for the large fields of the European settler, who must obviously be able to rely on quick and simultaneous harvesting of his crop.

Cattle in Ukinga are very healthy, and to my mind show nothing in Ukinga as well as in Ubenia should be encouraged. In fact, I believe that in the direction of large-scale wool production lies the future development of this beautiful mountain land and its very hopeful inhabitants.

The Promise of Konde-land.

In Konde-land, and there alone, does one at last see really good surface settlement. The present inhabitants, the Wanyakyusa (the old name having long since been driven south across the Songwe),

are a prolific, healthy, and highly intelligent race with a standard of autochthonous civilisation surpassing that of all other tribes in Tanganyika Territory. Scrupulous cleanliness of body, hut, and stable; a high social standing of their women, who do not assist in the tilling of the soil; the growing of timber and bamboo for structural purposes; and a markedly advanced architectural art, are some of their more striking accomplishments. Here, if anywhere, is a tribe which can be relied upon to respond to efforts directed towards increasing their prosperity and well-being. The present staple food is the banana, but rice and probably cotton in lower, and groundnuts in upper, Konde have a good future. And between these two divisions where a broad belt of virgin woodland covers rich volcanic soil, one can visualise quite a number of white settlers who might produce coffee and probably tea. Cattle are plentiful, splendidly cared for, and of good quality.

If we may trust German official estimates of 1904, it would seem that in Konde-land, which not only did not suffer from the 1905 rebellion, but very likely received an influx of population from the more disturbed areas on the high plateau, we have a record of a gratifying increase. For while in 1904 the total population of lower and upper Konde-land is given as 63,000, the 1925 estimate by our District Officer, based on tax registers, is 100,000, i.e., an increase in twenty years of over 50%.

The northern slopes of the Mporoto-chain and the plains at its foot are inhabited by the Wasafwa. These are great agriculturists, and their large fields, mostly of maize, are astonishing and remind one of the culture-steppe of Usukuma and the Mwanza area. They keep very large herds of healthy cattle. However, the population, now here very dense, soon dwindles, as towards the west and north-east the steppe character of the country becomes more pronounced.

A Land of Hopeful Possibilities.

I have endeavoured to give a rough outline sketch of a land full of beauty, full of hopeful possibilities, and, above all, of a land inhabited by nearly three million souls who at present are doomed to unproductive stagnation owing to their remoteness from the pulse of commerce and industry. I have purposely laid stress on the difficulties of topography, climate, and population, not because I hold them insuperable, but because I believe that facing facts is preferable to mere hopefulness. But once more I must insist on the necessity for much more thorough and detailed regional surveys by fully qualified specialists under the guidance of a geographer. Such surveys alone can show us the right path and keep us from trespassing against the laws of nature, and from erring in our judgment of the human material at our disposal.

Sir Edward Northey on White Settlement Prospects.

General Sir Edward Northey, who commanded the British troops operating from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia which during the war occupied the areas with which the lecturer had dealt, called upon by the President to speak, described South-West Tanganyika as "the most lovely part of the Territory," and joined issue with Mr. Gurnall on the subject of European settlement. While he thought it right to give a warning against over-hasty settlement, Sir Edward, basing his observations on the three years he had spent in the region, considered that there was very much room for white settlement in Southern Tanganyika. Looking to the future of East Africa from the official point of view, he felt it would be a good thing to encour

age such settlement. It would be in the interest of the Native as much as of the Empire to introduce the dual system, as had been done in Kenya.

He was convinced that there were enormous possibilities for European farmers, particularly from Iringa towards Tukuyu and on towards Fife. The country could grow anything. Enormous quantities of rice could be produced in the Kilombero valley, in both the lowlands and the highlands. Eastwards from Njombe it was extraordinary to see the wonderful richness of the soil. Incidentally, James Sutherland, who had been on his staff and who had served as a sergeant with the Germans during the Maji Maji Rebellion of 1905-6, told him that the Germans had wiped out 80,000 men in the district.

Sir Edward considered that there were great possibilities for tea in the Mporoto Mountains, where good coffee could undoubtedly be grown. Communications were developed, as he felt they shortly would be, there were wonderful opportunities. There should be a British white population in Southern Tanganyika, and then there would never be any chance of the mandate becoming anything but British.

Governor of Uganda's Speech.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, who said he belonged to a neighbouring and he hoped a friendly State, had been struck by the lecturer's great appreciation of Africa's wonderful scenery. Appreciation of that scenery had greatly helped him in the twenty-seven years he had spent in that continent. What appealed to him most were the views that reminded him of England or Scotland or Ireland, and when he was back home he was frequently so struck as to be able to say: "That splendid view is just like a piece of Africa." (Laughter.)

At the recent Governors' Conference at Nairobi they had agreed that there should be a line from the Central Tanganyika Railway to the south-west to give that country an alternative outlet through a British port. The Unofficial Conference held at Tukuyu—some of them had been unable to spell the name!—might become as famous in East African history as, say, Runnymede in English history.

Sir Harold Mackinder's Inspiring Vision.

Sir Harold Mackinder said this particular region had as a result of the war become one of the vital spots in the structure of the British Empire. One of the most important parts of the Empire to-day was that great arch, which, starting at the Cape, ran up the eastern side of Africa, crossed the head of the Persian Gulf and had India as its keystone—a region six thousand miles in length, containing the Cape and the Canal, the Canal which was to-day the Charing Cross of the shipping world and would to-morrow be the Charing Cross of the air world. Quite possibly the airship track to Australia would cross the Red Sea and come down the East Coast of Africa to Durban, while on the return journey the route would be rather further to the north, across the Indian Ocean to Mombasa and then northwards.

There are, he continued, two portions of the world with high ground where white men can settle, one in South America and the other here in East Africa. It is of vast importance that it should be possible to settle a series of aristocracies of white communities, to build up white communities of men, women and children, a chain stretching through Kenya and Tanganyika Territory into Northern Rhodesia, and giving the standard for the civilisation slowly growing in the regions around, some of the greatest importance to

have in these regions—not perhaps with the wealth of Argentina or the Rand, yet none the less a region for white people to live in, and with beautiful scenery—along the chain of British civilisations and British traditions extending northwards from the Cape to the Canal and the ancient regions of Egypt and Babylon. You may see what I venture to call an aristocracy—for that is the function of our race—extending from the northern boundaries of the Union of South Africa, across the Equator, linking up with the Nile. There you have one of the central arteries of this extraordinary and unparalleled Empire."

Major Orde-Browne on Labour.

Major Orde-Browne said white aristocracies would require labour, and as far as he could see that was a very serious problem. No doubt Mr. Gillman had been right in describing the Wanyakyusa so favourably, but by planters in Tanganyika they were universally regarded as almost the worst class of labour. There was genuine risk that labour imported into the plantation districts would suffer from a variety of sicknesses, that they would get panic-stricken, and that labour difficulties would then occur. He would plead for a continual parallel development in the direction of medical research.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SUPPORTS EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE.

The Air Communications Special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Conference, of which Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, was chairman, has issued a report in the course of which we find the following statements:

The Sub-Committee recommend that the Imperial Conference should recommend the following resolutions:

- (1) The Imperial Conference, being impressed with the great benefits, both political and commercial, to be derived from the speeding up of Imperial communications by air, takes note with satisfaction—
- (a) Of the prospective opening of a regular air service between Cairo and Karachi and an experimental service between Mauritius and Kisumu;
- (b) Of the decision of His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and in the Union of South Africa to carry out a series of experimental flights to connect so far as possible with this latter service.

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 entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym 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 rates. If you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate the story, by all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

Send in your story without delay.

THE ROMANCE OF MISSIONARY WORK IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

By Dr. Donald Frazer.

There is indeed a strange glamour in Central Africa. The glamour of its completely covers the minor and major discomforts and irritants and dangers that are there too. It is not the mosquitoes and ticks, or the snakes and leopards that one remembers when the Siren call is heard through the cold and fogs of Britain. Then one thinks of blue skies flecked with white clouds, the wonderful sparkle of the early morning air, and the fizzling heat of noon; the cracked, baked, burning ground, and the sweet smell of wet earth when the first rains come.

One sees again the great inland seas whose waters are always breaking on the sand, and the fishers' canoes dancing on the waves, of the fong aee, and scrub-covered stretches of the high plateau, and those billowing grasslands over which the cool winds blow, and where the herds of eland roam, browse and wander.

The little villages are there, so untidy and insanitary when you come near, but in the distance so perfectly harmonising with the landscape; the rounded walls, the grass roof, the gradual melting of the village bounds into the unkempt bush.

With the cool still evening the scene changes again. The smoke of the fire that ceases the evening meal filters through the grass roof and climbs in lazy coils through the still air. One hears again the low of the cattle streaming home in the evening to the kraals where the calves await them; the rhythmical thud of the pounding sticks as the women crush the maize; the rattling herd and there of goats and dogs, and children, and flocks of pigeons. Then, when the darkness falls, the shout of the dancers in the little kraal, and the minor cadences of the distant dance song in some far-away village. And over all the cold white moon sailing in a dark blue sky or curtained by diaphanous clouds, the owls hooting in the trees, and the call of jackal or hyenas in the bush.

Of course, there are other aspects, but these are forgotten, for the man who has felt the lure of Central Africa finds cheerfulness always breaking through.

Yet, great as may be the glamour of the land, it is as nothing to that of the men and women who live there. The passing traveller may only see the surface of things, but the souls of men are unknown territories, for he has no knowledge of the language to get into these wonderful lands. Yet men who have travelled all round the earth say that these Central Africans are the most attractive humans they have seen on the earth.

When you call at the port towns in South Africa you see the Native overwhelmed by the cumbersome Western civilisation that has entered his lands and cannot understand him. You feel the suppression of his natural frankness and openness. Now and then a rickshaw boy may break into a prance, but it becomes self-conscious at once. But when you cross the Zambezi you are in another atmosphere. Here are friendliness, joyousness, openness of manner, unconscious and not assertive respect. Here the African lives in his most attractive mood. But learn his language, and hear him speak. Listen to his farcical veils, or his story and song, and watch his ways. Then you have glimpses into

a fairy land of quaint, or was that a tangled maze. Near proverbs dart out of the hedges, shivy jares and antelopes buy and sell, and cheer and break into laughter. Mutual interrelations lead you through the tangled maze of all the life, and the world about you are full of poetry and of spirit.

Best I give you a false impression of a land and people without drawbacks, perhaps it should fill in the uglier features that are on the canvas, like those little devils that lurk about the ancient portraits of the saints.

The sun shines bright, but it has a terrible heat and sucks vitality from you. The quiet evenings are broken by the orchestration of the mosquito and the irritation of his bite. The villages are a fully insanitary, and the houses are full of venomous bugs that give a dreadful fever. The African kitchen boy and outdoor labourer can be as irritating and shiftless as a European. Their sense of truth and honesty is not highly developed. These drawbacks and irritants are all there. The African is still a human being, and the mission convert is not an unfledged angel. The soil may bring forth wonderful crops, but it is equally productive of enemies that would destroy the harvest.

Yet there lies the supreme fascination of mission work in Africa. It is the constant but victorious fight of good with evil. The effort to wipe back the luxuriant in grass and weeds, in flies and trypanosomes, and make it luxuriant in foodstuffs and economic crops, to create a healthy society which has conquered barbarism and decimating disease; but greatest of all, is the effort to create a new continent through the making of good men and women, regenerated by the faith of Jesus Christ. That is the romance of missionary service and the lure and fascination of it.

Before the mass of magical customs and superstitions which have accumulated upon the African for centuries, and misted into the fabric of their life, the reformer may well turn aside in despair. The abandoning of children, for example, is part of their religion; it is a sacrifice to religion. These heavy claims of taboos and community rights are part of the essential social order on which the tribe hangs together. This infamous charge against women in difficult labour, against the sinner who caused the epidemic, demands their moral structures. Centuries have made the things you would change part of the life and thought of the people.

It is heart-breaking work for the farmer to sow his seed in soil that he knows cannot bear a crop; but it is heartening to sow where, given rain and sunshine, bumper crops may be raised. The missionary goes to Africa and finds in these folk human material with untold possibilities. He learns to reverence human personality in the black skin. The soil may seem rank and untilled, but it is rich beyond estimate, and only waits for the seed and the rain of the Spirit.

The romance is not in evil, but in good; not in watching horrors, but in bringing blessing. The old prophet days when the slave traffic left its desolate track behind, and wild man-herds set the villages aflame, and drove the villages into the thickets and mountains, seem full of romance. They make good reading for the man who is quietly sitting by the fireside. But they were miserable experiences.

The little group of pioneers at Kasonga had no feeling of romance when they saw the Arab traders

Dr. Donald Frazer, one of the pioneer missionaries of the land, recently gave a most interesting broadcast talk, most of which East Africa is privileged to publish.

fire the willow when they had been hospitably received, to press the fugitives into the crocodile-infested river, nor when they sat in their little dug-outs to be sniped at by the Arabs who took daily toll of the refugees. But there is romance in building a dwelling house, and this story which once was desolation in helping to reconstruct the lives of those whose tribal life has been shattered, and stimulate industries which bring greater rewards than slaving ever brought.

There was no feeling of romance in Dr. Ehrlich's heart when he sat with his sick wife in the lonely mission house, while the be-feathered warriors gathered in the valley below to drive the Europeans out of the land, or while he dug a hole in the floor of his house in which to hide the bottles of his dispensary as he prepared for sudden flight.

But there was romance and glory in that forty some years after when the nation gathered in thousands under its chief and headmen to meet the British Commissioner, Sir Alfred Sharpe. There the representative of the King stood without display of soldier or policeman, but surrounded with a prestige, inviolable, which had been won by just administration, and the suppression of atrocity and war, and the protection of the weak. The missionaries were by his side; a mission teacher was his interpreter. Thousands sat on the ground in a wide circle about him, shields and spears in their hands, not for defensive purpose, but for military display. After an hour's talk on that wind-swept, bare hillside, beneath the genial sun, with the acclamation of chiefs and people alike, the nation came under the secure administration of the British Empire. There was the glory of romance. For here, said the Governor, was a dramatic revealing of how quiet, patient and persistent service had turned war to peace and won a nation.

In the diamond mines of Kimberley I saw truck load after truck load of earth carried in, washed and sifted, washed and sifted, until at last the final sifting flowed over the vaseline-covered floor, and then a little diamond came. It was caught in the vaseline. And the manager told me that if out of 20,000 tons of dirt they got one pound of diamonds, they were well content—for they knew the value of diamonds. Here we are engaged in a more fascinating treasure hunt; for who shall measure the value of a single soul? Out of all the mud and dirt of heathenism this most precious thing is being caught by the grace of God, and we who have washed and sifted, and sought and found, declare there is no service like it, and no reward like these.

Here is this man who was a drunken pagan, whose spear head was red with blood, who laughed at cruelty and the cries of helpless women and children; to-day he meets us at the Lord's Table, one of God's family, intelligent, self-respecting, a reader, a teacher, a progressive citizen, helping his own folk forward. Here is this old woman, the leader in musical practice, the drunken wailer of the foulest dances, now cleansed and purified. Her voice has been beautified by her conversion and gloriously rained; she sings the hymns that she made in the overflows of her heart, and sets them to the music of old forgotten days; the smile that lights her lined face is like the sun playing on dark and buffed mirrors; her village has become the nursery of good character.

Good to see in sunshine, to be free from all the artificialities of civilisation, to make friends of the simple folk, to have their friendship, but not

greater and more wonderful help to win a soul for Christ, to give knowledge where there was ignorance, a literature and the Bible to a people who had none, to show the way out of barbarism towards a progressive civilisation. It is good to give comfort where there was poverty, food where there was hunger, justice and security where there was neither, health where there was disease; and these are all within the service of missions, the most romantic, rewarding and God-like service that man can give.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN TANGANYIKA.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

Dear Sir,

I presume that the "Man on the Fence" is a newcomer to Dar-es-Salaam; otherwise he would have known that these several attempts to run primary schools in that town have met with so little response that the organisers threw in their hands. It can hardly be expected that Government can provide schools for the few white children of school age in Dar-es-Salaam, though it would of course be the finest thing possible—but I know that there is at present in the Usambara district an ex-school mistress who would be prepared to establish and carry on such an establishment if she could get support from the authorities.

A good boarding school, situated in the Highlands of the Usambara Mountains is what is really wanted. It would be easy to reach, and the air and being would be good for the children. A former German plantation which I have in mind would make an ideal place; it has everything in readiness, even to a large field close to the buildings and quite suitable for games.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika.

PLANTER."

AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER, TO SIR WILLIAM GOWERS.

A Dinner of the African Society will be held at the Froeders Restaurant on Wednesday next, December 8, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., when Sir William Gowers, K.C.M.G., Governor of Uganda, will be entertained. The affair will be occupied by the Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, G.C.M.G., President of the Society. Tickets for the dinner (ladies or gentlemen) can be obtained at 12s. 6d. from the Secretary of the African Society, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" ROBERTS,

A BOOK OF EMPIRE BIG GAME.

Sir Lawrence Wallace, "South Africa and Elephants" (The introductory chapter to "Empire Big Game" (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. Ltd., London, 1920, net) deals with the sportsman as an Empire builder, and Mr. Basil Gunn, who contributes it, shows the almost unvarying exception every important explorer in Africa, and also the pioneer missionary, whether or not hunter by instinct, had to become one by necessity. Often, too, the hunter merged into the explorer and became the hunter of the conquer and the settler. Spoke and Grant, for instance, owed much of their prestige among savage tribes to their shooting skill and daring, and it was as a result of their work that missionary and British administrators entered Uganda. James Bruce, Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker, Lovett Cameron, Gordon Cumming, Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Harry Johnston, and Sir Frederick Jackson are some of the other names mentioned as exemplifying the part played by the spirit of sport in the building of the Empire.

Sir Lawrence Wallace, formerly Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, who writes a chapter on big game hunting in the Central Africa of twenty or thirty years ago, tells of an elephant episode that nearly proved fatal for him.

"From about twenty yards the wounded bull charged direct at me, his tusks. Failing to stop him, I bolted along a path, quickly doubling round a bush, hoping he would pass in me and lose sight of me for a moment, but caught my foot in a root and fell. Almost immediately I felt a weight on my back squeezing me down on the soft ground. Fortunately it was on his foot, for that would have finished me. He was with his trunk that he stopped me, and picked me up by the waist he swung me in the air and threw me away.

"I fell flat out on my face and lay still, thinking he would leave me there, but in a few seconds he rushed in again. I felt his soft hot lips on my cheek through at the shoulders. He seemed to have driven his tusks into the ground one on each side of me, presumably thinking one was through me, angrily grunting all the while. Then raising his head to withdraw his tusks, he placed a foot, gently it seemed against my ribs, kicked me out of the way and walked on, but only fifteen or twenty paces, before he stopped and faced me again. Lying just as he had left me, not moving a muscle, nor my only chance was to keep quite still—I kept an eye on his hindering would come again, and feeling sure that if I moved he would.

How long I lay there I do not know, perhaps two minutes, perhaps five or more, but when he seemed more occupied with his own tusks than with me, I took a careful look around and saw that my legs were partly hidden from him by a tuft of weed, when I knelt out of his sight and watched him. He stood quite still facing me, but showing no signs of seeing me. The sun was now down and it would soon be dark. The place was a regular hunting-ground for him, and the elephant might at any time walk my way, and seeing me, would not perhaps let me off so easily again. I knew I was not hurt, and as he seemed to have forgotten me I determined to risk a move.

Flung my stomach I crawled away, chameleon-like keeping in the behind and keeping the tuft of weed between me and him, but this was too low to be of any use. I crawled on my hands. He still did not see me, but he was close as I went very

slowly and he had a view of him, but better cover where I felt safe, though I crawled away at a better pace. About forty or fifty yards from him I was well out of his sight and was sitting on a log on a log when I met my men cautiously pointing me to look for my remains. One went to retrieve my gun and the while others got me all over and tried to get me in my body to look for the collar believe that I was not hurt. I was bruised all over, my right ear was bleeding, and my head was grazed, from the knee down and my right ankle was grazed. The elephant was found dead later about a mile from where he had left me. His tusks, which are under 70 lb each, and are a handsome trophy, and memento of my narrow escape.

Major Cathbert Christie's contribution on African forests and hunting with pygmies is strongly reminiscent of his excellent volume, "Big Game and Pygmies," reviewed in these columns over a year ago. For the best of the volume, which is splendidly produced and well and competently illustrated, deals with hunting in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, Malaya, and Scotland. The book, it must be added, is designed to tie up with an exhibition of trophies held in London in the autumn in aid of the Blighty Industrial Association for Severely Disabled Men, though whether the whole profit are to be devoted to that cause is not quite clear.

Mr. Hugh Conyn, the editor of the volume, recalls Coleridge's opinion that "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is among the two or three perfect lyric poems in our language. Let us quote it.

Afar in the desert I loved to ride
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side;
Away—away from the dinning of men,
By the *Wild-bird's* hark, and the *Buffalo's* cry
By valleys remote where the *Oribi* plays;
Where the *Gnoo*, the *Gurrah*, and the *Hoo-beest*
The *Impok* and *Hano* hunted the line
By the skirts of grey forests o'ergrown with wild
vine;
And the *Elephant* browses at peace in his woods,
And the *River-horse* gambols and plays in the
flood;
And the mighty *Rhinoceros* wallows at will
In the *Vlei* where the *Blat* Asses tank his fill.
Afar in the desert I loved to ride
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side;
O'er the brown karroo, where the bleating cry
Of the *Spring-bok's* fawn sounds plaintively;
Where the *Zebra* wantonly tosses his mane
In fields seldom cheered by the dew of the rain,
And the stately *Koppoos* exultingly bound,
Undisturbed by the bay of the hunter's hounds;
And the fimpous *Quagga's* wild whistling neigh
Is heard by the mountain at fall of day,
And the fleet-footed *Ostrich* over the waste
Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste;
For she lies away to the home of her rest,
Where she and her mate have scooped their nest,
Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view,
In the pathless depths of the parched karroo.

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PERSONALS

Sir John Wisden is returning to Kenya

The American returned to Paris last week.

Sir Colville Smith was in Kampala when the last mail left.

The Hon. Mrs. Jessie McNeill is onward-bound for Kenya.

Dr. F. Charlesworth left London last week to re-visit Zanzibar.

Colonel V. D. Twynne joins the "Modasa" at Port Said for Mombasa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. le Grand are proceeding to Kenya by the "Modasa."

Lord Inchcape has been elected President of the International Shipping Federation.

On voyage to Mr. Campbell Hausburg, who leaves London to-day for East Africa.

Capt. C. B. Anderson has been appointed a member of the District Road Board, Naivasha.

Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, of Cape-to-Cairo flying fame, left England last Friday for South Africa.

Mr. Carl Akeley and party recently spent a few days in Kampala while on their way to the Congo.

Capt. Laurence Holbech, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Staff Officer of the Kenya Defence Force.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. H. Clifton, who had spent nearly 12 years in the Sudan.

Mr. R. J. B. Dawson, Chief Engineer, Jamaica Government Railway, has been appointed Engineer of Works, Mauritius Railway.

Mr. Bhagwan Singh Varma has been appointed a Nominated Indian Unofficial Member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Eales Dening has been appointed Senior Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya.

Miss Janette Lean is to be married this month in Nairobi to Mr. R. H. Jackson, son of General Sir W. White Martin Jackson.

Mr. A. D. Jones, of Kampala, is asked to commemorate the present war efforts to Messrs. Comber, Bride and Co., Ltd.

We learn that Sir Apolo Kagwa, who recently resigned the office of Katikoro in Uganda, was very ill when the last mail left Uganda.

Mr. E. P. Burwell, formerly of the Uasin Gishu, who has been in this country on leave for several months, has left again for Dar es Salaam.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, left London last Thursday. Lady Maffey hopes to join him at Khartoum after Christmas.

Sir Sayid Ali Mirghani, one of the leading notables of the Sudan, was recently entertained aboard H.M.S. "Warspite" at Alexandria.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. P. Strickland, who has been appointed General Officer Commanding the British Troops in Egypt, has had long experience in Egypt and the Sudan.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes lectured last week at the Polytechnic on "Abyssinia from Tent and Saddle." The address was organised in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Lord Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided last week at a meeting at the Shire Hall, Worcester, at which a Worcestershire Branch of the National Playing Fields Association was formed.

Capt. F. Billinge, who represents Lord Delamere's interests in the Iringa district, stated recently that the number of European landholders settled in that area had increased within the past year from three to thirty-six.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., who was the guest at last week's annual luncheon of the Conservative Women's Reform Association, took "Imperial Development" as the subject of his address.

Major R. E. Chessman, who is well known to many of our readers, has just had published by Macmillan a book entitled "In Unknown Arabia" which has been most favourably reviewed in a number of organs of the home Press.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, Trade Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, is homeward-bound by the "Gloucester Castle," which sailed from Kilindini on November 17. He should therefore arrive back in London about December 9.

In reply to several inquirers we would state that the book entitled "The Building of the Blantyre Church, Nyasaland," which was reviewed in our last issue, may be obtained at 1s., plus postage, from the Church of Scotland Offices, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

General Herrero, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, spent a few days in Lisbon at the end of last and the beginning of this week, in order to discuss with the Portuguese Government the question of relations between the Union and Mozambique.

The fifth Conference of the Federated Missions of Nyasaland was held in Blantyre during October, the chair of the opening meeting being taken by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. W. H. Murray, the retiring president, who has now been succeeded by the Rev. A. G. MacAphine.

Students at the Scotch Mission and the Dominion Bible Mission of the Victoria College for Tropical Agriculture, Mr. Albery, announced that the College had been granted a Royal Charter. The College has already sent trained students to the Sudan, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Sir Charles McLeod is visiting East Africa.
 Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibble left on Friday by the "Edinburgh Castle" for Madeira.

Lady Rees and Mr. Charles Rees are due to leave Mombasa on December 11 for England via the Cape.

The Japanese training cruisers, the "Yakumo" and "Idzumi" visited Mombasa early this week.

Sir William Cowers, Governor and Chief Scout for Uganda, was among those present at last Friday's dinner of the Commissioners for London of the Boy Scouts Association.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to give an address on Tuesday, December 7, at 4.30 p.m. before the Royal Colonial Institute on "British West Africa."

Sir Michael Bruce, B.C., who collapsed last week in Oxford Circus and was taken to a nursing home, has shot in East Africa and was once a member of the B.S.A.P., but the exploit which he says is his favourite is that of having driven trains out of Bethnal Green during the general strike.

According to news received in London by cable, Mr. E. B. Henmerde, the twenty-three-year-old only son of the well-known King's Counsel and Recorder of Liverpool, was on Friday killed in Kenya through being drawn into the machinery of the factory on the coffee plantation on which he was acting as a pupil.

In a letter to the Times, General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien writes: "In 1906, when, owing to serious illness, I had been forced to surrender the Command of the East African Forces and had been put on board ship, the great Boer leader, General Louis Botha (then Prime Minister), came himself to the docks at Cape Town to wish me good speed."

Kampala has decided that it will appoint a chaplain for the European community, and a meeting recently called it was stated that the necessary arrangements could be made if half the Europeans would give 5s. each per annum and if eleven firms or individuals would subscribe £10 each. An ad hoc committee has been appointed.

Twelve hinds and five stags from Sir John Ramsden's famous Highland herd left Scotland last week for London en route to Kenya, where they are to be kept in a special enclosure in order that they may be protected from lions. These red deer will be allowed to breed in the hope and expectation that their offspring will become acclimatised. The animals are travelling in the "Mombasa."

Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross, whose record of the ascent of Mount Kenya was published in our issue of October 21, points out that on account of the faulty map used by the party the words "Edward Peak" and "Senfer Peak" were used, instead of "First and Second Hamilton Peaks" respectively on Mount Baker. This correction is in accordance with the survey made by H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi.

An assistant engineer is required by the Government of Kenya Colony for service in connection with the Mombasa Town Planning Scheme for a tour of from 20 to 30 months' service with possible extension. Salary £650 a year. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, aged 30 to 38, must be A.M.I.C.E., or hold equivalent professional qualifications and have had the rough experience of municipal engineering and macadam roads. Applications should be made immediately, stating age, qualifications, and particulars of experience to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. (noting M/15029).

FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE CAPE BY AIR

LIEUT. MITTELHOLZER, the Swiss aviator, accompanied by Dr. Heim, a Zurich geologist, and M. Gouzy, a Geneva journalist, left Switzerland on Sunday last en route for Capetown, via Cairo, the Nile, Lake Victoria, the Kenya and Tanganyika Highlands, Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa, and the Zambezi. The party, it will be seen, does not intend to make a direct flight, but proposes to carry out geological and other research work. Quite three months are expected to be taken over the outward trip, the return journey being made by sea. May the party have better fortune here than in Europe, for a storm in the Alps compelled the pilot to return to Zurich on the very day of the flight.

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,
 What do you think has happened here? A German whose name I am sending you became a naturalised British subject in order to return to this district, and prior to the removal of restrictions on Germans entering the country, came back, bought a plantation from a Greek and settled down here. A few weeks ago this man was paid out by the District Officer in the local bank the sum of one hundred and ten thousand shillings (£5,500) cash, as compensation for the loss of his farm. Can you beat it?
 British born subjects have to await the pleasure of the Reparations Department, which is stiff with people whose desire to see claims wound up must be considerably tempered with the thought of losing their soft billets before receiving one penny. It is now ten years since my claim was first submitted to the Custodian of Enemy Property, B. is in the same boat. It seems a hopeless and certainly a scandalous position. "East Africa" declared nothing. "Charity begins Abroad."

Yours faithfully,
 TANGANYIKAN PLANTER.

(Tanganyika Tribune)

Kenya and Uganda Airway Supplement.
 With its next issue East Africa will publish a special airway supplement, Kenya and Uganda. Supplement will contain a list of airway numbers of important messages from local publishers.

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THE CALL OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

East Africa in the Press.

MEMORIES OF THE E. AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Daily Graphic says that Mr. J. Granville Squires, returning recently at Exmouth, said:

We had a war in British East Africa. In 1914 we turned out a fighting army of a handful of settlers, and I don't think in any regiment we had enough uniform to dust a middle. But we turned out on the border and managed to hold it until we were relieved and properly equipped in June, 1915.

We had a lot of grey ponies, and, borrowing an idea from the zebra, I had to camouflage them. The stripes were laid on in permanganate of potash with a shaving brush. The day after I camouflaged my pony there was a general parade and when I rode past the Indian troops they very nearly fell down and worshipped him. As a result of the experience all the grey ponies were ordered to be done.

Our method of doing post duty in the game reserve was to ride out to an observation post, conceal our eyes, and watch the great herds of game. When we saw an unusual movement in these herds we knew it meant either lion or human beings. We used to also hobble one of the camouflaged ponies near the observation post so as to draw suspicion from the minds of any enemy scouts, and that is how the zebra came to lose his stripes.

At another point of the feature Mr. Squires' story will be remembered by many of our Panganyika readers. He made the comment that any members of his regiment who went to Africa would probably be sent a specimen of the baobab and told it was the cream of tartar tree. "Don't you believe it," he added. "I once found a large grove of these trees close to a road, and I thought I was on to rather a good thing. I took two cases of them on home to have analysed, and then I found that cream of tartar comes from the lees of Italian wine tanks. There is about as much cream of tartar in a baobab as there are fathers on a frog."

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MARKET.

British manufacturers will do well to study the mining development of Northern Rhodesia, which, says the Journal of the London Chamber of Commerce, is destined to become one of the most important of base metal producing countries. Few persons outside Northern Rhodesia have any conception of the amount of development work that is in progress and the enormous quantities of money that are being expended and will continue to be spent there on mining machinery of all kinds, on rock drills and jacks, hammers, compressors, and pumps, tractors and haulage gear, gas engines, and electrical plant of all kinds, on concentrators and sizing machines, on mills and crushers, on duty steel, and lathes, in fact on every kind and type of appliance that is necessary for the establishment of new and vast mining firms. The tremendous amount of development and construction work is now in progress all over the country from the Limpopo to the Zambezi and beyond into the Congo. The mining development work are of a very diversified kind—gold, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, asbestos and chrome iron ore, besides other metal and mineral products. In consequence, a large type of machinery and plant equipment are rapidly diversified.

Mr. D. Mathers Sutton Dunbar writes to the British Australasian:

So much has been written by others about my recent journey through the wilds of Africa, so much has been imagined by excited reporters about the journey, that I think it rather behoves me to write something authentic about it myself. Adventures I had a many enroute, but never a lion did I see, except a remarkably dead one in Northern Rhodesia.

It was down by the Zambezi that I had my first bit of actual adventure. I went forth alone and strolled along a Kafir track for a few miles. Then, coming upon a Native village which looked deserted, I brought forth my camera to take a picture like any well-regulated tourist. Then out from one of the huts issued a fury of a woman, waving a knob-knive over her head, and yelling hideous words at me.

Well, I just went as quickly as I could go, and the old woman after me. I am rather proud of the fact that I soon outdistanced her, but all the same I didn't slow down until I came within sight of the Victoria Falls Hotel, where I was staying at the time.

Once ye have drunk of Africa's fountains, then ye shall drink again. Ah! wise philosopher who said that. Soon, very soon, I hope, I shall return to Africa—to the Congo—to the hot and steamy jungle—to the mosquitoes and all flying pests, of bad food and bad accommodation, heat, and their anouching lips that have been ever-marched—but also to the wonder of it all."

AN EAST AFRICAN HOTEL DECORATOR.

MAJOR MUGGERIDGE, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having been an Intelligence Officer on the Headquarters Staff at Nairobi during the East African Campaign, is, says the London Evening News, responsible for the decoration of the Devonshire Hotel now being built on the garden of Devonshire House and destined about March of next year to take its place amongst the three biggest and the half-dozen most luxurious hotels in London. The newspaper in question says:

Major Muggidge, who has created a profession for himself as an hotel decoration specialist, explained how most of the rooms were being decorated so as to express the beauty of some one English flower, then he told me (and this is the fact that caught my interest) that garlands of flowers from the garden and meadow had been taken to a textile factory last summer in order that the exact colours might be studied and matched.

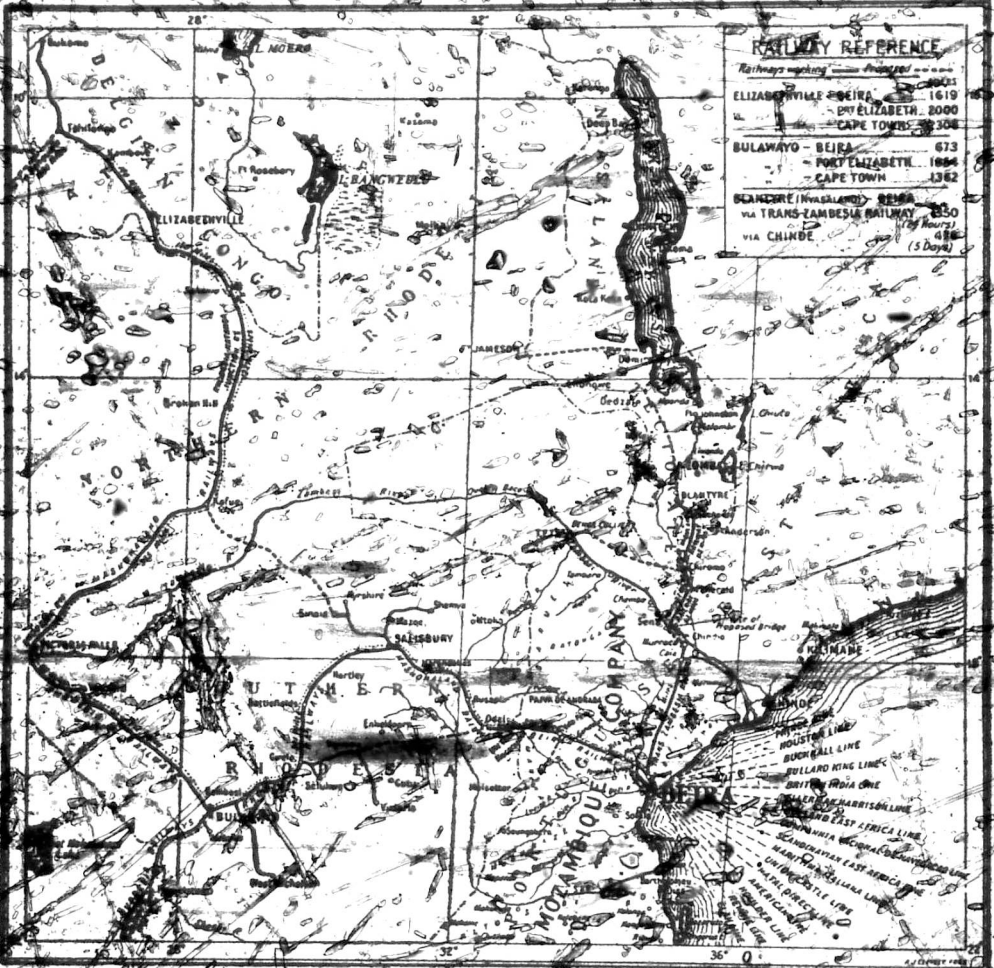
Major Muggidge, who also did the decorations for Gleneagles, and is now regarded by many Americans as one of the things that should be seen in a trip to Scotland, has travelled too much to believe in originality. He has been in most countries in the world and told me that everywhere he had found ideas which could be adapted and combined so as to make what is usually taken for originality.

He went to the wars on the Intelligence Staff in East Africa, and an eye under his observation which included Uganda, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Masailand, German East Africa, and British East Africa, and even from these parts he says he got notions of colour and design and arrangement which are valuable to one who would do a hotel decoration.

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FROM FORT HALL TO NYERI.

We have received from Mr. J. H. Engelbrecht, of Nyeri, an interesting little illustrated booklet entitled "Excursions by Motor Car in Kenya and Tanganyika," from which we quote the following:

Leaving Fort Hall on the way to Nyeri, one is immediately struck by the remarkable change in the scenery. From the comparatively uninteresting flat country between Thika and Fort Hall, the road winds round precipitous cliffs and the eye is charmed by the magnificent vegetation on every side. The winding narrow road opens on to beautiful green-clad hills and fertile Native farms. Game such as buck is not plentiful, but there are plenty of leopards and rhino, and smaller animals such as porcupines, hares, etc., are numerous.

Nyeri is about one hundred miles north of Nairobi, close to Mount Kenya and the Aberdare range of mountains; it is 6,200 feet above sea level and is situated on the Northern Chania River and is also near the Guri River, where trout fishing can be obtained. It has an unrivalled climate and scenery, and golf, tennis, and shooting are some of the pastimes. The numerous coffee estates in the district make a wonderful sight with the vivid green of the foliage, and one gets splendid views of the mountain.

LABOUR ON THE WEST KENYA STOCK LANDS.

To the Editor of East Africa.

DEAR SIR,

Since the Native Labour question is so much on the fore, it might be interesting to enumerate the different types employed by the Stock farmers of this district. Such labour can be divided into three categories: (a) herdsmen, (b) casual or general labour, (c) squatter labour.

The best herds are, of course, the Masai for sheep and the Lunbwa for cattle, but they are by no means as plentiful as one would wish. As a rule they are conscientious, more or less honest, possessed of more common sense than most of the Natives, and will, if necessity arises, use their own initiative. Being entirely pastoral races, they also possess a certain crude knowledge of stock ailments, and taking everything into consideration, they usually give satisfaction.

For general labour one has to rely in this part of the country solely upon the Meru and the Kikuyu, between which two tribes it is difficult to discriminate, although perhaps the Meru is a cut above the Kikuyu. Both are slow-witted, and indigent, and both require constant supervision.

Most Natives here do not remain long on one farm, the average period for casual labour being about four months, although good herdsmen have been known to remain as many years. The average rate of pay is 10/- per month, with a gradual increase to 14/-, with daily rations, which consist of 2 lbs of posho (finely ground mealie meal), worth say another 6/- monthly.

Some farms have "squatter labour," i.e., Natives who have been allowed to bring their family and stock and graze them on the farm, their rate of pay being exactly the same as that of other labour. It is a much debated point amongst stock farmers whether squatters are really a success or not. The chief benefit to be derived from this form of labour is the certainty of a constant supply of labour of sorts.

Yours faithfully,
Nanyuki, A STOCK FARMER.

GERMANS WANT AGENTS IN AFRICA.

We have received a copy of a German monthly publication (printed in separate English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, and German editions), which professedly exists to further international trade and create close connections between manufacturers and traders all the world over. From the character of the editorial and advertisement pages, and especially from a prominent insertion which would, however, appear that "international" is used essentially with reference to trade between Germany and other countries, and that one of the prime objects of the journal is to secure agents in foreign countries for German manufacturers, exporters and importers. There is, of course, no reason why business interests in the Fatherland should refrain from such attempts to develop their trade, but it is well for the easy-going Briton to reckon with these facts.

It may be added that a company established in the Finsbury Pavement district, but not known to us as shippers of importance to East Africa, advertises prominently for South and East African agencies (presumably German), for textiles, enamelware, cutlery, clocks, and other similar lines. Indeed, the slogan of the journal under notice seems to be "Are you desirous of representing German firms?" The three correspondents in Kenya who have within recent weeks asked us to put them in touch with German manufacturers we would say that East Africa, at least, has no intention of assisting the development of German trade in any way, and that for that reason that we refrain from mentioning in this note the title of the paper before us.

BEIRA PORT WORKS

Arrival of Dredging Plant.

The first units of the dredging plant for use in deepening the channel at the port of Beira, consisting of two barges, arrived in the Pungwe river on November 1, and the dredger with another barge reached its destination on November 13. The barge was craned out by the outgoing tug "Seine" and "Polzee." As soon as the crating necessary after the long voyage from Europe, has been completed, it will be possible to begin dredging operations.

Owing to the long continuance of the coal dispute there has been great delay in the fabrication of the steel piling for the new lighter and deep water wharves which are to be constructed as part of the extensive port improvement programme. This material was ordered in the spring, but so far no deliveries have been effected. Everything is in readiness to begin construction as soon as the steelwork reaches Beira, and it is hoped, now the assumption of full activity in the coal mines is in sight, that this material will soon be available.

The lighter wharf is to be extended 380 feet on the right bank of the Chiveve Creek and a deep water wharf 520 feet long for ocean-going steamers is to be constructed in the Pungwe river a short distance above the mouth of the Chiveve Creek. Messrs. Pauling and Co., who have recently completed the new deep water wharves at Kalandini, are the contractors for the port works.

The cargo movement at Beira has grown rapidly during the past four years. The tonnages dealt with being as follows: 1921, 100,000; 1922, 507,511; 1923, 611,851; 1925, 640,000.

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CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Some further resolutions.

In its last issue *East Africa*, the Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, gave the text of a number of important resolutions adopted at the recent session of the Convention. Some further resolutions are appended.

Supported Labour. Colonel Lean's motion in favour of imported labour, which was defeated by the Chairman's vote, was in the following terms:—

"That in view of the serious shortage of labour prevailing in this Colony, which renders uncertain the harvesting of the crops to-day growing, in view of the retardation of development, in view of the considered opinion expressed lately by responsible officials to the effect that the available labour is insufficient to meet the needs of the Colony, and in view of the serious financial crisis which must ultimately result, this Convention respectfully informs His Excellency that they are forced to combat the present view of the Government, which is that the Government is definitely opposed to the introduction of labour from outside sources. This Convention is on the contrary, of the opinion that the introduction of such labour has now become an urgent and immediate necessity, and consequently requests Government to appoint an impartial Committee, on which certain members of this Convention should have seats, to formulate and lay up to Government for approval and immediate effect a scheme for this importation."

The Dual Policy.—"That this Convention is of opinion that some drastic revision of the application of the Dual Policy is necessary so as to make it a practical economic policy as laid down by the Governors' Conference, which policy is defined as a duty on the part of the Government to raise the capacities of its subjects, combined with the equally imperative duty to develop to the utmost extent the productive power of its possessions."

Registration of Personal Servants.—"That this Convention requests Government to institute without delay a form of book and/or registration for personal servants and cooks, similar to that in use in Uganda."

Endorsement of Registration Certificates.—"That this Convention urges upon Government that the registration certificates of Native criminals convicted of crimes of violence, and of their involving long terms of imprisonment, should be endorsed with particulars as to the nature of their crimes."

Squatters and Tax Payments.—"This Convention resolves that:—

(a) The law should be altered so that the minimum number of days to be worked by a squatter shall read 200 and not 186 as at present.

(b) The employer should make himself responsible for the collection and payment to Government of the tax of every squatter and every casual labourer who contracts to work for 270 days each year.

(c) The employer should be forced by law to endorse the *kipande* of every boy whose tax he has paid, with the date, number of official hut tax receipt ticket, name and address of employer. The employer to keep the official hut tax receipt ticket. The law to be altered so that any Native who fails to produce his *kipande* with the current hut tax endorsement, or to produce the official hut tax receipt ticket, shall at once be liable to pay the hut tax for that year.

(d) Every Native who does not pay his tax through an employer, the district commissioner, or other tax-receiving official, shall complete the endorsement of the *kipande* as in (c) above."

Stock Farmers' Conference.—"That with a view to the formation of an annual conference of stock farmers, the time of the annual maize conference, this Convention asks the Director of Agriculture to convene a meeting of all the stock farmers with this end in view."

Cost of Cement.—"That this Convention urges the Railway Council and Government to reduce the cost of importing cement and to reduce to the lowest possible figure by adjusting the railage and import duty charges."

Cost of Fuel Oils.—"That having regard to the growing necessity for conserving our available labour supply, and the fact that the use of the agricultural tractor results in considerable saving of labour, this Convention trusts that Government will come to the conclusion that power paraffin, crude oil, and low grade petrol shall be imported and transported at the lowest possible cost."

Defence Force.—"That this Convention approves the principle of a Defence Force."

Major Gordon's Speeches.—"That this Convention considers that Major Gordon's speeches, so far as they were directed against the financial policy of the Government in which the Elected Members acquiesced, call for a reply by the Unofficial Members of Council."

KENYA LEGISLATURE AND CONVENTION.

Lord Delamere's Position

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi, November 3, 1926.

The past week has been a busy one politically in Kenya, for there have been sittings of both the Legislative Council and the Convention of Associations—the one an official Parliament and the other a people's Parliament. These political institutions, though the one is plenary and the other self-appointed and not even advisory, are very closely linked together, and the latter has official countenance. The Convention is as useful to the Government as a general election, for the whole feeling of the country has free expression in its debates. The official Council is a better-trained assembly, but at the Convention new men and fresh ideas are seen and uttered at each meeting—these meetings being held throughout the year four times a year. The influence of Lord Delamere is very high in the Legislative Council and practically paramount in the Convention, for the noble lord has no rival in Kenya in political capacity and personal influence.

Lord Delamere.

This peer, who has cast his lot entirely in Kenya Colony, is of the class of practical politicians who achieve things, as opposed to those who acquire prominence by words and by attaching themselves to a machine. The Kenya lord—if not the lord of Kenya, though nearly so—makes no pretence to extraordinary merit or to be the leader of any particular section or class. He stands simply as a leader of men, just as Mussogoli, Lloyd George in his day, Cecil Rhodes, General Smuts, and other born statesmen have in their turn symbolised public feeling and following.

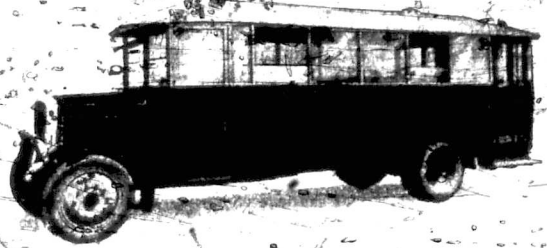
Though ordinary in appearance and careless in garb, he remains in his virtues and failings an aristocrat and a good bit of an autocrat. His influence among the settlers of Kenya is due to the fact that he never pretends that he is anything but a settler himself, and one of the oldest in the country. Having ample means and big possessions, he can indulge in what extravagances he wishes or live as simply as he likes. Socially he is neither pretentious nor reserved.

Being the uncrowned king of Kenya to-day, it is difficult to surmise how much further he will go. The Home Government would be afraid, one thinks, to offer him a governorship here, for his views on local control are much wider than those of Downing Street. He stands as another type of a Cecil Rhodes, a Goldie, or a Clive, differing just as the conditions in this Colony differ so much from the conditions that reigned in the spheres occupied by the other British colonial statesmen.

Port Control.

Dissatisfaction has been freely expressed here, both in Council and Convention, at the Colonial Office preference for the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee that sat in London against the report issued here by our own Shipping Commission of January. The burning issue seems to be that of the maintenance of the shipping concessions of the local Lighterage Company—which is controlled by shipping interests—against the general demand for

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The COMMER fleet, of which the above vehicle is a unit, consists of 35 buses (11 more have just been placed on order). Everyone who knows this particular bus service knows the remarkable efficiency and energy with which this organisation is managed. They may not, however, be aware of the striking records set up by the COMMER vehicles themselves. For instance, although 150 complete journeys are run daily, there has not been a single breakdown for over 6 months. Only 2 journeys have been lost in the whole of that period, the cause in each instance being magnetic failure. The first COMMER bought by these people in 1911 ran for over 500,000 miles before they disposed of it, and this chassis is still running and doing good work. In fact the man who purchased it was so impressed by its behaviour that he has subsequently purchased two more new ones. Four of the buses of the above fleet have run over 300,000 miles each, and five others have run over 200,000 miles each.

Facts like these need no emphasis. They support us in our contention that the man who buys COMMERS is sure of many years' trouble-free service, no matter how strenuous the conditions under which the chassis are working. We shall be pleased to send particulars of our latest models on request.

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OUR 'UGANDA LETTER'

Gorilla Hunting in Africa

From Our Own Correspondent

Kampala

hand over the entire administration of the port to the Post Authority, whether that authority be under the Railways or the Government direct. In spite of the explanations and excuses made by the Governor in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Colonial Office, the man in the street and on the veld in Kenya feels that his own peculiar interests are being subordinated to influences exercised at Home, and as the interests and redemption of the loan monies for the construction of the new pier and wharves are being paid by Kenya, colonists fail to see why the Home Government should dictate methods of working which have been rejected by the considered view of official and expert unofficial opinion here. In his speech in the Legislative Council this week the General Manager of Railways gave facts and figures in favour of loading and discharging cargo alongside, as against the lighterage system, though characteristically, as an official, he cast no blame on the Colonial Office for taking a conservative view of the case.

Cotton.

The slump in the price of cotton has created something like consternation in Government and trade circles in Uganda. This last adverse news comes on top of the failure of two big Indian firms trading up-country, involving losses variously estimated from £30,000 to over £75,000. In the case of one firm with headquarters in Kenya losses are traced to gambling in cotton seeds, which was held against an adverse market until the holders were at last forced to sell at any price. There is still a great glut of trade goods, mostly for Uganda in bond and being held up by the banks here.

EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE.

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

Dear Sir,
It seems to me that it may be of interest to you, and I feel sure it will be of interest to East Africans generally, if I give you the following details of my experience with the new East African Information Office in London.

This Office, which is of course in its infancy, is of particular interest to me, and I have been at pains to watch its early steps. I have been in touch with a number of people interested in East Africa who have sought the assistance of the Office, and I am glad to say that the recital of their experiences has been such as to give every indication of its usefulness. One case in particular was greatly to my satisfaction, inasmuch as it showed the individual attention that is being given to inquiries. The case in point was one where a young man of particularly fine type was determined to go to Kenya, although he had only his personality as an asset. He went to the Office and was interviewed by the officer in charge, who, as far as I can gather, pointed out the grave difficulties he was likely to experience if he went out without a post and without money. He suggested territories in East Africa other than Kenya, but the boy, being firm in resolve, was asked to give the Office a chance of seeing what could be done. Within three days he was sent for to the Office, introduced to an East African farmer, who was willing to take him, as a pupil in the first instance, without fee, and with the promise of a post to follow; and the whole business was completed within less than a week of the initial call.

Such action, I think, shows a very high state of efficiency in our latest addition to Overseas Offices in London.

Yours faithfully,

London

A Regular Reader

ANOTHER attempt is apparently to be made by the American Museum to improve their exhibit of the fauna of this Protectorate and of the Congo. Mr. Carl Akely has arrived here bound for the Borders, but since he has published the statement that gorilla should be protected as they were so scarce, it is to be presumed that he will have the courage of his convictions and refrain from hunting them. That gorilla are not scarce we who live in the country know. In fact, they are so plentiful in their own haunts, that many people have been assaulted by them, fortunately not seriously. Yet the gorilla is said to be quite a timid thing, which will get out of the way of a human being if possible. No one has ever yet successfully filmed a gorilla hunt. Many attempts have been made, and films been got, but something has always gone wrong, so that the public still await a perfect film. The advent of the expedition over which Colonel Fenn presides is shortly expected, but he and his merry men will find, like other people, that to get a film of the gorilla's haunts and habits is by no means easy.

Pure-Bred Cattle In Uganda

A better fate should have waited upon the attempt of an Indian Veterinary Officer to import into Uganda from Kenya some eleven Shorthorn cattle. Despite the many years' experience which we have of a Veterinary Office in this country, it was not at last to the effort of a private individual (though a member of the veterinary staff) to take this risk, and be fool for it. Unfortunately three of the cattle have already succumbed, and it remains to be seen what will happen to the remainder. East Coast fever is the great danger that threatens the introduction of a better class of cattle and our friend Mr. Fakhar Din, says that he will be successful with calves but not with grown-ups. His contention is that we must first take the fever, and those that survive will be immune. If this is the case, it will not be long before we have better animals here, for from that step to the next one higher in the scale is but little. But what we are still wondering is why the Veterinary Department, whose obvious duty it has been, has not seen fit to make this experiment before.

Trout, Too, for Our Rivers.

And why cannot we have trout put into our rivers, as has been done in Kenya? That trout will live in the rivers and swamps is undoubted by those best able to judge, provided, of course, that they first get a chance to increase and multiply. Given this, it is time the experiment was tried.

Delightful Rains.

We are having our share of rains in parts of Uganda at the moment and some people say that if it keeps on much longer we may lose a considerable lot of cotton; others deny it. Anyhow, our delightful rains give us our tremendous crops. Thus we can boast of two crops of maize to other people's one, and similarly we can get two crops of potatoes, while other people grow one.

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Two acre supply will be taken on a coffee and maize farm in Kenya, planted 2000, 420 per acre, according to period of planting for coffee, maize, and cotton, and previously sown throughout the year. Apply to Mr. P. S. Mansfield, 21, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W. 1.

EXCURSIONS TO KENYA HIGHLANDS.

THE Kenya and Uganda Railway has published an interesting two-colour folder regarding the excursion arrangements which have been designed to induce steamship passengers to visit the Highlands of Kenya whilst their ship is in harbour at Mombasa. The folder is illustrated with photographs of Mount Kenya, typical scenery in the region, Mombasa, the game reserves and the coffee-growing districts in the neighbourhood of the capital of the Colony.

A fact not perhaps sufficiently widely known is that the Railway is prepared to run a special train in the event of thirty excursionists undertaking to make the journey, which, for the first-class traveller, costs less than 87s. return. The charge for breakfast and lunch is 3s. and for dinner 4s.

Copies of the descriptive pamphlet are, we understand, available at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

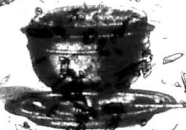
- "Osmanli Dignita," by N. Jackson (Methuen, 1s. 6d.)
- "The Primitive Races of Mankind," by Max Schmidt (Harrap, 21s.)
- "Gun-Running in the Gulf," by Brig. Gen. H. H. Austin (Murray, 7s. 6d.)
- "Slavery or Sacred Trust," by J. H. Harris (Williams & Norgate, 5s.)
- "Four Essentials of Education," by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones (Scrifter, 6s.)
- "The Empire at War" (Vol. V.), by Sir Charles Lucas (Oxford University Press, 25s.)
- "K.A.C. An Unofficial Account of the Origins and Activities of the King's African Rifles," by W. Lloyd Jones (Arrowsmith, 48s.)

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CAPITAL OF BUANDA AND URUNDI.

On the proposal of the Government of the Belgian Congo, the name Astrida has been given to the capital of the territories of Buanda and Urundi in honour of the new Duchess of Brabant.

The Government has also decided that the River port of Akbu, the station on the railway from the Lower Congo to Katanga shall be known in future as Port Franco.

POSITION OF THE SUDAN AND ADEN.

The Prime Minister said in the House of Commons early this week that the Colonial Office was already the responsible Department in respect of political affairs in the Aden Protectorate and on the Arabian Littoral of the Persian Gulf. The question of the future administration of Aden was now under the consideration of the Government. Mr. Baldwin added that no change was contemplated in respect of the Sudan.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION.

AFTER allowing for depreciation, the net profit of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. for the year ended September 30 amounted to £180,007 against £186,757 for 1916-17. Debenture interest absorbs £74,574, the Preference dividend £35,000, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares (unchanged at 8% free of tax) £76,576, leaving £77,497 to be carried forward.

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER CO. LTD.

The report of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Ltd. for the year ended March 31 states that the capital of the company is £1,500,000 in 6,000,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 5,613,803 shares had been issued at the date of the accounts since then the balance of 486,197 shares has been allotted. Additional capital is required, it is proposed to create 2,000,000 new 5s. shares (increasing the capital to £3,500,000) whereof 400,000 will be offered to the shareholders at the rate of one in 15 at 7s. per share. The underwriting of these shares has been provisionally arranged at a commission of 30 per share.

The plant commenced operations on a large scale in September last. For September and October the output of refined copper was 205 tons and 205 tons respectively, assaying about 98.63% copper; the preliminary running also produced about 104 tons of refined copper. It is estimated that the output for November will be 466 tons and for December 7637 tons.

SUDAN PEANUTS SYNDICATE.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, answering Mr. John Simon (Dunfermline), said in the House of Commons on Monday:

The arrangements for the disposal of the proceeds of the sale of cotton are between the Sudan Peanuts Syndicate, in the one hand, and the Government of the Sudan, on the other, has been arranged to the advantage of the latter. The independent cultivators, who receive 70% of the proceeds of the cotton as the whole of the other crops, were already fully protected and are equally protected under the new arrangement. The Syndicate has raised, and will raise, the necessary capital for its undertaking in the open market, and has derived no financial benefit from British credit, except indirectly in so far as a loan of £400,000 was made by the Sudan Government to the Syndicate out of the guaranteed loan for the construction of works which are to be taken over by the Government at the end of the concession, when the loan would have been repayable. Under the new arrangement the loan will be repayable at six months' notice. In face of the difficulties which are inherent in the development of a new country, I am satisfied that the Sudan Government's trustees for the interests of their people have succeeded after protracted negotiations in making satisfactory terms on their behalf.

FINANCES OF MOZAMBIQUE.

IN SPEAKING at the twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Delagoa Bay Development Corporation Ltd., Mr. K. Heyland, the Chairman, said:

One word with regard to the financial position of the Colony of Mozambique. Our manager and representative in Lourenço Marques, Mr. Main, quoting from official statements, says that the total indebtedness of the colony is only £600,000. He writes as follows: "That an immense Province, with a population probably exceeding 10,000,000, with assets such as harbours, public buildings, etc., and a national debt of about £600,000, should be in extreme financial difficulty, I think almost something unique."

After your two years' residence in Lourenço Marques, I cannot but think that Mr. Main's opinion is based on sound principles and reliable information. Other informants to whom the trouble is referred have no objections, but with what justification I am unable to say. The indebtedness referred to above works out roughly at 2s. 6d. per head of estimated population, so that it appears that the Colony has practically no burden to carry in the form of foreign loans.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the 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 trade through 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.

Building activity is reported from Kampala.

Several important land sales have recently been negotiated in Kenya.

Several Germans have recently taken up land near Babasa in the Iringa district of Tanganyika.

The Nyanza Trading Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Kenya register of joint stock companies.

It is stated that an American syndicate has obtained concession to exploit an oilfield in Western Abyssinia.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has declared an interim dividend for the half year ended September 30 of 1%.

Mr. W. G. Levidson, of P.O. Box 5, Nairobi, is now representing the Ariel Cycle Company Ltd. and Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd.

£50,000 was paid last week at a London sale for a block of four fifty-pace Kenya and Uganda postage stamps of the 1922 issue.

From Entebbe we learn that the Uganda Government has recently purchased three new motor launches for service on Lake Victoria.

During the week ended October 30, 16,028 bags maize were received by the Government Officer at Khujum, 2,000 rejected, 433 bags for various causes.

During August Tanganyika imported 205 tons of galvanised iron sheets, 2,745 tons of iron and steel manufactures, machinery valued at £12,118 and 50,000 cotton blankets.

At the end of August last the Kenya and Uganda Railway employed 563 Europeans as against 302 at the end of 1922; 2,562 Asians as against 2,000 at the end of 1922 (an increase of 22.7%); and 2,212 Africans (other than labourers) as against 1,003 at the end of 1922 (an increase of 102.3%).

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended October 3 included agricultural implements, 636 packages; cement, 2,018 packages; cotton pure goods, 742 packages; rice, 100 cases; galvanised sheet, 50 packages; gunny bags, 200 cases; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,425 packages; kerosene lamps, 1,030 cases; and other cases, 2,000 packages.

An agent established in Mouraço Marques is anxious to represent British manufacturers of black and coloured cotton Italian. Applications may be made to the Department of Overseas Trade, under reference No. 622.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during July included Cement, 1,161 tons; galvanised sheet, 622 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 956 tons; drugs, paints and insecticides, 63 cwt.; motor cars, 60; motor lorries and tractors, 43; motor cycles.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ending October 3 included Cedar slats, 79 cases; coffee, 10,736 bags; cotton, 2,741 bales; groundnuts, 16,530 bags; maize, 4,905 bags; sisim, 2,343 bales; sisal and sisal tow, 5,647 bales; waste bark, 1,088 bags; wool, 35 bales.

The cotton piece goods imported into Zanzibar during the last month for which statistics are available were as follows:

		Rupees
Bleached	96,070 yards valued @	56,205
Dyed in the piece	157,885	@ 60,187
Printed	201,681	@ 90,864
Unbleached	352,860	@ 89,183

The current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that trade in East Africa remained quiet during the month, but that the surplus of goods on hand is slowly being absorbed. Export trade was quiet—a normal state at this time of the year.

The bazaars of Uganda are still considerably overstocked, but cotton planting in most areas has proceeded satisfactorily and with favourable weather conditions the output of cotton should be well up to the average. The Uganda coffee crop is proving disappointing owing to the appearance of disease, but in the Toro district the acreage under coffee is being steadily increased and new land is being taken up.

Nyasaland has recently experienced considerable improvement in trade and especially in retail trade. This is attributed to increased sales of tobacco and cotton, both of which are expected to create new records. The improvement is particularly marked in Native production, a large portion of which in recent years is shown by the following figures:

PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE PRODUCTION TO TOTAL PRODUCTION.	
Year	Tobacco
1914	6
1921	14
1922	33

This rapid increase has caused a tendency on the part of the Natives to neglect the growing of foodstuffs, considerable quantities of which have this year had to be imported. The Government are now taking steps to supervise Native agriculture, with special reference to the quality of the product, the rotation of crops, and the ensuring of food supplies.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

A good demand for all descriptions was seen in evidence at the last public auctions and full prices were realised. Prices were as follows:

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Columns include variety (e.g., Peaberry, London cleaned), size (First, Second, Third), and price in pounds and shillings.

Table listing coffee prices for Tero and Tanganyika. Columns include variety (e.g., Bold palish, ordinary palish) and price in pounds and shillings.

Table listing coffee prices for Tanganyika. Columns include variety (London cleaned) and price in pounds and shillings.

Table listing coffee prices for Kilimanjaro. Columns include variety (London cleaned) and price in pounds and shillings.

Table listing coffee prices for Nyasaland. Columns include variety (London cleaned) and price in pounds and shillings.

Table listing coffee prices for London stocks of East African coffees. Columns include variety (London cleaned) and price in pounds and shillings.

COTTON

According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, East African cotton has during the reduced five months ending the past week... seventeen weeks since August...

period of 1924-25, and higher from the corresponding period of 1924-25.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—On a firm market it is possible that £18 would be paid for November/December shipment to Hull. The market is quiet, with Zanibar spot quoted £14. The value of October/November shipment is 84d.

Cotton Seed.—The price remains at £6 5s. ex-ship for December/January, at which level some business is being done.

Groundnuts.—The market has declined, the ruling quotations for East African being £20 for November/December and £20 10s. for October/November shipment, with £20 15s. about.

Sisal.—The market is unchanged. Steady and rather higher, with No. 1 Tanganyika quoted £43 10s. c.i.f. for November/January, and No. 1 Kenya at £43.

Wool.—The approximate quantities of wool to be offered during the six series of auctions for the current year include 550 bales of Kenya wool.

YOKING OXEN TO THE PLOUGH.

THE Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa has published an interesting little pamphlet (Science Bulletin No. 53) entitled "Yoking Oxen to the Plough: a New System." Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing and Stationery Office, Pretoria, at 3d., plus postage.

BY CAR FROM NAIROBI TO MOMBASA.

WE learn authoritatively that no fewer than ninety-eight cars made the trip between Nairobi and Mombasa during the two months of August and September and that during October cars were going up and down practically daily, one Nairobi resident covering the distance in 16 1/2 running hours. Three temporary bridges, one over the Tsavo and two over the Maloko River, need replacement, but it is to be hoped the Government will decide to allocate the few hundred pounds necessary for this purpose.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and London, at 6 p.m. today, December 2, and at the same time on December 7, 9, 16, and 21. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, December 3, and at the same time on December 10.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 4, 11, 16, and 20.

Advertisement for RAGLAN Bicycles for East Africa. Includes an image of a bicycle and text: 'SPECIFICATION: Constructed with Crampston Filings. Fitted with Cable-Cord Type PERRY Chains. GOVERNOR BB Free Wheels. BE-HOLDS Best Tubes. DUNLOP Rims, LUCAS Lamp and Bell. SPECIAL OFFER EIGHT SUPERB BICYCLES. Specification as above. Packing in closed export case £10 5/6. 6 Insurance. Delivery in the Fully Guaranteed. C.I.F. PRICES QUOTED TO ANY PORT. SECURE THIS OFFER IMMEDIATELY FROM RAGLAN MANUFACTURING CO. Works: HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Agents for Central Africa: BARKER WYATT, NAIROBI, KISUMU, MOMBASA, NYASALAND.

If it crosses write to RAGLAN.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British-India liner "Modasa," which left London on November 26 and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on Saturday next, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

- Port Sudan**
 - Mr. E. Duke
- Mombasa**
 - Mr. A. G. Anderson
 - Mr. A. R. Bradbury
 - Mrs. Bradbury
 - Miss H. B. Braddish
 - Capt. C. W. K. Bovey
 - Mrs. Bovey
 - Mr. W. C. Birch
 - Mrs. Birch and child
 - Miss M. L. Blackburn
 - Mr. J. L. Byrne
 - Mrs. Byrne
 - Mrs. E. Blackie, child and infant
 - Miss R. Budder
 - Mr. Bockett
 - Mrs. Bockett
 - Mr. C. C. Butler
 - Mr. J. Cumming
 - Mrs. Cumming, two children and nurse.
 - Mrs. I. Clarkson
 - Mr. H. V. Cox
 - Mrs. Cox
 - Miss G. Crowe
 - Mrs. Carter and child
 - Mr. J. R. Chamberlain
 - Mrs. E. Cranksbar
 - Mr. H. C. Deakin
 - Mrs. Deakin
 - Mrs. Deham, two infants and nurse. (Miss Stratford)
 - Mr. H. B. Emley
 - Mrs. Emley and child
 - Mrs. I. N. Stapanek and infant
 - Miss G. M. Fleming
 - Mr. A. H. Frowde
 - Mr. Grant
 - Mr. Grant
 - Mrs. Green and infant
 - Mr. Green
 - Sgt. H. Hurel
 - Mrs. Hurel
 - Miss G. A. Hawthorne
 - Dr. N. P. Jewell
 - Mrs. Johnson
 - Miss R. V. Jones
 - Mr. E. Jones
 - Mr. C. H. Jones
 - Mrs. A. Jones
 - Miss M. Jones
 - Mr. F. H. Jones
 - Mrs. Jewell and child
 - Miss D. L. Jonstaff
 - Capt. A. Lyons
 - Mr. Lorimer
 - Mrs. Lorimer
 - Mr. W. G. Linderman
 - Mrs. N. C. L. Lowth
 - Major N. C. L. Lowth
 - Mr. C. W. E. Grand
- Tanga**
 - Mr. B. Butler
 - Mr. Edmond
- Mrs. Le Grand**
- Mr. C. H. Lloyd**
- Mr. J. R. Lloyd**
- The Hon. Mrs. D. Leslie**
- McVillie**
- Mr. C. A. Margach**
- Mrs. M. S. Moy**
- Mr. E. Marsden**
- Miss M. E. Marshall**
- Mr. A. McCaree**
- Mrs. R. G. McCann**
- Miss Maxwell**
- Mr. Nolan and infant**
- Mr. A. B. Mitchell**
- Mrs. A. B. Mitchell**
- Miss M. Nicholson, child and nurse**
- Mr. T. R. L. Nestor**
- Mr. A. H. Onslow**
- Mrs. Onslow**
- Mr. G. H. Osborne**
- Mrs. Osborne and two children**
- Mrs. A. H. Purves**
- Mr. E. T. Philpott**
- Mrs. Philpott, child and infant**
- Mr. E. C. Phillips**
- Mrs. Phillips**
- Mr. R. A. Pige**
- Mr. H. G. Pike**
- Sir John Ramsden, B.V.**
- Mr. J. H. M. Ramsden**
- Capt. C. B. Rimington**
- Mr. J. Rawlins**
- Mrs. B. Sinclair**
- Mr. A. S. Sneece**
- Mr. H. S. Sneece**
- Mr. E. W. Smith**
- Mrs. Smith**
- Major F. S. Squire**
- Mr. J. C. Schwartz**
- Miss D. E. Sweeney**
- Mr. A. E. Smith**
- Mr. G. D. Sinclair**
- Mrs. G. D. Sinclair and infant**
- Col. V. D. Thynne**
- Capt. A. B. Trewin**
- Mr. J. B. Till**
- Mrs. V. T. Trenchard**
- Mr. A. Walker**
- Mrs. Walker, child and infant**
- Mr. Sweller, four children, infant and nurse**
- Capt. B. C. W. Teler**
- Mr. G. M. B. E.**
- Mrs. R. C. Wright**
- Major A. G. Wright**
- Mr. W. Williams**

- Mr. H. W. Bell**
- Mr. G. L. Bell**
- Mr. F. C. Bell**
- Mr. Charlesworth**
- Miss Charlesworth**
- Rev. B. G. Bully**
- Mr. H. E. N. Evans**
- Mr. T. Emanuel**
- Mrs. J. D. Grievy, infant and nurse**
- Miss P. Pattison**
- Mrs. M. O. Pibworth**
- Mr. J. L. Ridholls**
- Mr. E. Skinner**
- Mrs. E. K. Slaughter**
- Mr. A. Stanton**
- Bar-es-Salaam**
 - Capt. J. G. R. F. H. Bell
 - Mr. D. L. Baines
 - Mr. L. Bangroft
 - Lt. Comdr. A. M. Clark
 - Mrs. Clark
 - Mrs. B. Clearkin
 - Mr. E. W. Dyer
 - Mrs. Dyer
 - Mr. G. Dyer
- Beira**
 - Mr. H. Hallam
 - Mrs. Hallam
 - Miss I. Hallam
 - Mr. Hallam (Jnr.)
 - Miss V. Hallam
 - Mr. J. S. Hoyte
 - Mrs. Hoyte
 - Mr. G. Mountain
 - Mr. G. Ryan
- Mrs. A. M. R. Forder**
- Mr. J. L. Fairclough**
- Mr. J. G. Grierson**
- Mr. J. K. Godall**
- Mr. F. Hampshire**
- Mr. D. G. Heslop**
- Mr. W. J. Jamieson**
- Mr. A. A. Lewis**
- Mr. F. Manning**
- Mrs. G. Newton**
- Mrs. O'Grady**
- Dr. J. H. ...**
- Mrs. A. P. ... child and nurse**
- Mr. E. Richards**
- Mrs. A. G. Robinson**
- Mrs. A. G. Robinson**

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles. Passengers marked † join at Port Said. Passengers marked ‡ join at Mombasa.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA. "Mulbera" arrived London, November 27. "Maduro" arrived Kilindini homewards, November 26. "Mehana" arrived Kilindini for further East and South African ports, November 25.

HOLLAND-AFRICA. "Wingert" left Beira for further East and South African ports, November 20. "Nias" left Mozambique for further East and South African ports, November 20. "Jagersfontein" left Perim for East African ports, November 22. "Billiton" arrived Hamburg homewards, November 24.

German-Scandinavian. "Hanskerk" passed Gibraltar homewards, November 22. "Sabangka" left Port Sudan homewards, November 22. "Nias" arrived Durban for further East African ports, November 17. "Java" arrived Durban for East Africa, November 21. "Klipfontein" arrived Cape Town for further South and East African ports, November 21.

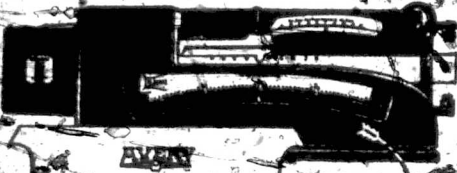
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. "Dumbo" left Port Said homewards, November 26. "Le Comte de Lisle" left Diego-Suarez homewards, November 24. "Avateur Roland Garros" left Mauritius homewards, November 27.

UNION-CASTLE. "Dundrum Castle" left Natal for Beira, November 28. "Durham Castle" arrived Capetown, November 27. "Gaska" arrived Capetown homewards, November 28. "Gascon" arrived Beira for Natal, November 28. "Guaranteed Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, November 26. "Grantully Castle" left Natal for Delagoa Bay, November 27. "Guildford Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, November 25. "Llanerch Castle" arrived Plymouth, November 20. "Llanerch Castle" left Genua for East Africa, November 24.

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