

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

**SEASIDE SERVICE LONDON AND MARSABIT, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA**  
Every two weeks, via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying first and second class passengers.

**EAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE BOMBAY-KILIMBINDI-DURBAN**  
Fortnightly via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Singapore, Java, Ceylon, etc.

**EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—S.S. "DURRA" and S.S. "SWALEH"**  
Connecting with other services and providing convenient facilities at anchor ports and wharves by the Home Line and Shell Steamers.

Agents and Chartered Dispatch Agents:  
Messrs. GRAY, DAVES & CO., 112, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.  
Messrs. KELLY, HANNEY & CO., LTD., DOCK ROAD, MILLERS ST., N.S. 1.

### Tanganyika Territory

ESTATE AGENTS,  
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

Indemnity Valuations and  
Reports on Properties Anywhere in Tanganyika.

Register of Properties for Sale.

#### THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICES

MR. C. W. WILLIAMS,  
MANAGERS, ESTATE AGENTS, SECRETARIES,  
27, STATION ROAD, DAR ES SALAM.  
Telephone No. 144.

### TOYS & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TROPICS

WRITE OR LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM  
102 A, WARWICK STREET, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

### GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER LIMITED.

INSURANCE,  
MARINE and MILITARY TAILORING.

WHAT THE M.P.'S THINK OF TANGANYIKA

### RELIABLE LAND BOOTS

SPECIALY DESIGNED FOR PLANTERS & FARM WORKERS  
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

These boots are made from the best British specially selected  
leather and built on a last which is specially designed  
to give the maximum of comfort and support for the foot  
and ankle. The boots are made with special attention to  
the most exacting of standards. They are made in  
the most modern of methods and are guaranteed to last  
for years.



BLACK or BROWN

24/6

PER PAIR  
FREE DELIVERY  
IN U.K.

W. & A. G.  
LONDON

SEND FOR THE LIST OF AGENTS IN YOUR AREA

W. & A. G. LONDON  
10, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4  
Telephone: 01-253 4444

### THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS & SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had proof of the fact that  
the most efficient and reliable of all shaving razors is the  
East African Native Razor known as the N.A. Razor. It  
is a razor the Native can use.

The Double Edge is the most efficient of all razors  
and is the most popular. It is the only razor which  
has a safety razor and a double edge razor in one.  
The double edge razor is the most efficient of all razors  
and is the most popular. It is the only razor which  
has a safety razor and a double edge razor in one.



THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE  
COVETS & SAFETY RAZOR  
LONDON

### THE SOUTHERN SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

THE SOUTHERN SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

### CITRA LINE

THE SOUTHERN SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA  
CITRA LINE  
LONDON

### EAST AFRICA

### MEMBERS MARITIME

EAST AFRICA MEMBERS MARITIME  
LONDON

### Our Settlement Number

CONTAINS 100 pages printed on high quality paper  
with photographic illustrations and authoritative articles on  
the economic and political aspects of European security in East  
Africa.

Price post free in the U.K. Overseas  
but cover present and new orders only  
to be sent to the publisher with a cheque or  
postal order. Usual terms of the trade  
apply to all other orders.

### TRANS-AFRICAN AIRWAYS

### SHARPE AIRWAYS

THE LINE BETWEEN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA

Flights leave Nairobi each Monday  
at 10.30 a.m. and arrive Mombasa  
at 1.30 p.m. The downward  
service leaves Mombasa for the Coast  
at 10.30 a.m. each Tuesday.

# PETTER OIL ENGINES



For all power purposes. Simplest possible enclosed design started immediately at any time without delay—cost nothing when not actually working—easy to operate—no skilled attention required. Work with great economy and efficiency on kerosene, paraffin or crude fuel oil, palm oil, etc. Extremely

reliable under all conditions. The most economical power units for driving Coffee Grinders—Sisal Machinery—Rice Hullets—Cotton Gins—Rubber Machinery—Pumping Plants, etc. Specially suited for driving Electric Generators.

**SIZES 14 to 600 Horse Power**

DISTRIBUTORS:

*Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda*  
Messrs. J. W. HILLMAN & CO.,  
P.O. Box 348,  
HARJINDI STREET, NAIROBI.

*Seychelles District*  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & ASSOCIATES,  
P.O. Box 122,  
MAHE, SEYCHELLES, EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by

**PETTERS LIMITED, YEOVIL, ENGLAND.**

4 1/2" Type Engine  
18 H.P.

# SEYCHELLES GUANO

(Containing 16% to 20% phosphorus)

Incomparable for Coffee, Maize and other East African crops, as shown by the following analysis of a Sample:—

Moisture	6.40%	Phosphoric Acid	16.18%	Nitrogen	0.85%
Organic matter	2.00%	Lime	14.00%	Equivalent Ammonia	0.85%
Inorganic matter	8.50%	Magnesia Alkalies, etc.	9.00%	Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime	1.70%

For prices and particulars apply to:

**GIBSON & COMPANY**  
KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION  
SIMPSON & WHITELAW LTD.

**MOMBASA**  
**NAIROBI**

The Seychelles Company Limited, Lever House, London, E.C.4, and Mahe, Seychelles.

DEPENDABLE



TRUSTWORTHY

**THE Trailer for hard, every-day work under exacting conditions of Colonial Cross-Country Transport**



5-4 TON "HARROW" TRAILER CHASSIS, suitable for any type of body.

Write for Particulars and Price to

**HARROW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Green Lane Works, Harrow, Middlesex, England.  
Telegraphic Address: HARROW, ENGLAND.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON ORIGINALLY TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

# H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE  
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,  
COCKSPUR ST. TRAFALGAR SQUARE  
S.W. 1.

Telephone: REGENT 2700/1  
Telegrams: TELEGRAMS WESTRANT LONDON

TOURISTS,  
INTENDING SETTLERS,  
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS  
AND INVESTORS

are invited to ask for the latest information regarding the rapid development of these countries.

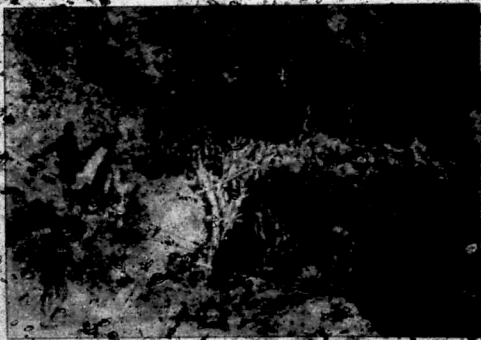
# THE KENYA and UGANDA RAILWAYS and HARBOURS.

Offer access to a wonderful country which appeals to the

## TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENTRANCING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great RIFT VALLEY AND LAKE DISTRICT



Easy access to MOUNTS KENYA, ELIMANJARO, ELGON and RUVENZORI

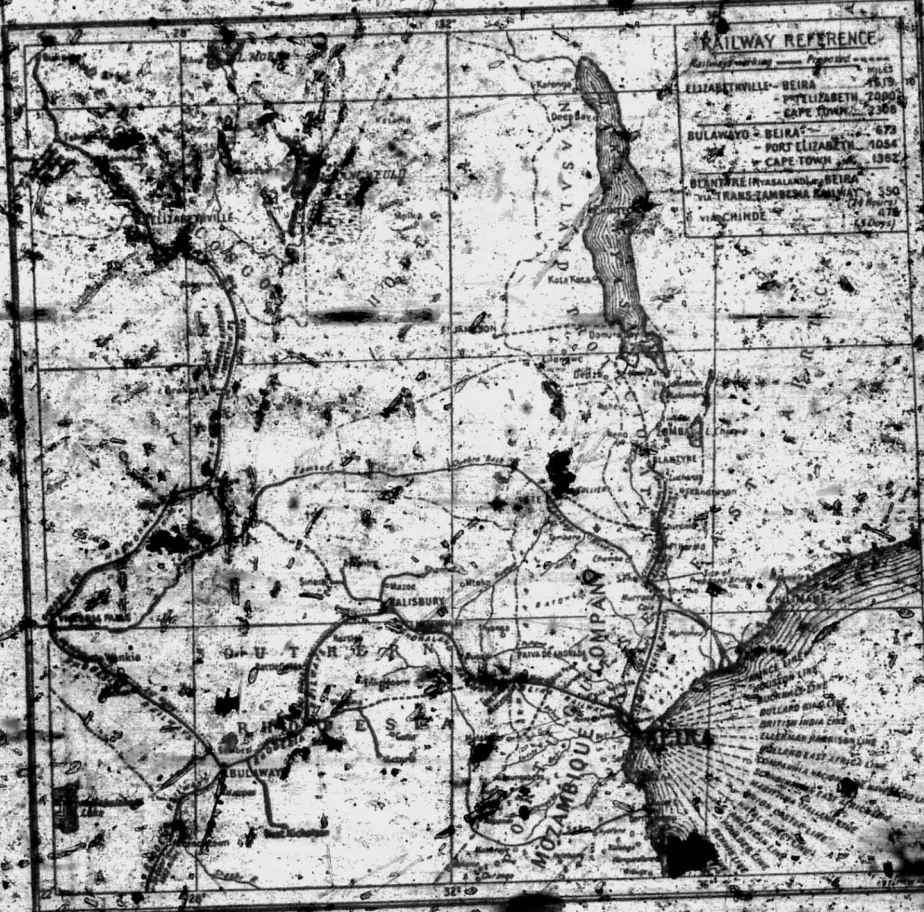
LAKE VICTORIA and the NILE

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, with their magnificent scenery, offer the most interesting and profitable of all investments. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, with their magnificent scenery, offer the most interesting and profitable of all investments. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, with their magnificent scenery, offer the most interesting and profitable of all investments.

# COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE

Head Offices  
London  
Paris

16, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA LISBON  
3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, E.C. 4  
53, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN



## THE PORT OF BEIRA

### FIVE YEARS' GROWTH OF TRADE

During the five years 1923-1927, the volume of cargo handled at Beira has expanded by more than 80 per cent.

1923	507,511 tons	1924	511,851 tons
1925	646,000	1926	580,350
1927	820,624 tons		

(an increase of 27 per cent. over the best previous year)

BEIRA IS THE BUSIEST PORT BETWEEN LOURENÇO MARQUES & SUEZ



# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 5, No. 223

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

of  
Convention of Associations of Kenya  
Associated Producers of East Africa  
Cocoa Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa  
Usambara Planters' Association

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

The M.P.'s Report on Tanganyika	445	Cover-Crop and Clean Weeding	338
Pragmatism in Tanganyika	450	The Diploma Controversy	452
Pea Pictures in East Africa	452	Personalia	467
Joint East African Board of Education	455	East Africa in the Press	468
Letters to the Editor	455	Tax in East Africa	465
East Africa at the G.P.O.	455	Comparative Comments	470
		Social Gossip in East Africa	471

## THE M.P.'S REPORT ON TANGANYIKA

In this issue we complete publication of the report made by the four M.P.'s who recently visited Tanganyika Territory. That the impressions, well or ill founded, with which members of Parliament return from East Africa are of real importance cannot be questioned, for their Parties tend to regard them as experts, even though their visit may have been brief and their contact with realities, but superficial. There, as we know, a feeling in certain Tanganyika circles that the visitors were taken too closely under Government guidance and were not offered sufficient opportunities of seeing and hearing things from the settler standpoint, and though there may be little justification for such a contention, one is struck with the fact that the report forbears advocacy of the cause of white settlement, favours the present unpopular system of the disposal of land by auction, doubts the wisdom of a large scheme that the Southern Highlands are suitable for men with small capital, and states that the strengthened chiefdoms are the

the advancement of his tribe than the best European, which is a daring assertion in at least one particular. It is not without the retort that the presence of the European has done much for the enlightened chief, who, however, never says, would him it difficult to do more for his tribe, such than has been done by such progress as has been made. Last, the M.P. says that the M.P. and a host of other men, missionaries, doctors, and other settlers, who have worked selflessly and unselfishly.

If their financial interests are apparently not greatly impressed by the success of the theory and while settlement, they are equally in their favour. The Government's policy of indirect rule, which is given the credit of having transformed Tanganyika into a peaceful and orderly community under British rule, whereas German rule was marked by incessant wars and expeditions against the natives. That the success in German times should be contrasted with the policy and impossibility under British rule is good, but the whole credit can hardly be claimed by the administrative policy at least a large being due to the better treatment of labour by British employers and to the general substitution of a more liberal play for the old Prussian spirit of oppression. But though the M.P.'s give a full and fair account of the Administration, the undeniably good work which it has accomplished in many directions they are doubtful whether the present policy, carried to its logical conclusion, will entail the gradual diminution and the ultimate withdrawal of the authority of the white races, or whether the influence of Western civilisation and ideas upon the native organisation may not be so great as to prevent this.

Fundamentally, the report says of federation the issue is one between the close settlement policy of Kenya and the Native policy of Tanganyika. Both policies are in a fundamental sense, and it is not soon to be expected that their future development would in our view be a question of either was stronger before it had had a full chance of development by any premature scheme of federation. Chiefly the positive recommendations are an endorsement of the plea of the Ordinance. It is reported by a commission of experts to survey the "settlement problem" of the whole of tropical Africa. A subsidiary but nevertheless important recommendation to Tanganyika is that the local Government should treat the Europeans fairly in the matter of European education, and that more should be done for white children. The document, which is more likely to please the Government than the settlers, is one which should be read by everyone interested in Tanganyika Territory.

# PARLIAMENTARIANS REPORT ON TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

## M.P.'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE TERRITORY.

The Report of the recent visit by our Members to the Parliament for Tanganyika Territory has been made public, and an extract appears below. Crossroads have been indicated editorially for the convenience of readers.

### The Unusually Good Machine.

That the Government have fully appreciated the position is evidenced not only by the number of schools set up, but also by the curricula of these schools. We visited the schools at Old Moshi, Tabora, and Malangali. These three schools provide for the education of the sons of chiefs and headmen alike, and while the principle underlying the teaching at each school, that of producing an enlightened Chief, is the same, there is a great difference in the methods adopted in pursuance of that aim. At Moshi, where the staff consisted of a headmaster and a master in charge of vocational instruction, both Englishmen assisted by Native teachers, the lower classes were instructed in Swahili, while English was taught in the upper classes by the Native teachers, who themselves had had a year or a two-year course in the subject either at the Fanga School or at the school at Moribasa. Technical instruction was given in gardening, woodwork, tailoring (the boys making all their own school clothes with the six sewing machines provided). It may be noted, in passing, that we found sewing machines everywhere throughout Tanganyika, and no doubt it must be numbered among the civilising agencies of the territory, and also a shoe-making.

At Tabora, where an elaborate school building is being constructed, the curriculum was substantially the same as that at Moshi. The boys devote a large part of their time to work on the farm with the cattle and the plough. The results of judicious breeding and better feeding are seen, and the effect of fertilising the soil is shown by plots side by side, some of which are fertilised and others not manured, and all sown with the same seed. A project system has been established by the headmaster, who is a Cambridge graduate, on the lines of the tribal court system. We were present at one of the "projects" courts held to hear the case of two boys who had returned to school late after the holiday. The offenders were heard in the presence of their officers, and followed a consultation between the members of the Court, and the sentence, that of a fortnight's detention at school at the beginning of the next holiday, was pronounced by the president. Thus is the discipline of the school maintained, and the pupil trained for his duties, which later, when he is chief, he will be called upon to perform.

### Keeping the Tribe Tribal.

At Malangali the headmaster, also a Cambridge graduate, displayed a curious notion of keeping the tribes by which all came from and to which they left their homes, and used for a period

quarters of their tribe, where they were instructed in tribal institutions and customs. The *wiganda*, as this system was called, was the Native educational system, and the Malangali school has been modelled on this plan, with Native tradition as the basis of further advancement. Three of the elders from the surrounding tribes have been brought to the school to advise with regard to tribal customs, and to assist with the erection of school buildings of a Native type, but which are in advance of the Native aim, and particularly from the point of ventilation, cleanliness and freedom from insect pests. Each boy brings with him to school a cow and a calf, and tending, grooming, feeding, and milking the cattle are thoroughly taught. Bathing, dancing, spear-throwing, singing, are some of their pastimes, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, the school assembles in the hall round the camp fire for discussion of tribal matters, or any topic of school interest and to sing their Native songs—a scene which is both picturesque and arresting.

The main difference between this school and that at Tabora is that, while this school adheres very closely to existing Native methods and images and seeks to move only a very small step forward at the time, the Tabora school believes that a great forward step can be taken with greater benefit to the Natives, even though it proves that only a comparatively small percentage of the pupils are capable of taking such a step. All these schools are necessarily in the experimental stage. Fortunate they are all staffed by capable and enthusiastic men, and it will be interesting to watch the educational results in each case.

In addition to these schools there are a large number of mission schools, several Native schools, and two training schools for the training of Native teachers.

### The Education of European Children.

As in the cases of the land and of the labour problems, the educational problem presents the same difficulty of adjusting the balance evenly between the special claims of the Native and of the white settlers. This is felt more acutely perhaps in the Northern Province. At Moshi and Arusha the settlers complained that there were no facilities for the education of their children. Except for the small provision for their children made by the Dutch community in the Arusha district with the assistance of Government grants, there are no facilities for the education of European children, who must now be sent to schools in Kenya, South Africa, or Europe. This undoubtedly is a serious handicap, particularly in the case of those whose parents cannot afford to send them to these



schools. To meet the need of the present situation the Government has promised a grant of £2 for every £1 provided for the settlers for the maintenance of a school at a given Native while arrangements have been made by the Government of Kenya for accommodation. It has necessarily failed in the Kenya schools. It has necessarily failed in the educational problems arising in connection with the climatic conditions. We were informed that in the arid districts children had to be sent home for reasons of health when they had reached the age of about six or seven years. In these districts there is no likelihood there will be any demand for European schools other than possibly those catered for by such as that at Dar es Salaam.

In the Northern and Southern Provinces the difficulty is not entirely absent and the number of the school population will be subject to considerable fluctuations and in any event is likely to remain small. There are other difficulties of a practical character in the way of providing European schools. Where the school population is small there is the grave danger that the education provided would be inferior in quality and the interests of the children would suffer. It appears to us that their interests would be better served by the extension of the facilities available for care for between Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya at a large and well-equipped school like that at Nairobi and by the provision of a grant-in-aid to enable the children of poor parents to share in the advantages of such facilities.

Another difficulty arises from the mixed European nationalities—English, German, Italian, Dutch, and Greek children—that have to be provided for. If, as we assume, the language of the school and the medium of instruction were English, the standard of efficiency would tend to be that of the most backward child in English.

**Government Must Provide Facilities**

Notwithstanding these difficulties and the added financial difficulty, it is clearly the responsibility of the Government to provide adequate educational facilities for European children. While the steps already taken to that end do something to meet a difficult and complex situation, we are of opinion that the Government should, in addition to its offer of a grant of £1 for £1 towards the maintenance of a school at Nairobi, assume responsibility for the provision of the necessary school buildings where it is necessary to provide a dual system of schools, as in Tanganyika, the Government could not, in our view, equitably provide for European schools from Native monies, but at present we can only say that the European settling his tax share of the monies expended on education in the neighbourhood of £2,500,000 of which is estimated to be derived from European settlers, thus the latter contributes almost 25% of the total revenue and this would entitle him to £5.04 of the total sum of MKS 567 spent on education. At present he receives about one fifth of this sum of £5.04.

**Federation a Question of Revenue**

Wherever the issue of the Federation of British East African territories has been taken in a matter of inquiry by a recent Commission whose report has not yet been presented, we deem it desirable to content ourselves with a mere recital of the views we heard expressed in Tanganyika. In the north the settlers of Moshi and Arusha, with the exception of the German settlers, were in favour of a federation. A Deputation of the European Commission Association which we met at Dar es Salaam

Federation it would be brought about but they did not think it was possible at present in view of the different policies pursued in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The Indian Association at Dar es Salaam were opposed to Federation because they fear domination by Indians. They are satisfied with their position in Tanganyika and do not desire to see that changed. It was made clear to us by all the Deputations in Dar es Salaam, that the key to the question of Federation is the control and disposal of the revenue, Tanganyika being a Mandated Territory, all the revenue raised therein must be used for the benefit of the Territory, and those who are distrustful of the Federation Scheme urge that in its present state of development Tanganyika would not be justified in diverting any portion of its revenue to the upkeep of elaborate and costly Federal Institutions. Fundamentally, however, the issue is one between the Close Settlement policy of the one Territory and the Native policy of the other. Both policies are at the experimental stage, and it is too soon to judge of their future development. It would in our view be a misfortune if either were prematurely buried if had had a fair chance of development by any premature scheme of Federation.

**Good Effect of Government Policy**

It is only a little over 50 years ago that Commander Lovell Cameron, of the Royal Navy, travelled along the slave route through Central Tanganyika, and, depressed by the conditions that he found he prophesied that these people, to the disgrace of Europe, will be wiped out; they will be wiped out by the slave raiding which is going on and by the inter-tribal fighting. The slave raiding and inter-tribal fighting alike have disappeared, the people have survived, and along the old slave route runs the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on one lake and Mwanza on the other. On and around this very route dwell the Gogo tribe of evil notoriety, and who until recently were nothing but a collection of hordes. As we saw them at the Ujama in (in) the of tribal dances) outside the Ujama at Dodoma, they were little more than raw savages. The men with their spears and shields, their ears pulled and ornamented, their bodies covered with grease and red ochre, their hair matted, and their only dress a loincloth, and the women equally ornamented and draped with cloths of vivid and varied colours. All presented a striking and complete picture of civilisation in its most elementary stage, the dancing and singing plaintive and wailing songs. Add to this that these people dwell in a land which is parched and barren and which, hitherto, has been fitted only for the slaves, and you have confusions that might well have broken the heart of even the most far-seeing apostle of Western civilisation. Yet in the few short years of Native rule these people have been virtually secured against famine by artificial water supply, they are now being taught to cultivate the soil, and they are today exporting grain and ghee.

The same progressive spirit is to be found at work among the warlike Watusi of the north, and this spirit is all the more pronounced among those tribes who have well-established dynasties with strong and popular Chiefs. Among such Chiefs, in addition to Sengell, whom we have already mentioned, we met Said bin Hamudira outside Tabora and Sapele, a former, both of whom are very considerable personages. A little beyond Said's house are the ruins of the house in which Longstone once lived. It is nearly sixty years since I living there, the monarch of Chus and one of its Eastern possessions in those parts died. Said bin Hamudira is protected in his position as Chief

by that very same civilisation. When we visited him we were greeted by the members of the tribe, who were lined along the roadside with the peculiar greeting of the Gonyala, who made a humming sound by rolling their tongues between their lips while at the same time all clapped their hands. Saidi, a tall, thin figure, attired by his kufers, and arrayed in a voluminous white robe and wearing the King's Maada, met us and led us through the courtyard, where his sixty wives and their children, noted in passing, were said to have an eye for beauty. We were dancing a tribal dance outside his house. Here we were greeted in a long room which had a photograph of the King as its only mural decoration. Saidi has succeeded in imposing order upon his tribe, and we were told that for the whole he is a progressive Chief. Sape at Iringa, too, has succeeded in fielding in all different sections into which his tribe has become divided after the death of his father, Mkwawa, into one paramountcy. Sape was taken as a boy by the Germans and educated in Germany for three years. He speaks German, but notwithstanding his European education, so powerful are the effects of tradition and surroundings, that he has now reverted to being a typical Native Chief, delighting in spear-throwing and the ordinary life of the tribe. None the less, he, too, is a strong and fairly progressive Chief.

#### And the Future?

Nothing, perhaps, gives us a clear indication of the changes that are being wrought through the medium of these Native administrations as an examination of the objects upon which these administrations expend the monies that are paid into their treasuries as their share of the yield of the hut and poll tax. Provision is made by them for education, health services (including hospitals and dispensaries, tribal dressers and for leper treatment), roads, toilet clearance, afforestation, agriculture (including seed distribution and ploughs), and improvement of stock, as well as for the administration of justice by Native courts and for the staffs necessary for Native administration.

What the future of indirect rule in Tanganyika may be it would be idle to prophesy. If it is successful it will doubt means the gradual diminution and the ultimate withdrawal of the authority of the white races, but on the other hand it is equally possible that the influence of western civilisation and ideas reaching through and upon the tribal organisations may be such as to disintegrate that very tribal organisation that they seek to conserve.

Whatever the future developments resulting from indirect rule proves to be, it is undoubtedly the fact that not only is it itself a most interesting experiment in Government, but that it has proved a successful instrument in transforming Tanganyika into a peaceful and orderly community, and in setting the Territory well on the road to prosperity.

We cannot close our report without recording our deep sense of gratitude to the Governor and people of Tanganyika for giving us the opportunity of visiting this beautiful and most interesting country. We should also like to express our appreciation of the great kindness and unflinching hospitality that was extended to us by official and non-official alike during our stay in the Territory. In particular we do desire to record our warmest thanks to the Hon. Charles Dundas Esq., Secretary for Native Affairs, who accompanied us throughout the tour, and who without any loss of the rich mine of information that he possesses about Native customs and traditions at our disposal thus enabling us to see and understand the country in a way which otherwise would not have been possible.

## IN THE EAST OF BELGIAN CONGO

Originally written for East Africa

By F. MARSHALL HOLMES.

OUR journey through the valley of the Savu proved by no means the fearsome adventure it had been led to anticipate. We had been led to expect a region of abominable swamps, terrific and noxious insects, savage beasts, and almost wholly savage people. What we found was a lovely land, practically untouched by civilisation, a land where nature ran riot in a thousand wonderful forms of vegetation, a perfect Paradise to the botanist. It was hot in the middle hours, but not sufficiently so to put marching at midday out of the question; there were few mosquitoes and only an occasional tsetse fly. Although sparsely inhabited by the natives we encountered were quiet, peaceable, hard-working people, ready to supply such things as they produced at ridiculously low prices, and more than willing to barter meagre vegetables, eggs, etc. for the smallest portions of meat. Meat was to them an almost unknown luxury, for even the finest blunderbuss, so frequently seen amongst Natives, their parts was very much of a rarity.

The first part of the journey consisted of something in the nature of a forced march of ten days' duration, made necessary because of frequent rapids, which rendered the river un-navigable. We would have taken longer, but we had been promised that a barge should be waiting for us on a certain date, and there was the horrid possibility that it might not arrive for us if we were late. This safari divided naturally into three distinct stages. There were two long stretches where our path, a narrow goat-track clinging crazily to the hillsides, ran parallel to the river, which, though always to be heard, could only occasionally be glimpsed from and in its rocky course a thousand feet below. The third and intervening phase was a three-day trek through high-covered plains across a broad and in the river. This was absolutely virgin country, practically untrdden by man, where game of all kinds abounded in great numbers.

#### The Pluck of the Porter.

It was during this period that we were provided with a first class illustration of the pluck and perseverance of the African porter, which, though so well known to the average tropical traveller, is forgotten when the said traveller comes to write in speak of his experiences. Early one morning we descended to the bottom of a small gorge to find what we thought was a fine sandstone bridge of a single span, through which a child might have walked. It had been two days' heavy rain, however, and the trickle was now a roaring torrent twenty-five yards wide, which had completely swept away the crazy Native built bridge. We were left with two alternatives: we could either wade, or we could wait until the volume of water decreased. That this would happen within a reasonable time was by no means certain, for rain was to be expected every day. On the other hand there was the bridge to be considered, and we had just encountered a limited period.

By falling a tree across the stream where it was narrower, but even so fordable, we made one of the smaller bridges to be made across. To this end we had to dig and fasten at the point, which consisted of a fordable, and the very hazardous crossing

commenced. It was an extremely dangerous and difficult business, and for the white men who had nothing to offer but the water, fished about us, more than would have meant almost certain death. The boys, who have meant almost certain death. The boys, of course, had heavy loads, some of them carrying awkward and bulky, and some of considerable value. It was a task in which white men might reasonably have failed, yet the whole *salari*, quietly eight persons in all, managed to get across that stream well under an hour, *without* *even* *carrying* *a* *single* *load*. This is a notable illustration of that devotion to his *brama* of which the African carries is capable, but for one of very many which go to prove that the ignorant, unsophisticated porter, when well fed and well-treated, is capable of great things.

#### A Christmas Dinner.

We had to eat our Christmas dinner in the jungle. We had looked forward to it with keen enjoyment, for we had promised a feast. Some weeks previously we had purchased a duck, and had carried it with us alive. No duck in its last days was ever tended with such care and attention as this one. We fed it with tit-bits from the table, we even dug worms for it with our own fair hands. It should have been tender, and we remembered even half his instructions. He was not a real cook. The highly qualified gentleman whom we had engaged to stay back in civilisation had tired of life on *salari* after three days' experience, and this was merely a man's duty. He was a one-eyed gent of a doubtful origin, whose sole claim to consideration lay in the fact that he was the brother, or father—I forget which—of somebody's person's boy. His ordinary efforts were bad enough, but when he did to that duck passes comprehension. When it came eventually to table it might well have been a properly dressed duck from a fancy Lane patisserie, so we dined on a fillet of just killed puku, drank our last two inches of whiskey to the better kind of friends at home, and went to bed.

It was this incident more than anything else which prompted us to put in a march of nearly thirty-five miles on the last day, in order that we might eat a dinner prepared by some greater professor of the culinary art, and celebrate New Year's Eve, in society rather than our own. A very excellent dinner, it was too, provided by the presiding officer of the little settlement, which was our goal, marred only by a very considerable gap between two of the courses. This was precisely explained by a very frightened and tearful man. He said that he had done his best, but that a howl had for some time persisted in passing between the building and the cook-house, which, like the excellent most cooks, had the merit of being perfectly true.

#### Trouble with Lions.

Lions were in fact very abundant in the streets of our little settlement, for they mightly constituted a salient heavy toll of the game sheep and goats, and anything that which might be loose. One fastidiously during our day, and a great effort to trap the brutes, and to this end dug a very deep pit, bristling with spear-heads, so firmly in the soil, calculated to retard the life of any lion or other creature who was so unfortunate as to be precipitated into them, and the pit was set against a wall, in such a manner that it could not be approached except by passing over the wall, and a red-tran, he placed a most splendid goat, but for several days

nothing happened, except that lions broke into native cattle kraals, not far away. Then a large leopard carefully reconnoitred the position, sized up the situation, wall-passed the yard, and, breaking into the hen-roost, killed a dozen or more prized fowls.

Reprisals were promptly planned, and the next night found the owner and this present deponent set out concealed axes in hand, watching the side of a very active goat with a fine tear upon its forehead in the vicinity of the chicken house. It was a fine moonlight night, and shooting was almost as easy at that range as by day. If only the leopard should come. But luck was against us, for while the goat succeeded in escaping and was nothing for it but to sally forth and re-charge the creature. After a long and hectic chase of our kindred, we cornered it at last, and upon it, and made a simultaneous grab. It was upon us with one mad and mighty leap, and the next moment had disappeared through the covering of the hen-pit behind which its brother was making night hideous. That any prowling leopard would now, at a rabaah after the hullabaloo we had created was unthinkable. In *salari* our bait was undoubtedly dead, so, with a few choice remarks on the goodness of goats in general, we retired. At dawn we were routed out by an excited boy with an incoherent and jumbled story in which goats, lions, and leopards were inextricably mingled. Rushing out to the hen-pit we found our goat, wedged between the spear-heads, and quite unharmed, but the leopard had been back, cleared the abyss, and made off with the other fowl.

#### Elephants a Nuisance.

The Native gardens of the neighbourhood were at this time suffering severely from the ravages of a large herd of elephants. Scarcely a day passed without news of their destruction of corn and meadow plantations. The amount of sheer wanton damage, quite apart from the effect of merely satisfying their appetites, which even a small herd of elephants can accomplish, is almost incredible, and would certainly astonish the good folk whose only acquaintance with the mammals has been made in some zoological park. These elephants never visited the same garden on successive nights, and invariably left at the first peep of dawn, so that though we were often on their back-hot-foot, we were never able to come up with them in the dense forest to which they retreated.

One of our party had a brief encounter with an old bull, a very famous rogue, which, according to local reports had killed many men and fooled many hunters. The brute charged out of thick cover when he was least expecting such an event, but before he could get a shot at a vital part, it had charged off at a tangent and started to chase the gun-bearer, fortunately without catching him. On one occasion we waited until nightfall on the fringe of a village, which he had come to frequent. This time he was cunning enough to keep to the thick bush, where we could bear great branches come crashing down. In that light it would have been sheer suicide to stalk him, and though we several times tracked him to his muddy lair on the heart of the forest we could never get a shot. Later we met Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Barnes on Lake Fanga Nyika, and over a real Christmas dinner, which had come all the way from Kensington to Kisumu, we told the story of this rogue, with the result that Barnes, or Mr. B., laid him low and collected every part of him for his pie.

# JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

## Text of the Official Communication

At the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board the resignation of Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., and Sir Frederick W. MacCallister, K.C.I.E., from the Executive Council was received and it was unanimously resolved to elect them as members of the Advisory Council of the Board.

It was reported that the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council to consider the issues raised in a letter received from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce requesting the support of the Board in their efforts to secure a removal of protective duties on essential commodities in Kenya and Uganda had drafted and despatched to the Colonial Office a letter inquiring whether any date had been fixed for the proposed Inter-Colonial Customs Conference, and, if not, whether inspections could be sent forthwith to the Governments concerned to hold an inquiry at an early date.

## East African Leading Article

It was reported that the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Council to interview the Colonial Office on the subject of land settlement in Tanganyika came to the conclusion that in view of Sir Donald Cameron's imminent arrival in this country it would be desirable to approach the Colonial Office informally, and with any further information that might be gleaned from this source to compile an agreed memorandum on the subject for discussion with the Colonial Office and the Governor himself. With this object in view three members of the Committee had already held an unofficial meeting at the Colonial Office on November 14, and they now presented some notes of the proceedings at that meeting together with a draft of their report on the question of land settlement in Tanganyika. It was resolved to create copies of the notes and the report to all members of the Council for their consideration.

In connection with this subject attention was called to the leading article in the publication *East Africa* of November 15 under the heading "Lord Cranworth Speaks Out." In view of the fact that the subject of British settlement in Tanganyika has for a long time had the constant consideration of the Executive Council, moreover that it had been discussed with Sir Donald Cameron when he was last in this country, and that only a few months ago it was one of the subjects discussed by representatives of this Board at the Colonial Office when certain suggestions were submitted, the Executive Council unanimously considered that the article in question was contrary to the facts and was calculated to give an entirely false impression as to the attitude and actions of the Board on this important subject.

## Other Matters

Two letters from the secretaries of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition requesting the assistance of the Board in the advertisement of the Exhibition were presented to the Council, and it was agreed to render all possible support.

Attention was called to the fact that the use of the port of Tanga had recently been withdrawn and it was suggested that the Board should approach the Colonial Office with a view that the pilotage should be restored. It was suggested that as Tanga was a compulsory pilotage port it might be possible that the pilotage had been withdrawn in accordance with the wishes of the various shipping

lines which objected to the heavy piotage charges which they had to pay, and it was therefore resolved to ascertain the facts of the case from a reliable source before deciding what action might be taken. Receipt of a letter on the subject of dishonest practices in East Africa from the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa was reported. The Union informed the Council that recent legislation had improved the position in Kenya and the basis of proof of legal possession of coffee in all stages was now placed on the suspected party.

## Our Reply

The above communication has, we understand, been issued to almost every East African newspaper, whose readers will probably be as surprised as we are at the course procedure which the Executive Council of the Board has adopted in broadcasting a leading article, instead of following the established practice of addressing a reasoned statement to the newspapers which published the leading article to which objection is taken.

If the policy advocated by a public man and most of the members of the Council of the Board must be accounted public law, were denounced by an open newspaper, he would either address to the editor of that journal a letter in which he endeavoured to substantiate his own case and point out weaknesses in that of his critics, or he would be silent; he would not circulate to a number of distant newspapers, many of whose readers would not have read the statements to which he objected, a brief declaration that "the article in question was contrary to the facts and was calculated to create an entirely false impression as to his attitude and actions." That is exactly what the Council has seen fit to do, although it is perfectly aware of the impression of throwing its columns open to the expression of views entirely contrary to our editorial policy.

Our readers will not have forgotten the offending leading article, in which we drew attention to the fact that the Council had appointed to a Committee, composed to encourage British settlement in Tanganyika, a man well known to have employed numerous aliens in preference to Britons in his enterprises. Any man we said, who in his private enterprise employs a large preponderance of non-Britons cannot honestly claim in public that his greatest desire is to assist British settlement, for if that desire were genuine its inevitable result would be the employment of Britons, and if the desire is not sincere, it is wrong to cause the employment of at least a preponderating proportion of Britons if it means by so doing to entitle such a man to sit on a Committee, of which it is to command public confidence, should be composed solely of individuals whose private actions correspond with their public professions. That is the standpoint which *East Africa* has consistently adopted, and since we are aware that the needs of Tanganyika and the Empire must outweigh the personal considerations of any whose public or private conduct is open to criticism.

## "EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

**NYASALAND SNAKES.**

**TREATING NATIVES FOR MALARIA.**

In reply to Dr. J. E. S. Old.

A Kenya Planters' View of the Problem.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
I have read with interest Dr. J. E. S. Old's letter in your issue of November 22.

SIR,

You are aware that Kenya is suffering from an unusual amount of malaria attempts to cope with which are being made, but I feel in only a half-hearted way. The Native hospitals, which are too small and always overcrowded, can merely at a temporary cure. A Native goes in, is given quinine for a week, and is then discharged or runs away—more probably the latter—but he certainly is not cured. He will have attacks of malaria with recurring frequency, will always be able to get sufficient quinine to meet a temporary cure, will tour the countryside infesting more and more mosquitoes and *in fact*, spread malaria to a greater extent than it has ever been spread before. Thus it seems to me undeniable that our present methods general out breaks of malaria will become more and more frequent. The Public Health Department partially realises this, for everyone is receiving a certain number of circulars urging farmers to destroy mosquitoes and to send their sick Natives to hospital. In my opinion both these are ridiculous.

First of all, let me assure Dr. Old that I never doubted his long experience in Nyasaland, although I do think that some of the Native stories he mentioned take more believing than I for one can manage.

I do not doubt the possible existence of a snake called in various parts of Africa—*Lanceoia, songwe, mamba* and *khooko*, though I cannot credit such a reptile with crowing or making calls; neither can I believe that the puff adder or any other snake can spit more than a hissing sound. Dr. Old mentions names of snakes of which I never heard of in Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia; but I do not pretend to know much about snakes except that I have killed a good many and seen numbers gliding off in the grass as do all people who have walked for long distances in the African bush, mountains, and plains.

I quite agree with Dr. Old that the natives often be a mass of truth in Native yarns, and I think he will admit that there is often a wonderful amount of exaggeration founded on their immemorial superstitions beliefs, which are difficult of credence by anyone whose seeking for the truth and nothing but the truth.

Take their first point, swamps are obviously the best breeding places of mosquitoes. Bordering my plantation are three moorlands farms with large swamps on them—they will probably continue to be unoccupied on account of the swamps, and two occupied farms with large swamps on them. Each swamp would cost something like £500 to drain. How can a farmer who is hard-up be expected to make such an outlay? What use is it for the medical authorities to tell me to destroy my mosquitoes in such circumstances? The only really effective way is for the State to organise and finance a campaign but this will never happen, we must think of some other way.

Here are the names of some of the snakes of Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia collected by the late Major C. H. Sigaud and myself when we were collecting notes for the book "Central African Game and its Spoor" published in 1906.

- Python
- Brown cobra
- Puff adder
- Green tree snake
- Dark green snake

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Chironja</i>                             | <i>Chiyao</i> |
| sato  | sato          |
| mamba                                       | luviye        |
| puri  | lihi          |
| masamba                                     |               |
| chisagula (I think this is the green mamba) |               |
| mamba                                       |               |
| kasimbwe                                    |               |
| kalecha                                     |               |
| salungulu                                   |               |
| mashu                                       |               |
| soni  |               |
| mbuat (met later)                           |               |

Other snakes.

Evidently the snake mentioned by Dr. Old as the *hato* is the common python called *sato* by the Anafia and Ajawa (Yaos).

The medical authorities send the sick Natives to hospital. This year I have sent in five bad cases, and in every case the Native had a relapse in seldom more than ten days after discharge. I have fifty men and boys on the farm to-day, and of these only two have not had a bout of fever in the past two months. I keep a special sick return and during this month no day has passed with fewer than fifteen out of fifty eight of the sick list; while the daily average is nineteen, which five of the individuals having recovered sick at some time within the one month.

If Dr. Old ever gets hold of a *saaga*, it is to be hoped he will preserve it, and get authenticated corroboration of its colouring. I have no hold for it, and so on, as soon as possible after death, snake skins fade quickly and also shrink.

To send them all to hospital for a month's course would cost £35, but as the local hospital has only fourteen beds, that would in any event be impossible. As I feel these natives will sicken, fifteen-fifty eight, or more, one day, of my *saaga* is being completely wasted to the ground, altogether to work their efficiency is impaired. My bill for Native medicines for the year is now nearly £20. My bill for consumption for the year is about £50 less than I say. Therefore the total cost of Native sickness in this farm is £70 for medicines, £20 for hospital fees, and £50 for the Native's time lost, amounting to a total of £140.

Belmont.

Yours faithfully,

Moffat, N. D.

DR. J. E. S. OLD.

P.S.—Having re-read Dr. Old's letter, I see I have omitted to mention the extremely rare Native legend that a story was told by a man which Dr. Old says is the *saaga*. One of the legends of this type, which is the proof that it is a good legend, but can perhaps be a snake or a possibly a few other legends of the other form, and none would certainly be the legend on the first one or two it struck properly. There is a legend which, almost certainly the true legend, is told by natives, and I am sure Dr. Old on consideration will follow the logical reasoning of this fact.

What can be done about it? I must, I think, try and arrange an immediate settlement to join in some campaign. I have had, but I will protest, be all that it is needed to be. Natives will still continue to work with fever in the system and their condition will be worse than ever. I am sure that some method than £80 a year will be the answer.

(3) As all Europeans round here seem to get cured completely by a course of about ten injections of quinine followed by one month's dosing by the mouth, it seems obvious that it should be made as easy as possible for all settlers who are over more than five miles from a township to get an injection quinine. I should be quite willing to see that all my labour was injected for ten days, but I cannot get the injection quinine. Another strange fact is that it is impossible to get any form of quinine in this district to-day in bottles of more than twenty-five tablets; though in the past I have bought bottles of five hundred; by the way I have already given out 4,000 tablets this year. I admit that it is a difficult position, for I agree that people should not be allowed to squirt quinine about the place indiscriminately, but, on the other hand, there is no doctor who has the time to come here daily for ten days to give injections.

(4) In addition to my giving the Natives injections, it would be a help to obtain jointly for the farms in the immediate neighbourhood a qualified Native dresser whose duty it would be to see that every sick Native took his daily tablets.

Any information or suggestions will certainly be appreciated by more readers than.

Yours faithfully

W. S. M. LINDAIA, KENYA COLONY  
Kenya Colony

This concrete evidence of the considerable expenditure which East African planters willingly incur for the benefit of their Native labour might well be noted by those people who endeavour to make the British public believe that white settlement and exploitation are synonymous terms. Our correspondent's letter is most opportune, for it was penned shortly before the Prince of Wales, speaking in Nairobi, uttered the hope that Kenya should embark upon a great anti-slavery campaign. — *Ed.* (E. A. J.)

## THE NOISE MADE BY A SNAKE.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have read Mr. Loveridge's letter in your issue of September 13, and with all due respect to his knowledge of African snakes, I venture to suggest to him that the more the earnest student in any branch of knowledge knows, the more he appreciates how much more there is to know, and the less likely he is to adopt a dogmatic and sceptical or sarcastic attitude of mind.

I would repeat again that the incident I reported occurred exactly as stated, and I think that I can also lay claim to some little training in the habit of accurate observation. The first time the sound was emitted it arrested the progress of the safari and was heard by all the leading men, and the next time it occurred I was actually close to and regarding the snake. There was no possibility of mistaking the origin of the sound, which seemed to me to be of a warning character.

With regard to the destruction of the evidence, if Mr. Loveridge will for a moment look at the matter from the point of view of an ordinary traveller with his wife close behind him and porters all standing near with their loads, he will surely admit that the destruction of a formidable snake was natural in the circumstances. Moreover, I do not pretend to know anything of the structure of a snake's throat, nor did I know that no sound other than a hiss was possible to them, although I note that one authority states that there is a sound that has been compared to a gently struck tuning fork. In what key he does not, however, state.

Mr. Loveridge's examples, as he states, not very relevant, although I think the first supports, rather than otherwise, the possibility of the truth of my story.

I am quite prepared to accept any reasonable explanation of the sound, and certainly regret now not making an attempt to keep all, or a portion, of the snake, as my sole reason for recording my experience was reading the correspondence about the "crowing" cobra.

Kaboaia,  
Bukaba, T.T.

Yours faithfully

J. M. CLARE

## EAST AFRICAN COTTON MILLS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The cotton crisis in Lancashire continues. Eighty mills stand idle in Oldham and Blackburn alone. Yet the mills were dismantled, and engines, boilers, and other equipment transported to East Africa and mills built where the cotton is grown and where there is a market on the spot, the shareholders would receive good dividends and the banks and loanholders would be well secured, whereas at present all must expect to lose their money.

In East Africa we have one of the finest opportunities in the world. Let me take the Sudan, in which I have advocated the building of cotton mills. The finest cotton plain in the world is the Gezira, which contains five million feddans (a feddan is 1,038 acres), of which area it is possible to irrigate three million. The present scheme is to irrigate 300,000 feddans; a tenth of the total area to be cultivated by artificial means, and it is estimated that in the year 1938 it will produce between one million and one and a half million bales of cotton of 400 lb each. During the last two seasons there has been £7,000,000 worth of cotton and cotton seed supplied to this country. I propose the building of cotton factories at Port Sudan, for though Native consumption will be comparatively small in the sparsely inhabited Sudan, from this magnificent port the manufactured cotton can be sent over to Arabia, Abyssinia, Egypt, Palestine, and Iraq. Objections may be made on the score of climate, but modern air-conditioning engineers can manufacture the climate in the mills, just as they are doing to-day in cities in Cuba.

Then take Uganda, than which no finer position for cotton mills could be found. £15,000,000 have been realised from cotton growing in Uganda in five years. Mills built in that Protectorate would be a great success. The cotton is locally grown, a great Native market is at the doors of the mills, and labour is available. Indeed, in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland the millowners can grow it on the spot, spin it, weave it, dye, finish, and

Men from Lancashire mills, which have the best brains in the world for the production of yarn and cloth, should come out to supervise and to bring the machinery leaving the Lancashire mills, and the empty till the trade is again prosperous, when they could be retrained perhaps to develop the manufacture of artificial silk. African mills, which could be run on Japanese lines, would have no difficulty in getting suitable labour. What Lancashire complains bitterly of in bad trade, here is an opportunity for a patriotic road to wealth all within the Empire. Will East Africans come forward and assist the scheme?

Yours faithfully

DOUGLAS HARDMAN



## COVER CROPS &amp; CLEAN WEEDING.

Some Hints from Ceylon.

Special to East Africa.

The question of planting cover crops to prevent soil erosion and to increase the organic matter in the soil is occupying the attention of many East African planters, who have hitherto been advocates of the clean weeding of estates. No experimental results, as yet, have been available in tropical African conditions, so the experience of Ceylon, which Dependancy careful experiments are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, may be welcomed by settlers keen on getting the best results from their plantations. The Ceylon trials will at least be a guide, and will indicate the nature of the results to be expected.

The 10th report of the Department of Agriculture, Ceylon, states:—

## Use of Green Manures.

The importance of increasing the organic matter and the humus content of Ceylon soils is now generally recognised. It is stated that increasing their amount of green manure from land shrubs, such as estates are extending the use of *Vigna (Dutchos Hosei)*, and coconut estates are making greater use of *Pegia medeola (Tephrosia grandis)*, whilst paddy growers are sowing larger areas of their paddy fields in sun-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*).

In the Hengaratoda Botanic Gardens complete covers of *Vigna (Dutchos Hosei)* and *Centrosema fulgens* in a young clearing planted with *Tarakotogona Kurzei* and *Hydnorhiza Wallichii* have been forked. The fork was completely turned and the soil left rough. The subsequent growth was satisfactory, and there would seem to be no doubt that this treatment is possible of level friable soils in the low country. This trial indicates that in young plantations where eroding cover crops have been established such crops could be ploughed in with benefit and sufficient plant material would remain uncovered to re-establish the growth.

Considerable discussion has taken place as to the treatment of *Vigna* in old rubber. Whilst it must be generally accepted that the best results are to be secured if the green material can be buried in old rubber, this procedure may not be possible unless the leafy material is buried in special pits. Such a measure has been adopted in some estates, but in general the Department does not at present consider the turning of *Vigna* necessary, but rather favours the forking wherever this is possible. There has been some indication of the spread of some root diseases under heavy covers in the rubber. This matter is being carefully watched and if it results in it being found necessary to remove and cut the *Vigna* at regular intervals and to restrict forking to a minimum. In tea, eroding, forking with the pushing of the leafy material down the slope is likely to be found the most effective method of dealing with cover crops and the lopping of green manure trees and shrubs.

As a general view, testing the amount of nitrates added to the soil by the burial of green material from different plants, the Agricultural Chemist and the Manager of the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, carried out an experiment. The results showed that

(1) Maximum nitrate accumulation took place in six and eight weeks after burying the material. (2) The amount of nitrate present at any particular time depends on the rainfall in the period previous to sampling. (3) The amount of nitrate varies inversely with the rainfall.

(4) *Dadaps*, *Acrotheca thymoides* and *Centrosema fulgens* gave the highest nitrate accumulation for 12 weeks after the material was buried.

(5) The use of non-leguminous cover crops resulted in a greater accumulation of nitrates than leguminous crops.

## Soil erosion.

The importance of eroding soil in the hill country is recognised by all, but it has been accomplished in recent years so much, however, still remains to be done, particularly on tea estates. The opening of new tea areas in the hill country planting *Centrosema fulgens* and the use of leguminous cover crops in tea is not being extended as rapidly as could be hoped for. It is admitted that there are considerable practical objections to adopting the contour system of plantings, but these must be overcome, as the Department is convinced that for the prevention of soil erosion in tea the planting of contour hedges of tea at varying distances down the slopes is the most satisfactory method of dealing with an admittedly difficult problem. The use of leguminous cover crops in tea is the subject of careful experiment on the Central Experiment Station at Peradeniya. *Indigofera endecaphylla* has been found to be the most suitable cover crop for tea, and careful records of the effects of this crop upon the moisture and chemical composition of the soil and upon the yield of tea are being kept. Up to date it has been established that for the first two years the moisture content of the soil is reduced by the evaporation from the cover crop, but afterwards it is increased by reason of the leafy mulch which is formed on the surface of the soil. The soil also has also been markedly improved as the result of growing *Indigofera* and cultivation is rendered easier than on uncovered soil. The conclusions drawn from the experiments are summarised by Mr. Holland, Manager of the Experiment Station, as follows:—

(1) *Indigofera endecaphylla* forms a suitable cover crop for tea and is easily propagated.

(2) The expenses of controlling and handling the cover crop are largely counterbalanced by savings on other works and the net additional expenditure is not likely to exceed two rupees per acre per annum.

(3) Two years' experience on the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, indicates that the presence of *Indigofera endecaphylla* has neither depressed nor increased the yield of tea to any marked degree, and, after planting *Indigofera*, there is a satisfactory increase of organic matter, but the total nitrogen present in the soil has remained more or less stationary.

(4) Young samples come in well among *Indigofera* and the plant may be recommended for new clearings.

(5) Further experience is necessary before it can be definitely stated that the planting of *Indigofera endecaphylla* among tea is a paying proposition, but there are good grounds for hoping that it will be so.

These soil erosion experiments revealed a loss at the rate of 6 tons and of 100 tons of dry soil per acre from two plots under observation, with an annual rainfall of 88½ inches.

The subject is one which East African planters would do well to study, and any experiences which settler readers would like to express would be welcomed by *East Africa*.

## A DELIGHTFUL GIFT.

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give "The Company of Adventurers," a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

*East Africa*, 10 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1. will send it, completely guaranteed post on receipt of 15/-.

Send 2/- to *East Africa* with the outside back cover.



## THE DODOMA CONFERENCE

Tanganyika's Convention of Associations.

By Our Special Correspondent.

DODOMA, TANZANIA, has in the past Convention of Associations.

The significance of such a statement may not at first be apparent to those resident outside the Territory, yet for the non-official community settled in Tanganyika the recent Conference at Dodoma has been epoch-making. From now onwards the settlers have a means, after due debate, of expressing a united opinion on matters which concern the welfare of the Territory, and our "as" formerly piecemeal at the meetings of the fifty associations (Planters' Chambers of Commerce, Indian, and European), which in the main have been unconnected.

The importance of this Conference is more apparent when it is remembered that within the last few months Tanganyika has been visited by the Hilton-Young Commission and by a deputation of young members of Parliament, and that whatever evidence these two Parliamentary bodies were seeking has been given, disquietedly and often by persons who were expressing merely an individual opinion.

It thus remains possible that the British Parliament may in the near future formulate changes in the administrative policy of Tanganyika which in the opinion of the settlers may be inimical to the interests of the Territory. A short while ago the non-officials would have had no opportunity of commenting any such change; to-day they are able to lay before the non-official members of the Legislative Council their views as a whole.

### Foundations of the Conference.

The foundations of this Conference were laid in the early part of the year by a body of "public-spirited" settlers, who, realising that the time had come for the formation of an association, which could voice the views of the Europeans generally, took steps to call a meeting in Dar es Salaam for this purpose. From this meeting emerged the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika (better known as the E.C.A.), whose executive consisted of a Central Council and District Committees.

In spite of the criticisms to which they were subjected, the Council set themselves resolutely to the task of devising a method by which the somewhat ambitious aims of the association could be carried out. It soon became apparent that matters of broader policy, such as federation and the Mandate, could not be satisfactorily dealt with by the E.C.A. alone. Either the E.C.A. must receive the support of the other already existing bodies, or else there must be formed a new body composed of delegates from all associations, in which the E.C.A. would merely take its separate part.

With these ideas in view the Council of the E.C.A. took on the task of governing a Conference. Naturally there were difficulties to be overcome, and the greatest of these was the need for quick action; for not only was the decision of the Hilton-Young Commission expected to be published in November, but also at the beginning of that month would commence the rains which for several weeks would make the roads impassable for many of the delegates.

### A Fully Representative Gathering.

Again there was the question of making the Conference as fully representative as possible of the various interests in the Territory. How successfully this was done is shown by the fact that the

delegates who met together at Dodoma comprised members of the legal, clerical (Catholic and Protestant), scholastic, and medical professions, planners of various types of produce, stockbreeders, and business men. So, too, the Conference was a blend of another point little realised outside the Territory—the cosmopolitan nature of the non-official settlers—of these were present nationals of Great Britain, South Africa, India, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Greece, and Czechoslovakia.

The agenda before the Conference was a somewhat extensive one, ranging from the "broader" issues, such as federation, to more local topics, such as road boards and the extension of the subjects most keenly debated, however, were federation, native policy, and land settlement.

### Federation and Native Policy.

With regard to federation there were two schools of thought, the "whole" supporters and the "cannies"—with a victory for the latter, for a motion was passed unanimously that this Conference favours a policy of closer union between the Central and East African Territories. In other words, reciprocity, not amalgamation.

Much interesting information was forthcoming in the debates on the various aspects of the Native policy, for some of the delegates had been employers of Native labour under both the German and British administrations. The speeches left little doubt that the delegates felt that in many ways the Government rather unduly favoured the Native labourer at the expense of the white employer. Also the Government received little support on its policy of concentrating on the teaching of the "three R's" rather than on handicrafts, which would be serviceable not only to employers but also in the Native villages as well. Indeed, the main trend of opinion appeared to be that the Government was in some directions carrying on experiments which had long been discarded in other countries where Native labour was employed.

### Autonomy of Land Condemned.

On the question of land settlement the delegates listened with great interest to a paper by a delegate who had had extensive practical experience of this matter in several of the British Colonies. The present policy of land auction was condemned as unjust and as unfortunately affording opportunities for bribery and blackmail. Furthermore, there was some doubt as to how far the Government favoured European settlement in view of the difficulties it places in the way of the would-be settler acquiring land. On the other hand, the advertising of the Territory at Wembley and at the forthcoming Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Dar es Salaam point to a desire on the part of the Government to attract the right type of settler.

After twenty-one hours of close debate, under the able chairmanship of Mr. P. Strange, the Conference dissolved, but not before deciding that a Convention of Associations was required in the Territory.

To this end a set of rules were drawn up and a strong Executive appointed with the Hon. Major Lead as chairman. The first meeting of the new Convention is to take place at Iringa in January next. A verbatim report of the proceedings is being prepared, and a publication will be sent to the League of Nations, the British Government, and to the Governments of those municipalities who are represented amongst the settlers in Tanganyika.

### CAR FOR SALE

TO EAST AFRICANS ON LEASE

FOR SALE Studebaker Tourer Light Six 1924. Good running order, insured, tax paid to 31st. 31st. 1928. W. V. Law, 20, St. James' Place, Lancaster.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Cecil Davis, of Nairobi, is on his way home.

Mr. E. G. Hayter is on his way home from Wasaland.

Sir Robert Williams has returned from a visit to Lisbon.

Mr. S. B. Joel is at present visiting in Northern Rhodesia.

The Prince of Wales has become a patron of the Jockey Club of Kenya.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick has arrived back in Kenya on his return from leave.

Mrs. Philip Comfomichalos gave birth to a son at Port Sudan on November 10.

Mr. K. M. Scott scored for not out while playing for Nyeri recently against Thika.

Mr. A. Turnbull, the Provincial Commissioner of Landi, has arrived home on leave.

Lieut. Commander J. O. Butler has been appointed District Magistrate in Buticha.

Mr. J. T. Temple, recently arrived in Uganda on transfer as Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. E. M. Loveys and Mr. G. B. Beckett have been appointed members of the Choma Road Board.

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester arrived back in England on Monday last from his East African tour.

Mr. H. L. P. Agnew of the Tanganyika Police Department, has been transferred from Songea to Mahenge.

Captain G. E. H. Wilson, District Surveyor, Tanganyika, has been posted to Kanga on his return from leave.

Mr. L. C. Heath, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Namwala on his return from leave.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Hemsted, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Lake Steamer Service, is at present on leave.

Mr. E. G. Bale, Deputy Director of Customs in Kenya, recently arrived back in the Colony from leave in England.

Dr. Clara Fuller, Chief of the Entomological Section of Mozambique, died recently as the result of a motor accident.

Major A. J. Syms Thompson, D.S.O., the well-known planter of Kyambui, Kenya, is expected to arrive home very shortly.

The Rev. Father J. Chappard has been appointed to the Masailand Board of Education in place of the Rev. Father D. Therault.

Mr. A. Grimes, of the Veterinary Department of Northern Rhodesia, left London a few days ago to return to the Protectorate.

Capt. C. T. Hewlett Cooper, who has left Dar es Salaam on leave, was appointed Director of Marine in Tanganyika during 1927.

Mr. A. Bragg has been transferred from Uganda to Kenya where he will take up the appointment of Principal Assistant Auditor.

Captain Owen, who was for some years on the staff of the Post Office in Cairo, left last week on a visit to Kenya.

Mr. H. Monckton Moore, the recently appointed Colonial Secretary of Kenya, is spending a holiday in the south of France.

Mr. A. R. Morgan, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, was Secretary of the Agricultural Show held in Kampala a few days ago.

Mr. A. W. M. S. Griffin, M.C., Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Fort Jameson on his return from leave.

Mr. W. E. G. Campbell, who has just been appointed Senior Commissioner of Machakos, has served in Kenya for over twenty years.

The Prince of Wales has received as a gift from the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society a statuette of an Arab modelled by Mr. I. Marjory Barberton.

Mr. H. Woodrow Cross, the well-known Chisambui planter, left Northern Rhodesia a few weeks ago to spend a short holiday in the country.

Mr. R. Montgomery, who was first appointed as Assistant District Commissioner in 1908, is now acting as Commissioner of the Coast Province of Kenya.

Mr. H. C. Potter, of Turbor, was nominated by the Kikuyu Farmers' Association to the Council of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Mr. J. Harvey, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, has been transferred from Tashoto to Kungu and Mr. W. J. Hill from the Masai District to Moshu.

Mr. Brody, A. B. Pailthorpe, District Secretary for East Africa, recently visited the new Masome Temple in Kitale and installed a statue of W. E. B. Dubau as the first W. E. B. Dubau.

Mr. E. S. B. Gage, Secretary of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has left the Protectorate on leave pending retirement, and Mr. J. M. Thomson is acting in his stead.

A portrait of Sir Charles Cobham, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, painted by Mr. George Harcourt, R.A., has been hung in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly.

H. D. Neave, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. A. Neave, who died recently at Eldoret at the age of thirty-one, had been married only a week and much sympathy is extended to the widow.

The President of the Portuguese Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Colonies, has awarded to Sir Robert Williams the grade of Knight Commander of the Military Order of Christ.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, General Manager of the Nyasaland Railways, has left the Protectorate to spend a short holiday in India. Mr. Duncan was formerly Traffic Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

We learn with regret of the recent death in Kampala of Mr. C. S. Heaton, of the Uganda Forestry Department. Mr. Heaton, who was a Freemason, served in the East African Campaign and leaves a widow and two children.

Lord Lugard, Sir Dennis Ross, Professor Schlegmann, Mr. J. H. Oldham, the Rev. E. W. Smith and Major Hans Vischer attended last week's meeting in Berlin of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

Captain Henry Franklin, Chevalier, Kitchener Viscount Broome, R.N., Maydeken, Denton, near Canterbury, son of Earl Kitchener of Kharoum, and nephew of the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, who died on June 13, aged 40, left unsettled estate of the value of £33,087, of which £13,731 is net personality.

Mr. C. Walker, O.B.E., who has served for many years in the Sudan and Western Abyssinia, has retired, and Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C., has succeeded him as Consul for Western Abyssinia. Capt. Erskine left the King's African Rifles to join the Anglo-Italian Italian Boundary Commission, afterwards spending two years in Somaliland. Recently he has been Acting Consul at Addis Ababa.

# "Eastern Africa To-day,"

a book of 420 pages, illustrated with 2 maps, and 95 photographs, describing the East African Dependencies district by district.

"From this interesting book the trader, the traveller, or the settler can obtain a complete survey of Eastern Africa as a whole." *Morning Post.*

"This handsome volume gives a real picture of Eastern Africa, and presents an accurate survey of its character. Eastern Africa To-day and Settlement in Africa together should be most valuable in answering the vast majority of questions about European life and settlement in the British East and Central African Dependencies." *Her Times.*

"This book can be read and digested from many points of view. For detail it is as instructive and as reliable as any account of the continent and no amount of trouble can make it, as a presentation of Eastern Africa, as it is to-day, and reveals a picture of a land of infinite variety of surprises, where men can live a man's life and where women fit to be wives of men. It develops and condenses the Empire. It is at one and the same time a history, a guide, a picture book, and a romance." *East Africa.* "regular reviewer who has been the Editor of the *Illustrated* for the longest of times. 'The evolution of the world is a continuous process. Whatever you criticise, you shall appear exactly as you write it.'

The above are the first three reviews to appear in the Press. Buy or hire the book to be an amazingly good value at its price of 5/- or 6/- post free elsewhere, from East Africa, 61, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

East Africa in the Press

GAME RESERVES IN KENYA.

CORRESPONDENT of *The Field*, who is anxious about the future of the Mau Mau Colony writes:

There are two game reserves in the Northern and Southern. The Northern comprises the country lying between the settled area in Lamikipia, the northern Gato Nya, and Lake Rudolf. It is inhabited by the Samburu, Rendile, and Turkana tribes and is ideally suited to game such as they are, who track about in search of pasture and whose stock is thriven on the country grazing to which the country is frequently reduced.

For some years the White settlers of Kenya and especially those living in the vicinity have cast covetous eyes on this area, and understand that the Government, in response to the pressure, has consented to the alienation of the southern portion, notwithstanding the fact that it is at present grazed by the Samburu, who will be forced into less fertile and infested country. But I am not concerned with this political consideration; the question is, what will become of the game?

It is left by all those who have visited the region that it is suited only to ranging on a large scale, which course, if adopted, would at least ensure a longer lease of life to the game. But this is exactly what Government has no intention of doing. Their proposals to cut the country up into blocks of 500 acres and to give them out to men of moderate capital though it is a matter of the gravest doubt if such holdings would be payable in a country periodically subject to severe droughts. At the moment of writing Lamikipia is suffering from the effects of such a drought, and even farmers of many years' standing are finding much difficulty in carrying on. The results of the alienation will therefore probably be that those who take up such holdings will remain resident only so long as they can support themselves on the hides and meat of the game which abounds. It is proposed at the same time to throw open the remaining portion of the Reserve to shooting parties. What the result will be in these days of rapid transport can be imagined.

Now with regard to the Southern Reserve. This Reserve, as is well known, is inhabited by the Maasai, a tribe which neither hunts nor molest game. Hence, too, a Native reserve, it cannot be alienated. But this has not baffled the anti-game people. Last year they discovered that the wicked carnivora sometimes killed Masai stock. An outcry was raised, Government was stampeded, and a white hunter was sent into the Reserve, who, with the aid of dogs and by night shooting, accounted for, I think, over 100 lions and leopards. These people are not too Native, they are merely anti-game. They therefore propose, and I understand that the proposal has the sympathy of Government, to throw open to shooting all that portion of the Southern Reserve to the north and west of the Magadi Railway, that portion is close to Nairobi and to the settled area, the result can again be readily imagined.

A reasonable man will admit that in setting aside the game reserves the economic argument must prevail over that of mere sentiment. If there was a land hunger it could not be satisfied elsewhere, and the welfare of thousands depended on the opening up of game reserves, the strongest advocate of game preservation would not have a leg to stand on. But what are the facts? In Canada

and Australia and elsewhere there are thousands of square miles of the most fertile land in suitable climates awaiting the only moderate capital whom Kenya is now making a desperate attempt to attract, and in Kenya too it is a fact that not 20 per cent. of the land already alienated has been put to productive uses. The game has in fact diminished, it simply lies idle.

What then are game lovers going to do about it? It is certain that unless something is done in England, and done at once, the proposals which I have described above will become accomplished facts.

PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN

MAJOR OWEN TWENTY has written for *The Graphic* an article on the Sudan entitled "Desert into Cotton Field." He says:

In 1906 the Sudan began to attract the attention of the cotton world. A few years previous an American philanthropist had conceived the idea of setting freed Negro slaves from the Southern States cotton plantations in the Berber Province of the Sudan on the lines of the Republic of Liberia. The Negroes arrived wearing straw hats and black coats; they disappointed the hopes of the philanthropist, the scheme failed, and the *hazards of Sudan*, the Sudanese gentlemen, as they had been promptly christened by a declining local population, departed.

But they had sufficiently broken ground to encourage others to make similar experiments. The philanthropist's beginnings, raised into practical hands, and cotton cultivation, starting on modest lines by irrigation from pumps, developed into a commercial possibility. Success prompted more extended experiment, and eventually the pioneers, who had formed themselves into the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, succeeded in enlisting the willing interest of the British Cotton Growing Association. They in turn influenced the British Government of those days, and the outcome of it all has been the Gezira scheme.

The Gezira is the peninsula of land lying between the White and Blue Niles before they converge at Khartoum. It has always been fertile, but its fertility was restricted to the rainy season, and for the remaining nine months it was a barren waste, calling for the water, which would increase its productivity by 300%. The true significance of this statement can only be appreciated when it is realised that the cultivable area in question embraces three million acres, or an area as large as the combined counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Leicester, Northampton, and Bedford.

The Native was won over to the scheme. He has been convinced by results, which was the only way for him to be suspicious, conservative individual, as slow to learn as to unlearn. It is this great and rather odd co-operation works. Water flows in 800 miles of main and 10,000 miles of major and minor fields. The area corresponding in size to Bedfordshire is under irrigation, while that in cotton on the rotation principle is as large as the whole county of London. There are 10,000 tenants, each cultivating thirty-acre farms, ten in cotton, ten in food stuffs, and ten in fallow, and each with a family which increases automatically. The food crop is the tenant's absolute own, the cotton alone being concerned in the partnership. It cultivates with the Government, water, all the Syndicate plants, gins, and sells it, and the resulting profits are divided, 40% to the tenants, 35% to the Government, and 25% to the Syndicate. Last year the rental was £7,200,000, and into the bargain they get 10,000 head of animals.

### MAJOR TUDOR ON N. RHODESIA

MAJOR TUDOR TREVOR, 2000 recently Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, recently wrote a surprising frank and somewhat pessimistic article on that Protectorate for the *Kendal Mail*. He says—

Up to the present the Government officials have entirely dominated the social and political life of the country. Most of these officials have been drawn from the English public schools and university classes and have come direct from England to the territory without any apprenticeship in a *kololo*. On arrival they are sent as probationers to some *homa* where for two and a half years they may never see a white man have their immediate chief. At the end of this term they are allowed leave of six months on full pay to go home. During the three years which I spent in Northern Rhodesia I met only one senior official who was familiar with the natives, nor did I meet one who had any personal and recent knowledge of the Union.

These men have all the virtues and the disabilities of the class. They are one and all excellent administrators of Natives, good sportsmen and gentlemen. On the other hand, they are entirely uninterested in anything but their Natives and their sport. They are unimpatient to all change in the conditions of the country and to all pushing people who wish to make improvements. Their hope in life is their next long leave, and their eventual pension is their greatest ambition. In the case of every official in the country you will find many London letters, but no paper published in South Africa is ever to be seen.

The country's population is small and mainly Jewish. It is not significant socially, nor does it present command any political power. The European farms, whether game or the country, the hopes of the millstone, michee or plantation of an soldier settlers. Of the former I doubt if one has succeeded, or will succeed permanently; of the latter a large number are doomed to disappointment, for they came hoping to make enough on which to retire Home in a few years, and most of the others expect far more out of a farm than an African farm will readily yield. Still, the occupied country is excellent farming land and quite 50% will probably eventually make good, even if not on the scale which they originally anticipated. The members of this class have, however, few or no children, and the life expected, that when the novelty and romance of living in Rhodesia has worn off, many will return to more congenial conditions, for their general outlook on life is very similar to that of the official class.

What of the future? It is impossible to forecast, but one thing seems certain: the Belgians are constructing a Frankenstein monster by training the Native to do 'white man's work'. When South African industrialism spreads to Northern Rhodesia, as it must spread with the development of the mines, and when the surplus farming population of the Union emigrates northward, as is time it surely will, acute trouble will arise on a greater scale than South Africa has yet seen.

In the United States the battle had to be fought out between the aristocratic south and the democratic north. In Africa the same struggle will occur between the democratic south and the aristocratic north. As far as Europeans are concerned, the result will probably be the same and the democratic principle will prevail. The native race, however, will be between the upper and the nether millstones, and as they will make little difference which principle prevails.

### A PEN PICTURE OF KILIMANJARO

Mrs. H. W. Bennett's article has been described for readers of *The Sunday Times* as 'one of the charms of Kilimanjaro'.

A little way above the base of Marangu, he passes the banana grove and a vegetable garden begins, where numerous cascades tumble musically through the forest in forms and shades of vegetation. In some places the marvellous fantastic growths for which the mountain is famous, the trunks and branches of all the trees being festooned with lovely ferns and ferns or coated with delicate mosses which look like bright green phlox. As one climbs, passing through the great elephant sanctuary, the character of the surroundings gradually changes. Presently the climber is in a region of open woodland where every twig drips moisture and a few wind-crystal springs gush out the sodden soil.

Further still there are no trees, only giant heaths growing to a height of forty feet, with a carpet of heather with which looking at a distance the tops of wool for an old gentleman's whiskers may well be passing at last through the most wonderful of climates in the world, the timber emerges suddenly at the foot of the five-foot saddle with a few straight in front, and Kibo, in all his glory, five miles away, though it seems less, a gigantic glittering dome, more marvellous and awe-inspiring than ever before.

Indeed, really lovely is this view at dawn. Then for a while the world beneath is shrouded beneath a blanket of heavy cloud, pink-tinted with the sun's first rays, which already have touched the cold grassy dew of the ice-cap into rosy life. For a little while the shroud remains, then, as the sun gains power, Kibo stands out in unrivalled splendour. As he ascends and climbs, he draws upwards the mists and clouds and brings them swirling over the mountain top. In a few short minutes the world below is revealed, but Kibo has vanished; to be seen no more, maybe until the dawnings of another day.

Many years have passed since a German professor reaching the summit of Kibo, christened the highest point of the world's snow-capped mountain. One of the Englishmen has since reached the top, but it was scarcely possible to perform a very necessary task, certainly. I have found it well to be seen an Englishman in the snow-capped to christen the summit of Africa in honour of the Prince's visit. The desire to do so is, of course, rather to the thought.

Mrs. M. W. Bennett's article 'Walter Dreyer' of the London *Illustrated Weekly*, who died recently at Kani, near Lake Tanganyika, had also, leaving his wife alone in charge of a station, and had been told that they had some of their work. Mrs. Dreyer, who had been in the area of the station for some years, had been the area of the station for some years.

We had a very good person on the 10th, she said. The illness was not of an acute or perfect kind, but she was so ill that sometimes they had had to give her some of the most purely and most of the patient was a poor woman who had been in the area of the station for some years. The illness was not of an acute or perfect kind, but she was so ill that sometimes they had had to give her some of the most purely and most of the patient was a poor woman who had been in the area of the station for some years.

# Covered with Mud and Glory

No one wants to abuse "Caterpillar" by keeping at work in a mud hole—  
But, when the logs had to be dragged through this mire at Axminster,



Devonshire the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor has the power and traction  
to obey order and "go through" Power for land-clearing and road-build-  
ing—traction to ride over sand ing—traction to ride over sand  
or go through mud—versatility for hauling or logging or plowing  
that's "Caterpillar" Tractor

Tractor Trades  
Limited  
The Royal Exchange  
Spring Square  
Axminster  
Devon  
London, W.C.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.  
1000 Olive Street, London, E.C. 4, England  
Sales Offices and Factories:  
Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Calicut,  
India; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Francisco, California;  
Distributing Headquarters:  
1000 Olive Street, 30th Floor, New York, N.Y.  
Director  
BEST & BEST The Holt Manufacturing Co. HOLT  
Tractor Co. Engineering Company

# CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

Tell your neighbors you saw it here

## TIN IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Wayland solves some riddles.

Tin is a topic of great interest to-day in East Africa, and the discovery of the actual tin quantities has given rise to many interesting problems. On December 7 Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of the Geological Survey in Uganda, delivered a lecture to the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society, in which, under the title of "The Kagera Problem," he set his best to facilitate the search for tin.

The lecturer explained that the "Kagera problem" is not one, but several problems directed towards the solution of another, namely, the search for alluvial tin. He reminded his hearers that every mining man who visited Ankole expressed surprise at the absence of alluvial tin from the flat-bottomed valleys that separate the foot-carrying hills, and said that in explaining this absence one had three alternatives to consider:

- (1) The weathering of the rocks had not proceeded sufficiently far to release much tin from the lodes.
- (2) Tin in quantities had been released, but the conditions for concentration in the valley gravels had been missing.

(3) Good alluvial concentration had taken place in the past, but had been destroyed (swept away) by floods.

He continued, either the first or second alternative is correct, then it is useless to look for alluvial tin in Uganda. Clearly it is important to determine which alternative is to be adopted.

## Two Alternatives Discarded.

On account of the vast amount of erosion that has gone on and the fact that the remains of very old gravels (plateau gravels) belonging to a past topography are known to carry tin, it is reasonable to discard the first alternative. With regard to the second alternative, if sufficient tin had been released concentration should have been formed at some time between the inception of the great Ankole valleys and the time when they reached their present state of old age. It would seem, then, that there is no good reason for discarding the third alternative.

Assuming that past concentrations have been swept away, where have they got to—that is, if they have not been completely scattered? In order to answer this question it is necessary to know how the Kagera river has behaved in the past, which involves a consideration of Lake Victoria, which has been a controlling influence by responding to past climatic changes and the heaving of the earth.

## History of the Victoria Basin.

Before (and probably including part of) the Oligocene division of geological time, some twenty million years ago, the country remained extremely stable for a very lengthy period so that, responding to the action of the weather, its hills crumbled slowly away and a huge plain (peneplain) resulted. The Oligocene was a great period of earth movement. It is often stated that the Eurasian mountain chains were heaved. Much of Africa, it seems, suffered warping at this time, so that two great up-folds separated by a down-fold appeared; the up-folds are represented by the highlands of Kenya and west Uganda; Congo, each carrying a rift valley along its axis, the down-fold is the basin of Lake Victoria.

The foldings of the country rejuvenated the streams and the valleys began to be formed. Before juvenile streams they were rapid, and transported large stones and boulders. These they left high and dry as, in the course of time, they cut their way downwards, and to-day the remnants of these old

stream deposits appear as plateau gravels, hundreds of feet above the present valleys—the swamp valleys that separate the flat-topped hills, which are the remnants of the peneplain.

The rivers in the west of the Protectorate run in most remarkable courses. These now very different relationships to the present topography, and none as far as has been ascertained, to the old dome topography (i.e. the radiating rivers of the Weald). It would seem that their courses were in large measure determined by the warping of the peneplain.

## High Level Lakes.

In the Miocene period, which succeeded the Oligocene, the lake stood at a very high level, and probably ran into the drainage system by a western route, but in the succeeding time (Pliocene) the water levels apparently sank. In Pleistocene times (the next after the Pliocene) the lake was again high. This is also true of Lakes Albert, Edward, George, and many others, not only in Uganda but elsewhere in the tropics. This must be taken to indicate a climatic change. This change is probably to be correlated with the Great Ice Age. It appears that great permanent anticyclones occur over the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and have the effect of confining, in great measure, the rainfall between the outer edges of these northern and southern high pressure areas. In the glacial period the anticyclones were vastly larger, as were the ice sheets—so that the "world's rain belt" was proportionately narrowed, that is, the rain had a smaller area over which to fall, consequently the annual precipitation was greater. This is the explanation of Pluvial periods in the tropics, and there are good reasons for the belief that the high Pleistocene and post-Pleistocene levels were brought about by Pluvial periods. During the last Pluvial Lake Victoria stood about 300 feet higher than it does to-day, while Lake Albert was 1,000 feet above its present normal.

## The Kagera Valley the Key to a Riddle.

It is physically impossible to lead to water to anything like this extent now, and so it must be inferred that some other change, besides a climatic one, took place since the days of the high lake. What was that change? The key to this riddle has been found in the Kagera Valley. Here there are high-level gravels left behind by the cutting down of the river, just as the older plateau gravels were left before them.

The following levels, in relation to that of the stream, appear:

- 375 ft. (peneplain).
- 225 " (gravel terrace).
- 175 " (gravel terrace).
- 50 " (gravel terrace).
- Plat (gravel).
- Sub-flat (submerged gravel).

The 375-foot level is the remains of the old peneplain, the others are terrace gravels (although the 225 might almost be called a peneplain) such as one sees on the Thames or the Seine, for example. When traced along the course of the river all these gravels should parallel the stream (or very nearly so), but they do not! They, like the peneplain, are all warped in a highly peculiar fashion. By study of the warplings displayed by the various terraces and the constitution of the gravels, it is possible to deduce the following:

The 225 ft. level was induced by earth movement which brought such a lower base level. It is a lower surface to which rivers sought for. This was the inception of the Rift Valley and the formation of the Victoria basin. The 225 ft. level was in fact

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

and at

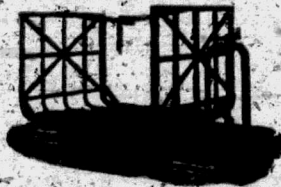
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS**CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US  
**BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.**

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

MACKENZIE

**FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.**

LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL.

**LIGHT RAILWAY  
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR BIRAL, COTTON, SUGAR STATES

Head Office: 59, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.  
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.**THE  
African Marine & General Engineering  
COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.****Ship Repairing. Scaffolding and Repairing,  
Moulding.****OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING  
and CUTTING.**

In their well-equipped Carpenters Shop

House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.

Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are  
invited to communicate.**ESTIMATES GIVEN**Telephone: 36. Telegram: "Auchco," Mombasa.  
**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.****SHAW AND HUNTER**

P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA, COLONY

The Leading Firm in East Africa for

**ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES**

Outfitted for Shooting and Big Game Expeditions.

London Agents:

Richman, Symes &amp; Co., 59, Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1.

**ASK** for and **INSIST** upon obtaining  
**CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils**  
F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only  
**Pencil Manufacturers** using **Empire Cedar**  
**exclusively**. If you have any difficulty in obtaining  
Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil  
Works, Stapleford, Notts.**Gailey & Roberts Ltd.**

Established 1904.

London Office

CHAPEL STREET

Established 1904.

**Gailey & Roberts Ltd.**

# The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and  
meritorious service have we  
won the enviable reputation  
which is Ours To-day in the  
Field of Agriculture.—Prospective Settlers, Consult—  
us First.

## Gailey & Roberts Ltd.

P.O. Box 66—NAIROBI—Phone No. 33.

For Service and Satisfaction.

BRANCHES: NAKURU, ELDORET, NINJA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM.

East Africa advertisers will gladly quote you prices.



ence long enough to reach a state of extreme age, probably, before the 50 ft. gravel appeared, this was due to a warp of east dimension; the country being depressed to some extent in the north-east and hunched somewhat up in the south-west.

#### Earth Movements and Climatic Change.

Prior to this time the Kafu had run south-westerly into Lake Albert. But this warp reversed the flow of part of the northern reaches of the river (then upper, now lower), and it was at this time that the Kioga-Karamoja depression began to be deepened—if indeed it did not then come into being, and became a shallow lake. Perhaps Sabinyo (the eldest of the three Mutumbiro volcanoes in Uganda) began to erupt at this time. But that portion of the river which was not reversed underwent rejuvenescence, thus suggesting a climatic change as well as a tectonic one. For, Siller has shown that its flow should have been checked, to some extent, not increased, by the earth movement. Evidently apparently supporting this view is to be found in the Victoria basin, for certain gravels, believed to be the equivalents of the 175 ft. gravel of the Kafu, show torrential characteristics.

If the glacial theory of the Al periods is correct, one would expect the pluvials to be separated by a period of aridity, which in Uganda would mean winding lakes, and therefore a subsiding base level of erosion. That some such thing happened seems to be indicated by the fact that a lower base level had come into existence when the 50 ft. gravels of the Kafu were laid down. There is no indication of being broken into existence by earth movements, and a second pluvial is the fact, admirably. During this time the Karanja-Kioga depression became a great lake and part of the same sheet of water as Lake Victoria, the two constituting the Buganda sea.

#### The Birth of the Upper Nile.

It is clear from the story of the warped gravels that during the 50 ft. period earth movement was continued after a comparatively long rest, and on this occasion to some purpose. It reversed nearly the whole of the Kafu river (the Nkasi, which flows west by south into Lake Albert, is the remaining unreversed portion), opened up the connection between Lake Kioga and Albert by means of the Victoria Nile, which came into being at that time, most probably continued to a marked degree the hunching up of the country to the south-west, and gave rise to the main Mutumbiro lava flows, thus separating the Tanganyika system from the Albertine rift proper by a new watershed. The depression to the north-east of Lake Albert, together with the newly born connection (also a result of depression) between Kioga and Albert, drained the greater part of the Kioga-Karamoja sector of the area into the Buganda sea and turned the waters of Lake Victoria into the Nile system. At this time the gravels of the Kafu flat were laid down, and that section of the Nile, as we know it to-day, between Jinja and Lake Kioga was brought into being.

Stone tools are to be found in the 175 ft. and lower gravels of the Kafu valley, they are of very primitive make, being, indeed, nothing more than trimmed pebbles. Among these are a number of different and characteristic types are recognizable, and it is to be noted that they show a transition from more to less primitive, from east to west, from the 175 ft. to the Kafu flat gravels, that is to say the industry advanced with time, and among the later types are some which clearly show the beginnings, if not more than the beginnings, of older culture, one in which flakes rather than pebbles were used. It can be shown that the Tanganyika manufacture

was succeeded by a flake culture which is, in many particulars, identical with the famous Münsterian culture of North-west Europe (the work of Neanderthal man, but as regarded in Uganda, with large blades and flakes). This is the Sangoi culture, so called from its type station in the Sangoi Hills in south-east Buddi. The 50 ft. and the gravel culture of the Kafu are probably the equivalent of the oldest Sangoi, but they are less typical than that of the type area because the necessary material for the manufacture of large handaxes, etc., was missing from the Kafu sites.

#### The Reversed Gravels.

Seeing that as one passes from higher to lower gravels in the Kafu so one observes a gradual cultural change (as evidenced by stone tools) for the better, one would expect to find a similar change in respect of the artifacts of the old gravels of Lake Victoria. Up to date, however, this change has not been observed; indeed the very reverse appears to hold true, except it would seem, that in both cases the youngest of the gravels under consideration is the lowest in both cases. The point is that some of the most advanced of the stone tools (Sangoi culture) are found in the highest gravels of Lake Victoria, thereby indicating a rise due to the last pluviation which was also responsible for the 50 ft. gravels of the Kafu. Now a significant point is that the gravels of the valleys in Ankole, the disappointing (unless gravel is also torrential and contains stone tools of the Sangoi culture) apparently equivalent to those of the highest stone-age gravels of Lake Victoria, and the inference seems clear that any older (and perhaps all-bearing) gravels that occupied the Ankole valleys were swept away by the last pluvial—the first pluvial, no doubt, did something towards this—and were replaced by flood gravels of Sangoi age.

Assuming there were workable tin deposits in these old gravels, where have they been swept away to? Will the concentrates have been permanently dispersed or will they have been reformed somewhere or other? As to reconcentration, the prospect is not very hopeful, but taking into consideration what little is known of the more recent earth movements of the country and the effect of the pluvials, it is by no means impossible that in early Sangoi days the Kagera valley was an efficient draining from the lake. Further, there is a valley running all the way through from Lake Victoria to Lake Edward up the Kagera, the Rufua, through Lake Karengi, and down the Bererara river.

#### Probably more Tin in Tanganyika than in Uganda.

If the inference regarding the upthrust of the south-west part of the Protectorate was wrong (and the lecturer was not inclined to believe in it to be wrong), that is to say, if the high ground was there before the last pluvial rise, the lake, and old alluvials should be sought for somewhere above the station where the Kagera turns Tanganyika on its upward course about 100 miles south. If on the other hand the south-west upthrust was later than the last pluvial rise so that the Kagera had been (as the lecturer was strongly inclined to believe) an outlet from Lake Victoria during the first part of the last pluvial period, then the through valley, already mentioned, should be sought upstream of the tin lodes, and also the Kagera, similarly upstream. Search should be made in the neighbourhood of Lake Kissanga in Tanganyika or in the country to the west of it. It was not possible to be more exact than that. Clearly the chances of finding alluvial tin are better in Tanganyika than in Uganda.

Handiest thing in the house



for Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Scalds

Vaseline

TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY  
DEALERS WRITE FOR TERMS TO  
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.  
(CONSOLIDATED)  
17 STATE ST. NEW YORK CITY  
BRANCHES AT  
LONDON MONTREAL COPENHAGEN

**FORTNUM & MASON**  
FOR  
**TROPICAL CLOTHING & STORES**

It is the RIGHT Kit at the RIGHT price, and backed by Fortnum & Mason's 200 years' experience of serving patrons overseas

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS  
SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR  
BOOTS & SHOES  
TROPICAL TENNIS RACQUETS  
HELMETS & MOSQUITO NETS

WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT CATALOGUE  
182 PICCADILLY, LONDON

Telephone: Regent 0008 Cables: Fortnum, London

A New Departure in Fruit-Tree Spraying and Liming—



**HEADLAND PORTABLE SPRAYING PLANT**

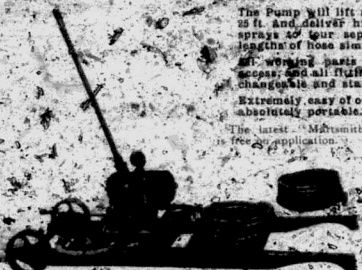
has been specially designed to provide Fruit Growers with a compact and portable Spraying Machine, embodying all the advantages of an expensive power driven plant at a mere fraction of the cost on such plants.

Among the many outstanding features of this machine may be mentioned the following:

The Pump will lift a distance of 25 ft. and deliver high pressure sprays to four separate 200 ft. lengths of hose simultaneously. All working parts are easy of access, and all fittings are interchangeable and standardised.

Extremely easy of operation and absolutely portable.

The latest Martineau Catalogue for application.



PRICE (incl. Complete) £25 0:0  
Without Tank (incl. freightage) £24 0:0

**MARTINEAU & SMITH,**  
Holloway Road, Birmingham, England.

**YOUNG'S MOUNTAIN DEW**

Awarded Gold Medal 1887  
Grand Prix Brussels 1926  
Highest Award, Nice 1927

WHISKY THAT MAKES EVERY SCOTSMAN PROUD of his COUNTRY'S PRODUCTIONS



THE KENT AGENCY LTD

Quality First Since 1792

**Tips for field work**

That old lake beaches (of the last Pluvial) exist well inland of Lake Victoria is certain, but whether they or the old river gravels landward of the one-time beaches, or the beaches themselves, will be found to yield good tin values is very much less certain. They may or they may not. There is at present no means of knowing, but search should be made in appropriate places, and in regard to this Mr. Wayland issued two warnings, the first was that the ancient gravels very often make no show on the surface, but lie below five or six feet of stoneless red earth, and thus might easily be missed; and secondly, downstream of the point where the Kagera may cut old riverbed gravels, re-concentration will doubtless be expected by some prospectors, such, for example, as was found to occur in the Yukon goldfields—but often enough such re-concentration has not taken place.

In Ceylon, where the Kelani river cuts through auriferous gravels yielding good values, the stream itself, though tending to bed rock, provides hardly a speck of gold. The hoped for "banana" is missing, and for the reason that the physical conditions necessary for concentration have not existed in the modern Kelani river. So it may be with the Kagera, so it may have been in the time of pluvial redistribution. The thing to do is to find out on the spot, and a good way to locate the spots, more exactly than the lecturer was able to do that evening, is by means of detailed field work founded on the results of aerial photography.

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.**

**Uganda Native Petition.**

Mr. Snel asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received a petition addressed to him on September 18 on behalf of the Buganda Kingdom, Bataka Community, in the Uganda Protectorate, and signed by numerous elders, heads and sub-heads of clans and members of the Bataka community, whether he had replied to the petition, if received, and would he cause an inquiry to be made into the grievances alleged in the petition?

Mr. Amery: After careful examination of the petition referred to, I am satisfied that there are no grounds for questioning the policy of the Government of Uganda in the matters to which it relates, and that there is no necessity for the holding of an inquiry as suggested in the petition. The Governor of Uganda is being asked to convey a reply in this sense to the petitioners on my behalf. I may add that the Governor has received and forwarded to me a letter from the Kabaka of Buganda, dissociating himself from the petition which was made without his consent or prior knowledge, and also letters from several recognised heads of clans in Buganda indicating that signatories to the petition do not in fact represent the clans on whose behalf they purport to have signed.

**THE HILTON YOUNG REPORT.**

The Political Correspondent of *The Daily Mail* wrote last week:—

"I learn that the Hilton Young Report recommends quite definitely the federation of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda is not a realisable possibility at the present time."

But that, of course, does not necessarily imply, even if the news is accurate, that the Commission does not advocate a closer union of the three territories. Various rumours regarding the supposed recommendations of the Commission have been in circulation for weeks past, but we prefer to await publication of the report itself before dealing further with this vitally important East African matter.

**COTTON GINNERIES IN UGANDA.**

In the issue of *East Africa* dated August 16, a correspondent stated that the number of gazetted ginneries in Uganda totalled 200. We are now informed that on December 31 last there were 105 sanctioned ginnery sites and five sanctioned press-house sites, but as two ginnery sites have since been cancelled, the present position is as follows:—

Sanctioned Ginneries	193	492
Press houses		
		Presses installed in only two

**COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.**

UGANDA TORO. Crater Lake district near Ruwenzori. Two good coffee estates for sale. 2,100 acres, freehold, 235 acres mature Arabica trees. Magnificent land suitable for coffee planting. Altitude 4,100 and 6,100 feet. Coffee factories. Ample water supply. Apply: Box 276, East Africa, St. Great Nicholas Street, W.1.

**EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE.**

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS announce that a merger of interests between themselves and Cobham Blackburn Air Lines, Limited, has been arranged for the operation of air services in Africa and, in particular, for the establishment of the route from Egypt to Cape Town.

Telegrams & Cables: "STORAGE" MOMBASA

Telephone 106. Codes: A.B.C. Station Ben

P.O. Box 82 Mombasa

**Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.**

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing, Insurance and Passenger Agents

**LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA**

Signs from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

**RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.**

## Camp Fire Comments.

### A Ride-Along in Livingstone

A curious but very common trait in the great Dr. Livingstone is revealed by John Kirk's diary of the expedition to the Zambezi in 1840. "Dr. L. writes Kirk, "is uncomfortable at sea and looks so. When the weather gets foul or anything begins to go wrong, it is well to give him a wide berth, especially when he sings to himself. But the kind of music is some indication. If it is 'The Happy Land,' then look out for squalls and stand clear. If it is 'Gods Aha Ha,' then there is some grand vision of discovery before his mind. But on all occasions humming of airs is a bad omen."

### Trolleys in Heira

"Don't let the ignorant think," writes a Heira correspondent in plaintive vein, "that the use of trolleys is a means of drying cheaply. The average cost of a trolley is between £5 and £7 a month, licence, £3 or two bays, £3; 14 bags of meal meal between them, a few shillings less than £2. Then they have to be supplied with dried fish sold at this cost of repair of the numerous nuts and bolts and they lose through their habitual carelessness, and the removal of hood and cushions—it is a solid fact that one can run a motor car cheaper than a trolley!"

### "Slimness" in African Camo

During the South African war one heard a good deal of Boer "slimness" in the sense of "clever artfulness," and it would appear that the native game of the Union display more than a little of the national talent. The zoological correspondent of a London paper declares that a study of the wild game in the Kruger National Park has revealed the fact that some of the herbivores, especially the Nambeeste, have a habit of "bunching" together and stamping in unison until quite a deep depression has been made in the ground. Then they go off a mile or so and repeat the performance. When the rains come on these depressions fill with water, and in the dry season the animals return to their stamping grounds and enjoy the refreshment which their depression has provided. Can any of our readers confirm this very remarkable behaviour?

### How African Natives regard the Gorilla

Although several travellers recently have declared that some African Natives have a real passion for gorilla meat, it would seem that the appetite is by no means universal. "Msabri," who writes from the Congo border of Uganda, is emphatic on the point. "Having lived 10 years in gorilla country," he says, "and spent considerable periods in very close study of them, I know that when gorillas are killed in this country—for instance, when destroying crops—it is impossible to get even professional tanners to clean the pelts, on the ground that the animals are so nearly related to man. The flesh the Natives regard with disgust; it does not, of course, follow that this attitude is universal throughout Africa. 'Incidentally,' he adds, "instances have occurred within my knowledge of gorillas having killed by strangulation lions which threatened their young."

Judging from the report of the Warden of the Kruger National Park in the Transvaal, a true estimate of the number of lions in any given area of Africa presents considerable difficulty. The reports, widely published in the Press, have given figures for the Park varying from 1,000 to 70,000; so Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson has appointed an officer responsible for himself to solve the problem, and his methods are of interest. He deduces three separate lines of investigation—

- (i) by calculation from the number of the animals killed;
- (ii) by calculation of breeding and net increase; and
- (iii) by rangers' special reports.

He makes some very sensible remarks on the habits of lions which have misled casual observers. Lions, he says, hunt in troops cover many miles each night, and cross and recross their tracks, thus giving a false impression of their number as estimated from the spoor. The results of his estimates of approach in the most important sections of the area under his control gave wonderfully consistent figures: by (i) 380; by (ii) 400; and by (iii) 350. He concludes that in the whole of the National Park, which is 600 miles long by 60 miles wide, stretches from the Crocodile River in the south to the Limpopo River and the Rhodesia border in the north, and from the Portuguese border in the east nearly to the foothills of the Drakensberg in the west—the total number of lions does not exceed 600, and he personally believes it to be less than that figure. There is a scientific flair about the Warden's method which appeals, and his system deserves to be copied widely.

## Kit for your part of the Tropics

On the fifth floor of Austin Reed's of Regent Street is the finest show of Tropical Kit in London. Not merely kit for the Tropics in general. But for various degrees of tropical climate. For various Tropical regions. So that you can quickly and easily find the kit that best suits your purpose, with the guidance of men who know the Tropics thoroughly.

**AUSTIN REED'S**  
OF REGENT STREET

107 to 113, Regent Street, London, W.1

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. No paragraph should be more than 150 words.

SISAL GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

A Useful K.M.B. Brochure.

The Empire Marketing Board has recently published a useful memorandum entitled "Empire grown: sisal and its importance to the cordage manufacturer," to whose notice the claims of the East African fibre are forcefully brought home.

Henequen, or "Mexican sisal," the reader is told, is usually more brittle and less flexible than East African sisal; is neither so white nor so well cleaned, and is also less regular; this last difference being probably due to the fact that the plantations in Yucatan are composed of mixed species, whereas in East Africa one definite strain only is grown, this naturally leading to uniformity of the product. Another interesting observation is that the sisal plant finds conditions more favourable in East Africa than in Mexico, its natural home, because East Africa has two rainy seasons each year, whereas in Mexico the plant is often subjected to prolonged drought. For these reasons Mexican henequen is usually quoted in the market at about 10% below the price ruling for No. 1 East African. Reference is also made to the experiments conducted some little time ago by the Imperial Institute, which proved by practical sea-water tests that the best quality East African sisal rope suffers less from deterioration than Manila rope, which had previously been generally regarded as of better quality.

Planting Practices in East Africa.

Of planting practices in East Africa we are told that the space allowed to each plant varies a good deal, but that perhaps the most satisfactory plan is to set the plants in rows about eight feet apart with consecutive plants about six feet from one another in the row, which arrangement gives forty-eight square feet to each plant and provides for about nine hundred plants to the acre. This is the most usual spacing given in the highlands of Kenya, but at the coast only about thirty-two square feet are allowed to each plant giving about thirteen hundred plants to the acre. The wider spacing is possibly an advantage, as it is usual to leave one sucker in the row to replace the old plant.

In Kenya about twenty leaves are removed at the first cutting, whilst subsequently two cuttings of about twenty-five leaves each are taken annually. Each plant should thus yield about 250 to 300 leaves during its life of seven to eight years. In Mexico the henequen plant yields only about twenty-five leaves a year, but cutting can generally be continued for ten to fifteen years and occasionally longer.

The sisal leaves produced in East Africa weigh on average about two pounds each and yield about 3% to 4% of dry fibre, or about 60 lb. to 80 lb. of fibre per thousand leaves. In Mexico the henequen leaves weigh less, but furnish a larger yield of fibre, usually stated as between 4% and 5%. This is, probably due to the fact that the plant in Mexico is grown under arid conditions, so that the leaves contain less water than those grown in the moister soil and climate of East Africa. It has been estimated that on the average a thousand henequen leaves give about 75 lb. of fibre. When it is remembered that the Mexican fibre is not so well cleaned as the East African, but contains a good deal of impurity, it is evident that the yield of fibre per leaf is not much greater in the case of henequen than in that of East African sisal. From the figures given it will be seen that in East Africa the annual yield of fibre should amount to about one to one and a half tons per acre.

How the Plant was Introduced.

The story of the introduction of sisal into what is now Tanganyika Territory is related in the following words:

The introduction of the sisal plant into East Africa was brought about in the following manner. In 1836 Dr. Henry Perrine, who was for many years United States Consul in Campeche in the Yucatan peninsula and had become well acquainted with the different agaves and their relative value for fibre production, despatched some plants (of the so-called "Yax-ci" variety) to Florida with a view to their cultivation for fibre production, from Florida the plants made its way into the Bahamas and adjacent parts of the West Indies. Dr. Perrine's reason for selecting the "Yax-ci" agave was that he and other authorities considered it the best and most valuable of the Mexican varieties, as well as being that best suited for transplanting to a moister climate.

In 1892 Dr. Richard Hinderf suggested to the German East Africa Company that sisal would be a suitable crop for cultivation in Tanganyika (then German East Africa), and in the following year, after overcoming various obstacles and difficulties, he succeeded in obtaining a small consignment of plants from Florida. The plants which survived the journey were set out on a plantation at Kikogwe, now one of the plantations of the Arboni Estates Ltd., but comparatively few of them made satisfactory growth. Their careful cultivation and multiplication, however, have given rise to the numerous plantations which now cover enormous areas in Tanganyika and Kenya.

In 1899 machinery was introduced into German East Africa for extracting the fibre. By the beginning of 1900 to less than 150,000 plants had been established, of which 4,000 were more than three years old, and were ready for cutting. The first shipment of fibre was made in 1900 and amounted to seven and a half tons. From this time forward the industry progressed with remarkable speed, until in 1912 the total area planted with sisal amounted to 61,262 acres, and in 1913 20,835 tons were exported.

Its Cultivation in Kenya.

The cultivation of sisal in British East Africa (now Kenya), it is added, was first undertaken by Messrs. Swift and Rutherford, who in 1903 planted 1,000 acres at Panda Mlia near Fort Hall, and subsequently erected a factory and equipped it with machinery for extracting and baling the fibre. Excellent results were secured, and the encouragement thus obtained led to a gradual extension of the industry. It was found that plants grown at the coast yielded a higher percentage of fibre than those grown in the highlands and also furnished a finer fibre, but that in the highlands a larger yield per acre was obtained and the cost of labour was less. In 1913 about 7,000 acres had been planted, in 1916-17 there were about 15,000 acres devoted to the crop, whilst in 1916 the area amounted to more than 60,197 acres. Production of the fibre has increased at a similar rate; the exports increased from 1,073 tons in 1913-14 to 2,424 tons in 1916-17 and 15,837 tons in 1917. Improvements, made during recent years in the organisation and management of labour and the increase of the output of the factories have effected considerable economies in the cost of production.

Altogether, this is a well-printed, well-illustrated and well-conceived piece of propaganda on behalf of East African sisal, and it is to be hoped that the brochure, which is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at the nominal price of 6d., will have a wide circulation in the right quarters and will conduce to increased use of the East African product.



For getting about day in and day out, on any kind of road and in all weathers, you must have a bicycle which is guaranteed to last, such as a

# RALEIGH

## THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Built entirely of steel and brazed by an exclusive low-temperature process the Raleigh is the most advanced and most reliable bicycle ever made. Guaranteed for ever, fitted with Dunlop tyres and the best of everything, it is the greatest cycle value in the world. Always specify the Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear.

The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd.,  
Nottingham, England.

Agents in all parts of Africa.



# FOUR IN ONE

This is a Handy Tool is a truly marvellous selling line. It combines a hatchet, case opener, nail extractor and hammer all in one. Its versatile usefulness makes it indispensable in the home, workshop or factory. At the retail price of 5/- it is a real treat. Buy it in any of the 1174 Retailers of Tools, No. 1, 1923.

Write to the Proprietors of SALTLEY, LIMITED, 81, KING ST. E.C. 2.



When going home make your first call at—

# MOSS BROS & CO. LTD.

Naval, Military, R.A.F. & General Outfitters



THE FAMOUS HOUSE for READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS, MORNING SUITS, EVENING DRESS, SPORTING KIT, LADIES' HABITS

Now Ant. Scotchman SADDLERY.

Kilgus, Brunkel, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Hosiery, etc.

SOLE ADDRESS Corner KING ST. COVENT GARDEN W.C. 2

Telephone 4199 and 5100 (British) 4199, 4200, 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4268, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4291, 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4347, 4348, 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4385, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4438, 4439, 4440, 4441, 4442, 4443, 4444, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450, 4451, 4452, 4453, 4454, 4455, 4456, 4457, 4458, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, 4467, 4468, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4472, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4476, 4477, 4478, 4479, 4480, 4481, 4482, 4483, 4484, 4485, 4486, 4487, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4496, 4497, 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506, 4507, 4508, 4509, 4510, 4511, 4512, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4516, 4517, 4518, 4519, 4520, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4525, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4578, 4579, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4586, 4587, 4588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4614, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4645, 4646, 4647, 4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680, 4681, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4693, 4694, 4695, 4696, 4697, 4698, 4699, 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703, 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000.

# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

It is proposed to build a Post Office at Ruwanga, Tanganyika Territory.

The importation into Zanzibar of gas pistols and cartridges is prohibited.

Magadi Junction Station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has now been renamed Kanza Station.

It is officially announced that the rate on cotton pressed for export from Bugungu will be Shs. 3.50 per 100 lb.

The aerodrome at Jinja having proved in many respects imperfect, a suitable site at Entebbe is being prepared.

The second session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony is to be opened in Nairobi on December 31.

Exports from Zanzibar during August included: Cloves, 4,320 cwt.; clove stems, 4,704 cwt.; coconuts, 53,107; copra, 23,553 cwt.; sesame oil, 38,570 lb.

Imports into Nyasaland during September included: Iron and steel manufactures, £3,240; agricultural machinery, £1,706; machinery, £1,603; and cotton manufactures, £22,142.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia for the quarter ended September 30 last, amounted to: Copper, 1,584 tons; lead, 1,187 tons; gold, 80 ounces; and manganese ore, 354 tons.

Notice is given that the business carried on by Mr. Lionel Albert Callow at Moshi, Tanganyika, under the name of The African Transport, has been taken over by Messrs. Thiel & Co. of Tanga.

Cotton exported from Uganda for the three months ended September 30 last amounted to 82,347 cwt. valued at £166,886, as compared with 63,640 cwt. valued at £226,680, over the corresponding period of 1927.

Some 549,145 cotton plots have been planted in the Mengo country of Uganda as against 587,017 last year. There has been an increase in the Kyandondo and Bulamazi districts and a decrease in the Buserere and Bululi districts.

According to a statement issued by the Director of Agriculture of Kenya it is estimated that, having made due allowance for internal consumption, and the conditions prevailing in Native Reserves, not less than 100,000 bags of maize will be available for export during the present season, which figure represents an increase of about 300,000 bags above the quantity exported during last year. The increased area under wheat, combined with rather higher average yields, should increase the surplus available for export, but with the reduction in local flour prices an increase in local consumption may be anticipated. It is considered that a surplus of over 50,000 bags will in any event be available for export.

## KENYA LAND BOARD APPOINTED.

Colonial Government's Settlement Plans.

Nairobi

An important summary of the intentions of the Government regarding the alienation of land for settlement in the early future is provided in the form of an official memorandum, following the adoption of an official resolution by the Legislature last August, expressing the opinion that the Government should proceed immediately with the alienation of such areas of land in settled areas as could be made available, and with such further areas as did not involve any question of Native rights.

The memorandum points out that a closer settlement scheme, which has already been agreed upon locally, is at present before the Secretary of State, with the object of securing the approval of the Overseas Settlement Department to the proposals for its assistance contained in the scheme. The scheme is also dependent for its success upon the institution of a land bank, and must await the approval of the Land Bank Bill. The closer settlement scheme embraces 72,000 acres. Meanwhile, as a further step in land alienation, thirty farms, comprising a total of 8,000 acres, are being offered by auction in March.

In response to the invitation issued by the Government last May concerning applications for direct land grants for sisal growing, twenty-five applications have been received. So far five applications, involving 40,000 acres, have been granted, and consideration is being given to further applications for 100,000 acres. There are also proposals under consideration for alienating the remainder of the surveyed farms in the Lakinia district, comprising 250,000 acres. A scheme is also being considered for inviting tenders for the right to bore for water on the Serengetti Plains, the reward to be a grant of land.

In the meantime the Government has appointed an Advisory Land Board, consisting of two officials who will advise the Government on land applications. It is expected that the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, who is accompanied by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. T. Martin (latey Commissioner of Kenya), will discuss the settlement schemes, Land Bank Bill, Native Land Trust Bill, and other related matters in London. *Times* telegram.

**MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER**

at 10. per Dozen Large Bottles


**On the FRUGEL MACHINE**

Only 20 complete.

Write for particulars to

**FRUGEL & CO.**

225, ACTON LANE, LONDON, W.2

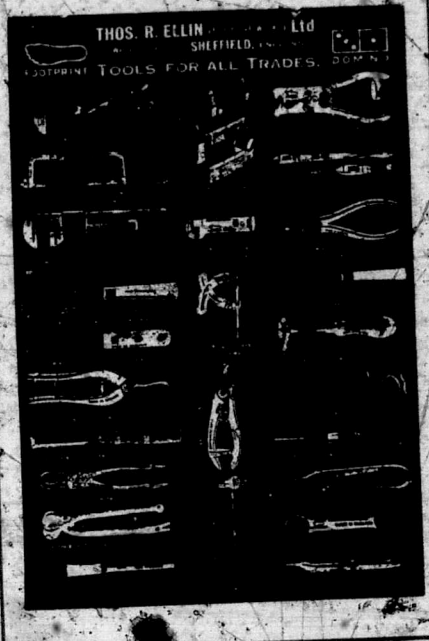




### HERE IS A BIG ONE!

A Monkey which pulled this big beech out by the roots. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what this portable hand power machine will do when it comes to clearing land. It will cut your costs drastically and speed up your land clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

*Write for catalogue and full particulars*  
**TREWHELLA BROS. Pty. Ltd.**  
24, Island Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham.  
or  
**GAILEY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA.**  
**BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYSALAND.**  
**SAMUEL BAKER & CO., (East Africa), Ltd., Dar es Salaam, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**



THOS. R. ELLIN, Ltd.  
SHEFFIELD, ENGL.  
FOOTPRINT TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES.

## ROSACOMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

*Patented and used all over the world.*

HAND which can be converted into motor presses, even after years of use—500 blocks or 500 bricks a day.  
MOTOR power, 1 H.P. Model No. 1,500 kg. or 1/2 day. Single to fully ready to transport.



GIVES 50 YEARS OF BEST WORK.

Thousands of these presses are in use in all parts of the world for pressing bricks, blocks, and other building materials. They are simple to use and work for a long time.



The manufacture of and trade in hollow blocks is to-day an excellent business proposition.



100 different moulds for saw-face blocks.



Sizes: 10x10x8, 10x10x6, 10x10x4, 10x10x2, 10x10x1. Also other fractions.

**COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (126) Italy**  
Cable Address: "Rosacometta, Milano."

## PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK (BRITISH MAKE THROUGHOUT).

## FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS WITH PARKER CYLINDER HEADS (Provisionally Protected)

LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBIVIATED

COMMON CHARCOAL FUEL. RUBBER COSTS ENORMOUSLY REDUCED.

PRODUCER GAS PLANTS



CYLINDER HEADS

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUIVALENT THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. IN OTHER WORDS WILL EVEN APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

15 Hours Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work with cost approximately:

On paraffin at 22 per ton	1/2	On paraffin at 12 1/2 per gallon	1/2
On producer gas at 12 per ton	1/2	On producer gas at 12 1/2 per gallon	1/2

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED. HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRUBBING. SWEETER RUNNING.

## PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT NO. 10.

52, Conduit Street, London, W.1  
Cables: "Parkgas, London." Telephone: Regent 9860

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.



**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**  
COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions East African descriptions were rather irregular, prices for Kenya sorts being fully steady, while those for Tanganyika were rather easier.

<b>Kenya</b>			
"A" sizes	135s. 6d.	to 130s. 6d.	
"B"	112s. 6d.	to 110s. 6d.	
"C"	95s. 6d.	to 104s. 6d.	
Peaberry	134s. 6d.	to 135s. 6d.	
Ungraded	106s. 6d.		
London graded			
First sizes	122s. 6d.		
Second sizes	115s. 6d.		
Third sizes	105s. 6d.		
Peaberry	114s. 6d.		
London cleaned			
First sizes	125s. 6d.		
Second sizes	103s. 6d.	to 111s. 6d.	
Third sizes	93s. 6d.		
Peaberry	125s. 6d.		
<b>Tanganyika</b>			
<b>Arusha</b>			
London cleaned			
First sizes	121s. 6d.	to 130s. 6d.	
Second sizes	110s. 6d.	to 127s. 6d.	
Third sizes	93s. 6d.	to 111s. 6d.	
Peaberry	118s. 6d.	to 130s. 6d.	
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>			
London cleaned			
First sizes	118s. 6d.	to 140s. 6d.	
Second sizes	106s. 6d.	to 122s. 6d.	
Third sizes	86s. 6d.	to 112s. 6d.	
Peaberry	120s. 6d.	to 134s. 6d.	
<b>Uganda</b>			
Belish Peaberry			
London cleaned			
First sizes	140s. 6d.	to 120s. 6d.	
Second sizes	107s. 6d.	to 111s. 6d.	
Third sizes	101s. 6d.		
Peaberry	116s. 6d.		
Pale	178s. 6d.	to 98s. 6d.	
<b>Toro</b>			
Greenish	114s. 6d.		

London stocks of East African coffees on December 19 totalled 22,716 bags, as compared with 33,484 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**Other Produce.**

**Castor Seed**—The market is quiet, and prices show a slight decline. Present quotations are £16 10s. to £16 15s. per ton, c.i.f.

**Cloves**—The market is easier for December. February shipment the price is 151d. per lb., while the spot value is 154d. per lb.

**Copra**—The market has recently shown a decline but a slight reaction has now set in. The value of Tanga sun-dried, No. 1 quality is about £24 5s. per ton.

**Cotton Seed**—The value remains at between £8 5s. and £8 7s. 6d. per ton, ex-ship.

**Flax**—There is no demand for East African descriptions. Present spot quotations are £50 to £56 per ton for D/R flax, while for D/R tow the price is £35 to £40.

**Groundnut**—The market is dull, and the value is about £20 per ton, c.i.f.

**Waxes**—The value is falling, latest offers for Dry Moss base being as follows:

8 lb. to 12 lb.	20/40/40s.	13d. per lb.
12 lb. and up	30/50/20s.	14d.
16 lb. and up	30/50/20s.	14d.

**Milk**—The value of East African No. 2 for January-February shipment is about 3s. 3d., while for February-March shipment the price is 30s. per 40 lb.

**Make Ash**—No business is passing, the value being about £9 per ton.

**Rubber**—The market is quiet, the value of East African supplies being:

Manihot	4d. to 6d. per lb.
Wild	4d. to 6d.
Plantation	6d. to 7d.
Uganda	4d. to 6d.
Mozambique	4d. to 6d.

**Simsim**—The market is steady, and for East African white and/or yellow the value is £21 10s. per ton for December-January shipments. The value of mixed black and/or yellow white is quoted at about £20 7s. 6d.

**Sisal**—The market is firm, and offerings from East Africa have been extremely limited. Values have advanced, and are now of 4s. 10s. for good marks of No. 1 grade. The value of No. 2 grade is now about £30 lbs.

**Waste Bark**—The market has improved, and prices for East African chopped bark are now £7 10s. per ton, while those

of East African ground are about £9 13s. 6d. There is a considerable margin in value between East African parcels and Natal supplies, the difference being attributed in some quarters to the unsatisfactory quality of some recent deliveries of the former description.

**AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION.**

The African Lakes Corporation report a profit for the year to December 31 last of £27,259, which after adding £7,520 brought forward from last year's accounts makes a total of £34,779 available. A dividend of 10% for the year 1927 is recommended, absorbing £25,000, and the balance of £9,779 is carried forward to next year's accounts. The report states that trading operations continued to be difficult during the year. While the volume of sales was satisfactory, the margin of profit showed a reduction upon that of the previous year, on account of stress of competition. Notwithstanding larger crops, agricultural results were less favourable than in 1926, owing to low prices for tobacco, tea and rubber. The Governments of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have granted some assistance to planters by way of restricted advances to tide them over their difficulties, but some time may elapse before the situation can be restored to healthfulness. It is recorded that the company has this year attained its full age, having been established under the name of the Livingstonia Central Africa Company in June, 1888, to combat the slave trade by introducing legitimate commerce.

**WAR GRAVES IN EAST AFRICA.**

A STATEMENT issued by the Imperial War Graves Commission says that a branch of the Directorate of Graves Registration had been active in East Africa since September, 1917, and was transformed into part of the organisation of the Commission early in 1920. In January, 1922, a South African officer, lent by the Public Works Department of Pretoria, was placed in charge, and construction went rapidly ahead. The graves are scattered through Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa, many of them in places difficult of access and far from the roads. Nearly seventy cemeteries representing 4,573 graves have been built, most of them with headstones and monuments as in France. The largest, with over 600 graves, is at Dar es Salaam, among the others of considerable size being Morogoro (187), Tanga (270), Kilwa Kivinjo (28), Upanaga Street (232), Taveta (185), Fort Amelia (184), Nairobi (10), Mtama (15), Iringa (13) and Dodoma (12).

**POLYTECHNIC THEATRE.**  
Regent Street, London, W.1.

**"INTERVIEWING WILD ANIMALS"**  
Presented personally with narrations by  
**RATCLIFFE HOLMES**

**"ZELIV"**  
At 8.00  
Box Office 27.0 & 8.00  
Phone: MAYFAIR 23 10

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Modasa" which arrived home from East Africa last week, brought the following home-ward passengers:

Mr. E. Adams and child  
Mr. and Mrs. Allen and infant  
Mr. J. Allan  
Mr. C. Anderson  
Mr. and Mrs. Apps and infants  
Mrs. W. Armstrong  
Mr. D. F. Arundell  
Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Atkinson and child  
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beck and infant  
Mr. W. H. Billington  
Miss W. Boland  
Mrs. J. W. Brebner  
Mr. G. E. B. Brown  
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown and infant  
Miss E. Carr  
Mr. H. A. Carr  
Mr. A. Corbett  
Capt. J. L. Chrystall  
Mr. H. A. Cox  
Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Curtiss  
Mr. P. Dancerfield  
Miss M. B. Davis  
Dr. and Mrs. H. De Boer and infant  
Mr. H. T. Dore  
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dore and children  
Mr. J. C. Edwards  
Mrs. E. C. Edwards  
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. U. Edwards  
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. F. Edwards and infants  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodall  
Mr. R. K. Graham  
Miss P. Goodwell  
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves and infant  
Mrs. B. T. Hamilton  
Miss J. A. Harries  
Mrs. Harr  
Miss C. H. Hill  
Mrs. H. Howard  
Miss Hunt  
Mr. S. C. Ingham  
Mr. H. Kirk

Mr. E. R. M. Kirkpatrick  
Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Knight-Ridgway and children  
Mr. A. J. Legg  
Mrs. Lockhart and infant  
Mrs. W. H. Marshall  
Mr. J. R. Martin and infant  
Capt. D. Milne  
Mr. and Mrs. V. McMillen  
Miss M. Morgan  
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. R. St. Owen and infant  
Mr. W. Palmoe  
M. E. C. Parker  
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Paterson  
Mr. D. R. Reardon  
Mr. P. B. Reilly  
Mr. O. L. Pierce  
Mr. E. M. Ryan  
Mrs. J. S. Sanderson  
Miss Sanderson  
Mr. and Mrs. Reinick  
Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts  
Mr. P. Robertson  
Mr. A. L. Sanders  
Mr. D. W. Sanders-Jones  
Mr. C. G. Sharp  
Mr. W. C. A. Svedge  
Mrs. S. S. Svedge  
Mr. E. Smith  
Mr. G. Southey  
Dr. and Mrs. B. Soutman  
Mr. and Mrs. N. Stevens  
Mrs. D. M. Stoyke and child  
Mr. H. H. G. Trafford  
Mr. S. G. F. Trotter  
Mr. D. T. Warland  
Mr. H. Warren  
Mr. H. Webb  
Mr. and Mrs. Steer  
Miss A. I. Welsh  
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Whitty and infants  
Mr. A. J. Wildgoose  
Miss D. M. Willis  
Mrs. R. Wilson  
Mr. T. Wood  
Mr. R. T. Yeates  
Mr. J. Roberts  
Mr. H. G. Warren

landed at Marseilles

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi" which left Zanzibar on the 24th ult. brought the following home-ward passengers:

To Genoa  
Mr. S. E. Grigg  
Mr. J. G. Grigg  
Master J. E. Grigg  
Capt. Campbell  
Mr. Derham  
Major E. A. Dutton  
Master Douglas  
Miss Johnson  
Hon. H. T. Martin  
Miss A. F. Miles  
Mr. Moorhouse

Mr. B. B. B. B. B.  
Mrs. J. J. J. J. J.  
Miss M. M. M. M. M.  
Mr. P. P. P. P. P.  
Mrs. Q. Q. Q. Q. Q.  
Miss R. R. R. R. R.  
Mr. S. S. S. S. S.  
Mrs. T. T. T. T. T.  
Miss U. U. U. U. U.  
Mr. V. V. V. V. V.  
Mrs. W. W. W. W. W.  
Miss X. X. X. X. X.  
Mr. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y.  
Mrs. Z. Z. Z. Z. Z.

The s.s. "Explorateur" which arrived at Marseilles last week from East Africa, brought the following passengers:

From Zanzibar  
Mr. Heugener  
Miss Cassier  
Mr. J. B. Chardayne  
Mr. Glaes  
Mr. Pawker  
Mr. G. G. G.  
Mrs. de la Providence  
Mr. J. B. Rixiere  
Mr. and Mrs. Schuyteneer  
Mr. A. Vlasto

From Mombasa  
Mr. G. Blackmore  
Mr. Bateman  
Mr. F. Bragg  
Mr. R. Cassell  
Mr. Herzat  
Mr. Whittall Hugh  
Mrs. Easton  
Mr. J. Elliott  
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lester  
Mrs. Kirkwood  
Miss Lloyd  
Miss Papatropoulos  
Mr. John Shaw  
Mrs. Waldland  
Mr. Wynne  
Mr. C. Ward

EAST AFRICAN RAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. today at 6 p.m. and at the same time on January 2. Mails for Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, December 28. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 29.

338 pages of excellent reading matter for 7/6! That is what Mr. John Murray offers to the public in "The Complete Sherlock Holmes Short Stories" and many a man in the East or Central African bush will assuredly add this volume to his bookshelf. The book is excellently bound and clearly printed on thin paper of marvellous value for money.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

**GRAND HOTEL STANLEY HOTEL**  
Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.  
**FAIRBANKS HOTEL**, Anne Port  
Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.  
**BRUNNEN HOTEL**, 11-12 Prince Street, W.S.  
Single 4/6. Dbl. 8/6. according to room.

**KENYA HOTEL**, 22 Queen's Gate, Kensington.  
Terms from 5/- upwards. Bed and breakfast 6/6.  
Overseas visitors and really very comfortable.  
**LEINDELY** - East Hill, Mombasa, W.E.A.  
Bed and Breakfast from 5/6.  
**PORTRIAN** - Mombasa  
Single 4/6. Dbl. 8/6. according to room.

**SEA, KENSINGTON GARDENS**, Pembroke  
Gardens, W.8. Luxurious, 20 rooms.  
Flat 5/6 to 12/6. Bed and breakfast 6/6. Bath  
attached. Car. Hail. S. and K. Regent Court. exp.  
**WISITE** - Sea, Kensington Gardens, Lancaster Gate  
W.8. 4/6 to 12/6. Bath 2/6. Pension from 2/6.

\*East Africa is to be seen week by week at all High Street bookshops.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: 10 ST. SWITHINE LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.  
About 130,000 acres, on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved farming district of the Kenya Highlands. Blacked out into farms, well watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to bona fide settlers. Instalment terms arranged.  
Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, (Inglis), Kenya Colony.

# St IVEL

## DAIRY PRODUCTS OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

ST. IVEL Cheese (Lactic)  
 The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress, 1910.

ST. IVEL Butter ST. IVEL Cream  
 ST. IVEL Milk and Milk Powd.  
 ST. IVEL Pure Milk  
 ST. IVEL Pure Butter ST. IVEL Lamb Tongues  
 ST. IVEL Natural Meat Pastes and Fish Cakes  
 ST. IVEL Ice Cream de Luxe  
 ST. IVEL Plain Soft-rolls  
 ST. IVEL Bread and Biscuits, etc.

### APLIN & BARRETT

AND THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS LTD.  
 YEOML SOMERSET ENGLAND

## "CHEDLEY" CHEESE

Manufactured in a famous  
 "CHEDLEY" CHEESE  
 Made in the famous Cheddar Valley, Somerset, England.  
 Awarded a Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress, 1910.  
 250, South, and York Sts.

For further information see Book "The Dairy Industry in Somerset" printed from all the leading dairies.

For samples ordered fill in form and return to  
**EXPORT DEPT.**  
 25, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
 Telephone: 1-1449-1927

# Torbay PAINT

ESTABLISHED 1842

Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa.

FADING RESISTANT COLOURS.  
 EFFICIENT PROTECTION.  
 PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GALVANIZED IRON

## One Quality - THE BEST

London General Machinery Co., Ltd.

THE TORBAY PAINT CO., LTD.

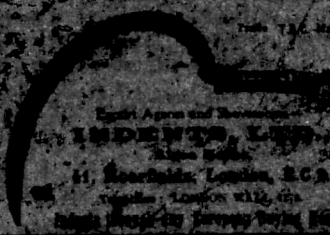
25, M. BILLING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Write - 1, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, for prospectus.

### NICKLE HEALING HOOKS, etc.

## GEO. LOOTE & SONS, LTD.

### 10, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1



## BUY EMPIRE PAINTS

These are the best available for use in the Tropics and in the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States. They are of the highest quality and are made in England.

For further information and prices apply to  
**A. J. STOREY, Ltd.**

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA,"  
 21, St. Dunstons Street, London, W.1

I enclose the sum of "EAST AFRICA" post free for one year, or longer, commencing with issue dated \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ I enclose the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Post Office Address \_\_\_\_\_

## LAND IN THE TRAPS

For information and reports on opportunities and in the Straits Settlements District of Malaya, apply to

**MEGSON & PHARREYN,**  
 Land, Estate, Managing Agents, Auctioneers and Accountants,  
 P.O. BOX 1, KUALA

We have special facilities for placing pupils on farms (without the payment of a premium), and for the management of estates.

Representing  
 Archibald Latham & Co. Ltd.  
 Standard Life Assurance Society Ltd.  
 Crossley Motors Ltd. Galloway & Roberts Ltd.

# Reviewers Unite in Praising "The Company of Adventurers"

## Read these criticisms

"An impact mass of good yarns deftly told." — *Country Life*  
"The most complete mass of good stories I have read for years." — *The Moyaer* to *The Kenya Daily Mail*

"This fascinating book is modest, good-humoured, and packed with good reading." — *Scottish Country Life*

"Not a whit less thrilling because it happens to be true.  
A remarkable book." — *The Traveller*, 15/11/35

"A good book and a capital offset to the wearisome mass of safari that tourist folk seem to write by the bushel."  
— *South Africa*

"Should make a wide appeal to all those who appreciate the strong naturalist's point of view." — *The Observer*

"A delightful book admirably put up, and illustrated by a number of photographs which are especially appreciated."  
— *Snow and Gun*

"A book of absorbing interest. No fact or picture of the men who blazed the trails has appeared than that contained in the book under the title of 'The Company of Adventurers.'"  
— *The African World*

"A book of the mysterious, Old Africa into which men ventured, some depending upon their mother tongues, others rifles and traps. In plain, straightforward style, which carries conviction throughout, he spins good yarns.

"I picture to myself of his fellow ivory hunters. The chapters in the book describe these fellows sitting round the camp fire spinning yarns far into the night. It is a book to read with joy and pleasure." — E. W. Smith in *The Blue Pages*

Every East African should possess this delightful volume. Your copy will be sent

reregistered post on receipt of 1/1/- by East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

Please send "The Company of Adventurers" to

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1/-.....

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND MARSEILLES TO LAKE POHORENA AND  
THRU THE RED SEA, SUEZ CANAL AND EAST INDIA, INCLUDING FIRE AND  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE BOMBAY—MILINDU—SINGAPORE  
Mauritius, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Madagascar, Zanzibar,  
Tanganyika, and East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DUMENE" AND M.V. "DUMER"  
Connecting with other Services and providing frequent fortnightly cables, ports, and  
touching by the Home Line and West Africa.

For full details and conditions, consult agents.  
LONDON: 10, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.  
TANGANYIKA: HAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.  
SINGAPORE: HAWES & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, MILLERS ST., S.A. 2.

**GLAZETT**

LONDON

Colony

CONSIGNMENTS INVITED

**RIT & EQUIPMENT**

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TROPICS

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US

**GRIFELTHS, MCALISTER**  
LIMITED

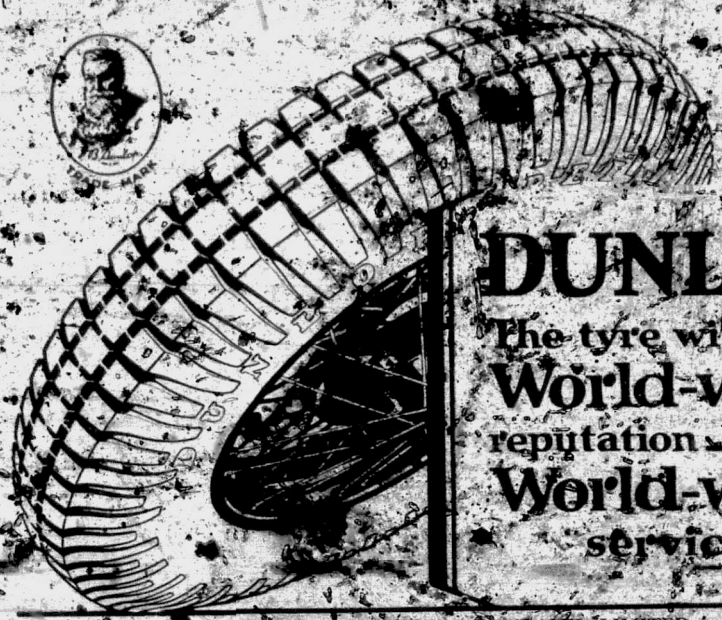
TANNERY & INSURANCE  
CIVIL AND MILITARY TANNING

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS.





DUNLOP  
The Standard  
by which  
Tyres  
are judged



**DUNLOP**  
The tyre with the  
**World-wide**  
reputation for  
**World-wide**  
service

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED,  
St. James's House, St. James's Street, London, S.W. 1.  
Branches throughout the World.

C.S. 111

# IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

IS FOR

## MILLARS' JAEGER CONCRETE MIXERS

CHOSEN FOR RELIABILITY AND ECONOMICAL OPERATION



### Millars' Jaeger Concrete Mixers

are British Built.  
Due to the patent design of the Drum they are capable of a larger output than any competitive type and will provide a more uniform mix.  
They are easily portable. Design and construction so arranged as to reduce minimum weight with ample strength and rigidity while working.

### MILLARS' MACHINERY CO., LTD.

DEPT. A, DINERS' HALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Cables - Jarrak, London.

The Leading Suppliers for  
ROADMAKING AND CONSTRUCTION PLANT

MILLARS' FOR CONCRETE MIXERS, ASPHALT AND FARMACADAM PLANTS,  
PUMPS, HOISTS, TRACTORS, CONTRACTORS

ALLEN & ROBERTS LTD., P.O. Box 66, NAIROBI and Branches

When writing to Advertiser mention "East Africa" and enquire "Special Attention"

KENYA, UGANDA,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,  
ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND  
AND  
NORTHERN RHODESIA  
OFFICE IN LONDON.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE  
TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Here, in the Heart of London,  
As the Trade and Information  
Office of H.M. Eastern African  
Dependencies.

Tourists,  
Intending Settlers,  
Commercial Enquirers,  
Investors

are invited to ask for the  
latest information regarding  
the rapid development of  
these countries.

## H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur St. Trafalgar Sq. London

PHONE REGENT STONE

TELEGRAMS: EASTMATTERS WEST LONDON

"East Africa" is published every Thursday, in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.





## LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Liverpool—The Greatest Spot Cotton Market in the World.

Members of this Association offer Facilities for the Sale, Purchase and Finance of Every Growth of Cotton.

THE WORLD FOLLOWS LIVERPOOL COTTON QUOTATIONS/DAILY  
**Growers and Shippers should send their Cotton to Liverpool.**

*All information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association.*

THE

# KENYA and UGANDA RAILWAYS and HARBOURS

Offer access to a wonderful country which appeals to the

## TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENHANCING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great RIFT VALLEY and LAKE District.



Easy access to MOUNTS KENYA, KILIMANJARO, ELGON and RUWENZORI

LAKE VICTORIA and the NILE

A country, where variations in altitude result in a very degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For information apply to:

1st, Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London W.1; the General Managers Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Sadamartir House, Nairobi, Kenya.

Please mention 'East Africa' when writing to Advertisers.

# GOOD-WIN MIXER



The machine for the Colonies  
The Simplest and most Efficient Mixer on the market.

**TAKE IT WITH YOU TO THE JOB.**

The Goodwin Mixer—combining all the most modern features with proved efficiency.

Capacity: 3½ cub. ft. in. Output: 22 cub. yds. per day.  
Power: 11 B.H.P. "Lister" Engine.  
Drive: Steel Roller Chain  
Shipping weight: 15 cwt.  
Net weight: 12 cwt.  
Steel Framing and Housing. Quick Action Spur Tipping Gear



Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika  
J. W. LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 601 Nairobi, Kenya Colony  
Rhodesia: R. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 200 Bulawayo

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS**  
FOR  
**MOTOR TRANSPORT and TRACTOR WORK**  
(BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)  
**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS**  
WITH  
**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**  
(Patented and Protected)  
**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBVIATED**

LOW CHARCOAL FUEL BURNING COSTS SPURIOUSLY REDUCED.

PRODUCER GAS PLANTS



CYLINDER HEADS

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUALLING THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN FUEL IS OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER SYSTEM WILL EVEN APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

**FUEL COST COMPARISONS.**

12 Hours Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately as follows:

On charcoal at 22 per ton	4/6	On paraffin at 11 per gallon	12/6
" " " " " "	5/6	" " " " " "	20/6
" " " " " "	5/6	" " " " " "	20/6

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED. HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRAMBLING. SWEETER RUNNING.

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.,**

62, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.  
Cables—Parogas, London. Telephone—Regent 4462 & 4463

# ROSACOMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and used all over the world.

HAND which can be converted into motor presses even after years of use—300 blocks or 1,500 bricks a day.

MOTOR—Motor power 1 HP. 600 blocks or 3,000 bricks a day. Simple to fit and highly transportable.



GIVES 30 YEARS OF HENRY WORK.

Thousands of constructions, villas, warehouses, magazines, etc. chosen. Farm cottages, grain elevators, stables, irrigation channels, etc. executed with Rosacometta blocks at a saving of 30% of the cost and 50% of the time.

Motor power 1 HP. The manufacture of and trade in hollow blocks is a very excellent business proposition.



3x8x10, 4x8x10, 6x8x10, 8x8x10, 10x8x10, 12x8x10, 14x8x10, 16x8x10, 18x8x10, 20x8x10, 22x8x10, 24x8x10, 26x8x10, 28x8x10, 30x8x10, 32x8x10, 34x8x10, 36x8x10, 38x8x10, 40x8x10, 42x8x10, 44x8x10, 46x8x10, 48x8x10, 50x8x10, 52x8x10, 54x8x10, 56x8x10, 58x8x10, 60x8x10, 62x8x10, 64x8x10, 66x8x10, 68x8x10, 70x8x10, 72x8x10, 74x8x10, 76x8x10, 78x8x10, 80x8x10, 82x8x10, 84x8x10, 86x8x10, 88x8x10, 90x8x10, 92x8x10, 94x8x10, 96x8x10, 98x8x10, 100x8x10.

COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (126) Italy.  
Sole Address: Rosacometta, Milan, Italy.



## and so to sleep

Enjoy sound, refreshing sleep every night by taking this delicious "Ovaltine" just before you retire. "Ovaltine" contains neither alcohol nor drugs but induces a perfectly natural way of sleep. The nutriment it supplies soothes the nerves and brain and always digests the worst. While you sleep it builds up your strength and refreshes your mind and vitality. You wake each morning rested and ready for the day's work.

There is no substitute for "Ovaltine" for no other food supplies in a correctly balanced manner the essential nutritive elements extracted from malt, milk and eggs. Natural, healthful foods.

# OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD AND BEVERAGE

Ensures Sound Natural Sleep

Sole U.K. Distributors and Sole Importers for the British Empire Manufactured by A. WANDER & Co., London, S.W. 7

Buy only advertised goods: only good quality can stand advertising.

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 24

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. J. JOLSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

of

Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Uambara Planters' Association.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Retrospect and Prospect	487	Parasitidia	492
Review of the	487	East Africa in the Press	490
Westminster Days' Ex-	487	Campaigns of the Agents	490
perience	485	Africa's Progress	490
1919 Africa's Bookshelf	480	East Africa's Progress	490
Letters to the Editor	488	East Africa's Progress	490
East Africa's Progress	488	East Africa's Progress	490
East Africa's Progress	488	East Africa's Progress	490
East Africa's Progress	488	East Africa's Progress	490
East Africa's Progress	488	East Africa's Progress	490

## RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

In this, the first issue of 1920, we review the outstanding features of last year from the East African standpoint. The most important event was undoubtedly the visit of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which brought the great possibilities of the Dependencies freshly to the minds of our fellow-countrymen, and aimed to bring our own people to a more responsible attitude towards the East. Compared with the more than 100,000 people pouring out blood and treasure into the East, it is to-day, Africa, which is the heart of the world. African Dominion, which has come sooner or later, whether the British Empire Commission, which visited the territories during the year, favours union at an early date, or whether it comes gradually, will be known shortly. Efforts are expected to be established during the month of February. The commissioners' judgment, be it what it may, will be a factor in the co-operation and consolidation between the various territories, which has been one of the main features of the last few years, will continue for some time. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have found themselves forced to more frequent contact and agreement in such matters as railways,

rates, telegrams, postal services, and agricultural schemes. Whether specialist offices from all the East and Central African territories have proved a combination of a pooling of experience and knowledge, or everything to recommend it. Chambers of Commerce from Tanganyika and Uganda have sent first-time sent representatives to sit with delegates from the Kenya Chambers at the half-yearly session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce—and in compliance to Tanganyika the next meeting of that important commercial body is to be held at Moshi at the end of this month, while Tanganyika and Nyasaland have established their own Conventions of Associations. The development of rail and road communication, the course between these vast and rich fields of labour, has become easier and more frequent. There is now in direct communication with the Indian Ocean, and by the opening of the new railway from Tabora to Mwanza, the traveller can journey from Cairo to the Cape by rail, journey by motor, by large and increasing numbers of travellers will follow the trail of the Prince of Wales and the rest of the world, and so the latter known throughout the world the attraction and the promise of these progressive countries. The worst crisis of East Africa must admit that much good work has been done towards the moral and material advancement of the Natives. Larger sums have been provided for education, for the improvement of housing and hygiene, and for industrial and technical instruction, and Africans have been increasingly encouraged in the exercise of the functions of tribal self-government. But the dual policy now accepted as the guiding policy of the British East African Dependencies, which recognizes the value of tribal government, is about to embark upon closer settlement schemes, the Governments of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to appoint a Settlement Board, and the Administration of Tanganyika Territory has been forced to the necessity of visits, and for public opinion to understand the value of the southern highlands, which are determining the number of settlers who might be established there, and where mineral production has been remarkably until to date the only one of the world are found in the East. Rhodesia's immense copper deposits, and a wealth of gold and diamonds, and sulphur, and a wealth of other minerals. The discovery of payable minerals in this country is always important, for the north of the British so quickly in its main ample supply of raw materials, experience in management, and a wealth of mineral resources. Thus the New Year will promise of increasing development.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1928

GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN SUSPENSE

Specially Written for "East Africa."

The year 1928 will always be memorable to East Africans on account of the visits paid to the Dependencies by the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Gloucester. The Prince, though announcing that he had taken upon his visit as a holiday, found time and opportunity to perform many public functions and to get into touch with all classes of the population. His Royal Highness was landed at Mombasa on September 28, had a great *darasa* at Nairobi, visited Uasinaiya with its Lukiko, attended the Armistice Day memorial service at Nairobi on November 11, and a meeting of the Kenya Legislature, and his official programme completed, had travelled via Kajeti, the Plover, to a great concourse of Native chiefs and assembled to see the film, when he decided, in view of the serious illness of the King, to abandon his plans and to return to England. While waiting at the Plover for the cruiser "Enterprise" which was to convey him to Europe, the Prince was forced to spend 17 hours in Zanzibar, the usual inhabitants of which had not expected to see the heir to the Throne. The Prince's return journey via the Red Sea, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, and France was a record one, and its progress was followed by the public with almost breathless interest. Only nine days elapsed from the time he left Government House, Dar es Salaam, till he reached Victoria Station in London, his phenomenal achievement being due to the use of one of the fastest ships in the Navy and to the fact that the railway journey across Europe was made at the extraordinarily high average rate of forty-five miles by hour. All on the Duke of Gloucester's trip had proceeded on a shooting safari to Lake Rudolf and the German Bey had also received news of the Royal Family's Christmas Eve had been spent in Cape Town to catch the Malheur Castle, which landed him in England on Christmas Eve. Dramatically and dramatically, the Prince's visit will always be remembered as a pleasure, and the year 1928 will be remembered more and more, evident as it was,

his life is known concerning his recommendations, and the many and great decisions dependent upon the reports are consequently still in suspense. At the end of the year the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory were summoned to England to discuss, with the Secretary of State, matters arising from the Milner-Young report.

Four Members of Parliament, two Conservatives, one Labour, and one Liberal, also made a tour of Tanganyika as the guests of the Territory in September and October, and soon after their return published an interesting report. Though their stay in East Africa was necessarily brief, they acquired some first-hand knowledge of Tanganyika, which should be of value in the House when matters affecting that country are under discussion. His not too common at Westminster. Another prominent visitor to East Africa was Sir Alfred Davis, a member of the Empire Marketing Board.

A decision with great possibilities was appointed by the Colonial Office in December of 1927 a Committee to study every aspect of the mechanical transport trade to further the economic development of the Empire, especially the construction of a large mechanical unit which would not be confined in its operation solely to good roads. The future of Tropical Africa is largely bound up with some such discovery.

The question of the Congo Basin treaties aroused discussion during the year and led to the publication of an important memorandum by Sir John Sandeman, A.O.C., M.P. The Zambesi bridge, too, provoked much discussion and the consideration of still more experts, several of whom reported since 1927, but at the close of the year it was announced in 1928 that the African States of the river had still hindered progress. The vital report of the bridge to Africa was being steadily progressed. Among definite results during the year were the success of the £3,000,000 loan floated by Kenya Colony, which was over-subscribed mainly by Indians, and the payment by Abyssinia of £250,000 in compensation for raids into Kenya. Some complaint was voiced at the over-distribution of £500,000 for development loan.

The Milner-Young Commission.

In other respects the year may be said to have been passed with possibilities which as yet close were still realised of the great problem of closer union and advanced industry. The Commission appointed in 1927, under the chairmanship of Sir Milner-Young, and containing such well-known authorities as Sir George Seligson, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, and Mr. J. H. Oldham, made a comprehensive tour of the East and Central African Dependencies and afforded all classes and every an opportunity of voicing their views. The four Commissioners returned to England in May and issued a report in October, but as yet no report has not been published by the end of the year.

Deadly removed several of our colonies, but none whose loss was more felt than that of Sir Christian Forster, C.M.G., General and Governor of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who in August succumbed to an attack of malaria. His loss will be sorely felt, for he had done great work not only for Kenya, but also for Uganda in East Africa generally. Viscount Broom, an officer of Lord Seligson, died in England very suddenly. Captain Ferguson was murdered on the Nile by Nfers against whom a punitive expedition had to be sent, and Major R. C. B. Pollock, a manager in Kenya for Messrs. Dalziel & Company, Captain A. J. Butler, who had made a name in Abyssinia, Major

General Sir Richard Wain and Rear-Admiral A. W. J. Blunt were among those who passed away. The Church also lost some great men. The Rev. Eugene Stone, of the M.S.F., the first who saved Uganda by building the Johnston, of the U.M.S.F., a pioneer of African mission work. Archdeacon C. E. Lyne, who commuted life as a sailor, and the Rev. Robert Keable, formerly of the M.S.F. A young hunter gained fame as a novelist just as the year was closing. Mr. Alfred Janis, swam of African education appears in this year, passed to his rest.

Sports were as usual for the month of October. Charles Gray was killed by a wounded bullock on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and of Mr. W. C. Ingham, a famous hunter who at last met his death while after elephant. Mrs. Carberry, Kenya's first lady aviator, crashed at the first aviation meeting held in Nairobi while flying with Mr. D. Cowie, and both were killed. Famous pioneers were also in the number: Daddy James of the East Africa Co., whose name "Shangha" is known all over Northern Rhodesia, of which he was the pioneer of pioneers. The first closes with the names of Mr. R. F. Gatumu, M.A., the first teacher of education in Nyasaland, who was appointed only in 1925, and of Mr. A. D. Easterbrook, a popular student of Nyasaland.

**Honours and Decorations.**

The New Year Lord Lugard was raised to the peerage. Sir Edward Grigg (formerly K.C.V.D.) received the K.C.M.G., and Messrs. K. A. J. Wood, Railway Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, W. Alison Russell, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, M. R. Marlesson, a director of East Africa Estates Ltd., and Major R. G. Archibald, Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, were made Knights Bachelor. In the list of Birthday Honours Mr. Robert Williams, a fellow worker with Cecil Rhodes, was made a baronet, and the honour of Knight Bachelor was conferred upon Mr. Christian E. N. Felline, the able General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways; Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Royal Empire Society (who still the Royal Colonial Institute) and Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board; Mr. Murray Bisset, Senior Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia; Mr. E. W. Lodge, Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. Benjamin Howell Morrison, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Brigadier General Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., formerly Governor of the Seychelles, received the K.C.M.G.

During the year Sir Edward Deham, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, who had revealed great capacity and energy during the periods when he had administered the Government of the Colony was promoted to the Vice-Chiefship of the Gambia, being succeeded in East Africa by Mr. H. Monck-Mason Moore from Nigeria. Mr. John Scott, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, was transferred to the Straits Settlements and his place was taken by Mr. J. B. Jardine; his Deputy, and Mr. J. Symons Honev, Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, went to the Seychelles as Governor, and Mr. T. A. Dickson, Resident Commissioner at Mombasa, filled the vacancy in Swaziland, much to the regret of the inhabitants of Mombasa, who greatly appreciated Mr. Dickson's good work in Kenya. A remarkable event was the assassination by Ras Tafari of the Kingship of Abyssinia, and his narrow escape from a palace plot which last was at the time exclusively announced by *Past Times*.

**Development of Communications.**

Very definite progress was made in railway con-

struction. The Koro-Jinja branch of the K.C.R. was opened for traffic on January 1, and a rich cotton area of Uganda was thereby tapped and given direct access to the Indian Ocean. Progress was made with the Gillet-Thomson's Falls branch and with the Moshu-Akiba line, which later reached the rapidly growing district of Usa on November 7, thus Central Africa. In Tanganyika was extended the Shinyanga to Lake Victoria at Mwanza, the Kassa-Malabar line in the Sudan, completed to Gedamis, was expected to reach Malawi early in 1927 (the great bridge across the White Nile from Khartoum to Omdurman, had been opened on January 10), and the close of the year the Kiska of East Africa turned the first sod of the Jinja-Kampala link, and the survey for the Dodoma-Fife railway, so essential to the development of the southern highlands of Tanganyika, with their ever growing European settlement, was advanced, and the importance of the construction emphasised by the Government.

Ayaboh, who attracted great attention the flight of Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Lady Heath, Lady Bailey, who crashed at Tabora, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Flight Lieutenant R. R. Bentley, Mr. G. B. C. Commander Mansfield-Robinson, and several other Kenya settlers, advancing the cause, materially. Nairobi held its first aviation meeting in March, and the usual landing grounds throughout the Dependencies was begun. That an air service is developing with startling speed is not to be doubted, and that must be a recompense to Capt. E. A. Gladstone and Mr. Robert Blackburn, who have worked so well for years past and in the face of many obstacles and a good deal of apathy to propagate the idea of a regular East African air line, which everyone now acknowledges to be necessary and which, it is hoped, be established on a sound basis within the next twelve or eighteen months. A broadcasting station was built at Kabete, four miles from Nairobi early in the year, was opened on June 15, and reception was accomplished in London before the close of the year.

Socially, the East African Dinner Club extended its activities and took over from the Joint East African Board the responsibility for the East African Dinner. The dinner held on June 21—the first under the new auspices—was a great success, over three hundred people being present and the guests of honour being the members of the Hilton-Young Commission.

**Kenya Colony.**

Agriculture in Kenya suffered from drought early in the year, and later from a serious invasion of locusts. The drought trouble was relieved in most districts by reasonable rains, but locusts were still causing much anxiety at the close of the year. The coffee nearly all, too, did some damage, but was the subject of excellent research work by Mr. Kirkpatrick, an entomologist of the Department of Agriculture. In spite of these drawbacks, the East African Agricultural Show, held at Nairobi in October, was a great success, and the export of agricultural produce increased. Considerable relief to agriculture was anticipated from the reduction in railway rates on certain classes of goods, among them petrol and kerosene oil, and the action of the K.C.R. was definitely intended to encourage the development of mechanical aids to farming, the growth of which was a feature of the period under review. In all the reduction of railway rates was reckoned to involve a loss to the K.C.R. of £60,000 a year, in addition to £60,000 expended in 1927. These reductions were accompanied with an increase in landing charges at the port of Mombasa. A revived interest in the agricultural possibilities of

the coastal area was a gratifying feature of the year. The progress of the Closer Settlement Scheme, with its provision for three classes of settlers, is so commencing with the establishment of a Land and Agricultural Bank, that as the latter has not yet materialised, little advance was made. The Native Lands Trust Bill caused much discussion, especially at Westminster, and at the close of the year was still in suspense, as was the fate of the local Defence Force, which, after having been declared as coming into force on July 1, was put back for reconsideration, though the appointment of a Commandant has been gazetted.

A session of the Conventional Association, held in June, passed a series of important resolutions dealing with a great range of subjects, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which met in Mombasa in August, was notable for the presence for the first time of representatives from Moshi, Uganda, and Dar es Salaam.

An earthquake in the Nakuru district led to the spread of alarming reports, but these turned out to be exaggerated. Two minor but interesting points were the return of Mr. J. S. B. Leakey, a Kimeru teita to resume his investigations into the occurrence of stone age man in Kenya, and the raising of the 30,000 £ National Loan to Mathew Wellington, the last survivor of the stone age hunters. A memorial to the African soldiers and carriers who died in the War was unveiled in Nairobi by H. R. H. Princess Marie Louise.

#### Tanganyika Territory

The steady influx of German settlers into Tanganyika Territory continued during the year, and East Africa repeatedly drew attention to the very active propaganda carried on in Germany by the large and influential colonial societies, to the determined opposition of the German Government to any suggestion of federation in East Africa, and to the ingenious methods of propaganda adopted, the most of which was the publication of a book in Stuttgart, this journal's exposure of it in August by a Moravian mission in the Nungwe district to grant land to German nationals, and the widespread interest and comment on the local Government to draft an Ordinance to prohibit such commercialisation of mission properties. Interest in British settlement was centred chiefly in the development of the southern highlands, in which 25,000 acres of land were alienated to non-Natives and 50,000 acres in the Mafindi and Mbozi districts were set apart for auction—a method of disposing of land severely criticised in many quarters, but rigidly adhered to by the Administration. The general development of the Territory in the earlier part of the year, the diamonds of the Malindi area, near Mwanza, the ores of Bukoba, the gold of the Lupata district and Kasanga, and the coal measures of Ulungu attracted much attention. The Government took interest in the new Mwanza meat factory and the Lyvins fall mines.

A step which was generally approved was the introduction of Good Trains in May, assisted by a considerable sum. An Ordinance providing for the registration of coffee plantations and dealers in coffee was passed, and should assist in the regulation of the industry and the prevention of fraudulence. The Agricultural Research Station at Mwanza was fully started during the year, and worked on full swing. The seed policy was changed, and a grant of £56,000 being voted for Mwanza improvements, the Arusha Dodoma Road, though not completed, that the sun was insufficient to melt the snow on the Mt. Meru, and a new road was being laid from Mwanza through the Masai Territory to Mwanza, and the Kundu-Iringi-Handen Road, which is expected to exploit the power of the steam mills, assumed

a definite shape, and invitations have been issued for tenders for the concession.

The work of the War Graves Commission was completed and a list of cemeteries was published, while a cenotaph was erected in Dar es Salaam in time for Armistice Day.

An important step in co-ordinating the interests and influence of the official communities in the Territory was taken at a Conference held at London, at which it was decided that a Convention of Associations was required. A strong Executive was appointed, a set of rules drawn up, and the first meeting of the Convention is to take place at Iringa in time next year.

#### Uganda

Probably the most striking feature of the year was the manner in which the English leaders of the Home Front had Uganda described for their delimitation of any starting statements were made, but on the whole Uganda got a good Press, which served to amplify how glorious the Mother Country was of the good work done in her name during the last five years. That the special correspondents should have jumped on the bandwagon in respect of the most civilised Native Kingdom in Africa is perhaps not surprising, even if it is disappointing, at any rate, a step has been taken in the opinion of the British people, and that is all to the good.

Uganda continued to suffer from an excess of tineries, a chronic scarcity of medical staff, and the low price of cotton, but direct rail communication between Jinja and Mombasa, the exploitation of the Protectorate's tinfields, and further export examination of its oil deposits were encouraging developments. The plan of sending the European children of the Protectorate to Kenya for their education proved increasingly successful, especially from the health point of view, and the introduction of the Swahili language as the standard in the vernacular elementary schools of the Northern and Eastern Provinces was generally counted a wise step, though it naturally encountered a measure of criticism. A literary fauna of the volcanic district and its preservation did not escape the notice of interested societies in England.

#### Northern Rhodesia

Great activity in the mining industry marked the year under review, large quantities of capital being made by Swana MBEWE and in the process of fusion between the Loangwa, Kasempa and Serenje Concessions—the former to £3,500,000 and the latter to £1,600,000. The mining companies now have concessions covering 150,000 square miles. Nkana was being energetically worked and showed promise, and the branch line being now open from Ndola to the North Antelope mine, the latter was also being rapidly developed. Nadel is now the top of a number of motor roads radiating from it. The Great North Road received attention, but the Great East Road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson did not meet with the approval of the Governor on his inspection, and he was doubtful if it would ever be a real trunk road. An Order in Council was promulgated delimiting the Native Reserves in the North Charterland area of N.E. Rhodesia.

The glut in the tobacco market dominated agricultural interests, and, owing to the failure in two successive years of the cotton crop, led to renewed advocacy of mixed farming and to the granting of a measure of Government aid for tobacco plantations. A welcome campaign of publicity in favour of the smoking of Rhodesian cigarettes was begun in England, and with commendable enterprise the Rhodesian product was brought to

the notice of the British smoker. A Settlement Board was formed, but had not been established by the close of the year.

The Public Works Department incurred a good deal of criticism, and the country sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. H. C. Parkin, the Controller of Customs.

**Nyasaland.**

Tea continued to be Nyasaland's most reliable crop, for the fall in the demand for cigarette leaf caused much anxiety among planters of tobacco. At one period it was estimated that the Home market had as much as four years' supply of tobacco in store, and the prospects of a profitable price for the new crop were poor. Bad weather conditions, too, helped to bring about a shortage of foodstuffs, and relief had to be organised on a famine basis. The financial position, nevertheless, remained sound, though there was a noticeable falling off of imports from Great Britain. Nyasaland, it is worth noting, holds the colonial record for the proportion of motor vehicles owned by Europeans—0.99 per head. Her missions, too, have had remarkable records of long service; and the year under review saw the retirement of Dr. Lewis and of Dr. Hetherwick, heads respectively of the Livingstonia and Blantyre Missions, after approximately half a century's work each in the country, while Archdeacon Johnson and Archdeacon Eyre, two stalwarts of the U.M.C.A., were removed by death.

The most controversial subject broached during the year was the question of Natives on private estates in Nyasaland, the Planters' Association being strongly opposed to the Ordinance as promulgated by the Government. A Bill to permit of long lease of Crown Lands—up to ninety-nine years—was welcomed as remedying an old-established blunder, but the proposal that such lands should continue to be auctioned was resented—as the system has been in Tanganyika.

**Zanzibar.**

The clove market gave some anxiety during the year, the prospect of distillation being affected by substitutes for clove stems becoming scarce. The Director of Agriculture paid a visit to Madagascar to study the development of the clove industry in the French island, and on his return submitted a report containing valuable suggestions. The export duty on cloves is now payable in cash instead of kind, a change which has led to the disappearance after twenty years of the weekly sale at the Customs House. Great attention was paid by the Government to road extension, especially in Pemba, as calculated to improve the staple industry of the islands. The Arab Association voiced strong opposition to any scheme of federation, arguing that cloves constituted the only export of the Protectorate, and that any alteration in Customs duties on the lines of those adopted on the mainland would increase the cost of living. An important work by Mr. C. M. Stockley on the geology of Zanzibar was published during the year.

**Sudan.**

The food crisis showed signs of passing, and the great advance of the Gezira cotton scheme was made more evident. Trouble with the Nubians, which began with the murders of Captain Grenfell, was satisfactorily settled, the development of roads and the increase in motor traffic were notable, and plans with Abyssinia showed promise. Port Sudan proved still further its vital commercial importance, which was correlated with the growth of the railway system.

**A CHRISTMAS DAY'S EXPERIENCE.**

The Guest who made himself at Home.

The sun poured full on to the verandah and I stretched myself out lazily, bored with the African sun and the fates that had been pleased to place me fifty miles from anywhere to administer justice for His Britannic Majesty's Government. I was feeling disgruntled with life in general, particularly because my nearest neighbour and pal, Courtney, was down with a dose of malaria just when we had planned to celebrate Christmas together. Well, it was Christmas Eve and my runner should be back with the Home mail at sundown.

Suddenly I discerned a small safari coming my way. Surely it could not be Courtney after all! What luck, I thought, but as they drew nearer, I noticed the rotund form of my approaching visitor, who could by no stretch of imagination be the lean and lanky Courtney. Then I remembered having heard that a missionary was expected my way, so I shouted to the boy to bring tea and went out to greet my guest with a "Hallo, padre."

Soon my runner returned with a whole bag of mail, and while my guest retired to the hut, I had had prepared for Courtney, and was taking a bath of which he seemed in much need, I pounced on my letters and papers and excitedly rifled the battered-looking parcels.

Good old Mater! The very shirts I needed a lady. A good round cheque from my pater, too, whereat my thoughts turned to the new rifle I'd often wanted. A tie from Aunt Ellen—really a terrible thing! Still stopping off her to send it. Then there were Uncle George's best brand of cigars, and a box from my mater full of the good things of life—two bottles of old port, a plum pudding, a bottle of liqueur brandy, almond cake, crackers for the festive board, and an excellent array of sweeties.

**The Stranger.**

That night, as my guest and I dined sumptuously, he gradually dawned upon me that for a missionary he did himself extraordinarily well and was decidedly friendly with my whisky. But he was dashed good company, and we went to our respective beds with feelings of good fellowship.

Christmas Day passed pleasantly, and as we lingered over an especial effort on my cook's part for a Christmas Day dinner my guest informed me that on the morrow he must depart at dawn. Might he seize the opportunity of speaking seriously to me on some aspects of life? Especially, did I not place too great reliance on the good things of life? That struck me as rather unnecessary, but after all it was Christmas, and my guest evidently meant well, so I let it pass, and after a final thought we went to bed.

When I awoke next morning Mufiamadi, the boy, told me that my guest had already departed, and then handed me a chili from Courtney, saying he was fit again and hoped to reach me that day. He arrived, some hours later, with the sad tidings that as yet he had received no mail.

"Never mind, old chap," I said, "I've got tons of time to spare and see the festive board."

As to my consternation I discovered that the bottle of whisky was finished, the liqueur brandy and crystallised fruits had vanished, and that the few choice special brands of cigars were not to be found.

A few days later the Sukka missionary, a tall, thin and a non-smoker, called.

"EAST AFRICAN" BOOKSHELF.

### KIRK ON THE ZAMBEZI.

The first phase of a Great Career.

Of the many names held by East Africans in admiration and respect few are more greater than that of Sir John Kirk, and as beginnings are early of immense interest, a book describing the early phase of his wonderful career, written by an author who has had access to the most intimate and authentic documents available, must command attention and provoke eager curiosity. When, too, that book deals with a man whose long life spanned the period of the unveiling of the secrets of a mysterious continent, who did a hero's work in pioneer conditions, and who upheld the honour of his native and in most critical times, and is, moreover, written by a Professor of Colonial History in the premier University of Great Britain, the reader is justified in anticipating something worthy of its subject.

"Kirk on the Zambezi" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1889) owes its publication to the final enterprise of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Kirk, son of John, who invited Professor Comland to write an account of his father's life and work in Africa, and placed all the material in his hands for the author's disposal. It is most important part of John's career—his twenty years of official service in Zambezi—the Professor leaves to a future occasion, confining himself in this volume to Kirk's earlier experiences as a member of Livingstone's Zambezi Expedition.

They stand apart from the rest of Kirk's life—a prologue to his African career. And, since the personal material provided by Kirk's daily journal of the Expedition is immeasurably richer than that which is available for any other period in his life, the prologue can be presented on a fuller scale and with more intimate detail than the main narrative.

So the Professor casts his story in the form of a chapter in African history, commencing with a long dissertation on Africa in 1850, a brief account of Kirk, his family and his education, passing on to Livingstone and his expedition, precluding the discovery of Nyasaland, and ending with the acceptance by Kirk of the post in Zambezi which was to be the scene of his future labours. The author claims that Kirk himself would have chosen this method of treatment, as shifting the limelight from the chief actor. It may be so. Kirk is then a modest, young man, loyal, good-tempered, hardy, brave, and conscientious; but in these pages he is never in the limelight. Livingstone gets it all. Kirk's diaries are quoted extensively, but their only effect is to bring before the reader a vivid mental picture of Livingstone, self-centred, unable to get on with European subordinates, obsessed with exploration—a trait which finally, as the years advanced, amounted to a mania. Kirk, even more abstracted, a wrath pervading his nature, but never materialising. Livingstone, on the Zambezi, would have been a fairer title.

The picture of the trials and troubles of a tropical expedition, as they actually are, the book is excellent. From the seven European members of the party were constantly falling ill, conditions were horrible. The "Mta Kofu," the small steam engine specially for the Zambezi, was a failure. Her boilers would burn only ebony, *Acacia* *littoralis* is took four hours to raise steam, and a day and a half to cut wood sufficient for one day's cooking. Her plates, originally one-sixteenth of an inch thick (1), soon rusted through, she leaked above and below.

This is an awful place to live, and I mean the ship, wrote Kirk. My specimens (Kirk was officially a zoologist, but his botanical specimens are all well) had run risk of utter destruction. The food was every joint. Many a pig lives in a better house than we do, and yet we are in an unhealthy place with valuable collections for the service of the British Government. The vessel is not enough to ruin everything. Cooped up in this stinking vessel, what can we expect when in a region notorious for fever? The food too is again, at now, we have nothing but salt beef and pork, neither of them good.

The flour also of which the bread is made is sour, two-thirds of the flour is mouldy and full of grubs.

Lake Pamalombe was sighted on September 14, 1859, and on September 17, a little before noon, the expedition discovered Nyasa. The Lake of Stars—only just in time to witness the great discovery for Dr. Roscher, a German explorer, who had followed the Arara route from Kilwa, and was afterwards murdered on his way back to the coast, reached the north end of the Lake two months later, on November 19.

A splendid lake, notes the Marty, stands round on bank, sandy at places, two hands visible mountains on either side, white spots in the distance, general bearing like W. of N. true.

On a later occasion, August 31, 1861, Livingstone, his brother Charles, and Kirk reached Lake Pamalombe by boat.

Pamalombe, deep and still, circled by a belt of evergreen, thick that the boat could hardly be got ashore. The ground is black and damp and smelt abominably when disturbed. Malaria was chiefly in the air. By breakfast time next morning they had left the noisome place behind. On the day after (November 2) they sailed out into the lake (Nyasa).

Partly by boat and partly on shore they explored Lake Nyasa for five-sevenths of its length. Kirk declared the coast to be unhealthy and no place for European settlement.

These duties, writes Professor Comland, of course were not wasted, but none the less, the explorers' work had not been wasted. That lake, which might never be a British Colony, but within fifty years it was to be made a British Protectorate. Within fifty years that coast was to be dotted with the stations of a British Company trading up and down the lake, with a steamer on the water, and dotted also with the stations of British missions. As to-day, on the mountain plateau, about forty miles beyond the point Kirk's little boat had reached, stands the great church of Livingonia, its lofty tower visible far up and down the lake, a eternal monument to faith and works of the man whose name it honours.

The founding of the Universities Mission to Central Africa comes within the scope of the book, and the arrival of Bishop Mackenzie, the building of the mission station at Mazoe, the disaster which overtook the venture, the death of Mackenzie, and the final abandonment under Bishop Tegg's well told. Kirk's account of the arrival of Livingstone, and his almost immediate death at Shumanga throws new light on a pathetic incident.

Among the accomplishments was facility with the paint brush, and the volume is illustrated with reproductions of 175 original sketches in colour, which reveal wonderful accuracy and skill in the circumstances. It was a pioneer, too, in photography, and the Professor has been able to reproduce several of his pictures, which are remarkable not only for the period and for their preservation, but in series increasing that the beautiful full-page photograph of Fig Tree and Native Camps at Shumanga (facing page 22) has been reproduced from a negative forty-eight years old and taken in no more African conditions. Yet it must be the so, and one of the earliest attempts to master the art of photography. Nowadays, when anybody can



made in my opinion, by the present habits and habits of the people. It is difficult to realize that this was something of an achievement, one that is not to be taken for granted. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

it among themselves long before Europeans came into contact with them, and that the Africans are the only race which has not by its own efforts extricated itself from this condition. Though sticking to the modern conviction, it must be remembered that neither the Old nor the New Testament condemned slavery, and that slave owners were accustomed to the biblical authority of their practice. Many have to read the books of the future, and they would hardly believe that there was even a few months ago a brighter side to the picture, as a humane and other nations in the world.

The English, who had the reputation of being the most advanced race can expect to find in this material world, but what is the reviewer to make of the following:

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past. The paper on which these letters were written was of a quality which has been used in the past, and it is not to be taken for granted that the present habits and habits of the people are the same as they were in the past.

LORD OLIVIER'S PANACEA

East Africa v. West Indies.

to the Editor of "East Africa"

I am much interested in your report of Lord Olivier's laudatory address on the improvement of Negro agriculture and admire the ease with which he demonstrates a panacea for the future.

I do not know how long Lord Olivier may have spent in East Africa or how intimate a knowledge he may have of the psychology of the East African Native. I do know that he has been Governor of Jamaica and so is entitled to speak for the inhabitants of that favoured island. On the other hand, he has spent many years of his life in both the West Indies and in East Africa, may perhaps be allowed to raise a point which to my mind vitiates Lord Olivier's conclusions.

The Negro in the West Indies is like the Irishman: he is traditionally "agin the Government." Put it down to his distasteful recollections of slavery or what you will, the fact remains. And no matter what schemes the Government may devise for his help and improvement, the Negro pooh-poo them. It is entirely characteristic that he should call Key-Notes and Governmental Demonstrations "plantations" and "technical pamphlets," "books" "foolishness" and I can believe that he condemns them contemptuously as "stupid."

But the Native of East Africa has an entirely different outlook which both surprised and delighted me when I first came to him from the West to the East. "Ameyi" is a Government order which is regarded with respect and attention, and I believe you will bear me out when I say that Natives welcome the efforts of Government instructors and are eager to profit by them. Personally I found East African Natives eminently teachable and quick to learn from a white man, while, on the other hand, they had a doubt of the capacity of their own people to give instruction.

Perhaps some of your readers better qualified than I can carry this discussion further.

Yours faithfully,

Harpenden.

A. F. B. O. (1928)

MAJOR TREVOR ON NORTHERN RHODESIA.

His statements collected.

to the Editor of "East Africa"

Let me first point out the space for a few comments on the article in the *Road Daily Mail* by Major Trevor from which you quote in your last issue, since the statements made are likely to convey wrong impressions. I spent twenty-six years in the country against Major Trevor's three, and I have had charge of all the railway belt from the summit of the Congo Border.

(1) Northern Rhodesia will emphatically deny that in the settled areas outside Livingstone Government officials have entirely dominated the social and political life of the country. Major Trevor's story at Bwana Mkubwa, Broken Hill, James' Church, Choma, etc., and if he had read his own country's own history of the country.

(2) The Natives are a minority in the settled areas and to put things in their next best light and of rating on a par with them is a slur. The Natives are not a "race" but a "group."

Major Trevor's article is entirely unjustified in any way for his Natives and their sports and they

are not "antipathetic" to all changes in the conditions of the country. Major Trevor has had opportunities for knowing this, discussing for instance, with me the problems of settlement of roads, of roads, attendance at road board meetings with me, and so on. He has done the same elsewhere. He has also, as a Departmental Head, had the opportunity of reading officials' reports which are full of comments on non-Native matters. Settlers and mining people have often expressed appreciation of the extent to which officials show in their affairs, so have townsmen and railwaymen. The local District Magistrate is continually consulted and appealed to on all kinds of problems and in personal troubles, too. District officers have done a man's work in pioneering roads, both alone and in co-operation with settlers (have even helped out the Public Works Department, as at the time of the Livingstone Conference). They assist as regards schools, town management, and in many other ways show their sympathy with the European element and changes of condition. True, they look after Native interests, too, but that is part of their job.

(4) European farmers establishing ranches and plantations may not yet have succeeded. That is to say, they have not yet finished settling. But I could name many who are succeeding on a big scale and in a more humble way. The country is not a get-rich-quick paradise, but it compares favourably with any other part of the Empire for settlers of the right kind.

(5) The point about the "Belgian" construction "Frankenstein monster" by a white man's work is worthy of attention, though the wording chosen is not pleasing. No doubt the desirability between this clear-cut Belgian policy and the equally clear-cut Colours policy of the Union; and it needs a clear-cut policy of its own (see does all British East Central Africa—and with some unanimity, too). Such a policy—a middle policy for a middle country—is overdue: a lead is needed, the days of drift should end. Granted such a policy conceived and pursued in a statesmanlike manner, Northern Rhodesia, with its great natural mineral wealth, fine pasturage, and fertile soil, will do great things. The country is all right, and so are the people in it; but misrepresentation of facts does not help in any way. Yours faithfully,

Caterham Valley.

F. H. MELLAND

[We quoted from Major Trevor's article principally with the object of affording our Northern Rhodesians an opportunity of acquainting themselves with his views and of putting the other side of the case. Few people in this country are so well qualified to do this as Mr. Melland.—Ed. "E.A."]

HOW WE COULD DO MORE UGANDA TRADE.

An Instance of Belgian Enterprise.

to the Editor of "East Africa"

May I give you a little example of a business deal I had a few weeks ago. I wrote to a Belgian firm for some small goods, only about £20 worth, and when the price was as I expected it to be. Further, I said that as they had no knowledge of any firm they had better deal on us at sight through the bank here at any rate until our relations were established. Within a day of the arrival of that letter in Liege we were sent a cable stating that the goods had been dispatched by parcel post and asking if we would

remitt the cost by mail. In due course we received a very nice letter saying they pleased the company was to open business and that they would not put us to the extra expense of drawing on us but had cabled the amount in order that we should know what to remit.

How many British firms would have acted in so business-like a manner.

Kampala

Yours faithfully,  
UGANDA TRADER

[We have in the past published a number of complaints from reliable Uganda sources that British manufacturers are not paying sufficiently close attention to the opportunities of increased business with that Protectorate, and the above letter is an illuminating example of the means by which enterprising foreign competitors secure a stake in the trade and entrench themselves in the confidence of importing houses. As our correspondent suggests, probably few British manufacturers would have acted as this Belgian company did but it is also probable that few Belgian concerns would have been so far-sighted. Almost every mail brings us letters from East African subscribers who lament the opportunities which British trade is missing in the territories. That there is room for great improvement cannot be questioned. -Ed. "E.A."]

IS UGANDA OVERLOOKED?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
May I be allowed to offer my sincere thanks and congratulations to Mr. G. C. Ishmael for the able speech he made at the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; as reported in *East Africa* of December 26?

I should like to endorse most heartily his remarks about that Protectorate. For too long has Uganda greatly needed a champion to speak authoritatively for its rights. The interests of Uganda have been, and are, far too often sacrificed to those of Kenya. Uganda is not a milk-cow for Kenya, but is in fact the wealthiest and most productive territory of the Crown in East and Central Africa which, in fact, for lack of advocacy, is too often forgotten.

The lesson which Mr. Winston Churchill, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, preached in 1908 after he had visited East Africa was "Concentrate on Uganda." This dictum holds good with even greater force to-day.

Yours faithfully,  
RUFUS WOODS  
Assistant Army and Navy Club,  
London, S.W.1

A SNAKE ON THE "LORD MILNER"

What a Tanganyika Native Saw,  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,  
I have read with great interest the various letters concerning the "Crowing Crested Cobra" and when I was recently in the district of Kilwa, in which, according to an impudent scoundrel called Sam Sira, the monster is supposed to have had its headquarters, I made a few inquiries. At first I drew blanks but finally I found a Native who averred that his aunt's cousin had actually seen a snake that could not only crawl, but could make a noise like a dog. I hunted out the cousin, whose tale, very much abbreviated, was as follows:-

"Yes, *Bwana*, I saw the snake and heard it. It was six years ago when I worked on the big ship, the "Lord Milner." One night, while it was at Lindi, many white men came on board for food, and *Bwana* M. Kubwa Paddi Woodi sat down on the floor and took a large cloth and put it over a basket. Then I heard a noise like that of a hen which has laid an egg, and the *Bwana* shook the cloth, and presently I saw a big snake coming out of the basket. I was very afraid, for it had a red head and moved about from side to side. First it made a noise like a cock; then it barked like a dog, and then it wanted to bite the leg of one of the ladies who was standing near. But she only laughed. Then the snake vanished. Afterwards I saw *Bwana* Paddi Woodi play with the snake many times, and I think it must be a friend of his."

Tanganyika.  
FIELD INVESTIGATOR  
P.S.-This is not an advertisement for the Regent Street Toy firm which supplies these snakes!

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER

Last Opportunity of Obtaining Tickets.

On Tuesday evening next the four M.P.'s who recently visited Tanganyika as the guests of that Territory are to be entertained to dinner at the Hotel Cecil by the East Africa Dinner Club. Though the date of the function is now so close, tickets may still be obtained by any of our readers who apply immediately to the Secretary, Major J. CORBET WARD, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. The cost of the tickets is 15s. or 2s. 6d. in the case of members of the Dinner Club.

COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE

UGANDA TOBE. Coffee Lake district near Bukhambu. U.T. we good coffee estates for sale. 2,100 acres, including 200 acres mature Arabica coffee. Majority land suitable for coffee planting. Altitude 4,100 and 5,100 feet. Coffee factories. Ample water power. Apply: Box 175, East Africa, 91 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"

Read the reviews on the outside back cover.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to cater for you to make them comfortable and satisfied.

ROYAL CLERENCE HOTEL

100, Victoria Street, London, W.1

TERMS MODERATE

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

BOOKINGS

LONDON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

QUEEN'S GATE, KINGSTON

LONDON

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

THE NEWINGTON GARDENS

## STRANGE ZANZIBAR PRISON EPISODE

Prisoners Swarm to Sultan's Palace

STRANGE incidents have been current for several weeks of Zanzibar, prisoners breaking out of jail and attacking and injuring a number of persons who impeded their path to the Sultan's palace. Letters and newspapers which have so far reached us from the island here, not mentioned more than the veriest outlines of the incident, which, it is clear, has left the most unfavourable impression in European, Indian, and Arab unofficial circles. The local Government—the British Resident, Sir Claid Hollis, is on leave in England—has been openly accused of supineness, and in the account which Mr. C. J. Ketchum, the special correspondent of *The Daily Express*, has now sent to the newspaper he represents as accurate, there is apparently ample justification for such criticisms. The dispatch has been given centre page prominence under the headlines reading: "Convict Mob Break out of Gaol and Invade a Sultan's Palace. Gilbertian Revolt in Prison. Desperadoes March to Interview a Monarch. Comedy of Zanzibar."

Two Hundred Criminals Break Jail

The report states—

Nearly two hundred criminal desperadoes, convicted of every conceivable offence from arson to murder, burst their cells, and within an hour found their way into the royal presence of the Sultan. Nothing has stirred the Native population to a higher pitch of excitement since the days of the bombardment of the royal palace in 1866 after its seizure by Seyyid Khaled on the death of the Sultan Hamed bin Thwain.

Where in the world would a band of aggrieved criminals fight their way to freedom, only to march peacefully through the public streets till they had seen their Sovereign, and then return to their prison? Trouble had been brewing among the inmates of the Kilimanjaro since the day that the Police Commissioner, Captain L. Skinner, decided the time had come to tighten up the discipline of the prison regime. The smoking of cigarettes was, for example, among other privileges stopped. This caused an uproar. The men sulked and refused to work. For two days they remained outside their prison cells, threatening any warder who dared go near them with assault.

The prison warden was powerless to act. He had received the strictest instructions from his superiors that in no circumstances must he permit his men to open fire. So he decided to ignore the prisoners, in the hope that they would become subdued. It was this policy apparently that precipitated the storm. At two o'clock in the afternoon, as the warden was returning from lunch, the alarm was given. All the prisoners had risen in rebellion. Five warders and a constable had been attacked and wounded. Their keys had been seized, and they had been forced to open the outer gate of the gaol.

Warder Attacked

The situation became menacing. The British Resident was absent on leave, so the Police Commissioner appeared to Mr. H. H. Crofton, the Chief Secretary and Acting Resident. He despatched an urgent note pleading for authority to resort to arms. A similar request was refused. He was instructed to resort at all costs to other means to deal with the position.

Meanwhile the prisoners arrived at the outer gates. A guard attempted to prevent their exit. He was promptly flung on the head. They scrambled

their way to the outer road and progressed slowly in the hot sunshine through the narrow labyrinthine streets of the old Arab capital. When they came to the little bridge which crosses into the centre of the town, the police guard on traffic duty raised his baton. The ringleader bade him lower it and go about his business. "We only go to the Sultan's palace," he was calmly assured, "and when we have seen his Highness we return to Kilimanjaro."

As the convicts approached the Indian market place, with its wide open shops filled with ivories and the glittering trinkets of the tourist trade, hoarded old dealers fled in consternation. Mailed Arab womenfolk, peering nervously from their narrow barred windows overhead, rushed to close their heavy oaken doors. Still the prisoners marched merrily on to their destination. Reaching the waterfront, they swept forward till they came to the former Sultan's palace, known as the House of Wonders, now the Whitehall of Zanzibar. The alarm had preceded their arrival, and the gates were closed and barred.

They moved on then to the Sultan's palace, a hundred yards away. Here the Sultana lay critically ill. The guards on the great gates hesitated but in a moment yielded to the demand for admission. The criminals swarmed into the royal courtyard, shouting for the Sultan.

Sultan Rebukes Mob

Five minutes later royal curtains of an apartment on the second storey were drawn cautiously aside. The Sultan looked out. He grasped the situation in a flash, and promptly came to one of his upper balconies. Attired in his black regal robe and turban of blue and gold, he advanced to address the mob. Speaking slowly in Swahili, their Native language, he sternly rebuked them for their conduct, for which he warned them, they must be severely punished.

He was about to assure them that their grievances would be investigated when a group of British police officers in charge of a squad of African askari abruptly appeared on the scene. They surrounded the prisoners in the courtyard and, as the Sultan withdrew, handcuffed them and marched them back to prison.

Twenty ringleaders were deported to Tanganyika Territory as punishment for their part in the outbreak, but further than this there has been no sequel to the strange affair. The Chamber of Commerce, representative of the European, Indian, and Arab community, expressed their indignation in a strongly worded resolution addressed to the Government, but with what result no one so far knows.

## POLYTECHNIC

THEATRE

Regent Street, London, W.1.

### "INTERVIEWING WILD ANIMALS"

Presented personally with marriage by

RATCLIFFE HOLMES

AND

### "THE MAGIC CLOCK"

DAILY 2.30 & 4.30

SEVEN O'CLOCK 10-4

PHONE 5MAYE FOR 2855

# DEATH OF CAPTAIN A. J. SWANN

Pennorth, Close, of a Wonderful Career.

With great respect we record the death at the age of seventy-two of our friend and comrade, Captain Alfred James Swann, a friend and colleague of the late Sir John Johnston, Lord Lugard and Sir Alfred Saker, a pioneer of Central and East Africa, a champion of every anti-slavery campaign, and a retired Senior Resident Magistrate in Nyasaland. His death took place at Cornwall Sea, Sussex, on December 28, and he was buried on the first day of the New Year. Though an inter-continental in the summer had left him in a very weak state, he recovered sufficiently to get out and about again, but a stroke set in just before Christmas and proved fatal. Thus passed to a well-earned rest yet another of the founders of the British Empire in tropical Africa and an able and single-minded administrator.

Captain Swann was engaged for the sea, to which he spent his early years. It was in 1888 that he first went to Africa in connection with the transport from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika of the sections of the mission steamer "Morning Star" which was to be put to rest at the lake. In those wild days it was a great and dangerous voyage, and Captain Swann was warned by Sir John King, whom he consulted in Zanzibar, that he took the journey entirely at his own risk, as neither the Zanzibar Government nor Great Britain could offer any guarantee of safety. The Sultan (Seyid Bagashi), Bishop Steere, and General Matthews did all they could to help him, however, and he landed at Sadani, opposite Zanzibar, where he got together 600 porters, all started on his 800 mile safari.

## First Journey to Lake Tanganyika

There was a tradition that the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar extended right inland to the Lakes, but Swann, who, as a sailor, was a practical man, soon discovered the real state of affairs. He has recorded that he, in common even with Tippy Tib, the most powerful of the Arab traders, had to pay tribute—*hongu*—to the Wawogo, that Tabora, the Arab halting-place en route to Ujji, was at the mercy of Mirambo, chief of the Wanyamwezi, and that in Ujji itself the Wajiji chiefs had to be acknowledged as the rulers of the country. It is difficult in these days to realise what privations, difficulties, and dangers were involved in conducting a caravan of 600 men through truculent tribes and nests of slave-hunters; but Swann was what he looked like—real pioneer and explorer, and he made good. Thus he had the satisfaction of being the first man to navigate a steam vessel on this great inland sea.

In 1888, Muhammad bin Ballan, the powerful Arab chief, asked Swann to raise the British flag at Ujji, but he refused, declaring that the country was the property of the Natives and not of the Arabs, and Swann was consistent in making treaties on behalf of the British Government with Native chiefs only and not with the Sultan of Zanzibar. In 1888, when en route of the steamer "Good News," Swann met Sir John Johnston at the south end of Lake Tanganyika. "A great little man," he describes him, "riding on a donkey and with a sailor's straw hat on his head. Until then I had been busy fighting at the chains of slavery in the east and the south in the west. The two pioneers had not met, but since together they worked in harmony, Swann introducing Johnston to the chiefs who had in public made over to him the whole south-east coast of Lake Tanganyika, and Johnston confirming the treaties. Together they libested the British flag. Swann was chosen to be the staff

of the steamer, and in 1890 he sailed from Zanzibar and after attaining the rank of Senior Resident Magistrate, he later took an important part in the abolition of the slave trade, the supremacy of the Zanzibar flag, and enabled Johnston to make a treaty on December 22, 1890, by which the slave trade was abolished.

## No Illusions about Africa

Perhaps because of his sea training, Captain Swann held no illusions about Africa, and more particularly about the Africans. Many views held at the present day found little favour with him. He believed in direct Government by European officers and in the introduction and use everywhere of the English language. As an administrator he had first-hand experience of the quick change of a primitive people from slavery to freedom, and as he himself put it, "the first draught from freedom" is a "sating cup well-nigh quenched their thirst." During the transition stage the greatest care was taken to uphold the position of the chiefs, and to rule through them. Native customs which were not criminal were strictly protected, a *hona* master, and a slave were left more or less to work out their own destiny.

Wine, opium, drinking, and child murder were of course prohibited, though the medicine men taxed the strength of the new regime, and Swann was quick to recognise that superstition would die hard. With the arrival of Christian missions the ex-slaves, and common people took up a changed attitude to their old chiefs. The latter could no longer punish offenders by death or mutilation, and property was no longer liable to be seized by the atrocious clique among the chiefs. The British courts stood as a city on a hill, and at all times to the lower classes, the Africans, one (as Swann notes) to his main characteristic, rapidly changed from abject servility to an indifference to the very existence of chieftainship. Loss of power incurred a loss of obedience and respect, for the African obeyed only through fear. The chiefs resorted to bribes, making a pernicious use of their attendance at British courts to frighten the people into a belief that their word was all-powerful. They became corrupt; at last, in many parts, it became impossible to rule any longer through the chiefs, and Swann, by hard experience, was driven to the conclusion that the chiefs had impeded progress long enough with their petty jealousies and their old feuds. They were a dying relic of an age that was past.

## His Faith in the Empire

Captain Swann lived to see the Natives he loved and saved from Arab slaves independent and prosperous. They realised that they were free to sell their labour, to buy what they would. They went to the mines in the South, they occupied positions of trust, they became typists and telegraphists, and to-day they are recognised as among the most skilled Native artisans in Central Africa. Who, asked Swann, made a public address, "who shall limit their wandering, curb their spirit, check their advance? Who can accurately judge their capabilities? Here we must leave them, administration having been its ruin, destroyer, creator and teacher, saviour and friend. Once again has been demonstrated beyond cavil the beneficial service and mission of the British Empire."

For one hour of six years Mr. Swann was married, to his wife, and to whom death simply was extended. It was with her husband in Africa, and the child of their lives buried in the African bush.

## PERSONALIA.

Lady E. Brewer has returned from Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. W. L. Parkinson has arrived from East Africa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. G. A. Contonibabo has arrived back in the Sudan.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. R. S. D. Rankine has arrived in England from Uganda.

□ □ □ □

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Molicho have left on a visit to South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Sir Geoffrey Archer is at present staying at Beach-sur-Mer on the Riviera.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. and Mrs. Cherry Marton have arrived back in London from East Africa.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Stensted, R.N., is at present in England on leave.

□ □ □ □

Lady Beatrice Omsby Gore has returned to London from her visit to India.

□ □ □ □

Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., left London last week for Egypt and the Sudan.

□ □ □ □

Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., has been appointed District Officer, Tabora, Tanganyika.

□ □ □ □

Sir Jean Cobden has been elected an honorary member of the Acro Club of Belgium.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. P. V. Allen scored 100 not out while playing for the Guild recently against Kyanbu.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. D. E. Lewis, Assistant District Officer, has arrived home on leave from Tabora.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. M. D. Thurston, Travellers' Commissioner, Tanganyika, is at present on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. W. Fairweather, Director of Surveys of Northern Rhodesia, is at present on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. E. H. Finn has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner, Limbu, Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. G. Taylor, Inspector of Police, Tanganyika, has left the Territory on sick leave.

Mrs. F. M. Pratt, of the Medical Department in London, has left the District on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. N. J. Tamm has arrived in Canada, where he has taken on the duties of Senator-General.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. D. H. Arnold has been presented with the Order of the King's District of Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Captain H. S. Mase, of the Kenya and Uganda Customs Department, has arrived in London last week.

□ □ □ □

A combined South African Universities Rugby team is expected to tour Kenya in the near future.

□ □ □ □

Mr. L. A. Speers had the honour of partnering the Prince of Wales in a golf match during the Royal visit to Njoro.

□ □ □ □

Sir James Currie, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, has returned to England from his visit to America.

□ □ □ □

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is, we hear, to spend some little time in Kenya on his way back to England from South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Major and Mrs. Geoffrey Hall left London a few days ago for Victoria, on route for Kenya and Rhodesia, and will not be home till the end of May.

□ □ □ □

Mr. E. Hilton Young, Chairman of the Commission on Closer Unions in East Africa, has been elected director of the Southern Railway Company Ltd.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. W. Schlesinger, who has considerable East African interests, particularly in timber in Tanganyika Territory, left London last week for South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Monsieur Courbon, Agent in Zanzibar of the Messageries Maritimes, is acting as Consul of France during the absence on leave of Monsieur Caumau.

□ □ □ □

The size statue of Cecil Rhodes, by Mr. John Lough, was unveiled in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the end of the year by Sir Cecil Rhodes, the Governor.

□ □ □ □

Mr. S. P. R. Wardlaw, the new British Minister to Ethiopia, recently arrived in Addis Ababa in succession to Mr. Bernack, who has been transferred to Peru.

□ □ □ □

Major William H. Lane, the war correspondent, who died a few days ago in London at the age of seventy, was visited in East Africa at the close of the South African war.

□ □ □ □

Sir John Davidson and Sir Evelyn Wynne have resigned from the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and have been elected members of the Advisory Council.

Dr. J. A. Chambers, the new Australian Bishop of Central Tanganyika, proposes to establish near Arusha a day school for white children and to open a hospital at Kilimanjaro.

Sir Alex. Astell, who visited East Africa some years ago, and is now associated with St. Ronald Ross at the King Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, is here, as at present, visiting Dr. ...

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, chairman and managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Hon. Arthur M. Asquith, D.S.O., chairman of the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., recently arrived at Khartoum.

Captain the Hon. Frederic Ernest Allsopp, who died recently at the age of ... and who had served in the Sudan Campaign was an uncle of the present Lord Allsopp and the sixth son of the first peer of that title.

In recognition of their services in connection with the conveyance of the Prince of Wales from Dar es Salaam to Brindisi the Admiralty has granted three extra days leave to the members of the crew of H.M.S. Enterprise.

Sir William Humphry, general manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, left England just before Christmas to visit India, Iraq, Egypt, and the Sudan, from which he expects to return about the end of March.

Colonel and Mrs. Ellis Robins and their children sailed on Friday in the "Windsor Castle" en route for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where Colonel Robins will assume duty as general manager of the British South Africa Company.

His many friends in Kenya and in Southern Tanganyika will be glad to hear that Capt. C. W. le Grand, who had been for some time under treatment by Dr. Castellani in the Ross Hospital for Tropical Diseases, has now recovered.

William Maxwell, the celebrant, was correspondent, who has died at Wraybury, near Staines, at the age of sixty, was accompanied by the 1st Army on the march to Khartoum and was awarded the medal with a clasped sword.

Mr. Hanns Vischer, Secretary General of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, has been appointed a member of a commission which is to inspect the Gordon College, Khartoum, during the current month.

Mr. Seymour Allford, who has had extensive commercial and trading experience in Africa, has succeeded Mr. Hooge as commercial manager of Nyasa Consolidated Ltd., one of whose directors, Mr. Robertson Gibb, is now visiting East Africa.

Mr. G. C. Schmael, this year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, who left England on Friday last to return to East Africa, has been courteously to be assisted in his business by Major Johnson-Davies, who speaks both Hindustani and Arabic.

The Rev. Augustus George Partridge, who leaves London on January 4 for Tristan da Cunha, where he has volunteered to serve for a year as chaplain, served in Portuguese East Africa for some time from 1925 onwards as Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Lebombo.

Many of our readers who served in the South African War will learn with great regret of the death at the age of seventy of Lieutenant General Sir M. F. Rimington, organiser of the famous corps of scouts known as "Rimington's Troops" or more familiarly as "Rimington's Tigers."

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Nairobi Cathedral on January 7 between Captain Keith F. J. Caldwell, late R.A. of Innesshill, West Wiltshire, and the Cape Department, Kenya Colony, and Isabel Kathleen Young, daughter of the late T. Mallin Bingham of Torbay, Torquay, and of Mrs. Bingham of Stumpwell House, Penny Bury.

The United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association has elected to its Executive Committee a number of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords who have very definite East African interests, amongst them being Messrs. L. S. Amery (Chairman), Sir Robert Hamilton, Lord Kylsail, the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Oram, Mr. Gore, and Messrs. A. A. Somerville and J. R. Spell.

Sir William Turner, F.R.S., who died at his home at Wilcombe, Wiltshire, on a Saturday Eve at the age of eighty-five, was for twenty years director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and did much to raise the status of the Gardens. During his life he was the recipient of many honours and awards, and his death has been an abeyance for a long time.



**BOVRIL**

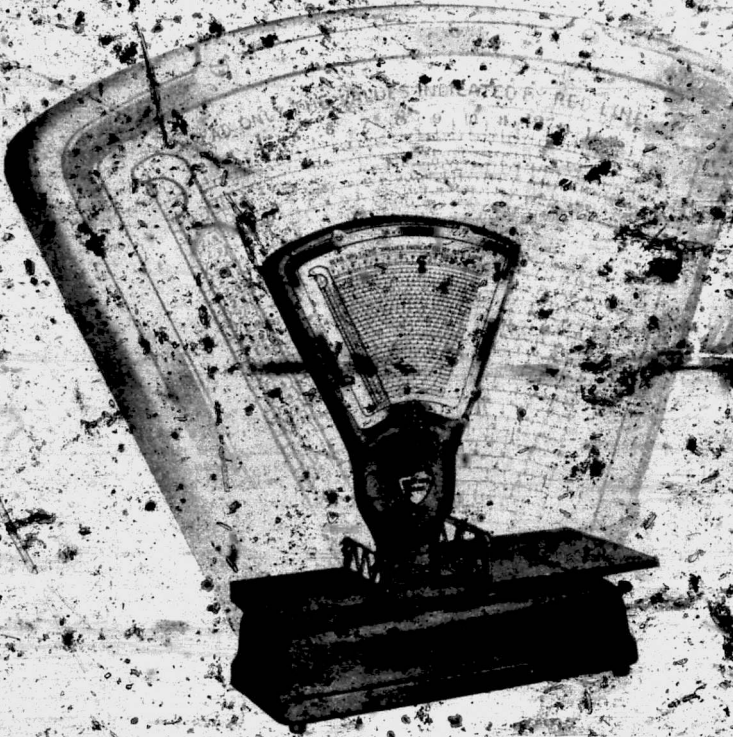
makes delicious bouillon, rich, tasty gravies, adjuvants, flavour and strength to all made dishes.

**Bovril is the Cook's best Friend and true economist in the Kitchen.**

Bottle of Bovril makes delicious Sandwiches, (size 3 x 3)

ment in  
where  
Dis  
Uganda  
leave  
by  
the  
the  
from  
to  
back to  
a few  
and  
of May  
Commi  
has been  
Company  
siderable  
in Tan  
South  
of the  
onsul of  
Monsieur  
Mr. Joh  
ero-Rho  
Rottweh  
Minster  
Ababa in  
en trans  
F  
Academi  
the acres  
ase of the

# AVERY



No. A572

CLEAR VISIBLE SELF INDICATIONS OF EXACT  
 WEIGHT satisfy both Buyer and Seller. This scale No. A572  
 gives correct weight indications on both sides of the scale.  
 Suitable for use in all climates, and supplied through all the  
 leading Import Houses.



FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, WRITE REF. NO. 34 TO  
 INDUSTRIAL VISIBLE WEIGHING DEPT.

**W. & T. AVERY, Ltd.** SOHO FOUNDRY, **BIRMINGHAM.**

The most dependable Goods that are Advertised.