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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1927

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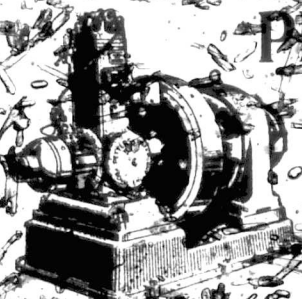


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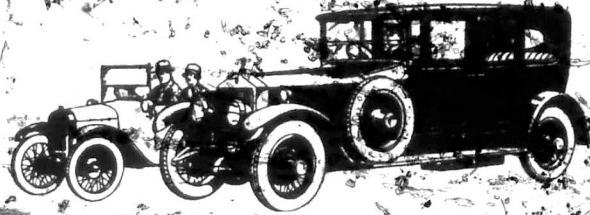
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EDITORIAL.

EXPLOITATION OF THE NATIVE.

In a letter which we publish elsewhere in this issue, Archdeacon Owen deals again with the question of exploitation of the Native. His objection, it will be seen, is principally that the activities to which we often press the Natives are directed to our advantage and not to theirs, as to those of the African, and that the guardian has no right to benefit himself at the expense of his ward. But can the guardian who offers his ward the choice of three courses of conduct be accused of seeking first his own advantage? Only, it would appear, if all three courses were deliberately planned to make the good of the ward subservient to the benefit of the guardian. That can surely not be held to be the case where a Government says simply "You must do some kind of work. Idleness is bad for the individual and the community. Choose what form of activity you please. If you wish to be a peasant producer, we will help you grow and market your cotton; but if you prefer to seek employment with a European master or in some Government Department, by all means do so. We leave the choice to you. All we demand is that you shall work instead of loafing."

Our correspondent agrees with us that the African can raise himself only through work, but holds the view that anyone who drives an unwilling animal to work must be ruthless, and that we endanger our own character by driving the African. He says that his references to "unwilling driving" is, as we think, a pity that he should use the word "unwilling" as we can only conclude that he draws no distinction between driving and the methods now practised in East Africa to encourage the Native to work. There we profoundly disagree. Perhaps it is a matter of fundamentals. The healthy but indolent ward might be unwilling to attend school or to take exercise, but we should hesitate to say that he was "driven" to perform those duties by the guardian who explained that he intended to see them carried out because such actions were better for

the boy than laziness. In our view the guardian would be "encouraging" wise activity calculated to benefit the ward. In exactly the same sense we regard the Native policy adopted by the East African Governors' Conference as one of encouragement and not of driving; of beneficial and not of harmful compulsion.

Is the benefit of the African merely a by-product, as Archdeacon Owen suggests? That depends on the definition of benefit. Is it a benefit that employment should replace idleness; that knowledge should supplant ignorance; that contact with the European should undermine the sovereignty of superstition; and even that the desire for manufactured articles should be developed? Some people seriously contend that the Natives benefit from every—though we have never heard very serious arguments in support of that theory; others think that the primary aim or should be to make the African use more bicycles, gramophones, and ploughs—but not European clothes; some there are who frankly confess that their one and only anxiety is to get the Natives to labour for themselves shall be guaranteed. But not one of these three types of responsible for British policy in East Africa. It is often declared that the third category dictates Government action, particularly in Kenya. The absurdity of that view is self-evident, for if such a section of public opinion was able to issue orders, it would obviously not invite the Native to cultivate his own Reserve as an alternative to working for wages.

Space does not enable us to deal with every suggestion made by Archdeacon Owen, but we have sought to answer his main points, for this question of attitude to the Native is of paramount importance in the building of our East African Empire. The test of running a tropical colony is, as he quotes, a most searching test. It is our conviction that Britain acquits herself with real credit in this test.

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FROM MOMBASA THROUGH THE SUDAN

HOMEWARD BY THE NILE ROUTE.

Special to "East Africa" by Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R.

This is the fifth and final instalment from a travel diary sent by an East African who came home from Kenya via Uganda and the Nile route.

Khartoum and Omdurman.

34th day.—Another stage of our journey is finished. We arrived at Khartoum shortly after daylight, and were kept busy for the next half-hour in getting our baggage on shore.

Each passenger engaged a porter who handed over his number; this was kept until his work was done and then given back to him. The baggage had to be carried up a steep bank and deposited on the road until the arrival of carts.

Khartoum is a city built on sand, but in spite of sidewalks ankle deep in sand, on the other side of the wall are pretty gardens with trees, flowering shrubs, and green lawns. This is possible because the gardens are irrigated with water from the Nile, which deposits the soil in which shrubs grow. A fine embankment runs along the river front, and on this, facing the river, are the Sirdar's Palace and most of the principal houses and offices.

Omdurman, on the other side of the river, has a dense Native population. The crowded bazaars and market places are well worth a visit, and the stalls are packed with every description of merchandise. In the shops of the silver and ivory ornaments can be obtained at quite reasonable prices.

The Khalifa's house is a regular rabbit warren of small rooms, the most interesting of which is a bathroom with the bath in the form of a large tank, access being gained to it by steps. There are no windows in this room, and such light as there is is gained by means of small circular holes cut in the dome-shaped roof. Adjoining the house is an enormous square in which, during the reign of the Khalifa thousands of people prayed. At one side of this square is the Mahdi's tomb, minus the dome, which was shot away by our guns during the battle of Omdurman.

35th day.—This morning was ushered in by a strong wind, which literally lifted the sand off the ground in clouds, all one could see of Omdurman was a dense pall of sand. Sand was everywhere, we breathed it, it filled eyes, ears and mouth, and parched our lips till they cracked.

In spite of the weather, we went over the dockyard to see an old paddle steamer used by General Gordon, and now lying on the bank and kept as a relic of olden days.

In the Grounds of the Palace.

In the afternoon we visited the beautiful gardens of the Governor-General's Palace. The contrast with the sandy waste outside is marvellous. Smooth green lawns, rich tropical trees, flowering shrubs, innumerable roses and other English flowers formed a most perfect picture. The Nile water, which alone makes such a garden possible, is pumped up into an enormous storage basin, and is led from there to



NATIVE SAILING BOAT

(Photo by courtesy of Sudan Government Railways.)

irrigation trenches which flood the garden areas required.

In a secluded spot was a wooden tablet marking the grave of a whale-headed stork which had been a pet of the Palace for several years. There was also a photograph of this rare and extraordinary bird, and in a glass frame was a written description of his personality. I remember that he was reported to have been a martyr to gout, ascribed to in the photograph by an enormous swelling on his leg. He had been taught to salute and strongly objecting went to bed at six o'clock every night. This human description was written by the wife of a former Governor-General.

EAST AFRICA

October 27, 1927

On Monday, October 23, at 6 p.m. yesterday and worked up this morning to add our views in a stony desert with sparse vegetation to the west showing a few hills in the distance.

At 10 a.m. started which we left at 10 a.m. for the one hour run across the desert to Halfa, the river takes a sharp curve to the south and west and then again runs north to Halfa, but the railway runs in a straight line between the two stations. Shortly after 10 a.m. Abhi claimed we were in the desert proper, and from there to Halfa saw nothing but low and rocky hills. There are few water courses crossing halts on the way, numbered from 1 to 10, and the few natives that inhabit these stations gave the only sign of life that we saw until we reached Halfa.

The Wonder of the Mirage

The mirage was marvellous. We looked out of the train and there was nothing but the glare of the hot sand and a few distant hills, a minute later we looked again and the scene had changed. A large lake of still blue water was to be seen reflecting the shadows of the hills, the near ones a sombre purple, those in the distance a delicate pink. Promontories of sand ran out into the lake, and the islands showed themselves above its surface. A real was it that in spite of the knowledge that there could be no real water there, we began to doubt. But as we drew near it receded, faded away and was gone.

We looked behind us, and there, where a few minutes before was the glare of yellow sand, we saw another lake. All the morning we watched these lakes appear and disappear, and our thoughts went back to tales of travellers, dying of thirst in these trackless plains, cheered on by the sight of cool streams and limpid pools, only to find that they were cruel phantoms of the desert.

Sunlight came and romance in its train. A cool breeze sprang up. Hills that had looked gaunt and stark took on purple and rose-coloured hues, the sand lost its cruel glare, and star and then another came out, the moon threw soft silvery shadows over the plain, and the last faint colour of sunlight faded in the west.

The train was extraordinarily comfortable. In all compartments were electric light and fans, while the beds in the sleeping cars were all the most fastidious could wish. The food served in the rest

room was good. The first dinner for a day was served at 10 p.m. Ice, a very necessary adjunct to one's comfort, was served in the dining room.

Most Beautiful Nile Journey

On 24th July, Arrived at 11.30 a.m. at eight o'clock last night. The train drew up close to the steamer, and after a customary examination of baggage at the stations, we embarked, sailing at 10 p.m. Our steamer, the "Africa," was of a better type than the "Dahab," but the latter's decks and cabins were spottier, and the general appearance would have compared favourably with any yacht. On the upper deck were situated the steering house, smoking room, eight cabins, and two bathrooms and lavatories. There was ample space for sitting out amidships and about the cabins and plenty of basket chairs were provided. The saloon and more cabins were on the main deck. Messing on board cost 10s. per diem.

The river was very beautiful, the sand on the west bank was bright gold in colour, that on the east gray. Both banks are lined with vegetation and palm trees which, in no case, extend more than a few yards back from the water; then all sign of growth is swallowed up in the sand.

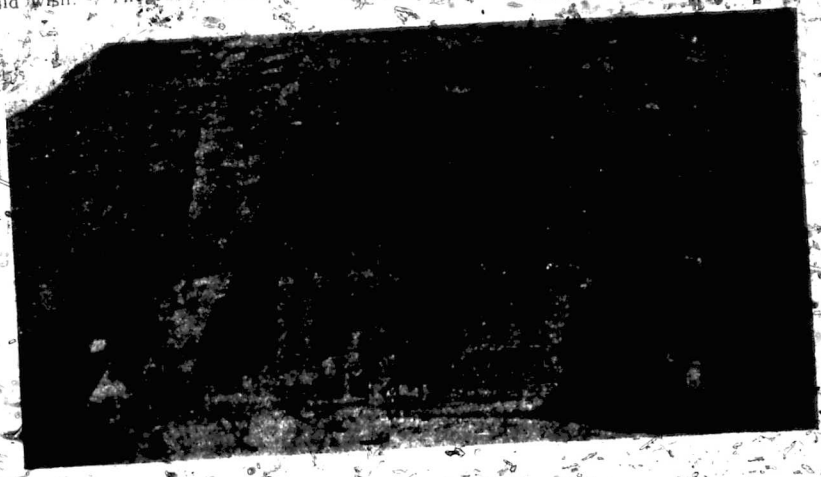
On passing Abu Simbel we had the view of the giant colossi which are carved out of the sandstone cliffs. Shortly after this we came within the influence of the Assuan dam, and the river was up to the level of the banks, sandbanks had disappeared, and instead of looking up to the river banks, we now looked down upon them.

Sunset, turned the western sky into wonderful rose and purple, and to the east, when was in shade, the hills stood out black and purple, while the sky grew steely blue as the moon gained power. This river journey from Halfa had been the most beautiful part of our wanderings, and since leaving Uganda the most enjoyable.

Thus we left the Sudan behind us and entered Egyptian territory.

HEIGHTS IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	
Halfa	1726
Lake Victoria	3376
Lake Nya	4220
Lake Albert	4850
Rejaf	4850
Khartoum	1250

Nile, 1520 miles long



ROCK TRAIN OF ABU SIMBEL (Made in 1907 by Sudan Government Railway)

the work of the Institute will be carried out. We have suffered an irreparable loss by the recent death of M. Delafosse, who has been succeeded by M. Labouré.

We have already received substantial contributions. American sympathy has expressed itself by a subscription of £1,000 for five years from the Pauline and Rockefeller Foundation. The Gold Coast has opened the list of contributions from our own Colonies with a subscription of £500 for at least two years; and other promises have been received from various quarters. Full information will be sent to anyone interested on application to the Secretary at 22, Craven Street, adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute.

International Co-operation

Africa in past years has been the scene of constant international rivalry and friction. These jealousies are for the most part buried now, and among the nations who have undertaken the great responsibility of guiding the evolution of the primitive races of Africa there is as yet no international co-operation in the actual work. The real significance of this project is the endeavour to bring about this co-operation.

To-day it is realised that Africa is a potential source of unlimited supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, and a great market. But it is only just beginning to be realised that its population is not dense. It has been decimated by the slave trade and tribal war in the past, and is increasing very slowly. If at all. The supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, such as cotton, fibres, hides, oil, seeds, tobacco, cocoa and sugar, depends on African labour, and the demand for labour is tending to integrate African life and to retard the growth of the population. From the purely selfish and material point of view, therefore, there is a growing recognition of the necessity of a more accurate knowledge of the causes of these ill effects and of the conditions of African life, in order that economic development may be undertaken, not only to the benefit of Europe and America, but without decreasing the population of Africa.

But there is another standpoint. The moral responsibility towards the people of Africa of the nations who exercise control has steadily gained international recognition since the suppression of the overseas slave trade. The most recent evidence is the conclusion of the new Slavery Convention already signed by twenty-six nations and still awaiting completion together with the committee of experts which will meet in the summer under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation to discuss the question of forced labour.

But the facts regarding African life, African laws, customs and beliefs are still little known, and different nations adopt different views based on different premises. It is for each nation to decide its own policy. With this the Institute has nothing to do. Its aim is to present the facts upon which a policy can be based and to present them with the authority of an impartial international body.

If we can, for instance, make a complete bibliography of all the writers of whatever nation who have studied a particular tribe or group of tribes, their customary law, the beliefs or fears which prompt them to action or restrain them from doing certain things, we should thus summarise for practical use the entire body of existing knowledge. In dealing with offenders in the courts it is essential to know what was the prompting motive. Without such knowledge justice would be impossible.

Practical Value of African Knowledge

recall an instance in Nyasaland of the curious point of view of an African, who having stolen a

some walking stick in the night from an Englishman's hut, calmly offered it for sale to the owner the next morning. When the owner protested that he was being asked to buy his own property the man replied, "The Englishers have no law, but it is mine to do as I like."

Again, labourers employed by Europeans are apt to abandon their tribal allegiance and become demoralised because they are not allowed to appreciate the value of Native customs, though it is, of course, how necessary it is, during a transitional stage through which the African is passing, to maintain the old social order until a new and better one gradually takes its place. The disastrous effects of the first impact between a pushing commercial civilization and the ignominious customs of Africa can indeed only be averted by a scientific study of African life.

Similarly in regard to the large number of different languages and dialects, we want to be able to select those most widely spoken or with the largest affinities, to encourage their study and to promote literature in the vernacular.

The study of African institutions and modes of thought can only be thoroughly accomplished through a knowledge of the languages in which those thoughts are expressed. It will have a profound effect on methods of education, than which nothing can be more important.

Each nation can undertake these investigations and each is now doing so to a greater or lesser degree, but co-operation between them will not only save duplication of work and ensure better results, tending to raise the standards of each, but there can be little doubt that such co-operation throughout so vast a continent as Africa would have a most useful international reaction in Europe and America.

Practical Programme of Definite Work

An institution whose primary object is friendly co-operation on scientific lines, largely for the benefit of backward races, may very possibly extend its influence outside Africa not less beneficial than I have said. For it differs from any other international institute in that its objects are practical. Its programme is one of definite work and not merely of periodical congresses and of the preparation of scientific essays. England is more concerned than any other nation, for she controls by far the larger proportion of the people of Africa.

FIVE GUINEAS FOR AN ARTICLE.

The Editor of East Africa offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 15, 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, and 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!

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS

II. SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.

Specialty Recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The first of this most interesting series appeared in our issue of January 20. The further instalments which will appear during the next few weeks reflect the Native views of many questions and tell the beliefs, best concealed by all who have studied the workings of the African mind.

I was wandering through my father's plantation, hearing that my latest informant, from London, at a time in the price of Ceava tubes was to be expected about November, was correct, and also trying to make a rough estimate of the number of palls and tapping knives which the Natives had stolen from me during the last boom, and which it was hopeless to attempt to recover by law, since that would cost me more than twenty times their value.

Suddenly, I heard a Native cursing nearby. I parted the foliage and found myself almost on the main road, where, lying in a tangled heap, I saw Saa Sita, fixed with wheels and parts of a cycle.

"What are you doing now?" I asked. "Tambo, Saa Sita" looked up and said:

"bwana, I have a puncture."
"Tambo," I replied.

"Tambo" said Saa Sita, gazing at me from the ground, "you always tell us to buy things made by the *Angereza*. Look! One hundred and fifty shillings did I give the babu for this bicycle, and he said it was from England, and I went on a safari of six hours. Many times have I stopped, and the skin on the wheels is like the belly of a starved dog. Many times have I put wind into it, but it leaks like a broken pot."

"You have a puncture, I suppose. Let me look at it."

I turned the cycle upside down, and took off the outer cover. A large slit, nearly four inches long, revealed itself; the tube was quite new.

"Look, Saa Sita, here is the trouble. The air goes out as quickly as you put it in."

"Truly, bwana, but if I buy another pail, does the water run out? This is new. One hundred and fifty shillings did I give the babu at Tanga. All the money which I had earned from the *Mwalimu*."

"What, you old scoundrel. Have you been getting more *bakshish* from him?"

"No, bwana, it was not *bakshish*. He wanted some rain on his maize fields, and many of his friends also, and as he is a clever man, he got all the people he teaches to bring money, and when it was enough to buy the cycle, I said I would bring rain."

"And did you
"Yes, bwana, but when it rains again, I will tell him I sent it."

"Will he believe you?"

"I don't know, but he is a clever man."

I looked at the cycle again, and saw with regret that it had been made in England. A certain flash of appearance had no doubt attracted Saa Sita's eye, but I am sorry to say that I had seldom seen such a shoddy machine. The tyres bore a well-known trade mark, but also a foreign name, the front forks had two small pieces fitted in the hollow tubes, which had already worked loose; the pedals were at the same level with the ground, and I saw the cotter pin was ready to lead. I gave the wheel a turn, and the harsh sound that betokens broken balls followed.

"You have made a bad deal, Saa Sita. The cycle is worth not more than forty shillings, and if you ride it you will fall off and perhaps kill yourself."

"Is that so, bwana? Many times have I fallen off. But can you make it go? Then I will take it and give it to the *Mwalimu*, and tell him he must give me a donkey before the next rains. He has three, so it will not be a bad thing for him to give me one. How many more donkeys will I buy from England? Look at your hoofs! How many have broken? Yet they cost more to buy than the hoofs of the Germans. And the knives also are blunt; if you stick them in a rubber tree it breaks, and the handle falls off."

"Well, take the cycle up to the house, and I will see what I can do with it."

"Tambo" said Saa Sita, a *propos* of nothing, "do you remember when the Akida's *asani* caught one of your posters, and wanted him to pay two rupees because he was smoking, and when I came and told you, you went back? How the *asani* runs, is the Akida in prison still?"

"Yes, I think so."
"Bwana, you know it is the custom of the Akida to go to prison, and afterwards to come out and buy cattle and cows, and set them free, and does no more work. Look at the time when you were at ... where the Akida was working as *karani*, although he wore the white knicker and the coat with the black armband."

"Well, did I remember the incident, which had happened some years before when I was making a tour of the *hills*. I had had occasion to go to the *homa* at Ufeter, and found to my great surprise that the person in charge of the *homa* was a convict wearing the broad *nyo* by suit. It was the old story, I think, an Akida stealing hut tax. Afterwards I was told by an Administrative Officer that the convict's word had been taken against him, and that he had brought against him."

(To be continued)

JUBILEE OF UGANDA MISSION

"A CHILD OF THE PRESS," SAYS BISHOP WILLIS.

Special Report to "East Africa."

PROMINENT East African missionaries and many representatives of the Press were the guests of Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Chairman of the Church Missionary Society, at a luncheon given at Anderson's Hotel last Monday. Amongst the Uganda representatives present were Bishop Willis, Bishop Gresford Jones, the Rev. R. P. Ashe, and Archdeacon Willis.

Friendship with Stanley's Letter Arrived.

Sir Robert Williams said that he was the only surviving member of the Committee of the C.M.S. who had been present when the famous letter arrived from Stanley. He had therefore watched the progress of Uganda with great interest. He believed he was correct in stating that it had been a toss-up whether the letter should come to the C.M.S. or to another society. The fifty years that had passed had been wonderful years at home and abroad, but he did not feel that the half-century had anywhere been so remarkable as in Uganda. There it had seen a barbaric territory, a province raised from barbarism almost until the nation occupied a foremost position among the Races of Africa. The whole of that progress had come through the medium of Stanley, who, by his personal influence on some higher influence, had sent the C.M.S. the request for Christian teachers. The raising of the Baganda was one of the greatest triumphs of Christianity during the last fifty years. They were indeed glad to have with them the Rev. R. P. Ashe, who went out to Uganda in 1882, forty-five years ago.

Bishop Willis' Address.

Bishop Willis said that the Uganda Mission was a child of the Press. Stanley, who was sent in 1875 by the New York Herald and the Daily Telegraph to Uganda, was in that country only twelve days before he came to the definite conclusion that he had found the strategic point in Africa from which the whole of Central Africa could be influenced. Then he wrote the famous letter afterwards published by the Daily Telegraph. So the mission had been the direct child of the English Press and all through its career, as one crisis had come after another, the Press had again and again exercised a dominant influence in the course of events, and particularly when the question of the Protectorate was in doubt, when it was a question whether Uganda should be British or German, whether the Government should undertake the Protectorate or wither away. The Press then played a very great part in moulding public opinion, and in the past few weeks the Press had published really wonderful notices regarding the Uganda Jubilee which was to take place next June, when they were to celebrate the arrival on June 30, 1877, of the only two survivors of the first party of eight.

The peculiar interest of Uganda lay in the fact that the Baganda had occupied a unique

position in Central Africa. When you approached Uganda from any direction, whether from the Sudan, the Congo, Kenya, or Tanganyika Territory, you could not help realising that you were among a people who were essentially outstanding—a people who before we went there were clothed with extraordinary good manners, organised under a king, with broad roads where others had winding paths; in language and in customs they were on a different level, probably the remnants of what they had brought down with them from the north, from Abyssinia.

The Natives Have Been Handled.

Apart from the people, the interest lay in the way they have been handled. The handling of the Baganda has been different and very much better than that of most other Native races. The Government had had the clear policy of indirect rule, training the chiefs and trusting them, and working through them, with the result that the chiefs had learned or were fast learning to govern. Thus we had a contentment, an absence of race hatred, or resentment, against the European that was most unique. There was always a strong temptation on the part of the efficient Government official to take the reins into his own hands, for he felt he could do things much better and so much more quickly. The general policy had been to let the Natives govern their own State.

The Church had followed the same general practice, of not establishing a strong mission or a Native Church dominated by a mission, but of establishing a Native Church and serving it a ministry, a liturgy, a Bible—things it could not supply—and then trusting it even if it made mistakes. The result had been extraordinary progress.

Christianity had in fifty years come to dominate the country. The State and the Church working together along parallel lines had produced remarkable results. His (the Bishop) had been interested to hear from Dr. C. V. Lofam, a great educational expert in Natal and one of the three Native advisers to the Government of South Africa, who visited with him some of the Native centres, dispensaries, schools, maternal centres, Native courts, and the homes of Christian chiefs, that he was amazed at what he had seen. Dr. Lofam had said, "You seem to be generations ahead of anything we can show in South Africa. We might have had very different results if we had tackled things in the same way. Education was the key to the whole position in Uganda, which had a people singularly responsive to education, who have last year 24,000 in school fees. In the working out of the scheme of education there were three bodies concerned—the Anglican Church, the White, the Government, and the Natives."

Christian base, and that they would work in cooperation with the mission of Mr. Ashe. One of the speakers whose name was not given in the word in Uganda could hardly know the country, which had changed wonderfully even in the last ten years.

They were R. C. Ashe, who was warmly applauded on rising to speak, said that his desire to be present at that luncheon was perhaps that the Church Missionary Society had in 1882 sent him out to the Nyanza in company with Bishop Hannington. The object of their expedition was to help the work in which that great pioneer missionary, Alexander Mackay, was engaged. Some of those present would know that the Bishop had had to return owing to ill health, and that he was killed close to the Nyanza. He, the speaker, had the privilege of spending nearly four years with Mackay. The foundations were well and truly laid by that great man, who was appreciated most by the Bahanda for his great skill in all kinds of handwork. They would know the story of the Uganda martyrs, of Mackay, of those who had followed.

He had been greatly struck by the work of the Government in helping education, and he felt that the great founder of that work was certainly Sir Frederick Lugard, an old schoolfellow of his. He had always admired his splendid character as a boy, a character which came out in his more mature years. The splendid faith of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society had ever been shown by their sending an expedition after expedition to carry out the work so splendidly begun by Mackay and his fellows.

"Stanley Has Not Had His Due."

Lord Burnham expressed thanks for the honour of representing the British Press, because he thought that of all the activities, national and Imperial, that had emanated from Fleet Street there was none so wholly creditable and beneficial as the Uganda mission and all that had followed. It was even though it was true that the Press had given only the opportunity and not the inspiration for its accomplishment. He was to be pardoned also for taking filial pride in the fact that of all the things that his father had done there was nothing to which he looked back with more satisfaction than the mission which the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* gave to Sir Henry Stanley to undertake that wonderful journey of his across Africa with all its momentous results. He (Lord Burnham) knew Stanley well, and while nobody realised more than he the force and intrepidity in his character and the iron will to success which was the reason of all he accomplished, he did not in the first instance at all events quite appreciate the deep-seated faith in religion which must have animated the explorer, and which made him say what he did to the great ruler, Mtesa in Uganda. Nor did he think that the world had given Stanley his due. He had often been criticised with Livingstone, and not to his advantage. While Lord Burnham did not pretend that Stanley's life could be compared in its self-sacrifice and nobility to that of one of the greatest men who ever went out from this country, he thought that Stanley was a better and greater man than people sometimes realised.

Lord Burnham criticises South African Policy.

His Lordship felt that we were apt in these days to talk almost too much about our Overseas dominions, but not enough about our colonies and

protegees. Personally, he believed that in Africa Great Britain had before her a future of power and potency at least equal to anything done in the past. Even in the Indian Empire, and a much greater opportunity than ever before of upprinting the hallmark of British civilization upon the native races. A great deal would depend upon the manner in which the Government understood its responsibilities and duties. They would recollect that Lord Salisbury had once said that Mr. Gladstone handed the British sceptre as if he were a hot poker. They must realise how greatly they would be held to account for all that they did and left undone.

Bishop Willis had spoken of the opinion of a great South African as to the difference between the manner in which the Bantu races had been treated in the Union and in Uganda recently. Having several times visited South Africa, and this year being to the full the great achievements made in that country, he (Lord Burnham) was bound to feel that the treatment of the Natives had not been the proudest thing of which South Africa could boast. His deepest impression was that the Colour Bar Bill was a confession of failure. He could not imagine that the education of the Natives in South Africa could have been on worse lines. He hoped and believed it was now on better lines. With a different policy better things have been done. It was quite true that in Basutoland he had tried to rule the Natives through the Natives, and with some measure of success. British rule in Africa ought always to be the expression of the best lessons of religion and philosophy. The State ought to be the embodiment of justice.

He believed that when he was inspired by the religious faith and the personal heroism which characterised the work of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda it would not in the long run fail to be effective.

In Memory of Stanley

The Rev. Wilson Cash announced that it is proposed to erect a tablet to the memory of Sir H. M. Stanley in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street. The tablet is to be on metal in bas-relief. The centre will depict the abolition of slavery in Uganda through the voluntary act of the chiefs in 1893. This will be flanked on either side by two inscriptions. The first of these is proposed, should run:—

To the Glory of God. In memory of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, (Bula Matari) (Rock Breaker), Explorer, Author, Newspaper Correspondent, who challenged the Christian Church to Evangelise Uganda. Here is your opportunity. Embrace it. The other will probably read:—

To the Glory of God. This tablet commemorates C.M.S. missionaries and their African colleagues who, obeying the opportunity, lived and taught the message of the Gospel throughout the Uganda Protectorate, 1877-1927. Erected at the Jubilee of the Mission.

An exhibition of Uganda curios and other articles of missionary and general interest has been opened at the Church Missionary Society's headquarters in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. The public is invited.

ALBERT HALL MASS MEETING

A GREAT mass meeting in connection with the C.M.S. Uganda Jubilee was held at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday evening last, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a crowded gathering, which included many prominent East Africans. A special report of the meeting will appear in next week's issue of *East Africa*.

EXPLOITATION OF THE NATIVE

Editorial "East Africa" January 20, 1922

DEAR SIR,

I would like to comment on your recent editorial entitled "Exploitation of the Native." There is, of course, a fair and proper exploitation, at least, I am inclined to think so. I rise to you objecting to an improper exploitation, and it is in that sense you use "exploitation." I take it.

I am sure that you did not intend to misinterpret me, but you say "regard as ethically unsound the policy that the East African Native must work for himself for the Government or for the white settler." What I did write was that the Government of the Chief Secretary of the Uganda Government with regard to Ankole Natives is ethically unsound - namely that they are to be informed that these courses are of their own, laudable Government, labour for planters. Only a slight is to be made clear, that they cannot be permitted to do nothing and be of no use to themselves or the country. It has all the appearance of a book. The Washington puts it, between working and being worked.

The telegram, as I interpret it, is that we cannot permit the Ankole Natives to be of no use to us. You use the analogy of a guardian and his ward to argue with regard to our policy of making the ward can work. But what would be said of a guardian who made the ward work in the interests of the guardian, regardless of some of the best interests of the ward? My objection is largely that the activities into which we continue press the African are directed to our advantage, and not to the advantage of the African and his needs. A guardian has no right to benefit himself at the expense of his ward.

It is only through work can the African raise himself, but all agencies on the nature of the work. The S.P.C.A. in Natal prosecutes the Native or Indian drivers who do not pay tax to make them work. Who is to prosecute when we metaphorically "twist the miller's tail"?

He who attempts to drive an unwilling animal to work must be ruthless. You say that the means to prove again that work is the essential to the progress of the individual and of the community. We can only drive the African at the cost of exploitation in our own character. All the wealth of Africa is not worth the spiritual loss. The prime motive of the present form of economic development in East Africa, with all its demands on Native labour, is to benefit ourselves. Benefit, if any, to the African is a by-product.

I yield to none in appreciation of all that our nation has done in bringing the benefits of a civilised government to Africa. In doing so we have acquired assets which are of very great potential and actual value to us. And we must be content with the benefits conferred on us to exploit the African for property. He is to be had by having us. The best we can have is the good will of the African. I am not sure whether we have it. I think not.

Roman rule in Britain benefited us, but hurt the Roman characters. Cromwell's rule in Ireland hurt Cromwell's character. As Sir A. Conan Doyle writes, "The ruling of a tropical Colony is of such a nature, the most searching as to the development of the nation that attempts it. To see helpless people and

not oppress them, to see great wealth and not corrupt it, to have absolute rule and not abuse it, to raise the standards instead of seeking yourself, these are the supreme tests of a nation's spirit."

I am, etc.

W. G. BROWN

Cambridge Archdeacon of Kavrondo

A leading article on the subject of the letter appears in this issue - Ed. "E.A."

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Success Almost Assured.

The special Overseas advertisement in the catalogue promises quite proof that the London and Birmingham sections of the British Industries Fair are assured of success. That this full and detailed catalogue should be published six weeks before the opening date is a tribute to the organisation of the Fair and to the care and thoughtfulness with which the publicity arrangements have been handled. It is a great convenience to the visiting Overseas buyer, who before leaving his headquarters in his own country can thus make notes of the exhibits he particularly desires to inspect, a facility of great convenience to the business man.

Each year has added to the reputation of the Fair, which will be larger than ever in 1922, and will, it is hoped, result in a real stimulus to British industry. The opportunity exists, and that there can be no doubt.

Will British manufacturers adopt the suggestions of Sir Stephen Canfield Eister, President of the Board of Trade, who said last week: "Goods do not sell themselves; salesmanship is required, and steps should be taken by exporters to combine to secure a better market for advertising, combining all the means of publicity which is going on help to carry the manufactures of Britain into the overseas markets against our foreign competitors."

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor would like to meet suggestions and contributions of local and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and careers of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life.

Reading and the Future

Last Africa stands at the entrance to the future.

YOU must have your share of the good time to come. But for this you must keep up to date and abreast of the times. Let us advise upon your reading. Our Literary Service Bureau will keep you supplied with exactly the books that you require. Write for special lists. When Home on leave call and get acquainted.

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DOES BRITAIN WANT NYASALAND TRADE?

The London Times recently published a leading article which ought to be brought to the attention of every trader in this country anxious to maintain and increase his East African trade. That fact must be our excuse for quoting so freely from our contemporary which is *inter alia*—

"East Africa, a journal which never tires of keeping before its readers the question of Germany's colonial ambitions, has served up a couple of features showing an extensive German inroad on the East African land trade have become. The journal pertinently asks: 'Are British manufacturers and exporters prepared to accept the position, or will they redouble their efforts to get the business which Nyasaland would prefer to give the United Kingdom?'

"But would they prefer to give the trade to Great Britain? It seems not incredible as it may appear. Next year will assuredly show that Germany and Japan, in particular, are supplying the bulk of certain hardware goods, such as hoses, sewing machines, holly-ware, lamps and lanterns, cutlery, &c., all of which goods the Natives are demanding in increasing quantities, and which, owing to the rapid development of tobacco cultivation, they will be able to pay for in hard cash. Foreign cotton goods and blankets have also made considerable headway.

Pathetic to Contemplate the Future

Why have foreign markets been able to spread their tentacles over this country's trade in such a alarming way and in so short a time? First and foremost, undoubtedly because the foreigner caters for his clients. He goes out of his way to meet their every requirement. He knows that his customers are apt to ape the European and are unable to pay the same price. A cheap substitute is what is wanted, and your foreigner is an adept at imitating the good work of others. It is pathetic to contemplate the future of some of our British commercial houses here if they do not effect immediate changes in their dealings with the Africa, using the Indian trader as an intermediary.

The Native is not troubled by any question of patriotism in the matter of markets. 'Home-made Goods' has no meaning for him. He buys from the Indian who is cheapest, who stocks what he wants at a price which he can pay. Similarly the Indian trades with the firm who can offer him the best terms, rather to his plebeian vanity and it must be confessed, give him long credit. Solid British manufactures, however excellent their quality, will find no place in his list if they do not meet the demand for utility combined with cheapness—the very essentials of Native trade.

And yet how seldom can a British-made article hold its own in price with, say, a German article. It is not because the Native prefers German goods because they are German, or Japanese or American goods because they hail from those countries; it is because they more nearly meet his view of good values.

BRITISH AND BUY BESS. It is a truism which the most ardent Anglophile will not deny, but it simply does not ring convincingly where the Native African is concerned. Unhappily, it is not only the Native who has found this out; and perhaps it is more than a passing fancy which is responsible for the number of motor-cars of American manufacture that are used in the Protectorate. While British cars have a distinctly preferential tariff, they cost much more than their foreign rivals and are not so adapted to road conditions in this country.

There is the question of foreign-made sewing machines, hoses, cutlery, &c. being superior to the

British article, they are infinitely inferior, but they happen to suit the market. They are meant to supply what they can get, and so cheaply is a matter of simple conjecture. It is not, then, a question of cost production, but it is not difficult to understand that in this respect, at least, Germany can always be successfully rivalled, for the British working man will not submit to the conditions of servitude existing on the Continent, nor indeed would anybody wish him to. The fault does not lie with the workman, but with the people who draw dividends as a result of the workman's labour, and who do not content with reasonable profits, but who demand the utmost farthing for the smallest outlay. On the other hand, some German firms are receiving no more than a profit of 5% and will give credit of 100 days or more without any ado.

The same argument in regard to America does not, however, apply. There, high wages are the rule, and cheap manufactures are the result, but American exporters do not send their goods throughout the world and say 'Product of the United States.' Buy it or leave it. They cater for their customer's good.

Increasing Purchasing Power of Natives

Whereas German firms believe in 'bustle' turn-overs and small profits, British firms want the maximum return for a minimum of effort, and the time is fast approaching when we shall have to get rid of that antiquated idea of believing ourselves to be an superior nations and that everybody will buy our goods because they are British. We must get down to rock-bottom facts and figures and endeavour to realise that the foreigner is probably here to stay, and that we have to meet his competition, and to see whether the manufacturer at home gets this fixed in his mind the sooner with British prosperity returns.

The Native is no longer satisfied with a strap of beads and a few yards of calico. He wants those things which the European has, and in four or five years time he will be able to buy motor-cycles, if they are cheap enough, gramophone records of increasing quantities, and such like things, and it may be sure that the Germans will get all out to capture this trade if Britain does not get it first.

Is Britain going to accept the present trend of events or will she redouble her efforts to get the business?

NYASALAND'S CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

In a recent issue we alluded to the absence of a Caledonian Society in Nyasaland. We now learn that a meeting of Scotsmen was held in Blantyre during December, Dr. Hetherwick being in the chair, and that it was unanimously decided to form such a Society. The first public function was to be the presentation of Burns' Night on January 25th, 1927, at the residence of Mr. Blantyre, the meeting acting as the nucleus.

PAUSE IN BEIRA TRAFFIC

During the ten months ended October, 1926, the total cargo movement at the Port of Beira was 775,000 tons, compared with 1,027,780 tons in the corresponding period of 1925. The decrease, amounting to about one-third of the total, is much less than might have been anticipated in view of the interruption of the Beira Railway for floods for nearly three months at the beginning of last year. The recovery which has taken place since the restoration of communication with Rhodesia has been largely through heavy immediate exporting via Beira.

Case Study in the Press.

NATIVE-OWNED GUNS IN N. RHODESIA.

Mr. T. E. STEPHENSON, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia, says in the course of a letter to the "Times":

"In 1885, was signed the Berlin Treaty, whose infringement by Germany in 1914 plunged Britain into the Great War. As a result in this treaty there is the effect that neither arms nor ammunition may be supplied to African Natives, and notwithstanding their signature to this agreement, both Belgium and Portuguese have since their treaty obligations and on many occasions supplied natives with guns and powder.

About 1900 there was a boundary dispute on the extreme north of Northern Rhodesia between the Portuguese and the Barotsse, and both parties were dissatisfied with the King of Italy's settlement. The Portuguese claimed the territory, the Barotsse, declaring they had lost it.

Prior to 1905 Mr. R. T. Coryndon (afterwards Sir Robert) stated that Lewanika, the Barotsse King, claimed also that his country extended eastward to the Luangwa River, where it joined that of the Anzani King. Facts point, however, to its being doubtful whether the Barotsse kingdom ever reached even to the nearest part of the Luangwa River.

"When Lewanika was informed of the Italian's award, he was so cross that, to pacify him, his claim to this enormous chunk of country eastwards was not resisted as it should have been, and in spite of our protestations, Lewanika's sway was admitted by the B.S.A. Co.'s administration as extending to the right bank of the Zambezi River, a sacred Lake river in the heart of Lalaland. This was made the eastern boundary of a fertile black potential's country, and a great wrong was done to several tribes—Lalas, Lambas, Lenjes, Wjsas, etc.—which to this day has not been righted.

"In his dealings with the B.S.A. Co., Lewanika was wary enough to stipulate that his people should have guns, and the Company was obliged to concur; and when guns and powder were run into Northern Rhodesia from Belgium and Portuguese territories, the Administration, via the Chartered Co., stirred not a finger to enforce the laws of its own making. Arms and Ammunition Proclamations of 1901, 1906, and other dates, what as for the Berlin Treaty, it was hoped that nobody would remember this 'scrap of paper.'

"Thus Lalas, Lambas, Lenjes, Wjsas, and other tribes in these parts, who, in 1900, had practically no guns; to-day, in spite of the Berlin Treaty, possess thousands upon thousands (none of which have paid duty), all because of this legal fiction that they are Lewanika's people. But we white men have been compelled (a) to obtain permits to import, costing 2s. 6d.; (b) to pay the tax of 10s. per barrel; and (c) to pay 16% excise duty."

LIVING LINKS WITH LIVINGSTONE.

WRITING to the *Dunfermline Press*, Mr. R. W. Reid says:

"After Sir John Kirk, who was British Consul at Zanzibar in Livingstone's time, died him, and who this year celebrated his 88th birthday, perhaps the last living link with Livingstone is a venerable and beloved lady in Edinburgh, Miss Frances Lennox, who sailed in the company of Livingstone up the Zambezi in 1862. She went out to work in Africa under the Universities Mission, first established by Bishop Mackenzie (1861), on the proposal and under the auspices of Dr. Livingstone as set before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. She knew intimately and helped to nurse Mrs. Livingstone, then dying at Shupanga, on the Zambesi. Livingstone's 'My Mary,' whom I felt to be a part of myself, and by whose death I am left alone in the world.

"As for Livingstone, his great personality still remains vividly with Miss Lennox, who is yet keen, bright and alert, with a remarkably clear memory and a deep interest in African affairs. She has been how when they met Livingstone gave her, in his 'kingly way,' a flower of the cassava plant, saying, 'This is our African food.' She recalls his peculiar walk, often remarked upon. It was what I might call a restless, active walk, very steady, very sure, very patient. For himself, she says, 'I have no words to express my admiration. He had brain, and heart, and gentleness, and fineness all combined, making a perfect nature. I was much struck with his intellect, but, at the same time, impressed by his spiritual character.' He had the power of controlling men. He was not like other men. It was as if the spirit shone through him, and he was made for the work he had to do. His hatred of slavery and longing for its end seemed to burn within him."

COTTON-GROWING IN PORTUGAL.

THE *Manchester Guardian Commercial* considers that the new cotton-growing regulations in Portugal are premature. In that territory drastic alterations have been made in the laws relating to the production of cotton, the new laws being apparently modelled largely on existing regulations in Uganda and Tanganyika. Their principal object is the fostering of cotton growing by Natives.

A recent decree by the Portuguese Government provides that cotton seed, fertilisers, insecticides, agricultural implements, tractors, and transport material, ginning and baling machinery, apparatus for disinfecting and sorting cotton, and machinery parts when destined for the sowing and treatment of cotton shall be exempt from import duties for a period of twenty years. The decree also provides for a statistical tax of 0.1 per cent *ad valorem* to be levied on all cotton exported from Portuguese colonies during the next twenty years, no other tax or contribution of any kind will be collected on exported cotton. Importation of cotton seed is placed under special control.

TELEPHONING TO SUTTEE.

"If our telephone this year enable us to speak to Brisbane, Adelaide, or Vancouver, we may also enable us to speak to Sierra Leone, Sutee, and Surinam," says the *London Weekly*. They have no mechanical bar to our being able, in the early future, to ring up a friend on the backwaters of the Nile with the same facility we have for ringing up a friend in Paris or New York.

IN MEMORIAM

PAUL HAIN'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can place a Poppy Wreath made by the disabled on any grave in Memoriam in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Inclusive price from 10/- Write, 26, Egleston Sq., London, S.W.1.

STRANGE CONFLICTS IN UNEXPECTED PLACES. TEA GROWING IN NYASALAND.

ALL thinking men admit that it is not desirable that either in Africa or in India the Bishop should be regarded by his flock as the chaplain of the local administrator, says the Church Times, continuing: "The administrator is almost always a just and honourable man, but his sense of public duty is generally strong; but it is idle to suppose that he seriously holds that races are really equal in the sense that the orthodox Christian holds them to be equal. It was because on this point he held the Christian view that the late Bishop of Zanzibar could not see eye to eye with the Colonial Office."

"As to the trader it is notorious that, as a trader, he cares nothing whatever for Christianity, and that, in so far as Christianity interferes with his work, he abuses his position. Lord Inchausti has spoken for the mercantile commercial mind. The moral is that, if Christianity is to succeed, perhaps even to survive, in these non-European lands, there must in the Church be no bar either of race or colour. The wise policy adopted by the Bishop of Zanzibar in appointing Natives to the priesthood, and of the Pope in consecrating Chinese bishops, and freely training them, must become more and more the policy of the Church. We hope, indeed, that the day is not far distant when it will be naturally assumed that the Bishop of a coloured diocese should himself be a coloured man."

"We do not know of any East African bishop who is regarded as the chaplain of the local administrator; we have no reason to suppose that the average East African administrator differs so radically from the average orthodox Christian in his view of race equality, and we regard as unmitigated nonsense the canny that the average European trader cares nothing for Christianity and its missions because they interfere with his work. If the writer of his pontifical diatribe knows anything of the history of East Africa during the past half century, he may recall that in Nyasaland and Uganda, for instance, missionary efforts and trading progress have gone hand in hand."

The Catholic Review publishes a letter, written from Pembeke, Dedza, and signed "The White Fathers of Nyasaland," in which we find these words:

"Drs. Hetherwick and Laws are two Protestant missionaries with great influence in the Colony and are well respected both by Natives and Europeans. They are honourable men who wish and seek the good of the Native, and who devote themselves to their work. But their hybrid Christianity, badly defined, without doctrinal base and only exterior show, leads to indifference and materialism, and falsifies the mentality of the Native. In spite of all we must admit that on the material side they obtain a real success."

"Strange words for one missionary to use of missionaries of another sect, even though it is admitted a complaint of the complaints and denunciations of Dr. Hetherwick against the Catholic Church in Nyasaland."

An interesting review of the history of tea cultivation in Nyasaland contributed to the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal of America by Mr. R. S. Hyde, we take the following:

"The average price of freehold land suitable for tea growing is at present about £4 an acre. Only last year the famous catering firm of Joseph Lyons Ltd., of London, acquired some 8,000 acres in the Mlanje District and has started operations under Mr. Shaw, an ex-Ceylon tea planter."

"From Mlanje the cultivation spread to Cholo, a neighbouring district, where, though the rainfall, although not so high as in Mlanje, is believed to be sufficient. The average elevation of the Mlanje estates is 2,000 feet, but Cholo is 3,000, and consequently the quality of the tea produced there is slightly better. The first estate in Cholo to plant tea was Bandanga, then belonging to Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., but now a separate company."

"India seed is being imported at the cost of the planters, now, rigorous seed selection is being carried out in the country and the yield and quality of the product are being gradually improved. Up-to-date machinery has been imported, and factories erected on Indian and Ceylon models, with the result that to-day the export exceeds 1,000,000 pounds and is rapidly growing. The methods of cultivation are modelled on those of India and Ceylon."

"As regards the future of tea growing in Nyasaland, the possible limits of cultivation will soon be reached in the Mlanje and Cholo districts. The climate, especially rainfall, is the limiting factor."

"There are, however, areas on the west shore of Lake Nyasa with a relatively high rainfall which could be developed under tea whenever communications are sufficiently developed to make the export commensally sound. At the north end of the lake is a high plateau in the Tanganyika Territory, also suitable for tea growing, as it has a very high rainfall and excellent soil. Here the development depends on transport facilities. When the projected railways are made under the £10,000,000 loan scheme, there is no doubt that this area will largely be taken up for tea and coffee production."

"There are also smaller areas in Portuguese territory to the east of Nyasaland, more especially the Lomwe hills, which are climatically suitable for tea growing, but, owing to the unstable political state of that country, it will probably be many years before an attempt is made to establish plantations there. As civilization advances in Africa, the indigenous Native population will also be consumers, and it is therefore unlikely that there will ever be over-production."

EUROPEANS DO NOT COUNT

The Servant of India declares, apparently with consciousness, that "the European Tanganyika Territory do not really count at all," a soft impeachment which even Germany's colonial agitators would deny.

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BOOK ABOUT THE K.A.R.

(Major Lloyd-Jones' Volume.)

A book about the King's African Rifles, however sketchily written, must appeal to those Europeans who have lived for any length of time in one of the East African Dependencies, for the splendid work done by the battalions of this Native Regiment is more than enough to enlist the interest of the East African reader. Major W. Lloyd-Jones can therefore be sure that they will pick up his new book "K.A.R." (Arrowsmith, 8s.) with anticipations of enjoyment. It is with real regret that we express the fear that many of them will feel with us that he has missed his opportunity: instead of the epic which the subject matter well have produced, we have a rather uninspired and far from complete history. We should have preferred to recommend the volume to our readers without reserve, but candour compels criticism.

The opening chapter, which is excellent, describes Capt. Lugard's almost superhuman task when he went to Uganda to conclude, on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, a treaty with Mwanga, the weak, vicious, vacillating king whose mentality had reduced a once prosperous realm to misery and chaos. The early days of British influence in Uganda and the Uganda mutiny are splendidly described, but the author never again seems to get so good a grip of his subject. At times his narrative is almost disjointed, at other times sketchy, until the reader feels that less than a proper need of tribute is being given to a regiment in which the territories may well be proud and of which Major Lloyd-Jones himself is certainly proud.

In a work of this description, moreover, conspicuous criticism of superior authorities, military and civil, and of individual officials and settlers seems out of place, yet it runs more or less continuously through the story. Some is no doubt justified, but so much of it is a loss rather than a gain to a regimental history. To ask why the African *corporal* should be the only one of the King's soldiers ineligible for the Victoria Cross is reasonable. The suggestion that the headquarters of the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles should be in Africa rather than in London may appeal to many, and no doubt the majority of our readers agree that it would be advantageous to establish a rule that the Inspector-General and his Staff-Officers should, if necessary, have served with the Corps; but the author does not carry his reader with him when he says, "As the appointment is comparatively a junior one and only for a term these officers are not likely to press for a measure which is sure to be resisted by the permanent clerks (irremovable and irresponsible) in the Colonial Office, firstly on account of economy, but principally on account of their covert hostility to anything which savours, however remotely, of militarism. Surely the labourer is worthy of his hire, even if he is a war-weary, broken-down fighting man!" Such statements hardly strengthen the argument.

Again and again we find similar criticism. For instance—

"Good service with the K.A.R. is rarely appreciated in Whitehall. Unfortunately, the dictum of a late very successful Quartermaster-General of the British Army, 'If you want to succeed in the British Army, never go near fighting troops,' is as true to-day as ever it was."

Nairobi there were, and probably still are, many settlers who had served for a few years in the British cavalry in the good old days, when most of the work was done by the non-commissioned officers. These Captains objected to desert the 'nigger' troops and found it difficult to be civil at times even to the K.A.R. officers, who were of course, for the most part, what they called mercenaries. This lively element even asserted at times that they would round up the K.A.R. if they dared to interfere with them should they wish to bait the Governor or to deal properly with a 'nigger' without wasting time on an investigation.

Another ironical side is found in the following words—

"Men who have great influence over turbulent tribesmen gain their authority by certain qualities of heart and mind which are not likely to appeal to the type of individual who gets on in the Civil Service of to-day, and again in the statement that—

"This deplorable state of affairs was mostly due to the indifference and ignorance of Government officials at Nairobi, who, interested in the schemes of the European settlers and immersed in the gay social round, gave little thought to the distant outposts of the Protectorate. Indeed, it is quite noticeable even to-day that the residents of Nairobi, both official and unofficial, as a rule know little of the frontier districts of the Colony and are no more able to realise conditions a hundred or so miles from the railway line than the conscientious but unimaginative officials who sit in the comfortable, but rather uninspiring, halls of the Colonial Office."

Sarcasm is the account of the Kisii operations, of which Major Lloyd-Jones writes—

"No decorations were awarded for these operations, thereby causing much heart-burning and disgust amongst the fighting staff; but the men who had spared the District Commissioner were collected, and another blow had been struck for the honour of the British Empire and freedom to trade under the Union-Jack."

Statistical on the subject of settlers in Kenya, which he dubs "a new discovered El Dorado to which many men have gone under the delusion that it was a land flowing with milk and honey" and surely he is hardly just when he suggests that the British officers who have served in Somaliland dislike the Somalis "because the average Englishman dislikes brains combined with anything but a pure white skin."

If there were only a few comments of this kind they might be passed over in silence, but unfortunately they tinge the whole book, which has thus lost much of the attraction which it might otherwise have possessed. The subject is so fine. The very names associated with the Corps—names such as those of Lugard, Johnston, Sharpe, Manning, Stigand, Corfields and a host of others—are striking reminders of the raw material from which a wonderful history might have been fashioned. Of the part taken by the K.A.R. during the Great War a magnificent record might have been compiled, but in this age we feel that less than justice is done to the fine Native African troops, of whose participation in the East African campaign only an inkling is given.

With one matter on which the author lays great stress all must agree, namely the importance of personality in dealing with Africans, who demand above all that they shall be led by a man.

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WHITE SETTLEMENT IN S. TANGANYIKA

A Record of Progress Already Made.
From Our Own Correspondents.

East Africa generally refers to the desirability of British settlement in Tanganyika. It may therefore interest your readers to learn what is being done in the matter as far as the Southern Highlands are concerned.

These Highlands comprise an area far greater than the Kenya Highlands and equally suitable for European occupation. The climate is healthful, mosquito and malaria free, and entirely healthy for man, woman and child.

Two new large areas have just been thrown open for settlement—Mbozi (including Mbozi) near Tukuyu, the Upena Highlands (Njombe District), and Sangu in the Iringa District. Situated in these areas are lands suited for tobacco, wheat, maize, coffee, dairying and sheep. The total available for settlement is now several million acres.

How Land is Obtained.

Either personally or through his agent, the intending settler chooses his own farm and application is then made to the Government for the land to be acquired. The land is then inspected by an Administrative Officer, and, provided Native interests are not prejudiced, is auctioned in due course. All Government land is leasehold, and is offered at an upset rental of Cts. 100d. per acre per annum.

It is not the ideal system, as there is the liability that the man who has taken considerable time and trouble in choosing his farm, may be outbid at the auction, but so far, by mutual agreement amongst intending settlers, there has been no competition at these auctions, and in every case the farms have gone to the original applicants at the upset rentals. As such large areas of land are available, it would be the height of absurdity for any would-be settler voluntarily to increase his own rent by bidding above the original applicant.

Assisting the Settler.

An organisation known as Colonists Ltd. formed a year ago, with headquarters at Iringa, exists solely for the purpose of placing suitable white settlers on the land, and of assisting them in every possible way both before and after they have taken up their holdings. A hotel is provided at Iringa for the purpose of accommodating would-be settlers while they are looking for their land. The sole shareholders are Lord Delamere, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Howard de Walden, and Major Ramsay Hill. The General Manager is Captain E. Billinge, D.F.C., who has himself farmed in the Iringa District for some five years, and has an intimate knowledge of the Highlands.

Iringa now has a Farmers' Association with a membership of over forty, all of whom own farms in the district. Numerous further applications for farms have been recently made. Tukuyu also has its Farmers' Association. So far only four Germans have acquired farms in the Iringa district, but a number of others have applied for land.

Communications.

Iringa, the gateway to the Highlands, is reached from Dodoma; 164 miles away. Motor lorries and cars can always be hired at Shs. 7/50 per mile.

Nothing definite is yet known about the Dodoma-Iringa-Eife Railway, except that a reconnaissance survey party is at work.

Funds have been found for the completion of the new Dodoma-Iringa road, which it is hoped will

now be completed in six months time, and when completed, will be one of the best roads in Africa.

A route is being surveyed for a deviation to make the Tukuyu-Iringa road an all-weather road, and a permanent all-weather road is to be provided between Iringa and Kitulo, on the southern shore of Lake Tanganyika. At Iringa a pier is being built by Mr. Verning, the Provincial Commissioner at Dodoma, and this will give the settlers in the Mbozi district an outlet for their produce through Kitulo and Dar es Salaam.

A Memorial Church Fund.

A fund has been opened for the purpose of erecting a church in the township of Iringa. Mrs. Dawson, mother of the late General F. S. Dawson, C.M.G., D.S.O., is collecting funds at home, and the church will be built as a memorial to General Dawson and those of the South African Brigade who fell in the Great War. The total required for the building is £650. Subscriptions have been gratefully received by the honorary treasurer, Captain Billinge, Iringa.

TIN IN UGANDA

W. KOLE TINFIELDS Ltd. announce that Mr. J. L. Webb, M.L.C.M., local director in East Africa for Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. cables that he estimates the quantity of tin oxide in the Narubungu area at 470 tons, the average value of the ground being 3s. 10d. per cubic yard. An office note explains that this area (about 15 square miles) is the first part of the Anglo Company's territory of about 300 square miles to be tested by pitting and sampling.

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The Editor of EAST AFRICA, Great Titchfield Street, W.I.

Dear Sir,
This being the month in which we always look into the results of our advertising, we should like to state that our business with East Africans reading this country for various lengths of leave has far exceeded all anticipation and is still growing daily.

As we are officially recognised and recommended by the Hon. Sec. of the Royal East African Automobile Association, Mr. Galtón-Fenzl, we think that with your co-operation as regards publicity and his, we are warranted in informing you that we intend to advertise regularly in your excellent newspaper for another two years, in the same advertising position as heretofore. We have had a large number of replies from every single district covered by your paper, and we take this opportunity of thanking you for the excellent service you have rendered on your part.

Yours faithfully,
Edw. A. PARSONS
Managing Director.

TANGANYIKA ELEPHANT HUNTING.

Administrative Action Taken.

From a Correspondent.

Dar es Salaam.

In a recent appeal which came before the High Court of this Territory the Chief Justice held that a professional hunter's licence only authorises the professional hunter to assist a duly licensed person to hunt game. Whether what the hunter does is giving assistance in good faith and in accordance with the Ordinance is a question of fact. To hold that a professional hunter might go out and hunt elephants on behalf of a person entirely incapable of himself hunting elephants would reduce the Ordinance to an absurdity. In the case thus dealt with two elephants were shot on behalf of a lady whose though in the vicinity was not present when the animals were shot.

This case is a climax of a state of things which has been rife in this country for the last two years. The worst offenders have been officials, who, during the course of a fortnight's leave, have gone off with a professional hunter and practically never failed to return with three elephants to their credit. The ivory of the ivory obtained was of course ample to repay the fee of the hunter and the expenses of the expedition.

Another practice not unknown among officials I record it with reluctance has been the shooting of elephants without a licence. If the ivory was small, the animal was catered as a *chimpanzee* raider, and the tusks surrendered; but if the tusks were worth while, the official would take out a licence—an ante-dated one. The Governor has now taken disciplinary action against officers implicated in these practices and we owe him a debt of gratitude for such intervention.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A ROGUE ELEPHANT.

Hunter's Strange Experiences.

Writing in the *Wide World Magazine* of a rogue elephant, Mr. D. Maule says—

It was one morning during the rains that an excited old headman appeared at the flap of my sleeping tent in British Central Africa. He had an ugly story to relate. He described how a herd of elephants had been visiting the village gardens every night and destroying the crops. The villagers had decided to sleep in the gardens, with watch-fires going, in order to scare the brutes away. This plan had been successful for a night or two, and consequently—and this is so like the Native—the people had got slack, and towards dawn had allowed the brutes to die down.

Then, one night, an old woman had awakened with a sense of something wrong, and had seen an immense shape standing a few yards distant in the moonlight. She was heard to call out to the other people, warning them to rekindle their fires; then, with a squeal of rage, the elephant flung on her. Grabbing her by the legs with his trunk, he rushed to the other end of the gardens, and there, with a hideous display of rage, deliberately beat out her brains against a tree. Then the brute cleared off and so did the rest of the villagers.

The writer set out to avenge the woman's death. He and his gun-bearer are surrounded by an elephant herd and charged. They run for a rock, double round it just as their pursuer lumbers past—and drop twelve feet to find themselves in a ravine some thirty yards wide. Just as Mr. Maule realises that he has sprained his ankle, a gasp of astonishment from his Native companion makes him look up.



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There, not forty yards away, his wicked eyes gleaming, his trunk swaying, every instinct alert to fathom the cause of the disturbance, was our rogue elephant! There was no mistaking him. He was enormous, and his eye gave the flash of white in the sunlight. Years before I had scoffed at an impossible Native yarn about a wicked rogue which caught and ate its victims. I felt that the great beast in front of me might well be an animal of this type. Out of the corner of my eye I saw Mpaka quietly climbing up the rocks again. The dumb idiot explained that he had lost his rifle during the fall, and was going after it.

Being shut in a ravine with a boss leg and a mad elephant who is trying to find you is no great joke. The rogue stopped dead in his tracks, pushed his ears well forward, and snarled. There was no need to remind myself that I hadn't a second to lose! Rapidly I got into such a shooting position as my injured leg would allow, and aiming between his eyes, let drive at him. I heard the bullet strike, but instead of entering the brain it smashed a jaw-bone.

I began to get into a panic and shoot wildly. As quick as I could load and fire I pumped three more shots into him, without the least effect, till at last in sheer desperation and I did what all else I had only read about. With one barrel empty and no time to reload, I shot him through the right knee. He paused, propped himself up with his trunk, staggered a few steps, and finally collapsed, head-on, not ten yards from me—a writhing mass of vindictive flesh.

Now was my chance, a brain shot in sheer fainty, and I had him at my mercy. Then to my absolute horror, I found that my ejector had jammed! Imagine the position! Both of us lame and unable to move. I shall never forget his eyes

as they glared through the pain at me. Had I been for his past record I should have found my heart to be sorry for him. After a few minutes he made desperate effort to see, and got half-way up. One hunch in my direction would have ironed me out flat under his enormous bulk, but before he could move I heard the report of a rifle above his furious trumpeting, and he fell dead—almost within reach of my useless leg! Mpaka, anxious but proud, climbed down the ravine.

DINOSAURS IN TANGANYIKA.

The Press interviews which Mr. F. W. H. Migeod has given since his arrival in England last week from Tanganyika Territory have made very interesting reading for those acquainted with East Africa. Would that some other African travellers would emulate his modesty and rigid determination to exclude stories of sensational adventures.

His year's work as leader of the British Museum Expedition has been eminently successful. Material for the reconstruction of twenty-five dinosaurs was unearthed at Tendaguri, which area was found to be remarkably thick with the remains of these giant saurians. Mr. Migeod's theory is that the reptiles collected there died or had to go there and then died, the compelling reason probably being the drying up of the country.

M. TENDAGURI has been invited by the Administrator-General, Tanganyika, for the purchase of thirty-three diamond claims belonging to the late Mr. William Grant. The claims are situated in the Mabuku area, Mwanza District, to the west of the Mombasa-Mwanza road and within a mile of the mine of the Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd.



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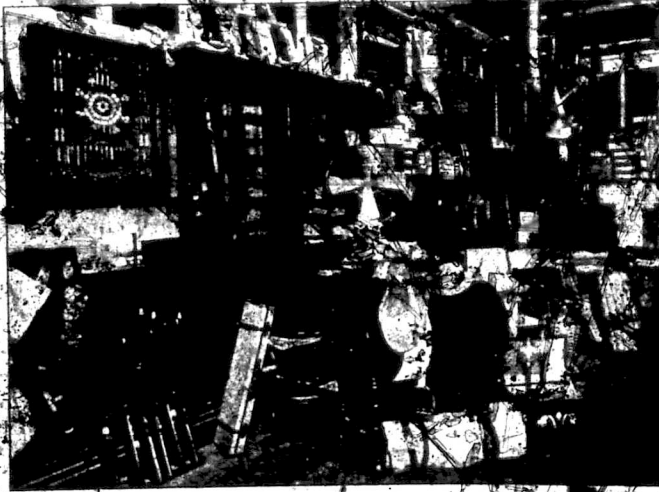
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ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEYCHELLES

A Health Resort for East Africans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mahe

The Islands of Seychelles, lying like a string of pearls dropped in the Indian Ocean, are liable to be overlooked in the general attention which is being concentrated on the more important blocks of the East African territories in the hand, and the older established and richer Indian provinces on the other.

Yet the islands have a charm all their own, and by reason of their healthiness and the cheapness of living should at no distant date become a resort for exhausted Indian officials and for those from East Africa who seek recuperation from duties at a high altitude or in unhealthy districts.

For in Seychelles there is no malaria, the deadly Anopheles mosquito is unknown. Though not far from the equator, and naturally warm with a moist heat, coolness is always obtainable here on the mountain heights, and good roads conduct the visitor to hours' pleasure anywhere between five hundred and a thousand feet above the sea level.

Strange to say, there is no hotel in any of the islands—the more remarkable, perhaps, it is remembered that the British India steamers call with clockwork regularity every month. On inquiry as to the cause of this is met with the reply: "But there is nothing for visitors to do."

There is no racecourse, there are no golf links, there is no theatre, there is no shooting, and there are no night clubs. But after all, these things are not absolutely essential to rest and quiet enjoyment, and the recreation of health. And some there must be who would enjoy a quiet time far from the maddest crowd.

French influence still strong.

Seychelles was once French, peopled by refugees from the French Revolution. Later it became British possession, and British cruisers used the islands as a dumping ground for the slaves they took from Arab dhows in the Red Sea. It was agreed that French laws and institutions should continue in use without alteration for one hundred years, and this arrangement has been rigidly adhered to. The hundred years recently lapse, and now the "Code Napoleon" is being slowly altered to bring the laws of the islands up to date where necessary. The founders being however, of a most conservative disposition, changes are not looked on with much favour.

There is a French influence in general use, and the lower class speak a kind of patois, some as

French, some English, but the official tongue, and most of the younger generation are bilingual.

Character of the Creole.

The Creole is quite an intelligent person, who can work hard and diligently when he has a mind to do so. But he has not strange to say, inherited the notable bluff of the French peasant class, and when he has earned a sum of money by months' work, he is very apt to spend it in a few days, buying all and sundry, as well as being most liberal to the national singing boys, who are permitted licence of the sugar cane. The planters of Seychelles do not have made representation to Government on the subject of this waste of money and effort on the part of the Creole, but it is suggested that the "pacca" licensed premises should be closed. But it is difficult to solve such a problem at present's notice, as has been found in the States and elsewhere, though it might be possible to tighten up the existing regulations on the subject.

Still, the problem appears to be sufficiently serious to warrant very careful consideration, for there is a widespread tendency for the Creole to become thrifty and careless. He generally works from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., and "calls it a day." But it can only be considered a very short day's work for an agriculturist.

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Organic Matter	39.25%	Carbonic Acid, Alkaline Salts	
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LORD DELAMERE ON FEDERATION.

Is the 'Nyanika Territory's' Future.

Speaking at Nairobi in his election campaign, Lord Delamere discussed the constitutional issues of the establishment of an elected European majority in the Legislature and the re-orientation of the three main territories.

Lord Delamere said he believed that to safeguard the future of Nyanika Territory it was necessary for Kenya to take an active part in holding the Mandate Territory to the States north and south of it, and firstly to Kenya and Uganda, but it was vital to any scheme of re-orientation to grant an elected majority to Kenya. By the control of the finances such a majority would keep the position fluid and prevent irrevocable decisions being made detrimental to the advance of civilised steps in East Africa.

As to possible criticism of Kenya's demand for representative Government, Lord Delamere stated that Southern Rhodesia has promised an elected majority when the census showed that the white population was 44,000. He also anticipated deadlocks between the exercise of financial control by the Legislature and the Colonial Office, but declared that such deadlocks were a necessary corollary to the interim period before complete self-government.

While expressing in the first instance the control of native policy to be exercised by the High Commissioner and on behalf of the Colonial Office, Lord Delamere urged that nothing be done now which would prevent Kenya in future having full control of all its subjects. He believed that the existence of an elected majority in the Legislature would engender a sense of responsibility in the white community towards other races. *Times* telegram.

small beginnings to their present-day powerful Commonwealths, can perhaps generalise better the great advantages of federation. With the objectless before us in the rapid increase of both wealth and population of those four great British Dominions since federation, one wonders why there should be so much hesitation in adding together scattered Crown Colonies and Protectorates into powerful groups so that they may become a source of strength instead of weakness to the British Empire.

These seven British Colonies, which to-day have only a few thousand English settlers and are a source of weakness, would be confident by federation become a source of strength to the Empire a few years hence. With federation and more communication from Rhodesia to the Nile, connecting the termini of the three coast trunk railways, millions of square miles of rich highland country, hitherto lying undeveloped, could be opened up for settlement. There are, in these vast areas, over a million acres of virgin land—richer by far than the average land in any of the four great Dominions to which we have previously referred, which is capable of sustaining a population of over one million whites in comfort. All that is wanted is the Empire-builder to weld these (present) scattered units into a united whole.

FUTURE OF WHEAT-GROWING IN KENYA

Sir Rowland Biffen's Report.

Nairobi, Jan. 10.

According to a special man from the Nairobi Correspondent of the *Times*, Sir Rowland Biffen, Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University of Cambridge, who is the originator of the wheat Government has been investigating the wheat industry in the Colony, states in his report that there is every reason to think that the hope that Kenya can compete with its neighbours is realistic. He refers to the remarkable success of the efforts of the official plant-breeding experiments to produce rust-resisting wheats with extremely high yields.

In Kenya, Sir Rowland Biffen says, conditions are most favourable to research, including the possibility of two crops yearly. The main problem is whether Kenya should attempt to grow varieties resistant both to blackstem and to yellow rust, which are the chief diseases in the country—should, however, adopt certain definite altitudes—or should continue to endeavour to produce varieties resistant to one disease only. Sir Rowland Biffen expresses himself strongly in favour of the former, but utters a warning that immediate results must not be expected.

The agricultural census for 1926, which is issued simultaneously with his report, gives evidence of the continued development of the Colony. It states that there are 200 additional occupiers of land, bringing the total to 1,800. Of 450,000 acres alienated to Europeans, 450,000 are being cultivated, maize representing 41%, coffee 14% each, and wheat 10%.

The maize-growers' organization announces that the amount of maize stored this season, which ends in February, is expected to reach a record of 20,000 tons.

HANDLING CARGO AT MOMBASA

The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway has invited tenders for the shore handling of import and export cargoes at Mombasa and Kilindi for a period of three years from July 1 next. Tenders must be received not later than January 31.

SUGAR-GROWER'S VIEW OF EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION.

Here's Comments.

The 200-page annual report of the Victoria Nyanika Sugar Company Limited states that the amount of white sugar manufactured by the company in Kenya during the year 1925/26 totalled 10,000 tons. The company grew 100,000 acres of cane on 10,000 plantations, and purchased a further 100,000 acres from farmers, who were paid 10/- per acre for the plantation cane. Profits for the year amounted to £27,000, which had to be added £10,000 brought forward from a previous year, making a total of £37,000. This was paid in dividends for the year, and rather more than £4,000 written off for depreciation, leaving a carry forward of £24,200.

In his most interesting report to the Board, Mr. G. R. Mayer, Managing Director in Kenya, comments on the general development of the East African Dependencies and says, inter alia—

Following the Conference of Unofficial Members at Nairobi was a conference at Government House, Nairobi, of the Governors and their representatives from the Colonies and Protectorates of Uganda, Nyanika, Sudan, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, North and South Rhodesia, in which the Governor of Kenya presided. The result of these conferences will be both historical and far-reaching in effect.

Of us who have lived our lives in outposts of the British Empire, and have during that period been afforded the opportunity of personally watching the development of the four great British Overseas Dominions, namely, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, it is not surprising

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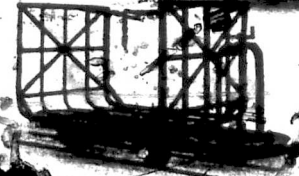
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East Africa's Information Bureau, for the purpose of subscribers and advertisers, is a purely voluntary matter. One of its main objects is to concentrate the attention of the public on the East and Central Africa. Any information which readers may require for the purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents wishing further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Bureau, which is purely voluntary.

Work on the Dodoma-Efene railway is proceeding.

20,000 lb. of Government Work will be sold by auction in Dar-es-Salaam on February 20.

New Japanese cotton seeds, with trade marks, have recently been registered in the East African Protectorate.

During two weeks in December 1,853 bags of rice were imported to the Kenya Government wharf at Mombasa.

The net profits of the Anglo-Egyptian Ltd. for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £2,000, the first dividend for the year being 25%.

Public imports into the Sudan during the first ten months of 1926 totalled £1,704,853, Government imports during the same period totalled £1,417,000.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda for the week ended December 11 included: Cotton, 1,204 bales; groundnuts, 1,666 bags; maize meal, 4,133 bags; soda, 5,000 bags.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during October included: Coffee, 7,684 cwt; mica, 12 tons; cotton, 27 1/2 bales; sisal, 7,700 tons; cotton seed, 20 tons; gum, 62 tons; groundnuts, 2,059 tons; hides, 3,357 cwt.; rubber, 361 centals; elephant ivory, 52 wt.; gold, 839 gr. troy.

Excise duty on cotton collected in Uganda during the first eleven months of 1926 amounted to £108,222, compared with £210,389 for the same period in 1925. The exports of cotton lint from Mombasa during the first nine months of last year totalled 170,000 bales of 40 lbs. each, compared with 175,734 bales for the corresponding period of 1925.

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states that trade conditions in Nyasaland during the last quarter have been good, and that general business conditions have continued good in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, though business conditions are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition in some directions, overseas exporters have continued to be profitable. The coffee crop is very promising, and an excellent prospect is being made. An excellent demand for all kinds of building material and machinery is being maintained.

REVIEW OF EAST AFRICAN COFFEE MARKET

Messrs. John R. Collins and Co., Review of the coffee market states that home consumption of East African coffee in 1926 amounted to 9,822 bags, compared with 28,471 bags in 1925, while the exports amounted to 12,725 bags, compared with 15,275 bags in 1925. Exports of East African coffee during the last three months have been considerably below the corresponding figures of the previous year and prices have therefore appreciated.

The following table gives the totals of offerings and sales of East African coffee in public auction, and the average prices realised for the quantities sold at first offering during the respective periods:

Country	Year	Total offered in public auction (bags)	Total sold in public auction (bags)	Average price realised per cwt.
Kenya	1925	72,928	59,422	131/5
	1926	67,275	59,422	115/6
	Tandania (excluding Bukoba)	1925	21,695	16,536
	1926	15,476	12,588	118/0
Uganda	1925	11,702	9,935	117/9
	1926	9,018	8,051	105/5
	Toro	1925	2,221	1,056
1926		2,170	2,521	142/5

Estimates for the 1926-27 winter crops give Central American as rather smaller than last season, Costa Rica 30% less, and the East African crops also reported as unlikely to equal that of last year. East African crops are late this season and no heavy arrivals are expected before the end of this month, but from then onward arrivals are likely to be considerable. When these arrivals become available it is likely to be expected that the present high levels of prices for East African will be maintained.

East African coffee landed in London during 1926 amounted to 1,772 bags, compared with 120,077 bags in 1925, and 117,500 bags in 1924.

EAST AFRICAN MAILES

MAILS FOR KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, AND ZIBAR close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on January 31 and at the same time on February 1, 3, 10, and 17.

For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on January 28 and February 4.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 20 and February 5.

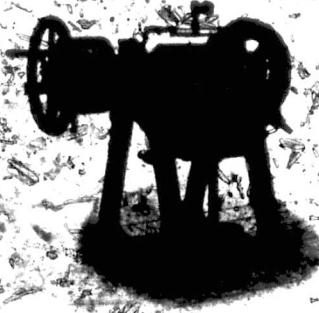
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We inspect, report upon, purchase, and ship anything agricultural whether it be a complete coffee factory, bush knives, mosquito gauze for your bungalow, tea machinery, the latest maize reaper, a special plough, steel buildings, or this telescopic saw, for instance, which will be delivered free any port in Africa for 100/-, weight 15 lbs.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

There was a fair demand for most descriptions at the auction, steady prices being realised. Prices are as follows:

A size	1355	od. to 1545	od.
B size	1298	od. to 1448	od.
C size	1298	od. to 1448	od.
Peaberry	1298	od. to 1448	od.
London graded			
First size	1285	od. to 1375	od.
Second size	1188	od. to 1278	od.
Third size	1090	od. to 1180	od.
Peaberry	1058	od. to 1148	od.
Ungraded	1235	od. to 1325	od.
London cleaned			
First size	1358	od. to 1548	od.
Second size	1205	od. to 1395	od.
Third size	808	od. to 998	od.
Peaberry	1508	od. to 1698	od.
Kenya			
First size	1285	od. to 1375	od.
Second size	1188	od. to 1278	od.
Third size	1090	od. to 1180	od.
Pale and brown			
Ordinary mixed			
Peaberry	758	od. to 848	od.
Native	058	od. to 148	od.
Robusta	748	od. to 838	od.
London cleaned			
First size	1388	od. to 1578	od.
Second size	1128	od. to 1318	od.
Third size	748	od. to 938	od.
Peaberry	1278	od. to 1468	od.
Kenya			
First size	1288	od. to 1378	od.
Second size	1188	od. to 1278	od.
Third size	1088	od. to 1178	od.
Peaberry	1398	od. to 1488	od.
London cleaned			
First size	1548	od. to 1738	od.
Second size	1288	od. to 1478	od.
Third size	848	od. to 1038	od.
Peaberry	1538	od. to 1728	od.
London cleaned			
First size	1338	od. to 1528	od.
Second size	1098	od. to 1288	od.
Third size	808	od. to 998	od.
Peaberry	1308	od. to 1498	od.

London stocks of East African coffee totalled 20,000 bags, as against 33,883 in the corresponding week of 1926.

COTTON.

The current issue of the Liverpool Cotton Association Circular says that the market has been active, with quotes now advanced 25 to 35 points. During the twenty-five weeks from August 1 imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 30,831 bales, compared with 74,600 in the corresponding period of 1925-26, and 38,000 in the same period of 1924-25. Imports of Sudan cotton during the same period totalled 7,295 bales, compared with

5,000 in 1925-26. Deliveries to exporters of East African and Sudan cotton, respectively during the week amounted to 3,322 and 1,241 bales, the totals for the last twenty-five weeks being 67,881 and 24,845 bales, compared with 77,000 and 27,000 over the same periods of 1925-26.

WHEAT.

Wheat is valued between £108 and £118, but little or no business is being done. Cloves—steady, with Kenyan stock quoted £11.50, amounts to 7,322 bales, against 14,175 bales last year.

Cotton Seed.—The market is brisk, about seed having been sold at 40s. while less thought than for foreign shipment, 46s., and perhaps somewhat more could be made.

Groundnuts.—On a firm market, the nominal value of East African is about £200 10s. for shipment in February/March.

Alum.—Business is assumed by a 2 white flat East African for February/March shipment up to 34s., and there are inquiries for prompt cargo for which buyers would probably pay 25s. quality.

Wax.—Little or nothing is being offered, and probably about £25 10s. could be obtained for East African white and/or yellow.

Steel.—Quiet and unchanged.

Tin.—Steady to slightly firmer, some 400 tons having been sold in the East Africa beginning of the week around £202 10s.

TEA IN KENYA.

In the course of our annual review of the tea trade Messrs. Boone Bona & Co., Ltd., who have considerable interests in Kenya, state:

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We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article. If we can help, just drop us a line.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British India liner Madaga which left London on January 21 and is due to sail from Mombasa tomorrow, January 22, carries the following passengers for East Africa -

- Nurse Adams
- Mr. J. D. Botterell
- Mr. R. J. Don
- Mr. J. H. Morris
- Mrs. A. Middleditch
- Mr. G. P. Murray
- Mr. D. L. O'Brien
- Miss Oram
- Sir Neville Pearson, Bart.
- Lady Pearson
- Mrs. B. M. Petward
- Mr. W. G. Poots
- Mrs. W. T. Poulton
- Miss Pouter
- Mrs. P. C. Roberts
- Mr. G. Roberts
- Mrs. Roberts
- Mr. G. R. Cliffe
- Mr. J. A. Ross
- Mrs. C. E. Sadler
- Mr. W. Hayes Sadler
- Miss Downes Shaw
- Mr. A. P. Smith
- Mr. J. S. Somers
- Miss M. S. Shelton
- Miss L. V. Shelton
- Mrs. Scott and infant
- Miss M. P. Turner
- Miss St. C. Thom
- Mrs. C. C. Terry
- Miss K. Terry
- Miss J. T. Tregress
- Mrs. T. Tregress and child
- Mr. F. J. Woodcock
- Miss Woodcock and two children
- Mr. D. Woodford
- Mr. C. G. Waller
- Mrs. H. H. Waller and infant
- Mr. E. H. Hayes
- Mr. W. C. Johnstone
- Mrs. L. A. Smith
- Dar-es-Salaam
- Mr. W. H. G. Bradley
- Mr. R. B. Bawing
- Mr. H. G. Cock
- Mrs. Cavers and child
- Mr. F. Candish
- Lieut. H. Clarke
- Mr. J. P. Flagg
- Mr. R. H. Hume
- Mrs. Hume
- Mr. W. H. Jones
- Mrs. J. W. Johnston
- Mr. H. Kew
- Mr. D. McFarland
- Mr. J. Mason
- Mr. W. W. Minibish
- Mrs. Minibish and child
- Mrs. Maslin
- Mr. H. Miller
- Mr. W. H. Boulton
- Capt. J. Clark
- Mr. H. F. Rainford
- Mr. K. R. Simpson
- Mr. T. W. Williams
- Mr. T. W. Williams

Beira

Mr. P. Meare
Major M. S. Mopp
Mrs. V. M. Mopp
Mrs. Hamilton and two children
Passengers marked + join at Beira.
Passengers marked * join at Mombasa.

The S. Gaika which left London on January 21 carries for

- Mr. J. Y. M. Gardner
- Mr. A. G. G. G.
- Mrs. H. R. Lemon
- Mr. W. F. M. Loughnan
- Major W. F. M. Loughnan
- Master Loughnan
- Mrs. H. Lunn
- Mrs. M. Lunn
- Mr. J. M. Noble
- Mrs. J. M. Noble
- Miss Noble
- Miss Noble
- Mr. W. E. Ross
- Mr. W. E. Ross

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA
 Modasa left Kilindini homewards, January 22.
 Madura passed Durban for East and South Africa, January 21.
 Muthera arrived Kilindini for further East and South African ports, January 21.
CLAN ELLERMAN, HAMBURG
 Coucefflor left Mombasa for further East African ports, January 21.
 City of Africa passed Gibraltar for East Africa, January 21.
HOLLAND AFRICA
 Nias left Port of Spain homewards, January 22.
 Jagersfontein left Cape Town homewards, January 15.
 Aps arrived East London for further Cape ports, January 17.
 Raddontain left Mozambique for further East and South African ports, January 17.
 Nykerk left Durban for further East and South African ports, January 10.
 Bilderdijk arrived Rotterdam homewards, January 15.
 Java left Port Said homewards, January 17.
 Klantontain left Perim homewards, January 16.
 Mechelen arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, January 18.
 Boerco arrived Beira for further East African ports, January 18.
 Heemskerk passed L. A. Bona for South and East Africa, January 6.
 Mapia left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, January 18.
 Gorontalo arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, January 17.
MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES
 General Voisin left Malunga homewards, January 23.
 Anna Geire left Mauritius homewards, January 23.
UNION CASTLE
 Dromote Castle arrived Mombasa for Natal, January 18.
 Dunluce Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira, January 18.
 Dromote Castle arrived Agou Bay homewards, January 18.
 Guildford Castle left Port Said homewards, January 22.
 Llandaf Castle left Suez for Natal, January 21.
 Ilanoverly Castle left Tenerife for South Africa, January 19.
 Llanstephan Castle left Tenerife homewards, January 19.

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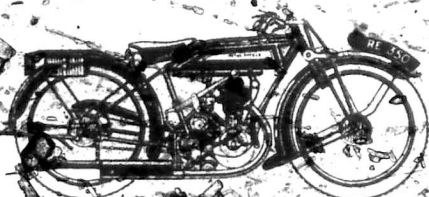
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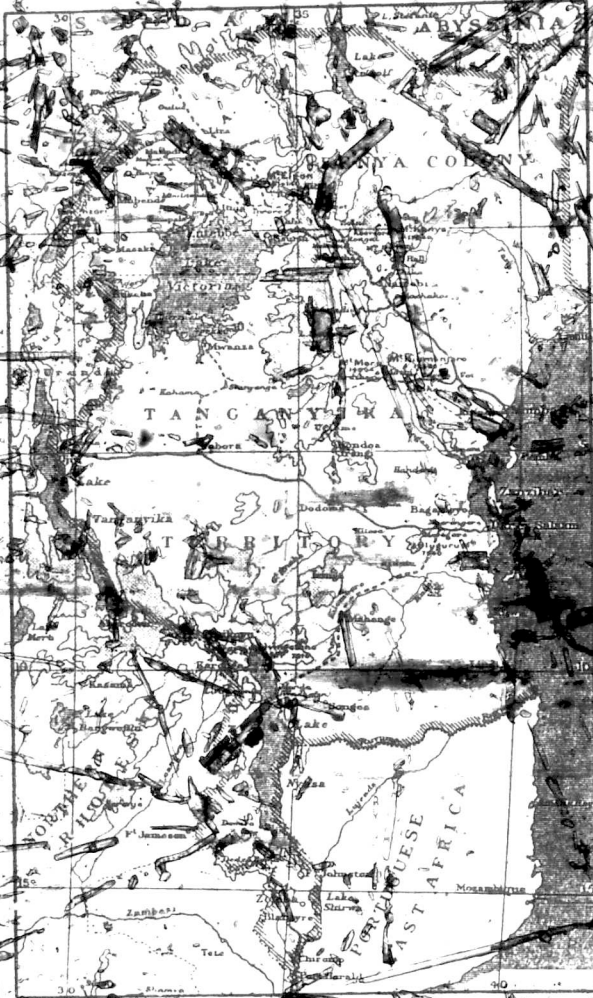


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