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PAGES AND ARTICLES ABOUT TANGANYIKA

PERSONALIA

The recreational sports of the K. A. R. were held at Bomba on October 6.

Sir Ewen and Lady Logan of St. Helena have arrived in the island.

The Rev. Canon G. G. G. has been posted to Singda on his way to Tanganyika.

Mr. J. J. G. has been appointed to the post of...

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Mr. John Henry Jones, Acting District Commissioner of Bomba, has been appointed provisionally as official agent of the Zanzibar Legislative Council during the absence from the Protectorate of Mr. Hon. James G. G.

The Rev. E. M. M. has been appointed Administrator of Apostolic Schools. He is a Canadian who holds the rank of Captain in the ranks of the Canadian Army.

The engagement is announced between Miss Helen Logan, elder daughter of Sir Ewen and Lady Logan, and Mr. J. J. G., son of Mr. J. J. G. and Mrs. J. J. G.

The engagement is announced between Mrs. George Richard Onions, younger daughter of Mr. R. C. Onions and Mrs. J. J. G., and Mr. J. J. G., son of Mr. J. J. G. and Mrs. J. J. G.

Major J. J. G. has been appointed to the post of...

The engagement is announced and a wedding will shortly take place between the Hon. J. J. G. and Miss Dorothy Deane, daughter of Mr. J. J. G. and Mrs. J. J. G.

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The marriage arranged between Capt. J. J. G., Indian Army, and Miss J. J. G., daughter of Mr. J. J. G. and Mrs. J. J. G.

The marriage of Mr. J. J. G. and Miss J. J. G. will take place on November 1st in the Anglican Church of St. John's.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. J. J. G. and Miss J. J. G. The wedding will take place on...

For information only and is not intended to constitute an offer of shares. The Directors are not responsible for the information contained in this prospectus.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED

Incorporated in England as a Public Company

SHARE CAPITAL £190,000

Divided into 190,000 Shares of £1 each.

All of which have been issued and are fully paid up.

DIRECTORS

- ROBERT NOEL LEECH, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, Chairman (Director of Matheson & Co., Limited)
- HENRY CORNWALL LEACH, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, Director (Director of Collyer Consolidated Company, Limited)
- ROBERT RUSSELL, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3, Director (Director of British Rubber & General Company, Limited)
- W. H. W. WASH, 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Director (Director of Bird & Co., Africa, Limited)

BANKERS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 20, Bishopsgate, E.C.2

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY, MAYO, ELDERS & CO., 10, Drury Lane Gardens, E.C.2

SOLICITORS TO THE BRITISH RUBBER & GENERAL TRUST LIMITED, JENKINS BAKER & CO., 23, London Wall Buildings for the Vendor

AUDITORS

BINDER HAMILTON & CO., of River Plate House, 17 & 43, South Place, London, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants

BROKERS

WILLIAMS, FAWCETT & STIRLING, 87, Gresham Street, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2
W. H. DICKINSON & CO., The Temple, Dabney Street, 494, Street, Exchange, Liverpool

COMMERCIAL AGENTS, SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

SMITH, MACDONALD & CO., Dar es Salaam, East Africa

The Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association, and in particular to acquire as a going concern from the late Sir John A. Kellas and Ngerengeru, Sisal Estates, situated in East Africa, on the Tanganyika Coastal Railway, about 50 and 90 miles respectively from the Port of Dar es Salaam, and to carry on the business of East African Sisal Plantations, Limited and Ngerengeru Estates, Limited, respectively.

AREA.—The area of the Kilesha Estate is approximately 9,254 acres and of the Ngerengeru Estate approximately 7,374 acres. The acreages under plant are respectively about 100 acres and 100 acres.

SISAL AND ITS USES.—The sisal industry is the premier plantation industry in Tanganyika Territory and represents only a quarter of the total value of the Territory's exports. The sisal plant, which takes about a year to mature, was first introduced into the Territory about 1890 by Sir John A. Kellas, who has developed from a small plantation in 1900 to nearly 35,000 acres of sisal plantations.

The supply of sisal from East Africa for the world's requirements is steadily increasing, and it is estimated that the world's supply of sisal will be about 100,000 tons in 1928. The demand for sisal is increasing rapidly, and it is estimated that the following year will demand 125,000 tons. The East African sisal industry is the only one in the world which is still in its infancy.

Year	1927	1928
Revenue	£1,685	£6,372
Profit	£6,830	£1,488,072

It is estimated that not more than 50 percent of the Empire's requirements of sisal fibre are met from Empire grown sources, the balance of 50 percent being purchased from sources other than within the British Empire.

There is already a market for the sisal fibre and machinery has been experienced nor is anticipated in the case of the Company's products.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., the well-known fibre merchants, write as follows:—

To the British Rubber & General Trust, Limited, 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, 17th, 1928.

Dear Sirs:—We are to confirm that we have for some years past purchased sisal fibre from the sisal fibre plantations of the Kilesha and Ngerengeru Estates. The fibre has a reputation for its excellent quality and we have always found a ready market for it, and anticipate no difficulty whatever in continuing the sales to your satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,
Laidlaw & Co.

REPORT.—Major J. L. Walsh, Director of East African Investment Company Limited and Co. (Africa) Limited, and Usambari Shal Company Limited, reports as follows under date 1st September, 1928:

The British Rubber General Trust, Ltd.

Dear Sirs.—Pineapple Estates, Kilosa and Ngeregere Estates, during March, 1928, and beg to report as follows:

TERMS.—The Estates comprise (1) about 13,560 acres of freehold land; (2) about 3,440 acres of leasehold land on an annual rent of £81,000, 200, with options to purchase expiring at various dates between 1933 and 1936 inclusive, for £1,031,750; (3) about 5,007 acres of land held at an annual rent of £126,880, under right of occupancy for a period of 99 years from 1923-24, except in the case of about half an acre which is held for 20 years from 1923; and (4) a small area transferred as a planting station held under Land Office letter.

TITLES.—Messrs. Mayo, Elder & Co., the Company's London solicitors, have inspected the Title Deeds of the Estates at the Land Registry in Dar es Salaam and instructed Messrs. Howe, Browne & Webster, 15, York Street, Dar es Salaam, who have investigated the titles, and have reported that they are correct.

FACTORIES AND MACHINERY.—The factories are substantially in very fair repair, and the usual machinery, with one minor modification, in good working order.

FUELS.—There is sufficient wood on both Estates.

TRANSPORT.—The factory at Kilosa is served by the Estate tramway, consisting of the No. 6 Super Sentinel wood fuel locomotive, and 150 trucks. At Ngeregere there are also six miles of tramway.

HOUSES.—At Kilosa the manager's house is a substantial, well-built, stone house, and there are, in addition, six well-situated, assistant houses, all in good condition. At Ngeregere there are four houses in good condition.

LABOUR MANAGEMENT.—Messrs. H. J. O'Connell, Brown and Major McCaw, who have since 1924 been managers of the Kilosa and Ngeregere Estates respectively, have indicated their willingness to serve the Company in similar capacities for the years an account is taken.

LABOUR.—There is a sufficiency of Native labour.

EAST RESULTS AND ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.—I recommend that I understand that it is the intention of the purchasing Company to carry out, in the coming year, an increase in the area under crop, for which all facilities will be put out below the figures both of the output in the past (based on official information) and of the yield which the latter rate should result. I base my calculations on a 10 per cent. of £20, and a 10 per cent. average selling price of £24 per ton, these being the figures available in respect of the crop ended 30th June, 1928.

Season ended 30th June	As per official output (Tons)	Kilosa Estate (Tons)	Ngeregere Estate (Tons)
1923	26	0	0
1924	613	5	0
1925	458	6	0
1926	1,631	9	218
1927	1,900	702	218
1928	1,841	702	914

Year	Estimated net profit with usual output per ton
1929	2,100
1930	2,260
1931	2,140
1932	2,280
1933	3,220
1934	3,300
1935	4,520
1936	4,720
1937	4,800

The figures of profits made by the Estates are given because, besides the usual growing of rubber, I have also conducted the business of cotton growing, and of the manufacture, merchandising, and no division of the overhead charges was made. However, I stated that during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 the business was conducted as a profit.

The highest and lowest prices of latex in the London Market during the years 1924-1928 have been £52 and £45 respectively.

As above stated, it takes four years for a plant to start to mature, and during the first year the number of latex leaves gathered is very much greater than in any subsequent year. The apparent unevenness in the growth of the output is due to irregular planting in the past.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD WALSH

FORWARD SALES.—A contract for the sale of 1,000 tons of No. 1 smalt of the basis of £30 7/6, c.i.f., has been entered into and deliveries thereunder will commence immediately.

WORKING CAPITAL.—The working capital of £35,000 is estimated to be adequate for the Company's requirements.

PURCHASE PRICE.—The purchase price, payable in cash by the Company to the Vendors British Rubber and General Trust, Limited, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, is £145,000. The aggregate sum payable in cash by the Vendors to the former owners under Contracts (A) and (C) below is £125,000.

The preliminary expenses, other than the cost of and stamp duty on the transfer of the properties, are estimated at £18,000 and are payable by the Company.

The following Contracts have been entered into:

- (A) 21st March, 1928, between Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited and Ngeregere Estates Limited and Rock Investment Company Limited; (B) 10th September, 1928, between Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited and British Rubber and General Trust Limited for the sale of Kilosa Estate for £80,000 in cash; (C) 10th September, 1928, between Ngeregere Estates Limited and British Rubber and General Trust Limited for the sale of Ngeregere Estate for £45,000 in cash; (D) 24th September, 1928, between British Rubber and General Trust Limited and the Company for the sale of Kilosa Estate for £92,000; (E) 24th September, 1928, between British Rubber and General Trust Limited and the Company for the sale of Ngeregere Estate for £45,000; (F) 24th September, 1928, between the Company and Messrs. Brown and Co., Limited, appointing the latter Secretaries and Company Agents to the Company.

Mrs. C. H. G. Cornwall Leigh is a director of Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited, which therein 200 shares out of an issued capital of 1,000 shares. He is also a director of Ngeregere Estates Limited, which holds therein 100 shares out of an issued capital of 1,000 shares. Capt. S. H. Russell is a director of British Rubber and General Trust Limited and holds therein 200 shares out of an issued capital of 200 shares.

The qualification of a director of the holding shares of the nominal value of £1.

The remuneration of the Directors is £350 per annum for the Chairman and £250 per annum for each other Director. The Directors are also entitled in each year, which is not less than 20 per cent. dividend, to be paid to a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the net profits of that year, as shown in the audited Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors may raise or borrow or secure the payment of money for the purposes of the Company, but the directors are not, without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Company, so to exercise these powers as to make the amount borrowed and outstanding exceed the nominal share capital for the time being. Those powers have not been exercised.

189,593 shares of £1 each were issued or cash at par on the 19th October, 1928, and in respect of 189,593 shares, part thereof, the Company has paid in cash a brokerage or commission at the rate of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the shares. There are seven shares of £1 each which have not been taken up, and which at par by the signatories to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

No options or shares have been granted or agreed to be granted by the Company.

One of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Report and Accounts above mentioned can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours between the 10th October and the 26th October, 1928.

Conrad Walsh, Director.
London, 19th October, 1928.

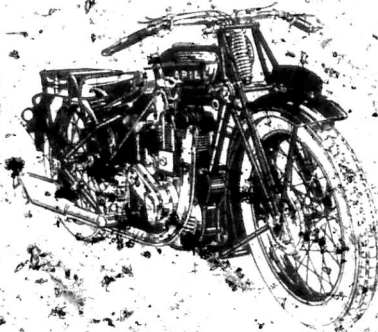


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- 500 c.c. Two Port Standard O.H.V.
- 500 c.c. Two Port O.H.V. de Luxe
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SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S ADDRESS.

European influence in East Africa.

Addressing the Manchester Geographical Society last week on East Africa, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that he would deal principally with the history of Uganda, those portions of Kenya, the Mandates Territory of Tanganyika, and the other three zones. First came the coast, with the remains of the old Arab civilisation based on the slave trade. Then, some 500 miles from the coast, came the highland backbones of the territory, again first the valleys and the highlands, the latter the place of the great soil and climate suitable for white settlement, the great rift and the great plateau of the country. Beyond the highlands again came the tropical inland plain, exceedingly fertile, densely inhabited in a few parts, very scantily in others. Few people realised the paucity of population in East Africa. The average was no more than twenty to the square mile, and the majority of these, six and a half million, were clustered into 20,000 square miles around the basin of the Victoria Nyanza.

The two great railways did little to help African development. The first, started from Mombasa in 1892, was built primarily to check German influence, starting at Dar es Salaam. It was built by the Germans for political rather than commercial purposes. As a result the important branch railways were neglected, and missionaries, arriving by air, introduced crops seeds, and the natives, including the cotton seed, between 1905 and 1914, their cotton production at the country increased from 200 to 100,000 bales.

Progress of White Settlement

Meanwhile, Charles Elliot, then Commissioner for British East Africa, had been impressed by the "Swahili" population on the inland plateau, and had begun white settler experiments. The prospect of a large production in beans had created a number of small farms, and the development of the inland region from the north, right through to the base of production, should not remain a primary objective. There were no more of the "Swahili" type of natives who had had occupied the inland as nomads wandering over the country, and the land had been taken from the natives and given to the white man.

The latest developments in the white

movement as a result of negotiations with the officials in the "Swahili" and the fact that they, unlike the nomads, were permanently resident in the country, made their influence of great value, if only in the passions and capabilities were not allowed to be in the upper hand. The white population numbered some 10,000, of whom 12,000 lived in Kenya, 10,000 in Uganda, and two-thirds were women or children. In the zone of Kenya, 2,000 were planters of coffee, sisal, or maize, or dairy farmers. It was, however, its country for a small time with a capital of less than £300,000, for were they engaged opening up machines and engineering trades, which the natives were rapidly learning for themselves.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

THE EAST AFRICAN BANK (D.C. and C.) reports that the quantity of sisal processed reported during the eighth month of 1928, August, was 11,500,000 lbs. or 2,600,000 tons in the same period last year. Planters are concentrating on cash crops, such as tobacco, while profits are almost negligible.

Kenya, the bulk of the trade are still very active. The quality of the coffee crop is expected to be good and processors in the forecast of the wheat and the maize crops are expected to be favourable, although the solar district the district of rain has affected the crop.

Uganda, the bulk of the trade are expected with cotton seeds, and the harvesting conditions have prevailed in the growing areas, picking is now well in hand and spinning has commenced. The cotton prospects are favourable with the acreage planted in date already exceeds the total planted during the whole of the 1927 season. A total of 200,000 bales is estimated in various reliable reports, but much depends on the remaining favourable weather conditions. The majority of rubber planters have temporarily ceased tapping due to the low price. Work is about to commence on the further extension from Jinja to Kisumu.

The report by the Cullinane Commission received a report from the Government that the rain countries in the East African countries, Uganda, and the other districts, were not and that showed a falling between the grain and port Haas.

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SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, Nyasaland, Limited.

THE NEED FOR THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Limited, was held on 23rd October, 1928, at the registered office of the Company, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman, Mr. Norman B. Dickson, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:

Mr. Norman Dickson's Speech.

— **Receipts.**— With your permission I will take you through the Directors' report and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1927. 11,007 copies of the report will have been received.

The accounts show that the receipts for the year ended 31st December 1927 amounted to £1,123,397, compared with £978,180 for 1926, an increase of £145,167 and expenditure amounted to £700,000, compared with £613,475 for 1926, an increase of £86,545. The balance standing to the credit of Reserves at 31st December, 1927, was £57,952, after deducting the amount for the year's 5% debenture stock, amounting to £2,000, and on the 5% debentures amounting to £8,000, the balance remaining to reserve for contingencies, the balance remaining to the credit of Reserve Account at 31st December, 1927, is £57,952, which amount you should propose to carry forward. The increase in the receipts was due not only to the regular traffic, but also to more permanent sources of revenue, such as the expansion of the passenger and mail traffic and the development of the resources of Nyasaland.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 43,935 tons, of which 30,705 tons are accounted for by 10,472 tons, as compared with 32,011 tons during the previous year, of which 6,229 tons was tobacco. The change of cargo carried shows a slight increase by comparison with 1926, but the increase is mainly due to a considerable increase in the development of the tin mining industry in the construction of the new tin mine, completion of the new tea factory on the Estate of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., with the new complete power station, installation of power and high voltage power lines, and the passenger carried during the year was 55,788, as compared with 49,501 in 1926, the increase being mainly of third class.

The Expenditure.

Part of the increase in the expenditure is the natural consequence of the larger traffic carried, but in the year under review we were faced with considerable expenditure in making good damage caused by floods and washways to the extent of the year, and some of the damage so done had not been completely repaired at the close of the year. Another source of additional expenditure was caused by the increasing scarcity of wood fuel, which is carried at our best, in fact you will remember that the use of coal for the first time during the year under review has formed a very serious item in the accounts, and I am afraid that this is the only one which we must expect to see in our accounts for the year under review.

The Chairman then referred to the fact that the year under review was a record year for the marketing of the tobacco crop in Nyasaland, and that the fact that Southern Rhodesia in 1927 also had a record crop of tobacco, which in that year for the first time was diverted to the London market, thus producing a temporary glut in the market, this year, because although the year again the Nyasaland tobacco crop is a very good one, it is to a certain extent being temporarily held back pending the completion or the disposal of the previous year's crop. This is disappointing, but it must not be taken too seriously, for after all, for various obvious reasons, one of the greatest difficulties with regard to crops in tropical countries is that in obtaining stabilised production. I understand that the Imperial Tobacco Company will again open for the buying in Nyasaland early in December, and I feel quite sure that Nyasaland tobacco will be sold at a promising price in the world tobacco market, with the aid of the prestige which it has acquired, it is soon to recover the present depressed condition.

amount from Wankie. This coal from Wankie is brought over 11,000 miles and, in addition, when the bridge is built, has to bear the cost of and the damage consequent upon two loadings at the Zambezi.

Renewal Funds and Capital Expenditure.

Contributions to the renewal funds have as usual been charged to working expenses. During the year these funds have been debited with £23,400, being that portion of the expenditure during the year on permanent way relaying and on rolling stock replacement properly chargeable to renewals, so that the total to the credit of the renewal funds at 31st December, 1927, is shown in the accounts as £134,554.

In addition to the capital expenditure during the year amounted to £19,695, the most important items being the cost of that proportion chargeable to capital of relaying five miles of track with 60 lb. rails in place of 41 lb. rails, one additional Hawthorn Leslie loco for goods waggons, extension of the loco shops, additions to the general offices at Lumbe, the construction of Customs shed, petrol and goods sheds, washings and coal stages.

Reference to the Balance Sheet shows that our investments at the 31st December, 1927, stood at £65,289, as at the 31st December, 1926, they stood at £104,036, and the explanation of the decrease is that we have had to realize certain of our investments in order to provide the funds for the carrying out of the permanent way and the general capital works to which I have referred.

I have already referred to the floods which occurred in the early part of the year. These floods, although serious when they came did not occur until relatively late in the season, and no protracted delays to traffic through washways occurred until March 6th, when exceptionally heavy rains fell in the Highlands, causing washways at various points and traffic interruptions were frequent until April 20th.

Having regard to the damage caused by the washways to the traffic, I have referred, and then later in the year the facilities of the Zambezi ferry crossing, it is a matter for satisfaction that the record tonnage of 1927 was handled without undue delays and your staff and management are to be congratulated on the efficient way in which the General Manager and staff of the Railway have handled the situation.

Tobacco Production.

Although 1927 was a record production year for Nyasaland, there has been a effect in the marketing of the tobacco crop, to the fact that Southern Rhodesia in 1927 also had a record crop of tobacco, which in that year for the first time was diverted to the London market, thus producing a temporary glut in the market, this year, because although the year again the Nyasaland tobacco crop is a very good one, it is to a certain extent being temporarily held back pending the completion or the disposal of the previous year's crop. This is disappointing, but it must not be taken too seriously, for after all, for various obvious reasons, one of the greatest difficulties with regard to crops in tropical countries is that in obtaining stabilised production. I understand that the Imperial Tobacco Company will again open for the buying in Nyasaland early in December, and I feel quite sure that Nyasaland tobacco will be sold at a promising price in the world tobacco market, with the aid of the prestige which it has acquired, it is soon to recover the present depressed condition.

Chairman's Hour of Inspection.

At the beginning of the present year I visited Nyasaland in order to inspect the work of the Company and the condition of the railway, and to see the work of the Traffic and the Transport Departments.


Road calling!

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Pearson's Magazine	1/3	1/3	1/3
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	1/3	1/3	1/3
Motor Magazine	0/18	0/18	0/18
World of the World	0/18	0/18	0/18
Shepherd (Guardian Weekly)	0/18	0/18	0/18
Sunday Express	0/18	0/18	0/18
Other Home Journals	0/11	0/11	0/11
Life	0/11	0/11	0/11
Motion Picture Magazine	0/11	0/11	0/11
Harper's Magazine	0/18	0/18	0/18
Money Magazine	0/18	0/18	0/18
Scientific American	0/18	0/18	0/18
Country Magazine	0/17	0/17	0/17
Comptonic	1/3	1/3	1/3
North American Review	0/17	0/17	0/17
Literary Digest	0/17	0/17	0/17
Callings Weekly	0/17	0/17	0/17
Good Housekeeping	0/17	0/17	0/17
Smithson's Magazine	0/14	0/14	0/14
Popular Science	0/11	0/11	0/11
Modern Traveller	0/11	0/11	0/11
Oakleaf	1/3	1/3	1/3
Atlantic Monthly	1/3	1/3	1/3
French Journals	2/6	2/6	2/6
Le Figaro	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Monde	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Petit Parisien	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Temps	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Matin	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Journal	1/3	1/3	1/3
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Le Rappel	1/3	1/3	1/3
Le Travailleur	1/3	1/3	1/3
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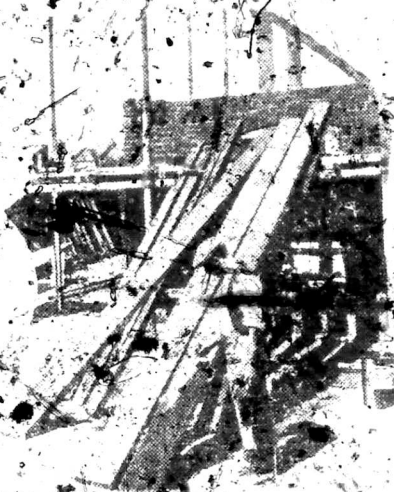
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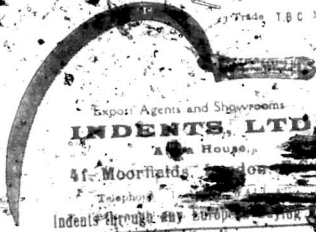
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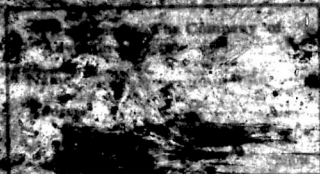
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Special to "East Africa."

The death of the Ven. William Percival Johnson, M.A., D.D. (Oxon), a son of the Lichfield Cathedral, Archdeacon of Nyasa, first-in-charge of Manda, Nyasaland, and honorary Fellow of University College, Oxford, removes from the scene of his fifty years of active labour one of the pioneer missionaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Born in 1855, the third son of Mr. John Johnson, of St. Helen's, Ebor., I.O.W., he was educated at Bedford School and University College, Oxford, whence he graduated in 1876, taking a second class in theology. An exhibitor of his college, he stroked the boat which head of the river and earned some reputation as a boxer. He intended to enter the Indian Civil Service, but felt the call to missionary life after a visit to Oxford by Bishop Steere and an appeal by him for workers in the East African field.

Ordained deacon by that Bishop in 1876, at Zanzibar, Johnson was sent to Masasi, but after a year was invalided to Zanzibar, where he was given charge of Mbweni. In 1878 he was ordained priest and proceeded to Nyasa to open missionary work there. He spent some months at Mwebembe, about 100 miles from Lake Nyasa. There he underwent many dangers and privations before he settled down at Likoma. At one time his house and goods were looted by an indignant slaver, and Johnson himself barely escaped, with his life. He died on foot in Masasi, 250 miles away, where he arrived in a desperate condition.

His Work for Africa.

Recruiting his health in Zanzibar, he returned to Nyasa in 1880 and made his headquarters at Chirisa's village, where he remained for eighteen months, incidentally doing valuable exploration work on the Ruvuma and Lugenda rivers and on the south-east of the Lake—work which earned for him the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1884, after a visit to England, he brought out to Quilimane a mission steamer in 200 packages, but was struck down with ophthalmia and had to return to England, where ten expert attendants were able to save the sight of only one eye. Nothing daunted, he took up his work in Nyasaland again in 1886 and remained at his post there for eleven years without a break.

Archdeacon Johnson was second only to Bishop Steere in his devotion to the study of Native languages, and he did for Chintama what Steere did for Swahili. In many years of close study he translated the whole Bible into Chintama. In 1925 he published a book "My African Reminiscences, 1876-1895," which was a very modest but most valuable record of his experiences in Africa of his early days and gave many delightful pictures of his fellow-workers in the mission field. His comments on the work of Christian missions in Africa are both original and helpful. Native names for Europeans are often very illuminating as giving the key to character, and the Archdeacon's Native appellation of "The man who never sits down" was a deserved tribute to his indomitable energy and passion for work.

Tributes from the Press.

The *Birmingham Post* pays a well-merited tribute in the words: "He began his work in Central Africa at a moment when it called for men of courage as well as for missionary energy. He had never had

overtaken the first company of undergraduates who answered the call of Livingstone. That did not deter the young man, then at University College, Oxford, preparing for the Indian Civil Service. He heard the call sounded by Bishop Steere, gave up his first life-plan, and when the Universities' Mission was founded in 1875 he went to Africa. What is more, he inspired others to do likewise. It was Johnson's example that led Maples, afterwards first Bishop of Likoma, to go to Africa. Johnson's work was most eloquently described by the Warden of Keble when, in 1911, Oxford University gave the missionary an honorary degree. Johnson, Dr. Lock said, not only preached the Gospel—he worked amongst "froid slaves and amongst savage tribes with untiring industry and unflinching courage. He ended feuds, subdued his enemies, improved the status of women, founded schools, planted trees, made gardens, built steamboats, worked tin and explored virgin forests and swampy wastes. Of course, he suffered much. There were times when he had to fight for his life against the assaults of man and of beasts, and even of insects. He lost an eye. He endured malarial sicknesses, but he never gave in. And the Natives conferred on him a name that was eloquently descriptive. They called him 'The Man who Never Sits Down.' For his exploration work the Royal Geographical Society gave him one of their rarest medals, but he has other monuments that will endure. Students of African languages always will be indebted to him."

Fired by Livingstone's Story.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that "with the exception of Dr. Robert Laws and Dr. Hetherwick, the Scottish missionaries of the Livingstonia Mission, now living in retirement in Scotland, Archdeacon Johnson was the last of those young enthusiasts who, fired by the story of Livingstone, went out to Central Africa to carry on his work, within a year or two of his death. To Johnson remained the additional glory of dying in harness in his beloved Africa, where he had worked, with but occasional visits home, since 1876. He was recently moved from the station at Manda, of which he had been in charge since 1906, to Liditu, so that he could be better cared for."

THE AIR LINE TO EAST AFRICA.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, Secretary of State for Air, said in an address last week to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society: "After the air line to India comes that other great trunk line for British aeroplanes between London and Cape Town, a line with great possibilities, passing through British territories and dominions and eventually reaching South Africa with its gold and diamonds, which are so admirably suited for air transport. As to the route, I cannot at the moment say when or whether it shall be able to afford a British subsidy. The Governments through which it would pass could gain greatly by it, and in fairness to the British taxpayer we must expect them to take their share in the cost. I am, however, intensely interested in the project and am daily expecting detailed proposals that will enable me to judge whether or not it is possible to take the first steps towards its creation."

The section of the South African Railway between Ficksburg and Gedaref will be opened for passenger and goods traffic as from to-day (November 1st).

EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Are European Children Neglected?

Are children of European parents to be neglected in Tanganyika Territory? Are no facilities to be provided in a country under British administration for the training of young Britons other than sending them to Europe or to Kenya Colony, where, by the bye, the European schools are already full? It would seem so, from the Report for 1927 of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory (Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, London, 2s. 6d.). For Dutch children, the offspring of settlers from South Africa, yes; for Natives, both male and female, most certainly; for European youngsters we read:

"Owing to the number of nationalities in the country the problem is not a easy one, and demands most careful examination in consultation with the local administration and representatives of those nationalities who have the need for an education in this particular area."

While the Government is thus exercised in its mind, a junior school for children between the ages of four and seven has been privately started in Dar es Salaam by a committee of ladies under the presidency of the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a local lady qualified for the work, and the post of mistress for a nominal salary and has been assisted—voluntarily, we presume—by other ladies in the town; and 34 children are attending in the old German kindergarten buildings, which appears to be the limit of the Government contribution. The Report states that the school is to be taken over by the Government next year.

Meanwhile the Government has continued its subsidy on an increased scale to the Dutch schools in the Arusha district. Each of the three wards has been helped to build and equip a new school in its area, each school building to be of the minimum value of £200, to which the Government is to contribute £200, and all equipment, grant in addition, and an increased staff, in addition to that. But so little have these very handsome concessions been appreciated that only one ward, Ngare Nanyuki, has taken advantage of them. In the other two wards, "unfortunate differences" arose and nothing was done. However, the Government hopes to import two more headmasters from South Africa, and the Dutch Education Committee has asked for "compulsory education." The Dutch settlers at any rate cannot complain of neglect; the Government has government under British control, the British Government may justly ask for better educational facilities.

In this connection observe the numbers and distribution of European children in the Territory. Of the 253 children of British origin only 76 are resident in Dar es Salaam, 24 in Ifakara, 30 in Arusha, and in no other district more than 20. Of the 1,000 Dutch children 200 are in the Arusha area, and 1,000 in Moshi and Arusha (200) and the 60 Germans in Moshi (27) and Bushoto (33). These four nationalities sum up the bulk of the total of 77 European children in Tanganyika Territory.

The Native Education Problem

As for Native education, there is no doubt a sound and rapid progress has been made under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. Stevens Smith, the Commissioner, to send the Director of Native Education to the provinces which he has done. But more and more we hear of the necessity of providing for the absolute necessities of a sound and sound education for an industrial career, and the right to maintain that a Native with means should have the same opportunity as a European child.

After upwards of twenty years' experience of educational work on this coast, I affirm with the fullest deliberation and absolute conviction that there can never be such a thing as a successful industrial education unsupported by a wide and efficient system of elementary education. To attempt otherwise is largely to waste time and certainly to waste money."

He re-states, "at the risk of laying myself open to the charge of plagues reiteration, that the Central School in no way tends to a too literary or clerical bias in the education of clients' sons."

The Central School is what the title indicates, a centre for all activities, where the carpenter or blacksmith is just as good—and often better—than boys in the upper English classes, and it is surely a healthy corrective to building clerical Britishness to know that it may be subject to robust industrial discipline. The type of Central School which we are developing is essentially an educational democracy in which character rather than intellectual attainment is the determining factor in selection for posts of responsibility.

Carpentry seems to be extremely popular with Native apprentices, for 100 of them have chosen that branch as against 62 tailors, 38 masons, 30 telegraphists, and 23 bootmakers. The market value of the ex-carpenter apprentice after his two years as an improver is very much higher than this pay on the education staff, and it is therefore difficult to keep him as an instructor. It is curious that the printing trade is unpopular. One of the boys are under apprenticeship to this branch, and the Director is rather alarmed. "A taste for this work," he declares, "must be fostered at almost any cost."

Another encouraging feature of the report is the growth of cordial co-operation between Government and missions, though the Director rather more than hints that some improvement is desirable in the mission training of industrial teachers, and that the missions do not yet quite grasp the importance of development in female education.

Other Praiseworthy Work.

The account of the work being done at the Girls' Boarding School at Buguzi in the Bushi country—where instruction is given in English—as the Wagogo insist that their own language is good enough for them—is very encouraging, and a good word is given to the successful work being done at the Big Girls' School opened at Kalambo in 1923.

Two other points which draw commendation are the buildings of Messrs. Dwyer and MacFarland of a Central School at Mwanza in almost record time—the work done in June and early in November so far—where in residence and quarters had been built for the Europeans and the Native Staff, and the translation work of Mr. A. Johnson, who holds the London Diploma in Swahili. This officer has now translated into the vernacular some of 300 pages of "Newell's Stories," "Nazi's Grammar," "The Solomon Islands," and Stevenson's "Treasure Island," besides writing an elementary science book and a "Grammar of Citizenship," and a "Grammar and to Swahili Examinations" for the use of Government officials. That is great work, and the educational system at Mwanza, which the Government Officer, Mr. A. W. M. Gault, is of such interest, that we propose to reproduce it as well.

The expenditure on education has risen from £570,000 in 1921 to £6,617,000 in 1927, and the approved expenditure for 1928 is £8,150,000, and the total revenue was Shs. 10,674,000 of which Shs. 1,000,000 was allocated to the Education Department. The number of Government schools in 1927 is given as 8,500 out of a total population of 4,145,000. The total number of all schools—Government, Muslim, Koran, and Native—is about 155,000.

LORD OLIVIER ON "THE NATIVE PROBLEM."

A Challenge from a Friend.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Thank you for giving in your column that extract from Lord Olivier's article in the *Contemporary*, in which he is so good as to call the African Native understanding the white man.

He especially mentions "the inconsistencies" of the white man as being "a great difficulty to the African." I venture to suggest that it is he so few men are more responsible than Lord Olivier himself? His title shows him to belong to a favoured class whose motto is "noblesse oblige," and it is quite inconsistent with his exalted position to mistrust some of his fellow countrymen to the Native. In the article from which you quote he wrote that there are some men who preach that it is "right that the (the Native) should be deprived of his land and his most obvious elements of liberties in the interests of Christian civilization." It would be interesting to have chapter and verse for this charge.

Lord Olivier urges Europeans to realise "that the Native problems are problems chiefly arising from the unprincipled and recreant proceedings of Eury-peans." Might one describe as a "recreant" a man who constantly misrepresents to people at home the doings of his fellow countrymen in Africa?

Yours faithfully,
W. H. SHAW

Switzerland.

A MATTER OF JIGGERS.

Fact or Fancy?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

You have drawn attention to some strange statements published by the London Press in connection with the Royal visit to East Africa. I have just seen an article written for a Sunday newspaper by a man who, I believe, does a good deal of lecturing on Kenya. In the course of his contribution he writes:

Every man in Kenya is bound to meet the jigger sooner or later. Should you put your foot on the ground a jigger will make for it. She burrows in between the toenail and the fleshy part of the toe, and there deposits a mass of eggs which forms a swelling like a white blister. When the white troops first arrived in the country for the War they nearly all got jiggers in their feet. This was something quite new to the Army medics, who simply boiled water, sterilised their instruments and tried to cut the offending blister away. In most cases they cut open the bag, which caused blood poisoning, and very soon the whole army was limping and hobbling about the camp. Then by chance an itinerant jigger called. He pulled a dirty old safety-pin out of his solitary garment, took the foot in his hand, and removed the offending blister without spilling a drop of blood. The medical people were so pleased that they made the boy a corporal, gave him special pay, and it was some time before they realised that the boy had merely done what every Native in East Africa is doing every day of his life.

Is that supposed to be fact or fancy? The un-imaginative might fairly imagine a white man's foot placed upon the ground in Kenya as a magnet to which a jigger is promptly and automatically attracted. I can say that nearly all the white boys who arrived in the country each in his own jiggers will be

news to many of us who served throughout the campaign, some certainly suffered. I did—but to suggest that it was practically universal is absurd exaggeration.

You will not like the use of the word "nigger." Decent East Africans barred it long ago. That is a pretty story of a corporal's stripes and special pay for removing jiggers. It deserves to be true, but I should like to know when and where it happened. Yours faithfully,
A CAMPY NEGRO

TANGANYIKA AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Howe-Brown's Address.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, With regard to the article entitled "Tanganyika and Federation" which appeared on page 170 of your issue of August 23, I am instructed by the Council of the European Constitutional Association, and I also have Mr. Howe-Brown's authority, to inform you that the statements which are thereby attributed to him have not been fairly reported.

On the occasion referred to, Mr. Howe-Brown prefaced his remarks on federation by saying:

"The question has been sprung on us, but the problem is here and we have to consider it, and the sooner the articulate European population of this Territory sets out emphatically upon what terms they are prepared to acclaim federation, the better."

He then outlined the terms which in his opinion would be workable, and finished, not by saying:

"There was nothing much more to be done until we get the Hilton Young report." What those terribly worried men are going to say is hard to idea, but he thought they would produce a scheme towards the end of the year and that would be the time when the E.C.A. should get together and state its criticisms thereon and the terms which would be acceptable.

The E.C.A. has definitely admitted its views on federation to the Hilton Young Commission. In fact, everything has been done to get the views of all concerned before the Commission. When its report is published, it will possibly be open to criticism, and the E.C.A. who have not had the opportunity of hearing the views of Kenya and Uganda, may then be able to express its opinion on the report, and accept or reject any new proposals, which was all that Mr. Howe-Brown had in mind when he made the statements quoted.

Yours faithfully,
P. B. WILLIAMS.

European Constitutional Association.

Dar es Salaam.

Our readers will recollect that *East Africa* prefaced its comments with an expression of the hope that Mr. Howe-Brown had been incorrectly reported, and also stated that the E.C.A. had submitted a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission. We are therefore glad to publish the above letter. E. C. A.

Despite threats of fine and imprisonment, one man in seven of the men liable have refused to be enrolled in the conscript army. The conscription law, after being brought into force by ordinance, in face of strong opposition, was at the end of August reported to have been suspended for further consideration. It provides for compulsory military service for all men between 18 and 50 years of age.

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian"

East Africa Press.

WHEN THE TORIAN SWAMP DRIED UP

Lake and ponds in several swamps of the land have recently dried up. It is believed that the only reason for this is the published report that the Torian swamp...

When the Torian swamp dried up, it was a disaster that has seldom been known to occur. During the drought the only water available was from pools remaining in the actual bed of the river...

The strange sight of a wild animal grazing and wandering to and fro among the sheep and cattle was a daily occurrence. Among the quantities of the swamp were the hippo, who during the course of his rocky ramble in one of the larger bodies of water...

ABERDONIANS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

More interesting correspondence has appeared in the Aberdeen Weekly Journal concerning Aberdonians who have done great work in Central Africa. Mr. J. H. Aitken has written:

Among the pioneers was the Rev. Dr. George Hendrie, a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University who rendered great service in translating large portions of the Scriptures and other religious books into the native languages and dialects. Dr. Hendrie and his wife both gave their lives after but a few years.

Another pioneer was in the person of James H. Aitken, who yielded his life after four years as a missionary, teacher and printer. Messrs. James Henry Aitken and George Aitken followed the trail of the Livingstone Mission to the interior, where residing for some time, they engaged in the educational work at the then headquarters of the Livingstone Mission at Bahr...

The names of the Rev. Dr. Walter E. Elisberg of Aberdeen, Mr. Charles Stuart, and Mr. William Thompson also of Aberdeen, and of the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, are likewise worthy of mention for the work which they were able to accomplish before they died. It is a pity that the Livingstone Mission in Nyassaland and its present success is not to the same extent as that of the Livingstone Mission in the Congo.

MEMORIES OF ELMENTEITA

A CONTRIBUTION BY The Daily Chronicle writes:

There is nothing in the world quite like Elmenteita. Lord Delamere's shooting box which the Prince of Wales has been hunting. After you have passed the hills from which the magic steam rises...

If you can speak of winter and summer in that fair country when this is spring and the grass is still and red-dyed. The little Jackson antelope are quickly circling the shooting box in their thousands and thousands - beautiful little fellows with their yellow lateral stripe, delicate curved horns and the soft eyes of the gazelle. You may walk through the herd and they will open out on either side...

The Prince's temporary abode is a place of joyful memories for many convalescent soldiers. He will meet, as I did, Lord Delamere's taciturn, but hearty manager, Captain James. They will remember, too, his waiting body-servant, a lathy, copper-coloured man with a simple girdle of skin and a broad-bladed spear. The strange thing about this man was that he wore a kind of mass of soft leather cut into a fringe, which hung under his nose and covered the lower part of his mouth and chin...

With the Prince is as fortunate as we were, will be able to sit on the brow of a great cliff and watch his harem of the harem, the symbols of the wild things and feet below among the scrub and bush of an African Garden of Eden. While I was there I saw two young rhinoceroses fighting for a moment and apparently an indifferent cow. The night spread, unmercifully, over those days and the wretchedly vanquished monster lurched away into the wilderness, apparently not very much hurt. The Prince's dog about this battle was the only one of the combatants who was not hurt.

Subscribe to EAST AFRICA.

ARCHDEACON JEN'S OUTLOOK

ARCHDEACON W. E. JEN, of Kavirondo, says in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

Some of those who are most zealous in defence of African rights hold quite sincerely and emphatically that action in defence of African interests must be conducted primarily with officials concerned, and that the only way to be avoided in all cases. Some even go so far as to expect African freedom in ignorance of the real conditions they have made in their cause. I, on the contrary, believe that the first objective is to form an enlightened public opinion which can only be done by publicity. And secondly to employ the same policy to reach the Africans the construction methods of securing reform. This is not to be an urgent duty for three or four years, for Africa is progressing rapidly.

We are in a period of transition. In the past we had an imperfect conception of the nature of the rights of Africans. Our consciences are being enlightened by the minds of those some of them African Christians whose vision is clearer than our own. One consequence of the fear of publicity is laid education will be rapid. With all his mistakes, Dr. Leys, in my opinion, has been a real pioneer for justice in East Africa.

The following, from the report of Dr. Leys Jones at the Conference at Le Zout, is representative of the Christian Mission in the unknowns of the attitude to reform in Africa. The changing attitudes of the people of Africa are, in a sense, the most profound and vital of all. There is a new racial consciousness in every part of the continent, a new longing, an eager expectation, a demand for participation to participate in local and in world affairs. The Natives of Africa will no longer accept a giving voice to their despairs, their grievances, their hopes and their determinations. The day of servility is rapidly passing, and we shall do well to meet the change. Henceafter we must increasingly work with rather than for the Natives who have these new attitudes.

WONDERS OF NGORONGORO

Writing to *The Daily Mail* of some of the wonders which the Duke of Gloucester will see in Tanganyika Territory, Mr. P. H. Hatcher writes: "I have hopes that Africa has seen the wonders of Ngorongoro, but the most wondrous wonders in Africa."

Conceive a sea 10,000 feet in diameter, in circumference, roughly circular in shape, its floor more than 5,000 feet above sea level, the walls rising 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the African continent, completely walled in by a belt of forest and jungles, enormous stretches of grassy slopes and lakes. Here, in a vast high-altitude region, the temperature which is never below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, areas of lush grass and thousands of flowers, the absence of which is something of a wonder since it is found nowhere else. For the interior of the outside is dry and brown; there are no streams, no areas of luxurious feeds, a perfect barrenness from top to bottom throughout the year, and all the plants and animals you find here in such numbers as to be almost incredible, are scarce in the plains. The late Capt. G. H. S. Huxley, C. B., who has spent 20 years in East Africa, says that the total varied life of 200,000 animals and birds, notwithstanding the conditions prevailing here, is a most amazing sight, and on a visit to the

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LYING

Dr. James Leys has written to *The Times* regarding the

Sir Humphrey Jennings reported to have made the astonishing statement about Kenya that "for the first time any question of disposing of the Natives who had not claimed these lands except as tenants of the Crown was averted." Nothing had been taken from the Natives since Sir Humphrey has been totally misinformed. For example, the estate near Nairobi belonging to the Scottish Mission is the ancestral home of nearly two thousand Kikuyu, who, when asked by Leys, actually had to pay rent for the use of their land. The Natives of the Nkuru is a small, nomadic tribe, and the ancestors of these people had bought their land. Most of the tribes have suffered loss of land by grants to Europeans. Furthermore, the only homestead in Kenya are some 3,000 Wanderobos. The pastoral tribes, of which Sir Humphrey presumably refers, do not comprise a tenth of the population and were nomadic. The Scottish sheep farmers are Sir Humphrey refers to the sparsity of the population. But he is gravely in error in the fact that most of the area of Kenya is uninhabited. What a British Government has done in Kenya is to leave without security of title a quarter of the area of Kenya to its 100 and a small million Natives, while the rest of the territory is reserved for its 100,000 Europeans. There was a great deal of trouble in migrating into Kenya, and retaining other parts of East Africa as well, but the right people to have introduced were cultivators; instead the Government gave the land away to the white people. The large estates in England did not for a moment suggest that Sir Humphrey tried to mislead his hearers. But we must assert that the officials whose statements he relied on make false assertions because they dare not tell the truth.

FOREST SURVEYS FROM THE AIR

The refutation of the claim that Empire timber exploitation might be solely based on air surveys by the Director of the Department of Forestry of the Government of Edinburgh has written to *The Times*:

"I was recently retained to examine some many hundreds of square miles of magnificent timber on a part of the African continent. The trees covered a flat-bottomed valley about eight miles wide, well watered by several rivers. From one side of the valley ran a low range of hills, from which one could get a fine view of the country and the trees generally. Former surveyors had probably made this examination from those hills. So did I, and from them the entire valley, seen through its powerful glass, appeared to be easily accessible. The hills were covered with fine trees. After my survey examination I began to cruise, and as a matter of fact spent several consecutive days walking or riding through every bit of it. There was not an acre of fine timber trees in any forest, and not one of these was worth the trouble of cutting down. I do not think an aeroplane or motor car would have been more accurate than my feet and eyes on the ground. The first aspect of the case is that the proposed scheme of timber exploitation by the forest engineers is not the first time the world's work on the ground."

EASTERN AFRICA TODAY
Read the outside back cover for details

PERSONALIA

Mr. F. C. Ruddle has recently at Mba near Panga.

Dr. R. K. Nott has arrived in the East African Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Conozzi have arrived in Etheband from Uganda.

Dr. E. N. Coombs has arrived in Etheband from Uganda.

Mr. F. F. Leakes is on the way for Combas to the Cape.

Capt. A. T. Curle, of the 3rd R. A. F. has left Kenya on leave.

Mr. P. Booth, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, is now on leave.

Earl Beaton celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday on the 15th of last week.

Mr. J. G. Campbell and Dr. and Mrs. W. T. ... have arrived in Beira.

Mr. ... has been appointed to the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. ... has been appointed to the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Jesse has been transferred to Masindi, Uganda, as Assistant District Officer.

Dr. A. H. Smith has been appointed in his appointment as ...

Mr. C. W. ... has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Kenya Secretariat.

Mr. A. V. ... M.C. has assumed charge of the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. ... has been appointed to the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. ... has resumed his duties in the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. B. ... Deputy Director of ... in Uganda, has arrived back in the ...

The appointment of ... to the position of Chief Engineer of the ... Uganda Railway has been gazetted.

Brigadier-General ... has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Uganda Railway at Harbon.

Major ... M.C. has been appointed Senior A.D.C. to His Excellency Sir ... Governor of Kenya.

Sir ... Governor of the ... Territory, ... has returned to the ... Province.

A Nanyina correspondent reports that Dr. ... of ... has recently caught 120 fish from the Nanyina river in one day.

Lady Davson, as the first woman to be elected to its Council, was seen at the ... of the Royal ...

Colonel ... M.C. is on his way back to South Africa.

The ... is announced between Major Robert Barclay Black ... and ...

Mr. E. Lawrence, Member of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, ... has been awarded a ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

Dr. ... who recently returned from Nyasaland, is ...

Sir Henry ... has been ...

Major ... M.C. is ...

Mr. ... M.C. has assumed charge of the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

Mr. ... has resumed his duties in the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

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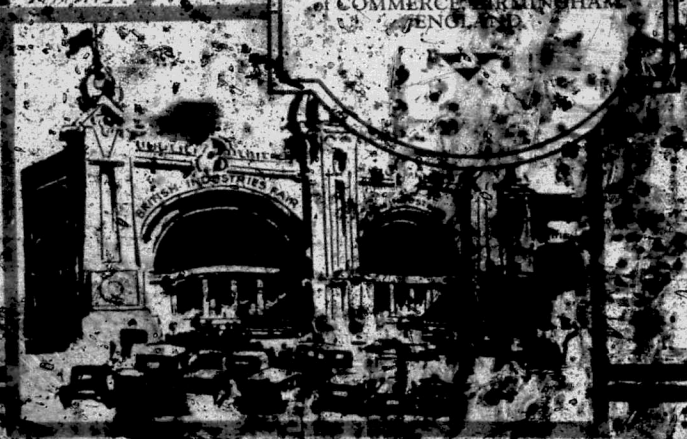
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THE CONTROL OF MALARIA.

Plans of the Royal Institute.

SIR MACDONALD WATSON, made some interesting statements on the subject of malaria control in the Empire when addressing a meeting held a few days ago in the City of London in connection with the Royal Institute for Tropical Diseases. Some mosquitoes he said, lived in shade and some in sunlight. Thus the destruction of shade in certain places might introduce the most dangerous, high flying species and increase existing malaria. Another point was that for many forms of mosquito control a knowledge of damage was necessary. The medical men were not trained in engineering schemes. The Industrial Anti-Malarial Advisory Committee of the Institute hoped to be of assistance to the tropical industry in supplying expert advice necessary before an employer could go ahead on a scheme with confidence that the money expended would give the desired results.

Investigations in the East.

Expeditions would be sent abroad from time to time to study problems on a spot along with local men and to discuss with them what could be done to control the disease. As the demand for anti-malarial work grew greater he hoped there would be a call for expert research officers and engineers. There had been a revolution in tropical medicine as a result of Sir Ronald Ross's work in India. The work of Sir Ronald Ross in Singapore and the malaria waves were one year after waves striking between three and four thousand people, but since malaria had been controlled by the corporation that waves had almost entirely disappeared. In two years the whole of the work would have been finished and he did not believe that it would be possible to contract malaria there.

THE INFLUENCE OF CECIL RHODES.

Sir Abe Bailey's Nuptial Gift.

Offering to provide an income of £5,000 a year in perpetuity for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Sir Abe Bailey wrote:

In my younger days it was my privilege to have known Cecil John Rhodes. I have always regarded him as the greatest and most far-seeing man of his time, and have made it the object of my publishing to advance the great ideas for which he stood. I did what I could to support the Union of South Africa. Cecil Rhodes also believed that the nations of the Empire by learning to live together in peace might teach that lesson to the rest of the world. Such an aim can only be realised by the study of exact and continuous study, such as those of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and I believe have given them the support they need and I think deserve. I am making this gift as the best way I can find of helping to realise the last and noblest of his dreams.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

Important Research Work.

Last October, number 1 of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review* contained an article by Dr. T. G. Mason on the important work he and Mr. E. L. Maskell are doing on the translocation of carbohydrates in the cotton plant, a research which is designed to throw light on the phenomenon of boll-shedding. Details of this work are given in the Memoirs of the Cotton Research Section, Transactions, to which botanical researchers refer for a full account of the technique employed. The results obtained appear to indicate Professor Dixon's theory that the wood is chiefly concerned in the transport of elaborated food material from the leaf; the authors find that the bark, and particularly the phloem, is the part of the stem responsible, and that the speed of translocation is some 5,000 times the rate of sugar diffusion outside the stem, or approximately equal to the theoretical rate of diffusion of sugar in air. By what mechanism this extraordinary rate is possible the authors are unable to say, but that it occurs seems indisputable.

Research Workers in the Tropics.

Mr. G. H. Crewson, Agricultural Adviser to the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, deals with Scientific Research and Agricultural Departments, and brings out clearly the very short effective working life of research plants in the tropical stations. He concludes that there is much to be gained from the concentration of long-range research in situations where climatic and other conditions are favourable to steady, concentrated effort. A long working life there can be expected in many of our territories—a verdict which prompts the decision to develop Amami as a research station and rather reflects on the choice of Kamid for health conditions in that island cannot be compared with those in other parts of the West Indies or Barbados, for example.

Jassid-resistant Strains of Cotton.

Mr. F. R. Parrell, whose work on Jassid-resistant strains of cotton at the Cotton Breeding Station, Barberton, has been prominent, gives further information regarding his varieties, U.4, Z.1 and A.12, the latter raised by Mr. E. T. E. Andrews. All three have done well wherever they have been sown, U.4 was outstandingly the best, though all three are markedly Jassid-resistant and in places where Jassids had they have shown up well compared with local varieties. U.4 he says:

stands up as a very free-leaving and thoroughly Jassid proof. It comes up bearing evenly and produces a good crop of bolls in a short time, thus taking advantage of the good spots in a patchy sowing and being able to recover rapidly from a bad bolting. It also produces large numbers of rather small bolls, which appears to save it an advantage over large-bolled types when the bollworm is severe. It should be noted that in the course of the last year, to obtain a satisfactory yield of satisfactory pure strains, giving heavy yields, it is necessary to select the best plants.

East Africa is informed that the Gilgil School will henceforth be known as Pembroke House, Gilgil, and that boys will be accepted for tuition only if it is intended to proceed to an English public school or to enter the Royal Navy.

OPENING FOR A PUPIL.

An established Coffee Dealer at the Torowai district of southern Tanganyika Territory, has an opening for a Pupil between 12 and 15 years of age, thoroughly conversant with the history of the world, and a good knowledge of English. The salary for the first year would be £100 and for the second year £110 and for the third year £200, with 5000 shillings of maintenance. Applications should be sent to Box No. 178, East Africa Office, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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Camp Fire Comments.

How Fast is the Rhino?

I quite agree with you," writes a Tanganyika man on leave, "that Mr. Bowyer exaggerates in his description of the Arusha rhinos. A particularly objectionable statement is that the rhino has the reputation of being the fastest animal on earth over 100 yards. The cheetah holds the record over any distance up to 500 yards—which opinion I am willing to maintain with any weapon Mr. Bowyer likes to choose—including a pen!

Maps of Tanganyika Territory.

The correspondent who recently commented in this page on the poor maps of Tanganyika Territory with which the public has to be content certainly voiced a complaint which calls for prompt remedy. The map which accompanies the latest report of the Tanganyika Geological Survey is a case in point. It gives only a minute fraction of the many place-names mentioned in the Report, and quite a number of those given will hardly be recognised by people unacquainted with the country. The Ruaha river appears as "Ruana R.", Mbugwa as "Mbugwe", Morogoro as "Moregoro", and poor little Bagamoyo as "B. Bagamoya." When we compare this production with the really fine map attached to the Report of the Kelaya and Uganda Railway Administration, we wonder at Tanganyika's lack of success. There is great room for improvement.

Swania Tumbo

Lord Cromwell's statement that the late ex-President Roosevelt was known to the Natives of East Africa as *Bwana Tumbo* (I prefer the translation of "Daddy" to "Mr. Stomach"), writes "Mya Equu," may possibly explain Mr. Ben Barbridge's extraordinary mistake in giving *Tumbo* as the Swahili translation of the Yaffé Comment of October 11. Is it not possible that Americans having translated *Bwana Tumbo* as "Master of dignity (i.e. their simple souls)" are convinced that *tumbo* is a complimentary appellation for they could not imagine that their ex-President should inspire anything but awe and look upon *tumbo* as a mere dialectical variation? It seems far-fetched to admit that it is really difficult to understand how the authors of *Corilla* could have made such a "howler" even if he had landed for only a few hours in an East African port, leave alone made four *islands* in the country, as he alleges.

The Pioneer Spirit.

The Chancellor of London University has been publicly deploring the lack of the spirit of adventure among his students, and has stated that of all the questions only one said he intended to make a living in the Dominions—not the Colonies; he is noted. Fortunately, East Africa is not dependent on London University for its teachers; there are others. The Headmaster of Haughey College also notes a "jellyfishness" about the boys of the present generation, and some correspondence in the London Press has revealed a demand for a standard of food in preparatory and public schools which has provoked a stern reply that what parents really want

is a "darning home" for their boys, not a "beating school." It is comforting to read in *The Farmer Weekly* of South Africa that the old pioneering spirit is not dead among British settlers. "I also have a wife and child at the 'Savoy,'" writes a British farmer's wife, "but I can't see a reason why I should not do for 'em, 'ave a weekly bath, and be presented to someone who eats peas with his knife. That is the stuff to give the rising generation."

Mosquito Yarns

"All love mosquito yarns," declares a reader, "for they have all the veracity of snake stories with far more appeal. H.T. may say so: I myself have been in colonies where telegraph wires were constantly breaking owing to mosquitoes of the snapper breeds strutting their beaks on them; and I note that in your review of Colonel Hale's book on 'Old Rhodesian Days' you omitted to quote a mosquito story told by one of his old-limer friends."

"Mistakeers," said Harry, "You don't call them there 'mosquitoes,' do you? You should a seen 'em down on the Komati River when I was there in '86. They was so mean, one of 'em could kill a 'crow (hipopotamus). But he couldn't get him to the bank." "So it took two of 'em to tow him ashore."

That's a pretty tall mosquito story, and I wish your reviewer had passed it on for the benefit of East Africans.

Pioneer Journalism in Africa.

The correspondent who complained that I had not quoted Colonel Hale's mosquito story in my review of 'Old Rhodesian Days' must understand that a review of a book is not a pepper or cocktail, not a report, reports our reviewer. I'm glad he liked the mosquito story, but had space permitted I should have preferred to give the full account of the surprising intemperance of *The Mackonald Herald and Gambian Times*, a weekly news sheet, written, printed, published and distributed by one man, Mr. E. Fairbridge, whose indomitable pluck in face of endless discouragements deserves an honourable place in the history of journalistic enterprise. Journalism vaunteth not itself.

He employed, says Colonel Hale, some sort of cyclo-stylé process which reproduced his actual hand writing, but his mechanical appliances, which included a box of stinky jelly and an ink roller, were not of the same high quality as his intellectual outfit. The ink, which he made himself, was generally to blame. Sometimes there was a queer abundance of black pigment and *The Herald* looked as if it had passed through the office of a Russian Press censor. On other occasions an excess of oil gave it the appearance of having been wrapped round a bit of butter. For the early editions Fairbridge was obliged to use any paper that he could buy, beg or borrow locally, and he achieved a great triumph when he managed to obtain a part-used ledger and bought out an edition ruled with double money columns in red. It was a refreshing sight to see him on the morning of publication delivering the papers on horseback to his subscribers, subscriptions—such as were paid at all—too the form of a basket of candies, or a pot of marmalade—in one instance, he told me, an old spade.

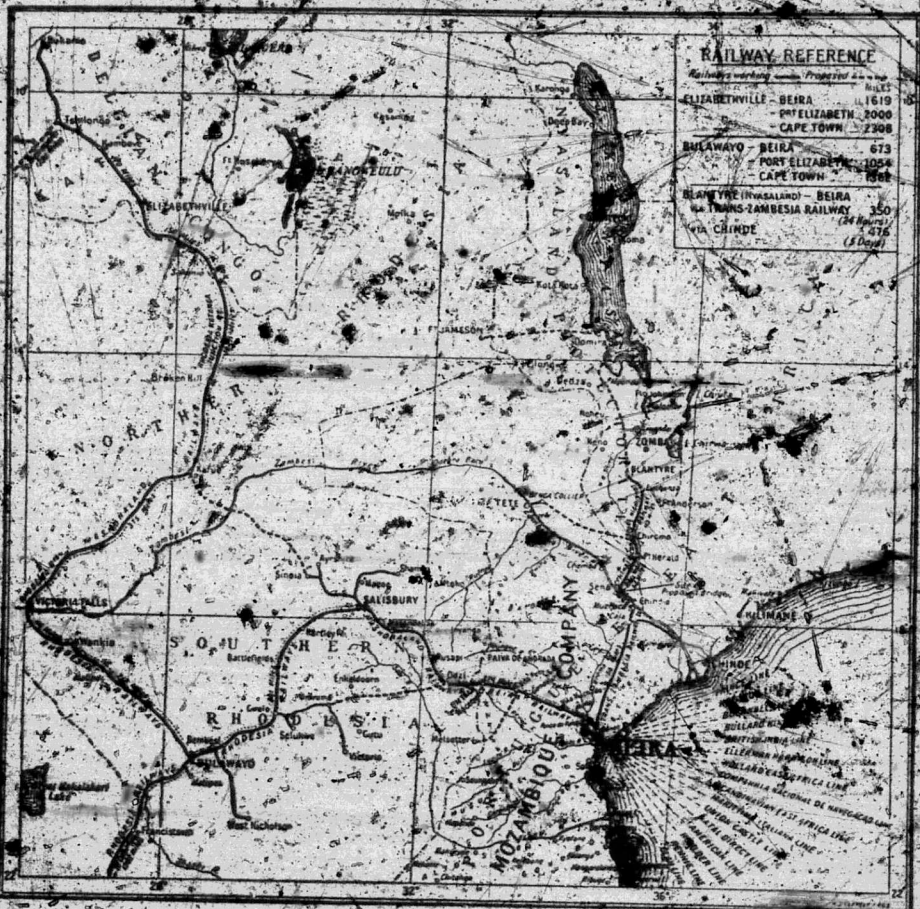
Such enterprise had its due reward. *The Herald* soon became a printed paper and, under a slightly different name, has continued to make a comfortable appearance until the present time, when it is one of the leading journals in the whole of Africa. Mr. Fairbridge was a *tabula* journalist. I wonder what a full file of the first editions would be worth if hard cash to-day?

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be headed 'Camp Fire Comments.'

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MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

The Denationalisation Myth.

Solid Progress in 1927.
From a Correspondent.

The memorandum concerning the economic condition of the Mozambique Company's Territory, which accompanies the annual report and accounts of that chartered undertaking, shows that real progress was made in the development of Manica and Sofala during 1927, and in particular the initiation by the Companhia Colonial do Buzi of important enterprises in the region to the south of the Save river is to be noted.

This concessionary company holds extensive areas in the southern part of the Mozambique Company's Territory, but its principal activities have hitherto been centred on Nova Lusitania, about 20 miles up the Buzi river. It has now moved one of its two sugar factories from Nora Lusitania to Mahava on the south bank of the Save, where the new trunk road from Lourenço Marques to Fete, now under construction, crosses that river, and it is establishing large sugar plantations in the neighbourhood. These are about to be linked with the small port of Bartolomeu Dias by a light railway and warehouses and wharves will be provided at the port. Cattle and pig rearing, the preservation of meat, and the cultivation of palm trees are other activities for which the Buzi Company is engaged in this district.

Twelve Months' Progress.

The following figures relating to the progress of Manica and Sofala show that there has been a remarkable growth of the transit traffic to the interior, as well as an appreciable recovery in local production after the deplorable seasons of the two previous years:

Total commercial movement	1,165,276	1,522,001
Transit traffic	7,094,573	7,179,701
Local exports	574,785	500,242
Local imports	1,011,068	1,268,405
	Tons	Tons
Maize production	17,253	17,803
Sugar production	1,243	267,300
Cotton lint production	743	503
Sisal production	1,008	860
Total population	238,544	238,266
White population	5,444	3,784
White population of Beira	5,107	2,425

Much work has been done on roads during the year, and a technical service has been formed which has already begun the survey of first-class highways to connect Beira with the interior districts and Rhodesia, as well as the Fete-Inhambane-Lourenço Marques trunk road, so far as it passes through the Mozambique Company's Territory. The number of motor cars in use in the town of Beira rose from 25 in 1926 to 77 at the end of last year, and it is understood that it has now reached three figures.

In the Buzi valley the Companhia Colonial do Buzi has extended its light railway to a distance of 26 km., represented an extension of its main line to Estanhuha and the remainder consisted of branches.

In view of the outcry raised by certain ultra-nationalist elements to the effect that the Mozambique Company's Territory is in process of being denationalised, it is of interest to record that the 612 Portuguese farmers settled in the territory represented 58.5% of the total number of white farmers and owned more land than all the other nationalities combined. In Beira the Portuguese residents accounted for nearly 63% of the white population. Senhor Antonio Lopes, writing recently in *The Lourenço Marques Guardian*, showed by a statistical comparison with the State-administered districts of the Colony of Mozambique that the Portuguese position in the Mozambique Company's Territory compared favourably as regards land ownership with the situation in most parts of the Colony and was definitely better than in the Lourenço Marques district, where the areas held by foreigners exceeded those in the hands of Portuguese nationals. Actually the number of British residents in Beira decreased 60% between 1926 and 1927, while the number of Portuguese increased by 21.3%. Denationalisation is certainly a myth.


MOTORING IN ABYSSINIA.

Mr. G. E. MARRAS, H.M. Consul in Addis Ababa, has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade certain statistics concerning the number and makes of motor vehicles in Abyssinia. On August 1, 1928, there were reported to be 340 motor cars and lorries in use in Addis Ababa. Of that number 4 only were British, 5 were German, 50 Italian, 129 French and 100 Canadian and American. In forwarding the statistics, H.M. Consul writes that while in the town a few miles of bad to indifferent macadamised road exist, in two directions it is possible with difficulty to penetrate forty to fifty kilometres out of the town, apart from this, motoring is impossible. The consequence is that the 340 cars, more or less, as recorded, are already really more than the roads of the town will bear, and much progress is made with road building outside the town. There is little possibility of business in cars being opened up to any great extent. These roads will, however, probably come in the course of time and British manufacturers should make their preparations accordingly.

EXTRAORDINARY allegations are said by the French correspondent of *The Daily Mail* to be made against Negus Tafari, the Emperor of Abyssinia, in a petition which Maitre Andre Mueger, of Lausanne University, Switzerland, is said to be submitting to the League of Nations on behalf of Dr. Garabedian, an Armenian medical man. The petition alleges that while Dr. Garabedian was in charge of the Menelik Hospital Ras Tafari tried to induce him to administer poison to the sister of Lidi Yassou, the nominal successor of the late Emperor Menelik who, it is said, had been hurried into prison by Ras Tafari.

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

York Garages Ltd., Nairobi, is in voluntary liquidation.

About 20,000 lb. of Government ivory will be sold by auction in Kampala on October 24.

A branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa is to be opened in the Northern Rhodesia on November 5.

The East African Dependencies are represented at the Empire Marketing Board's Exhibition now being held in Cardiff. This is the first exhibition of the Board to be held outside London.

The directors of Blantyre & East Africa Ltd. have resolved to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 5% on account of the profits for the year ending September 30, 1923. Dividend warrants will be posted on November 10.

The newly formed Heira Automobile Club has requested that it shall be permitted to take charge of the aviation ground which is being established in the town, and the Acting Governor of the Mozambique Company's Territory is understood to be in sympathy with this proposal.

Standards are available after the close of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which is to be held in Dar es Salaam in the latter part of next year. It is suggested that any balance should be handed over to an Agricultural and Industrial Society which it is proposed to form in Dar es Salaam.

Notice is given that the partnership existing between Manoel John Machado, Antonio Charles Braganca, and Charles Stephen Hoque Vincenzi Graziano, carrying on business as general merchants at Bukoba under the style of M. A. Machado and Co., has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by Messrs. Machado and Braganca under the previous style.

New postage stamps depicting portraits of the new Negus Bahar and his wife, Taidit, were placed on sale in Addis Ababa on September 5 to mark the opening of the new general post office. Surrounding the illustration of Ras Tafari runs the Amharic inscription "Conqueror of the Tribe of Judah," while encircling the head of the Empress one reads "Ethiopia holds out her hands to God."

New regulations regarding ocean passage arrangements for European officers, serving in Northern Rhodesia have been gazetted. They provide for first class passages for (a) officers the maximum of whose scale of whose fixed salary exceeds £600 per annum, (b) nurses, (c) headmistresses on the grade £450-£600, and (d) officers holding a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Police; second class passages are granted to all other officers.

The financial monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:

"The market is not overstocked and import tenders are steady and not excessive. The general tone of the bazaar appears sound and business is generally conducted on cautious lines, though some import houses are reported to be allowing credit of 60 to 90 days.

"Cotton and business is steady and improving with the commencement of the cotton season, though ready money is still rather tight."

Order No. 10 of 1923 issued under the Customs Management Ordinance (1911) published in the Uganda Official Gazette of September 1923, prohibits the importation into the Uganda Protectorate of (a) shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan, (b) all spirits for human consumption other than gin, Geneva, Holland, Schnapps or liqueurs unless proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs is produced that the spirits in question have not been matured by storage in wood for a period of not less than three years, (c) the tin, copper, silver, brass, silver, half and quarter pipes of British India.

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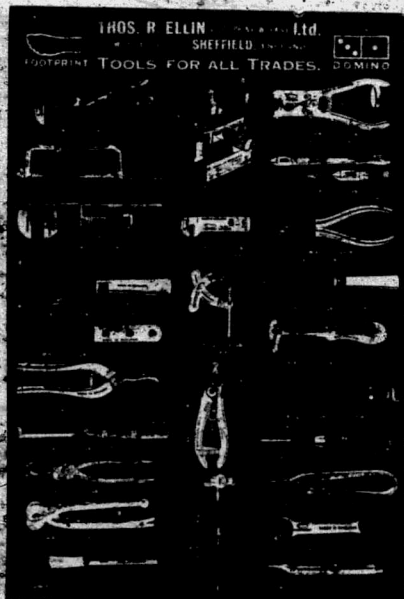
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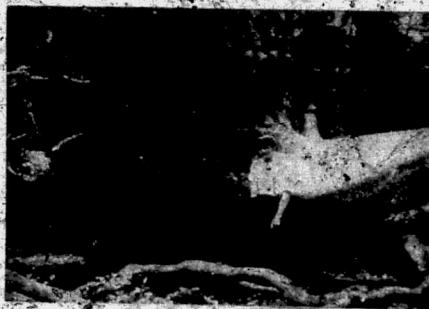
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

REVIEW OF THE COFFEE MARKET.

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First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
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London cleaned	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
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Kilimanjaro	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
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First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Kanaka	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Robusta	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
London cleaned	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Toro	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
First sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 0d.	to 110s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees of October 24 totalled 24,275 bags, as compared with 25,627 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—The market is still about the value. No business is reported.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association states that during the past week a moderate business has been done in East African cotton, quotations being reduced 3 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons into the U.K. during the thirteen weeks since August 1 last total 11,027 bales and 8,305 bales respectively.

Cottonseed.—Business this week is reported to be doing better than at 28/6s. 3d., ex-hull, with the market firm at the price, but nothing of importance is offering.

Groundnuts.—The market is quiet, with the normal value shade lower at 28/6s. 3d.

Gum Arabic.—According to the monthly report of Messrs. Buxall and Company, Kimberley, arrivals of gum arabic in Kordofan stations during the first nine months of the year amounted to 12,670 tons, while for the corresponding period of 1927 the figure was 12,126 tons. Demand is generally quiet. The total exports during the period January-August was 17,288 tons, compared with 14,911 tons during the corresponding period of 1927.

Waxes.—38s. 6d. has been paid this week for No. 2 white East African foot-candle shipment in bags for the same quality in bulk 48s. has been paid.

Gummi.—Quiet, with values unchanged at about 10/6s. for white and 10/0s. for yellow for October-November shipment. Market is about 10/6s. for less.

Sisal.—Firm, with 18/0s. quoted for No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya for October-December shipment.

A review of the London coffee market issued by Messrs. J. K. Gilliat and Co. Ltd. states:

Though generally the quietest period of the year, business here has been more than usually quiet since our last review, and the same time arrivals have been very small and the best coffee offerings have sold fairly readily at steady prices.

Offerings of Arabica have included the early picking of the new Kenya crop. These again show that size and in most cases of improving quality, though so far no real improvement is compared with last season. The comparatively low really attractive offerings have sold at fully steady rates, whilst the less attractive offerings are more or less than the market for last season. The main quiet arrivals for the market and the market for the Kenya crop are Ugandian, sold at 10/0s. and the market for Tanganyika is fetching over 10/0s. per cwt. Offerings of Arabica have been in plenty.

Arrivals here during the first nine months of the year of the principal mild coffees have exceeded those of last year by some 10,000 bags. Deliveries of these coffees, however, show an increase of some 42,113 bags of home consumption and 44,558 bags for export, and the result with last year of some 10,000 bags, or 110,102 bags against 120,435 bags.

Reports of the growing similar to those now available for Central American crops of which the same amount is at least year, while that from British East India will be smaller. The latest official estimate of the Kenya crop is at some 6,300 tons, or say, 80,000 bags, compared with the previous year's estimate of 7,000 tons, or 87,000 bags. Here, however, the arrival of the season's Kenya crop here amounted to some 127,000 bags, this would mean a reduction of at least 40% to 45% compared with last season.

The coffee position generally continues to be dominated by the action of the Sao Paulo Defence Institute, and in this connection a meeting of the representatives of the Brazilian coffee-producing States took place last month, when it was decided to continue the same measures for regulating receipts at the ports of Santos and Rio as was adopted twelve months ago. No alteration has been made in the official estimate of the private to the effect that the Santos crop is turning out less than the official estimate of 7,902,000 bags. It is as yet too early to form any accurate idea of the 1929 crop. Reports so far are unusually conflicting, some being of cold winds in August and a subsequent drought which is not more than moderate.

LOCUSTS IN SUBUKIA

The Subukia Farmers' Association has made strong representations to the Kenya Government on the subject of locust control. In the course of a letter on the subject the Association states: "This Executive, while not wishing to depreciate any work of locust destruction done by the Agricultural Department in the past, begs to suggest that the Department has not yet realised the seriousness of the menace. This Executive is of opinion that the matter is too serious to be left to the Agricultural Department to be dealt with as a side line, and considers that Government should proceed forthwith to organise a separate service under an energetic officer—say the Deputy Director of Agriculture—who should, until the menace is removed, have no other duties to occupy either his time, his thoughts, or his energies."

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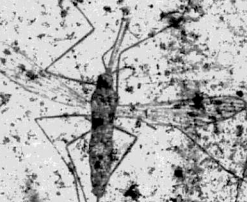
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NEW EAST-AFRICAN LINER.

The Holland-Africa "Nieuwkerk."

Many of our readers who prefer to journey between Europe and East Africa on a ship carrying a small complement of passengers will be especially interested in the "Nieuwkerk," the new 9,000 ton Holland-Africa liner, which, although primarily a cargo steamer, has been built to accommodate fifty passengers.

A representative of *East Africa* who travelled to Dover on Friday last to inspect the ship before her departure on her maiden voyage was struck by the unusual compactness of the cabins each of which is on the outside of the ship, and each of which is fitted with two oak bedsteads, instead of with bunks. Bathroom accommodation is on an exceptionally generous scale, there being one bathroom to every three or four passengers. All the stewards speak English and all notices are printed in English and Dutch. The scheme of decoration throughout the passenger quarters is particularly attractive, the saloons, smoking room, lounge, and reading room are most comfortable, the library has on its shelves many works of particular East African interest, a sheltered veranda is situated abaft the passenger deck and an innovation which will certainly be appreciated, and there is ample deck room for exercise. East Africans who find the sea voyage troublesome will be particularly interested to learn that Captain Van der Ent, the master, told our representative that the "Nieuwkerk," being cruder broader in the beam in proportion to her length than most vessels, is much steadier in a rough sea than the great majority of ships of her tonnage. The captain, who has sailed the East African coast for some years and is consequently well known to many of our readers, also explained, how, by the use of a small metal table balanced across the centre by a rod, he can see instantly whether the cargo is being evenly distributed throughout the ship; this device, recently invented by an Amsterdam employee of the Holland-Africa Line, is now being employed for the first time.

At the farewell luncheon held aboard at Dover prior to the ship's departure for East Africa, Mr. J. J. Koocker, agent for the Line, said that as an indication of the company's desire to foster the development of the fruit-trade between Africa and this country, the refrigerating space had been increased to no less than 40,000 cubic feet, a fact which would assure fruit growers anxious to develop their export business that their produce could be brought to Europe in good condition.

The fares from London to Mombasa via Suez by these liners are £70 single and £125 return in Dar es Salaam £73 and £132, and to Beira £75 and £135 respectively, these costs include transport between London and Antwerp, and on latter port the Holland Line steamers begin their voyage. The journey to Mombasa from Antwerp takes twenty days.

The directors of the Line are certainly to be congratulated on putting to sea a ship into commission.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINE.

Shida "left" Kilmory, homeward, Oct. 27.
Madura "left" London outward, Oct. 27.
Mudros "arrived" Kilifinfin outward, Oct. 27.
Mudros "left" Mombasa for Bombay, Oct. 27.
Kafapa "arrived" at base of Beira, Oct. 27.
Kafapa "left" Beira for East Africa, Oct. 24.
Kafapa "arrived" Beira from Durban, Oct. 27.
Khandalla "arrived" Durban, Oct. 27.

CLAN MILLER & HARRISON.

Lobosol "left" Dar es Salaam for East Africa, Oct. 27.
City of Johannesburg "arrived" Port Said for East Africa, Oct. 26.
Clan Macdon "left" Birkenhead for East Africa, Oct. 30.
Randfontein "arrived" Beira for South Africa, Oct. 22.
Springfontein "left" Suez for East Africa, Oct. 19.
Nieuwkerk "left" Dover for East Africa, Oct. 26.
Gielkerk "arrived" Hamburg, Oct. 28.
Jagersfontein "left" Marseilles homeward, Oct. 19.
Kilfontein "left" Port Said homeward, Oct. 27.
Vechdyk "arrived" Dar es Salaam, Oct. 25.
Grypskerk "left" Beira for East Africa, Oct. 20.
Billiton "left" Beira for East Africa, Oct. 22.
Hemskerk "left" Beira for East Africa, Oct. 20.
Nykerk "left" Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Oct. 26.

Samanga "arrived" Antwerp for South and East Africa, Oct. 19.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Bernardin des St. Pierre "left" Réunion homeward, Oct. 26.
Chambord "left" Zanzibar homeward, Oct. 27.
General Voysin "left" Port Said homeward, Oct. 27.
General Duchesne "left" Port Said for Mauritius, Oct. 27.

UNION CASTLE.

Chepstow Castle "arrived" Cape Town for London, Oct. 28.
Dunluce Castle "left" Tenerife, Bell, Oct. 27.
Durham Castle "left" Cape Town for London, Oct. 24.
Gaika "arrived" Port Said for East Africa, Oct. 28.
Glenkorri Castle "left" Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, Oct. 27.
Grantully Castle "left" Ascension for London, Oct. 22.
Guildford Castle "arrived" Beira from England, Oct. 27.
Lindulf Castle "arrived" Cape Town for London, Oct. 30.
Sandown Castle "left" Mombasa for London, Oct. 25.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on November 6, 8, 15, and 22. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, November 2. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 5, 9, and 17.

Fig. a.s. General Duchesne "left" Marseilles for East Africa on October 27, seven days later than he scheduled time, having been delayed by the strike of dock workers at that port.

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Eastern Africa To-day

THE Kinyua Coffee Planter anxious for exact knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Arabia or Mosi cannot readily obtain it; the Nyasaland Tobacco Planter, conscious of the present low price of his product, is aware that neighbouring territories are beginning to grow tobacco, but does not know any indication which will tell him of their extent; the Merchant in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Blantyre or Livingstonia needs authoritative and absolutely up-to-date information concerning a rapidly developing district, of which few authorities beyond himself generalisations are to be had; from his friend, a Tea Planter in India or Ceylon, anxious to transfer his energies to Africa, cannot find any source which will tell him at a glance how much tea is under cultivation in Kenya, Lamuria, Mubende, Malanje, and Cholo.

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