

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
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### THE EAST AFRICA DINNER

The dinner given last week by the East Africa Dinner Club in honour of the new Governor of Kenya was remarkable, not only as a most successful social function, but also on account of the speeches. If Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor-elect, was naturally constrained in his remarks, the obvious sobriety of his words created a very favourable impression. Lord Passfield—who might well have refrained from utterances which were generally interpreted as unfair to pioneer settlers, whom Lord Clarendon defends in this issue—at least admitted that a personal visit to Kenya would have better fitted him for his duties. His speech, however, and that his Colonial Office experience of forty years ago, was no guide to him in his present business. He never knew how much my English is wrong. He confessed half-jocularly and half-sincerely. But for the all-fortunate references to the early generation of pioneers, the speech would have helped to heal existing wounds and remove misunderstandings.

Sir Charles Bowring, relying on his unrivalled official experience of Kenya, which included, as he recalled, twenty-five years' personal service under eight Governors, spoke with a frankness and point which were as refreshing as they were impressive. It being the very sound custom of the Dinner Club for those present to adjourn after dinner to the reception room to meet the guests of the evening and to exchange views with them and with each other, Sir Charles emphatically urged Lord Passfield to take the opportunity thus afforded of chatting with as many East Africans as possible, since it was certain that the first-hand observations and thus obtain much valuable and interesting information which would be more than his knowledge, though the medium of official correspondence or by formal business interviews. That was wise counsel. The whole trend of the Chairman's speech was to

advocate the absolute necessity for getting things done instead of talking endlessly about them. He said that there have been enough commissions, committees, and committees. That the Joint Kenya Advisory Committee should do the main effort in their direction for a long time and that Kenya Europeans—officials, settlers, merchants, and missionaries—should be left in peace to get down to their proper work of developing the country and surmounting the very great difficulties which have arisen, the result of bad seasons and unfavourable world conditions, have brought about.

The obviously studied words of the experienced official chairman afford full confirmation of our constantly repeated view that the great danger to the future of our tropical Colonies is excessive centralisation in Downing Street. With the vast improvement in communications all over the world, centralisation becomes seductively easy; it has its uses, but it can be overdone. There is the risk of too much talk and too little action, in other words, of a man who will file the executive decisions in particular, and East Africa in general, have had too much of politics. The humorous allusions to Sir Joseph Byrne's "police experience"—he was for four years in command of the Royal Irish Constabulary—convinced us more than a sermon of serious talk. It is not easy to be led into by a man who is so full of confidence that he will make his own decisions, even at the risk of sometimes making mistakes. We also welcome the hint of a proved friend of the Colony, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Kenya should give serious thought to sound and experienced men who have achieved local political and who will therefore be more likely to enter with credit from seats in the Government.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

The assertion that these entomologists will have to consider that the tsetse fly trap invented by Mr. R. H. T. R. Harris

**TRAPPING.** The tsetse fly trap, if necessary, the destruction of such a great expense makes it clear that the matter calls for close and prompt investigation. Tanganyika has made a grant of some £70,000 for fighting the tsetse fly, and Mr. C. F. M. Wynmiston and his colleagues are deeply involved in light technical research into the proper extermination of the fly. Can it be said Mr. Harris has hit on a method simple in principle, effective in results, and cheap in operation?

Mr. Harris claims that tsetse flies respond to visual stimuli only, that they are guided to their food by sight and not by smell, and the principle of his trap depends upon the instinct of the tsetse fly to fly towards conspicuous objects of compact bulk and definite outline showing tonal contrast to the surroundings. Horizontal extension of the compact bulk he has found to be more attractive than vertical extension, in other words, the fly is attracted more to the quadruped than to the biped. His trap, which has no visible legs, is covered with hessian and is furnished with a narrow opening extending through the length of the lower horizon. The tsetse flies towards this opening and enters through the narrow opening, and entered the body of the trap it is attracted from the dark to the light above, and passing through the non-return passage into the cage on top becomes entrapped.

At a recent demonstration in the Hurlers Game Reserve Zululand, eighteen traps caught 1,302 tsetse flies, *Glossina pallidipes*, 037 of which being female and 265 males. The demonstration prepared for the purpose was looked upon as of momentous importance in future results. It is stated that the proportion of female caught was 48.6% to 51.4% that the traps act quite impartially, the man can look after 100 traps, and the cost of each trap is only three shillings. A thousand traps should catch a million tsetse flies a month. Such definite statements as these founded on practical experience cannot be ignored, and the future of Mr. Harris' method will be swayed with very great

critics in East Africa never fire a class, and that too have a proportion of the money is spent on the education of European children in the colonies, to be compared to the devoted to the education of the Native. The safest official report of the Education Department in East Africa that there is no provision for European education in any educational institutions for Europeans in the territories. Yet the

results of European money in Uganda who are to send their children to England to be taught, or to make advantage of the facilities of the much-abused English Kenya Colony, they would have the opportunity of attention to this state of affairs, which might be overlooked by the assistance on East African conditions.

APPREHENSION of the capacity of the first subjects in their discussion of these some interesting and illuminating comments. **MENTAL** may be called from the best report of the capacity of the Director of Veterinary Services in THE AFRICAN, Tanganyika Territory, Colonel McCall.

McCall, M.C., is prominent among East African officers in promoting the welfare of the local Natives and in giving them every chance to make good in the branch of the Service which controls no accusation of bias against the Native, with any show of justice, he has against him the opinion of the people of real value. From his report we therefore take the following statements:

Under strict supervision quarantine guards have proved a most powerful instrument for disease control, and indispensable for intelligent work. Supervision, however, for effective, must be intensive; to leave guards for any considerable period to their own devices is tantamount to inviting disaster. Seven people (Natives) died in thirty-four days in the Mashi hospital, intestinal ulcers revealed *B. anthracis*. These people died because of their own foolishness, as they have been warned repeatedly by announcements in their tribal *baraza* houses, that in every case of sudden death in animals they should suspect anthrax and on no account touch the carcass but report at once to the nearest quarantine guard. When this (death from anthrax) does occur, the Native is always wise and prudent, but considers the matter to be *shanku Mungu*, a dispensation of Providence.

A limited number of Native veterinary apprentices have received four years' general education at the Central School, Mwanapa, and

**VIEW OF A** most of these has been trained in veterinary blood-smear work and is now a valued member of the laboratory staff, in that every week he makes reliable examination of quadruped control smeas, while other smears are made by Europeans. One of the chief obstacles to progress in the veterinary nature of these primitive people to whom he makes the adjoining tribes a wilderness is for practical purposes a certain country and villages who ought to be regarded as neighbors, if only a few miles distant, are viewed with suspicion as strangers and aliens. This man (one of the many) to all intents and purposes remains as this day, and much of the success of the Native due to the favored care he bestows upon his buffalo, he differs from the European in that he can be induced to look after his charges. After twenty years' persistence in the persistence of the African to improve his methods of stock rearing, he has come to the conclusion that many generations of education had to be given to the

hope to be able to afford his domestic animals that  
 but an error with that acted out by even the most  
 backward of the semi-civilised nations. Such facts  
 can be directed by the theorising of a number of  
 men, though they have developed in primitive  
 Africa, practice to lecture settlers and officials on  
 the way in which the African should be handled.

In spite of the mass of evidence to the contrary it  
 is a common and ill-considered accusation among  
 detractors of the white settlers in

**THE NATIVE** Africa that he has been responsible for  
**AND DRINK** introducing alcoholic liquors to the  
 Natives and in that way conducting to  
 the physical and mental deterioration. The fact is  
 that the African long before the European arrived  
 had inwrought into himself alcoholic drinks of various  
 degrees of intensity. An example of this is given by  
 Mr. F. W. S. G. who has been investigating  
 the south-western Highlands of Tanganyika Territory  
 in connexion with possible land development  
 schemes. Among the Livingstone Mountains he  
 the drinking of a black and primitive tribe who  
 make a "wine" from a tree-leaved species of  
 bamboo which is plentiful in the country.

"After fermentation," says Mr. G., "it is  
 sufficiently intoxicating to keep some of the old men  
 and many of the rest of the tribe in a comatose  
 blissful fuddle for several months of the year."  
 Even a Dr. Kay or a McGregor Ross would find it  
 hard to blame the British settler for that. In fact  
 of their Bantu aban habits, however, we read that

"The Wambara are wonderful night hunters, walking  
 up and down the steep hills with their loads  
 as fast and safely as other Natives could do on the  
 flat."

That the Native of East and Central Africa, in  
 common with all Natives living in uncivilised con-  
 ditions, is as a rule under-nourished

**THE NATIVE** may be taken as an established fact.  
**AND THE** Medical men are in agreement on the point  
**GAME LAWS.** But the suggestion sometimes made  
 that that under-nourishment is due to

the operation of the game laws is demonstrably  
 untrue. As Major R. G. W. Hingston points out  
 in his reports, which we recently reviewed, the great  
 majority of the natives of East Africa have access to  
 game areas, and those who have such access are no  
 better nourished than those who have not. The  
 Kavirondo, for example, are reckoned among the  
 best nourished of the white tribes, yet their territory  
 holds no game whatever, and the other hand, though  
 Northern Rhodesia has no Game Department and  
 the Natives can kill wild animals freely, they are not  
 better nourished. The fact is that Natives, when  
 they do get to indulge in a course of big game  
 they allow the use of weapons of precision to  
 obtain hunted game meat, they at least, the  
 chiefs, headmen, and some of the tribesmen would  
 have a glorious or a bit off the game, and he  
 in a worse condition as the endgame before. There  
 would be a holocaust of slaughter and starvation  
 feasts, then the old conditions of impoverishment  
 would return and the valuable food supply would  
 have disappeared for ever. Major Hingston has  
 considered the question that there is no foundation in  
 the theory that the Natives are under-nourished owing to  
 hardship of the game laws, and that, even were hard-  
 ship intensified, relaxation of the game laws would  
 not be the proper remedy. That has rather an  
 encouraging note to keep and use for food domestic  
 animals such as cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, horses and  
 ducks.

Enterprising agriculturists in East Africa, who  
 have essayed the difficult task of growing *Cinchona*  
 in this will learn with surprise that the  
 plant has been successfully cultivated in  
**BROWN IN** England. John Evelyn, the famous  
**ENGLAND.** diarist, records that on August 7, 1658

he visited the Chelsea Physic Garden, and  
 saw there a live and growing *Cinchona* bark  
 tree. This record is confirmed by the actual  
 herbarium books of the Physic Garden, which con-  
 tained a number of specimens of it from that date  
 on; unfortunately the preparation has been such  
 at some times but the impression of it is still to be  
 seen on the leaves of the bark. Some two hundred  
 years later Mr. John Elliot discovered new plants of  
*Cinchona* in his greenhouse at Tottenham, and  
 photographs and specimens thus grown in England  
 in 1870 have just been shown at the *Cinchona*  
 Conference at the Wellcome Museum.

Last week we reported that the Kenya Govern-  
 ment had decided to permit Harry Thuku, the  
 chief leader of the Young Kikuyu

**THE CASE OF** movement, to remain on his own  
**HARRY THUKU** Reserve. Having since turned up on  
 reserves, we said that on a December

1910 the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
 replying in the House of Commons to a question  
 by Mr. W. J. Brown, stated that it was the wish of  
 the British Government to keep the Kikuyu  
 Reserve in the gear future, but that Sir Edward Greig had been  
 unable, before leaving Kenya, to make any official  
 communication in the matter, and that Sir Joseph  
 would therefore be requested to report on the  
 question of the possible inter-assuming office.  
 It would be interesting to know why the mutual  
 decision of the Imperial and Kenya Governments,  
 announced only two months ago, has been held  
 without explanation. The Secretary of State was  
 then satisfied that a report from the new Governor  
 was desirable, and that report been anticipated.  
 Some of the members of the British Parliament and  
 some of the members of the Kenya Legislative  
 Council will put questions on the subject.

A missionary who can be named is reported to  
 have told an English audience that in the Lele tribe

**NATIVE MARRIAGE** among the heathen is, de-  
**MISDESCRIBED.** scribed.

"In the marriage customs  
 there is no such thing as falling in  
 love," he continued. "The girls are all sold or  
 bought. If, after a man has bought a girl, she is  
 not able to cook for him and look after him pro-  
 perly, he can return her to her people and get his  
 money back. Similarly, if a wife does not get her  
 husband all-trusts her, she can return to her family  
 and the man loses his wife and his money. That  
 is the only existing and this system."  
 The only existing and this system. As Mr.  
 Driffield has put it: "Christian missionaries  
 wish to abolish the whole system, whereby a man  
 hands over a certain number of cattle or whatever  
 property to a couple of his wife. It means that  
 this system involves the purchase of women, which  
 it is most emphatically does not. Wherever Chris-  
 tianity has been made the way of abolition, the  
 results have been disastrous. Marriage and family  
 life have been destroyed. Many enlightened mis-  
 sionaries agree with Mr. Driffield, and it is a pity  
 that English audiences should be given such super-  
 fluous statements as that by a Quaker."





LORD PASSEFIELD ON EAST AFRICA

Lord Passefield, who rose to propose the toast of the Chairman, said:

"It is no little thing for anyone to have the responsibility of decisions who administer two large tracts of disfranchised Colonial administrators. I have the pleasure to distinguish Sir Edward Grey, who has had the responsibility of these two tracts with great confidence and with great assistance. The unfortunate Secretary of State has to take the responsibility, and I am especially happy that however seriously Kenya may be affected by this universal jump, I am sure from what we know about Sir Joseph Byrne that no more successful choice could have been made for so important a Colony.

"I have been twice round the world, but never to Kenya. Had I known that I should ever have the responsibility and honor of becoming Secretary of State for the Colonies, I should have included it in one of my journeys. You may know your luck. I went last year on my way to Kenya, and seeing things, but never thought of going to Kenya. I was venting in foreign. It has been my destiny to learn a great deal about Kenya in the last eighteen months. (Laughter.) The various testimonies that have been given to Sir Joseph Byrne in the last few weeks are as nothing to those I have had in the last eighteen months. (Renewed laughter.)

"It is the perhaps unhappy privilege of Kenya to be a great deal in the limelight, and we can help that. There are 615 members of the House of Commons, all eager to ask questions, especially about something which they think is a scandal, and the unfortunate Colonial Office must answer it as fully as possible, giving as little information as possible. (Laughter.) I spent ten years of my life drafting those answers. I do not draft them now. I only approve them.

"I have had the experience which falls to very few people of having spent ten years some forty years ago in the office for which I am now responsible. It is quite common to go to a Department of which the Minister knows nothing. That is comparatively rare. I came knowing a great deal, and knowing it all wrong from knowledge gained forty years ago. Kenya was not born then. I never know how much my knowledge is wrong. That is the trouble. Therefore I have found a great deal of difficulty in keeping my head.

Unfair Criticisms of the Settlers.

"I am just want to say that nobody could feel more than I do the absolute necessity of all sections of the population being successful in the sense of world prosperity if the Colony or any part of it is going to advance at all. It is not possible for any section to progress unless the other sections progress. Consequently it is foolish to attempt to set one section against another section in that respect. Somehow or another all sections have got to learn to progress together, not necessarily at the same rate or in the same way, that is impossible. But one section cannot progress or ultimately prosper at the expense of another section. I have often heard people saying that because of the extremists we have here, and who remain, especially in Kenya. It is necessary that they should learn that we should attempt to make them learn that there is nothing to be gained by assuming that one section can effect progress at the expense of others.

"It is extremely unfair for the critics of Kenya to bring up against the present generation of white settlers the mistakes, or even the crimes, supposed to have been done by the white settlers in twenty years ago. It is ridiculous that they should be brought up against the people of to-day. It is impossible for me to try to get at the truth of things which happened twenty years ago. I think that a great deal of unfairness and miscredit is cast upon the present generation because of something said in a House taken place ten or twenty years ago. There is the spirit in which I look at this. To quote an American phrase, 'Do not shoot at the leader of the orchestra. He is doing his best. I say that to British critics of the Government in Kenya, and I ask the critics of His Majesty's Government in Kenya to try and pull with the orchestra which is going to do its best.

Sir Charles Bowring's Services.

"My duty is to propose the Chairman's health. Much may arrive else in my personal services. My life has been bound up with the Colony of Kenya. It took my mind back more than forty years when he referred to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry. I am glad to see that the Commission of Enquiry, which I suggested, and which was done in a time when I was British Consul, has been the cause of a Government. It was Sir Charles Bowring, General Chief Justice, and a number of other people, that if the Auditor-General had

not been the Governor, as often happened, it would have been to get him to turn back, and I am sure that his own personal services, and his own ideas, like all the other bright men, was not only warmly welcomed, but that the Government of the Colony and the Government of the Imperial Federation, through the Secretary of State, had a good result. It has given me Sir Charles Bowring. After governing Kenya for a great number of years, Lady Bowring says it is a beautiful place. Ebelesse is a beautiful place, and I am sure that it is a beautiful place. During his Government, Sir Charles had to try to make bricks without straw. I am sure Lady Bowring and he have left a memory of useful service and pleasant social intercourse in both Colonies. (Applause.)

"Sir Charles Bowring is a very pleasant for us who are interested in Kenya to know that the Secretary of State has come to see us to-night, and that he is kindly interested in the affairs of Kenya, that he is able to weigh the views of the extremists whether European or native, extreme and European or native, and I shall always look back to this evening with very great pleasure. We have seen the second Secretary of State, Governor introduced to Kenya by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"In accordance with the custom of the Dinner Club, those present then adjourned to the reception room to meet the guests of the evening and to chat with old friends and make new acquaintances.

Those Present.

- Those present were:—
- Mr. F. F. Abbott, Mr. J. Sandeman and Lady Allen, Mr. S. Bagge, Mr. J. Banks, Sir Montague Barlow, Mrs. H. M. Bistard, Mr. W. T. Boavay, Mr. W. F. Benson, Major H. B. Taylor, Sir Cyril and Lady Bostomley, Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, Miss Bowring, Mr. P. E. Brannigan, Major Geoffrey Buxton, Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne, Miss Byrne, Miss Cecil Byrne, Miss Valetta Byrne.
- Mr. G. V. Cameron, Mr. F. P. Castellani, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Mr. T. C. Colchester, Lord Cranworth, Mr. W. C. Crawford, Mr. E. C. Crewe-Road, Mr. J. Cumming, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Major General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Mrs. Ambler Davies, Mr. F. P. L. Berriman, Mr. and Mrs. Howson F. Devitt, Mr. R. E. C. Dickson, Capt. H. C. Druett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Mr. G. W. Guy Eden, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Edwards, Mr. S. N. Faulkner, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Flanders, Major and Mrs. J. H. Galloway, Col. J. O. Gwynne, and Mrs. Robertson F. G. G. Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Miss G. Goldman, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. and Mrs. And Grant, Mr. Ridge Gubbie.
- Mr. E. G. H. Heston, Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Brig. Gen. E. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. S. W. Harrison, Mrs. H. B. Harvey, Mr. R. E. Hellaby, Lt. Col. G. J. Henderson, Miss S. Henderson, Sir Sidney and Lady Henn, Miss D. S. Henn, Mr. P. F. Henn, Mr. J. E. Henn, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hird, Mr. C. W. Hobbey, Mr. C. E. Holloway, Mrs. Alexander Holm, Mr. Sydney Horne, Mrs. V. I. Hughes, Major and Mrs. C. T. Anson, Mrs. Ironside.
- Major and Mrs. F. C. Jack, Mr. E. L. James, Mr. F. Jackson, Capt. E. Johnson, Mr. H. L. Killham, Lord and Lady Kylesant, Mr. R. W. Lamberty, Miss Layton-Bunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lea-Birch, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. A. C. Le Maitre, Miss H. Lloyd.
- Dr. Mackie, Mr. J. W. T. McClelland, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. J. A. McKinnell, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Lady Manning, Sir Mortimer and Lady Isabel Marzesson, Mrs. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Melbourne, Mr. H. G. Milstead, Major and Mrs. R. F. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morris, Mr. A. Newton, Captain and Mrs. F. G. Nokes.
- Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Oline, Lord Passfield, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peate, Mrs. Phillip, Mr. A. G. Phillipson, Mrs. D. Picken, Mr. W. P. Pickford, Mr. C. E. Ponsford, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Radford, Mr. Harold Radford, Miss Joan Radford, Mr. J. C. Rammell, Sir John and Lady Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. Reid Hyde, Mrs. G. R. Reisher, Mr. G. D. Rhodes, Mr. Robert, the Lord and Lady Ross of Ulsterpool, Mr. W. C. Vasschenber, Col. J. L. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. S. Capt. Donald Simon, Lady Sofronia, Mr. A. Spalding, Mr. E. Sutton.
- Mr. K. E. Fopping, Lt. Col. W. K. Tucker, Mr. E. J. Tetter, Major and Mrs. Conrad Walsh, Mrs. Geoffrey Walsh, Major Corbet Ward, Mrs. Eric S. Welch, Major T. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. White.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

All the partners in the firm of Messrs Atkinson, Wright, Down and Morrison have sat on the Kenya Legislative Council at one time or another. — *The Tanganyika Standard*

In the early days of Nairobi I was struck by the way in which the Kikuyu galloped to the markets to listen to the sound of our bugle. — *Max Beer, a contribution in "The Times"*

How business people in the Colony will advance goods to petty Indian traders passes my comprehension. — *Mr. Justice Stephens, during a recent public examination in Nairobi*

I believe that with very little effort the Eastern Province of Uganda could rival Mwanza in the export of groundnuts and simsim. — *The Hon. Dr. H. H. B. Swaine, in the Uganda Legislative Council*

Uganda suffers from the exuberance of youth — not, of course, in terms of years. He has the enthusiasm of youth. This is the first occasion on which I have seen him blush. — *Captain the Hon. G. B. Schwartz, in the Kenya Legislative Council*

It is the opinion of the Uganda Government that a poll tax is a most unsatisfactory and unscientific form of taxation, that it is definitely unfair in its incidence, and that it should be replaced as soon as possible by an income tax. — *H. P. The Acting Governor of Uganda, speaking in the Legislative Council*

I consider the way in which the Education Bill has been put forward by the Government in the College and the explanation that it is necessary for it to go through because the Director of Education is going on leave, is insulting one's intelligence. — *The Hon. F. A. Bekester, M.L.C., at a public meeting in Mombasa*

Under existing legislation in Tanganyika Territory the rights of the Natives to their land are fully guarded. Every tribe and, inside the tribe, every individual subject to tribal law is the holder of a right of occupancy as rightly legal as that of any European settler. — *The Land Development Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory, in his second report (1930)*

Apropos the sharp division of opinion that has arisen over the place of residence of the Director of Agriculture in Uganda, may I suggest that he might be located at Mile 73 on the Entebbe Road, and that "Lutembe Villa" might be the name of his residence? — *Mr. Mackie, President of the Uganda Caledonian Society, speaking at the dinner in Kampala*

The United Kingdom will derive great advantage from the knowledge of local conditions obtained by the recent Parliamentary delegation which visited Northern Rhodesia, so that Northern Rhodesia, which is already ceasing to be merely a province of Asia, or possibly a district in Australia, will be slightly better known. — *The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council*

The general custom of all Natives is in regard to animals, alive or dead, as potential or actual culinary assets, so if a beast is discovered alive it is promptly dispatched and eaten, and if discovered after death has already taken place the carcass is nevertheless eaten. It will thus be seen that there is little waste in as far as meat is concerned in Tanganyika Territory. — *The Director of Settlement Services of Tanganyika Territory, in his Report for 1929*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

29 — Brigadier General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.



See page 2

Copyright East Africa

Sir Joseph Byrne, who is now on his way to Kenya to take up his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was born in 1874, educated at St. George's College, Weybridge and at the Maison de Belle Belgique, and joined the Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1892. He served in the South African War, being wounded during the siege of Ladysmith, and was afterwards employed with the Colonial Judicial (Claims) Commission in Pretoria. After a period as Assistant Adjutant General at the War Office, he was made Major, Lieutenant Colonel and, in 1915, and appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Irish Command, for his services in that capacity he received the C.B. From 1916 to 1920 he was Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, his command covering a particularly difficult and stormy period in Irish affairs. Soon after resigning that appointment he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and from 1922 to 1927 he was Governor of the Seychelles, then becoming Governor of Sierra Leone.

Sir Joseph, who has always wielded political influence, has thrown himself willingly to shoulder difficult and unpopular tasks, fearless in their execution, readily accessible, and anxious to see and hear things for himself. To Sir Joseph and his staff and to Miss Byrne an wish every happy return.

## NATIVE MEANS OF NEWS TRANSMISSION

### TWO STRIKING INSTANCES RECALLED

And a Suggestion of the Method Employed

By the Editor of *East Africa*

SIR,—Last July in the Hotel Bristol, Marseilles, I picked up a copy of *East Africa*, in which was recorded an incident illustrating the way in which African natives can communicate with each other very quickly, practically annihilating time. In this case it was an account of a big gun coming up to Arwanza. You added an editorial footnote, saying that there must be many such occasions of which it would be interesting to hear, and which should be recorded before they fell into oblivion.

Can you give me at least two such, and also a suggestion as to how the thing is done—for, of course, the Native will never disclose these things to a white man.

In 1905 there was a serious fracas between two villages, the Somali village and the Native (African) village both within the Native township borders. Eight men were killed and about forty injured. This was known in the Fort Hall market, ninety miles away, within ten minutes of its happening. The only wire line was held to the Nairobi end by a white man to prevent any of the news being broadcast thereby. I missed the news the following day in the goal of which I was visiting justice, and heard of the facts about the news being known at Fort Hall first-hand from the European head gaoler.

The second incident is even still more wonderful and was recorded in *The Daily Mail* by Mr. Wilfred Bussy. However, I give my own version of it. All the officers of the King's African Rifles were personally known to me, and I can touch for the truth of the facts.

### News carried 2,000 Miles in 30 Minutes

On April 17, 1903, Colonel Plunket was with the 1st King's African Rifles at Gumbur in Somaliland on a punitive expedition under General Manning. Every available man had been taken from the depot in Zomba, and the Adjutant was left in charge of the details and womenfolk. One afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a great noise in the married quarters and the sent military policeman to quell it. He came back in twenty minutes to say that there had been a great disaster in Somaliland and that six of the company were. Majors had been killed. This is officially noted in the battalion records. Now Zomba is about two thousand miles from Berbera, and the battalion had been crushed by the Somalis at 2.30. Colonel Plunket and nine officers were killed, and the battalion almost wiped out in one double company 187 men were killed and 20 wounded. (See official report.) Note that the news was received within less than half an hour.

The following account of the same incident is also given by a District Commissioner from the village of some of the recruits, and was quoted by Mr. Bussy.

These new soldiers, who were pushed eagerly enough from their own territory into immediate battle, fled from the kraal of a paramount chief, which was situated not more than a stone's throw from the bungalow of the District Commissioner.

Two or three months after their departure the Commissioner was awakened one night by the sounds of a great disturbance in the kraal. The funeral drums had begun to be beaten, and there were howling, wailing, weeping, and the children and the dogs joined to add

their shrill notes to the prevailing din. The cause of the trouble for it was evident that the people of the kraal of Native life had taken place in their kraal, and a police had to investigate.

*Tromba*, reported in the report. Tromba has been a big trouble in Somaliland and one company had been badly cut up. The fighting took place this afternoon. Sergeant Kamenke was killed, with a few other officers, and further privates, Corporal Ndoro, with two other of the N.G.O.'s, is badly wounded and nearly a mile of the company has escaped without a scratch of some sort.

Now the news that was given the Commissioner that night could not possibly have reached him by any means known to Europeans for many weeks, necessitating the employment of telegraph, telephone, train, boat, and runner. So he shrugged his shoulders, reflecting that many things are possible in Africa, and resolved to wait patiently for the news of the actual news. In due course it came, and the story of the battle was recounted in every detail.

The marvellous long-distance signalling methods of the Central African tribes have often been discussed and more particularly by travellers. Sometimes communication is effected by smoke fires, or again—as in the Cameroons—by the manipulation of a series of drums of all sizes, so controlled that their sounds convey to the receiver afar off all the information that could have been brought to him in the sentences of an ordinary conversation.

There is still another means of communication practicable in country where neither smoke signals nor drum talks are possible.

It is related by householders in Bulawayo that during the Boer War their Native householders had them of incidents that had occurred around adjacent some five hundred miles away, as the crow flies—during the morning. The greater part of the space between the two towns consisted of dense bush, great mountain ranges, and utterly deserted open veld. No means could have brought the messages in time except the *veld* telegraph, as some of the pioneers had called the mystery.

Many well-known African travellers have denied that the mystery existed, obviously because its manifestation had never come within their own experience. I can only affirm that the story is true in every particular.

The older Natives say quite frankly that the power of communicating news instantly across incredible distances has been given them, but how the power operates is a mystery even to themselves, while to the younger generations the telegraphy of the *veld* is nothing more than a lost science.

### What is the Secret?

This faculty is well worth our intensive study, but whether the Native can be induced to part with the secret is very doubtful. If such men as Rhodes, Selous, and Newmann, and Sir Frederick Jackson, or men who have "gone Native," have been unable to gain the confidence of the Native to the extent of their revealing this faculty, I fear it is too late.

There is always the possibility of there being some simple natural force of which the Native has discovered the secret. Wireless and television are, after all, to us, only very recent discoveries. We are only beginning to find out what powerful factors in nature are the infinitesimals, waves, atoms, protons, etc.

Another possibility is also discussed in W. J. Dunne's book "An Experiment in Time." The essence of it lies in the theory that during waking hours our four dimension spirit is confined to three dimension limits, but that during sleep it can be released to wander in four dimensions, being enabled thereby to go forward in time as well as backward, or in fact in any direction. By going forward the ego could be in the future and on coming back to us, three dimension habitation would by practice be able to indicate events in which it had already taken part. Some of these events might, of course, as in the instance given above, be only a few minutes away, and so by the time the person was awake would already be past.

Suppose on the afternoon of the disaster one of the old men, if even if the old were thus asleep, had been present and had been hit by the shock and



...of the news. Is not this very likely to form the solution of the events recorded by Mr. Leslie Moore in his letter in your November issue. Re-read Kimwère bin Mgojo's experience in the light of Mr. W. J. Dunne's book, and I am sure you will see how closely allied they are. For the sake of comparison, may I quote Mr. Leslie Moore's experience with Kimwère.

"About two years ago I was working on a coffee estate on the Engare Omutunyi, seven miles west of Arusha. One day my boss decided to take a few days' holiday to the Mbugwe district after some elephants reported to be in the area. One morning after he had been away for a few days, the estate head man, a Native, called Umuhe, (about a day's march from Mbugwe), told me that Kimwère bin Mgojo, told me that the *Bwana* Colouet had shot an elephant at 9 o'clock that morning. I looked at my watch; the time was 10.30 a.m. Naturally, I asked him how the news had come through so quickly. I asked him how he had got the news. With a queer smile on his face, he replied: 'I have received news, and not another word could I get out of him.'

"When my chief returned a few days later I found that he had shot his elephant at 9 o'clock, and he told me exactly how what Kimwère had told me.

"This fact made me determined to try to find out how the news had got through. At that time we had a lot of Wa Mbugwe labour, including some ex-K.A.R. askari. I was on friendly terms with these askari, with whom I used to talk. From them I gradually found out that Kimwère had the gift of foretelling future incidents in his dreams. All those askari told me at different times, and separately, the same story, that Kimwère had this gift, that he took no *caña* (medicine), but just went to sleep after having his evening meal, and during his sleep he can get the news. My present boy, Mumba, is one of those ex-askari, and he tells me that a lot of the Wa Mbugwe are

thus like Mr. Moore.

Then Alan's wife, Sir Robert Haggard, gives me in his book of the East African woman is carried off by the baboons, which is the most plausible reason for the mountains. The old Zulu undertakes the dangerous task of locating her by sending his son wandering during an antiseptic, produced drugged sleep. This is amazingly like Mr. W. J. Dunne's experiment, and not far removed from Kimwère's. I cannot dogmatize on this any more than anyone else can, but from conversations I have had with the late Sir Frederick Jackson, who was an intimate friend of Sir Rider Haggard, also of Captain Neumann (Rider Haggard's "Allah Gustafsson"), and the late F. C. Selous, I am quite convinced in my own mind that some such power of "ego levitation" does exist amongst some of the primitive races of Africa.

**Communication between natives speaking different languages.**

It is also a well-known fact that amongst the Bantu races an interchange of knowledge between tribes of entirely different languages has been constantly proved. For example, were a Spaniard, without the knowledge of a word of Italian (two cognate languages) travelling in Italy, he could, if trained like the Bantu, convey his needs in any village or town into which he might enter in Italy. The method is for the stranger to be into a dark hut in the village. What happens to white men, as far as I can understand, his message which may concern his needs or politics or anything else. That this interchange of knowledge is possible is a fact.

Is this the way it is done? Take ourselves. We rarely think of everyday things by their names. We use matches or keys so frequently that, though subconsciously we are aware of their names, we only look at them and think of them as the article they are. We do not say to ourselves "match" or "key" but put them at once to their special use. In the same way the African only thinks of them as such. He does not say "Miteri" to himself or "umungu" or "umlango" but thinks of these things as articles.

You have often seen tribes, without language in common, thinking of one thing as an article and not by the name of the thing. Telepathy carried to a fine art could thus make possible an interchange of knowledge without the use of language. Surely it is not a far cry from the concrete to the abstract and to realize that Native men trained to have never heard of Native women so practising or initiated to a higher degree could practise the exchange of thought between themselves without the use of language. Does it mean itself clearly? Hand and telepathy

My own suggestion is that this spirit annihilating power is a form of telepathy which is carried to a fine art through generations and carried to a fine art through generations. In these practices have become most sensitive instruments and are able to radiate (or broadcast) their wish. All the sensitive instruments (i.e., the initiated) are able to pick up these telepathic messages and give them out to their immediate neighbours. We have come to look upon ourselves as no longer a unit and wonder why they should we balk at this possibility suggested above? I see no reason why a personality should not be able to transfer thought through waves and infinitely finer than the present best etheric waves and that the person who is the source of the thought should not be able to pick up the thought of another person. It is this spirit annihilating power which is the cause of the discovery of the fact, which by it may be crystallized and more intelligibly used.

I can give as an instance in which a missionary demonstrated this near telepathy on the west of the Victoria Nyanza. The talk had been on such mysterious things as "active powers." The missionary said he would test it. He gave the traveller a sealed envelope with a message in it. On the third day, after roughly a fifty-mile *safo*, the traveller was to ask his boy at 6 o'clock to give him a message from the missionary's boy. The missionary gave his boy the message at 5 o'clock, and the traveller warned his boy at 5 o'clock, the boy being alone and consequently apparently the firm of clock onwards. At 6 o'clock the traveller wrote down his boy's message and then opened the sealed envelope, both were identical word for word. The boys were of entirely different tribes and languages.

Chatham

W. MARCUS FALLOON

[The Rev. Marcus Falloon will be remembered by many of our readers as Chaplain in Nairobi from 1900 to 1902. Comments on his suggestions will be welcomed.]

**THE SETTLERS OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.**

Lord Cranworth's reply to Lord Passfield.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR: At the dinner to Sir Joseph Byrne, and with great regret for the aspersions cast by His Majesty's Colonial Secretary on the settlers of twenty years ago, many of whom are now dead, and no small proportion in the service of their country, I cannot allow those aspersions to go unchallenged.

Unlike Lord Passfield, I had the privilege of knowing intimately a good proportion of those men, and I assert with absolute conviction that, taken as a whole, no finer or more patriotic body of men ever existed. If their successors are of the same calibre, neither Kenya nor the Empire has any cause to be ashamed of them, nor need they for their part feel any shame for those who came before them and to whom they largely owe the Colony in which they live.

The reproach, in little more than a single sentence, seems the more deplorable coming as it did in a speech full of good feeling and common sense, and one, moreover, that provided a reasonable and fair-minded interpretation of that unfortunate phrase "the Paramountcy of Native Interests."

Yours faithfully,

Graindunburgh Hall, Suffolk.

Cranworth.

**HOW A NATIVE NAMED A TOWNSHIP**

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR: Kakachi's amusing letter in East Africa last week calls to mind an interesting story concerning the origin of Casa, a small township near Tete. It appears that the meaning of Casa is "I don't know," and that when in the early days a missionary pointed out the town to a Native and asked its name, the Native replied "Casa." Down he went on the map, and they have called it that ever since!

Yours faithfully,

G. H. ...

# EAST AFRICA

## BLUNT SPEAKING AT SISAL MEETING.

### MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH AGAIN ATTACKED.

#### New Producers to Control among themselves.

#### Specialists reported for East Africa.

Last week's meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Exporters' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was marked by very blunt speaking by Major Walsh, who attacked Mrs. Alfred Wigglesworth, the Chairman, for a number of different points, and by a strong protest by Lord Cranworth that the discussion was not really to be of much use, as that discussion was not a single constructive suggestion was put forward to meet the pressing difficulties of the industry.

### Imperial Institute's Vegetable Fibres Committee.

That a representative of East African sisal producers should sit upon the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute was suggested by Major Walsh, who emphasised that the interests of producers were not identical with those of brokers and merchants, who, if they were not selling sisal, sold some other fibre instead. Not being a professional in a hard (laughter) business, or an auctioneer, Major Walsh, in his remarks to the other fellow, he wanted the matter faced. Only two of the ten members of the Fibres Committee were nominated to represent various groups and interests, the exceptions being the Director of Kew and the Committee's Chairman, who also happened to be the present Chairman of the Sub-Section. (He the speaker) felt strongly that those who had put large sums of British money into sisal production in East Africa should have a nominee.

Mr. Consonby: "Does this Committee fulfilish its results?"  
 Mr. Wigglesworth: "Yes, from time to time."  
 Major Walsh: "The only thing it has so far produced is the report of those experiments carried out for damping off the pier at Southampton. It has been unable to discover any paper published by the Committee on such vital subjects as the possible use of sisal or sisal waste for the making of paper, sackings or artificial silk."

The Chairman replied that the Committee was directly responsible for the testing of sisal rope by the Admiralty in the seven seas. At present this country imported some 30,000 tons of Manila hemp and 1,000 tons of sisal annually, but if it could be shown that the conditions at sea that sisal rope was more suitable than Manila rope, the position would be instantly reversed. Experiments had also been made in the manufacture of paper, sackings, and artificial silk, and the work was always being done. Finally, even if Major Walsh's suggestion was adopted, the Sub-Section's natural member on the Fibres Committee would be its Chairman, who was a well-known member.

### Those Photographs of German Machinery.

Major Walsh: "He who excuses himself, accuses himself. I did not impugn you personally, Mr. Chairman, but I fail to see why you should have special information which is withheld from the British producers in East Africa. Once there is a producer representative on the Committee, I fear that the producer, the British producer, will be kept in the dark. I thank you for mentioning the programme of work of your Committee. There is one of its publications—in German."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "A translation in German from the English original."

Major Walsh: "Quite so. And look at it! Here, German, you have a full page photograph showing German sisal machinery, here is another full page photograph of German sisal machinery—photographs supplied by your Chairman."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "You are assuming that."  
 Major Walsh: "On the contrary, I stated that the photographs were supplied by you. We British producers in East Africa are not receiving a fair show, and I claim that such producers should be fairly represented on that Committee, so that growers may be kept adequately posted."  
 Chairman: "The charges is that the Imperial Institute is concealing reports. No secret is being held

Major Walsh: "You are afraid of shorts for cotton made from sisal, more than you are afraid of shorts for cotton from sisal."  
 Mr. Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the only real instance was a case of certain circumstances of cotton for their products with the cotton, and that the same justification might be dissatisfied in some case in which a certain justification regarding the same might be a similar body filed led to the ousting of British goods by Germans. Experiments should be brought to a logical conclusion by the British investigators, and that the only way to properly protect the benefit of the British Empire.

### Constitution of the Fibres Committee.

Mr. Consonby: "Who constitute the Committee, and who appoint the members?"  
 Mr. Wigglesworth: "They are nominated by the Central Council."  
 Major Walsh: "On the contrary, they are nominated by various interested parties, the Director of Kew and Mr. Wigglesworth."  
 Mr. Alfred Neish: "There machinery which could have our own textile representatives."

The Chairman: "The Committee consists of representatives on the Department of Overseas Trade, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, The Army Contract Department, Kew Gardens, the Ice Association of Dundee, the Hemp Growers' Association, the Scientific Research Committee of the Government of New Zealand, and others."  
 Mr. Mackintosh: "Probably only two or three are really practical people as Major Walsh says."  
 Lord Cranworth having suggested that the Committee might well investigate the samples of artificial silk picked up in the bazaar at Victoria and said to have been made from sisal, a member of the Committee said that he had already sent such a sample to the Institute for immediate investigation, whereupon Captain F. A. Johnson disclosed that some years ago his company had had excellent artificial silk made from sisal, though not as a commercial proposition, after extensive experiments the idea was turned down by one of the largest artificial silk concerns in the world, and their further efforts to discover whether sisal could be substituted for cotton in the manufacture of motor tires was similarly abandoned by the largest tire manufacturers in this country.

It was announced that reports on the testing under service conditions in the Navy of cordage made from sisal were slowly expected and that orders had been placed for the supply of one hundred tons of African sisal for the Admiralty dockyards.

### Lighterage Rates in East Africa.

In the course of a long discussion on the subject of lighterage rates, Mr. Wigglesworth said that the Section had strongly opposed unification of the lighterage system in East Africa as a Government monopoly, to which Sir Humphrey Leggett replied that the Section had merely opposed the idea of the work being done by the Government itself. Mr. Wigglesworth, however, repeated his assertion that there had been only one proposal for unification of the companies. Sir Humphrey reminded him that such unification was not even under consideration at that time, and offered to provide the Sub-Section with all the papers on the subject.

### Shipments by British Vessels.

Major Walsh: "You, Mr. Chairman, said at the last meeting that you were the largest shipper of sisal from East Africa." He pointed out that the "Llanstowen Castle" would shortly be sailing from East Africa, and that it was of the greatest importance that the special facilities offered in this case by a British line should be utilised by shippers. I appeal to you because you are Chairman of the Freight Committee of this Sub-Section and your negotiations with the lines have not recently been successful."  
 That remark in that form he suggested that representatives of the foreign lines should also be present when we discuss freight matters with the Steamers Conference. It was not for us to make any such suggestion, which is both dangerous. This is a British Chamber of Commerce. You ought not to make it incumbent on the lines to have foreign representatives present. That is for them to decide. I should like you to support me in some event or opportunity you can to ship your sisal in British vessels."  
 Mr. Wigglesworth: "I think the subject of dispatch

Major Walsh says that was the first that gave his members a chance to go to the country and ask how they were getting on. He says that he has no intention of using his position to influence the members. He says that he has no intention of using his position to influence the members. He says that he has no intention of using his position to influence the members.

EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

30. Sir Charles Calvert Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

### Lord Cromer's Protest

Lord Cromer's protest against the proposed increase in the duty on coffee in East Africa is a protest against a measure which will do more harm than good. The duty on coffee is a duty on a commodity which is essential to the life of the people of East Africa. The duty on coffee is a duty on a commodity which is essential to the life of the people of East Africa. The duty on coffee is a duty on a commodity which is essential to the life of the people of East Africa.

### Producers' Meeting to be Called

Captain Johnson and Major Walsh strongly recommend a meeting of the producers of coffee in East Africa. The meeting is to be held in Nairobi. The meeting is to be held in Nairobi. The meeting is to be held in Nairobi.

### SETTLERS WHO HELP THEMSELVES

There is encouragement and support for the settlement of the Kikuyu in the organized experiments now being carried out in the growing of alternative crops in the Kikuyu settlement. The settlement is to be held in Nairobi. The settlement is to be held in Nairobi. The settlement is to be held in Nairobi.



Copyright East Africa

An official who has been long settled in East Africa has won a greater measure of personal popularity and esteem than Sir Charles Calvert Bowring, who, splendidly supported at all times by Lady Bowring, earned general recognition for his long years of outstanding loyalty to his country. No official was ever more successful in bringing a people to their senses, and more successful in bringing a people to their senses, and more successful in bringing a people to their senses.

He was born in 1872 and entered the Colonial Office in 1890 and first went to British East Africa five years later. He was transferred to the East Africa Protectorate in 1905 and in 1907 he became the first Governor of the Protectorate. He was Governor of the Protectorate from 1907 to 1914. He was Governor of the Protectorate from 1907 to 1914. He was Governor of the Protectorate from 1907 to 1914.

PERSONALIA

Sir John Wood has left England for East Africa.

Captain and Mrs. D. A. Ward are shortly coming home from Kitale.

Canon the Hon. W. J. Hazell took recently leave from Musasa to Zanzibar.

It is regrettable to learn of the death in Kitale of Mr. P. J. ... and Mr. D. ...

Messrs. R. Barclay and B. G. Smith have been appointed game wardens in Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Dowling and Miss Joan Carter were recently married in Eldoret, Ravine.

Major and Mrs. Claude Reynard are leaving for East Africa at the end of this month.

Mr. H. Hornby lectured last week at R. ... of his missionary experiences in Uganda.

The Acting Governor of Kenya has appointed Mr. ... recently on leave from Kitale and Eldoret.

Mr. F. Bentham, of Lusaka, has been appointed member of the Lusaka Management Board.

Mr. R. E. Symonds, District Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Njombe.

Mr. W. ... has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda.

Colonel Stevenson Hamilton has arrived in England, and is expected to remain about three months.

Commander A. F. Marsh, of the Kenya and ... and ... Marine ... from the ... Service.

Lady Bath presented the prizes at the motor-cycle grass track racing meeting held recently in Nairobi.

We regret to report that Mr. H. ... has had to cancel his ... center.

Brigadier General H. ... Inspector of the King's African Rifles has been visiting his family in England.

Mr. C. ... has been posted to ... as a ...

Mr. Thomas Honey, Acting Director of Agriculture in Mozambique, Ad ... has recently returned to England.

The ... of ... has been ...

Mr. ... and Mr. J. B. ... have ...

Messrs. ... and M. J. B. ... have ...

Dr. N. D. Sanderson, of the Medical Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Broken Hill to Livingstone.

Mrs. H. Peacock, who has recently arrived home on leave, has served in the Police Department of Kenya for the past seven years.

Mr. W. ... has been in Nyasaland for the past ten years, and has some time on leave (at this age) is at present in London.

Earl of Athlone, late Governor-General of East Africa, was due to reach Uganda early this week on the way home via the Nile route.

Mr. Lawrence L. Gordon, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Gordon, of Nairobi, and Miss Florence L. B. ... have been married in Mombasa.

Mr. ... James C. Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady ... were in the morning at the Protectorate.

Mr. H. ... Government official in East Africa, is expected to arrive in Kisumu. He left Khartoum a few days ago.

Mr. L. ... Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been the Protectorate on ...

Sir Edgar Gigg is President of the Society on Monday evening ... The President of Government ...

Mr. F. ... Agricultural Adviser to the ... met ... and ... to discuss ... problems with them.

The ... of ... which he first visited in 1924 to report on the railways and to make recommendations regarding their development.

Mr. ... of ... known ... on Monday following an operation on his ...

Mr. ... of ... East Africa, recently visited Zomba, where he was the guest of Sir T. S. W. Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland.

Mr. ... member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, during the absence in England of ...

The new clock tower of the ... Cathedral is to be ... by the Rev. ... L. H. ...

We regret to learn of the recent death in Lisbon of Mr. Aires ... in Mozambique. He was leader of the ...





# A SISAL RECORD

## BIRD & COMPANY (AFRICA), LTD.

Cable communication has been received in London to the effect that at the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show just held in Nairobi—in which producers in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda are permitted to participate—BIRD & COMPANY (Africa) LTD. have been awarded

(a) The Mackenzie Cup for  
Best points in the  
Sisal Classes.

(b) First Prize for No. 1 Sisal.

(c) First Prize for No. 2 Sisal.

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### BRITISH MAIL SERVICE FOR EAST AFRICA

Sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have, as our readers are aware, had under consideration Major Walsh's proposal that the Imperial Government should consider the desirability of entering into negotiations with the British steamship lines for the institution of a fortnightly direct mail service between this country and British East African ports, with the object of its becoming a weekly service at the earliest possible date.

A memorandum supporting the proposal has now been sent to the Secretary of State. It emphasises that imports from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika alone have cost from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000, and that exports within the same period have increased to £2,000,000 to £2,500,000. Other points in the memorandum are the following:

At present all mails from this country to East Africa, with the exception of those sent *via* Marseilles per English steamers, are transhipped at Aden, and are carried to that port by P. & O. vessels and thence by any available steamers, including French and Italian packets and the steamships of the Union-Castle, British India-Clan, Harison and other British lines, as well as German, Belgian and Dutch steamers.

The Section understand that there is also an arrangement with the steamship companies that ships proceeding to East Africa, which are not actually due to call at Aden, communicate by wireless with that port and put in for mails if there are waiting shipment.

There is also the direct French service from Marseilles already mentioned. While the East African Section recognise that there are certain advantages in these arrangements, they desire to submit first that British preference should be given continuing to suffer through *indirect* mails being carried by foreign vessels, and secondly that there is no guaranteed regularity of service, whereas, if mail contact with a British-owned shipping line would at once place the status of British interests and world trade on a firmer basis, schedule of arrivals and departures.

#### Other Countries Subsidise their Lines.

The Section understand that the French, German, Dutch, and Japanese mail services to East Africa are already subsidised, and to that extent British interests are prejudiced. In particular, doubtless finds the reliability of a regular mail service of considerable advantage. Other efforts which are in progress to secure the trade of the East African group of territories in cash and cotton produce, whilst British traders there have to rely to a great extent upon a *franchising* line for the carriage of their mails.

A particular weakness in the chain of communication to which the Section desire to draw attention results from the absence of any definite arrangement for the carrying of mails to and from Aden. The uncertainty of the service, and the delays which result have been the cause of considerable inconvenience to traders. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in Tanganyika at the unreliability of the mails to ports in that Territory, and the Section feel that the present service is not commensurate with the important economic advancement which Tanganyika has made since the War.

The *homeward* mail service from East Africa is much less satisfactory than the *outward* service, and complaints of delays are frequently made by British houses on this side. The position is illustrated by the experience of an important office in London which received a mail from Mombasa on September 24 but did not receive another until October 13, when letters posted in East Africa as early as September 5 were delivered. Other mails from Kenya dated October 22 and 29 and November 3 were delivered in England on this count.

#### Regular mails required by traders.

Traders, whilst making every allowance for occasional mishaps, point out that the satisfactory conduct of their business depends in no small measure upon a certain fixity of arrival and departure of the mails. They recognise, however, that there is no guarantee of regularity of service under the present system. The part which is held in Reference has been made to the matter of overseas communication. The Section have not overlooked the possibility of a more developed direct service, so far as East Africa is concerned, but they feel that a considerable time must elapse before an all-mail service can be established cheaply enough to take the place of the sea route.

### PEST CONTROL BY BIOLOGICAL MEANS.

Announcement for East African Agriculturists.

Entomologists in East Africa will welcome the full report of the Campaign in Fiji against the coconut moth, *Levana indescens*, B.B., a tiny Zygaenid moth with a wing expanse of barely half an inch, which nevertheless so devastated the coconut plantations of Fijian 1925 they were threatened with extinction. The case is an outstanding example of the complete control of an insect pest by biological means, and is likely to remain a classic. It presents some unique features. The moth is known only in Fiji, where it has no parasitic enemies. Its spread was limited entirely by its food supply, for though the cocoons in one district might be entirely defoliated by it, enough to carry over the winter, were left for a fresh outbreak of cocoons when new leaves developed. It seemed as if the nuts could now be grown commercially in the presence of *Levana*.

It was in such circumstances that Dr. G. S. Tall and his assistants, Mr. T. H. C. Taylor and Mr. R. W. Palmer, approached the problem of finding some parasite of the moth which would control its population. A mission was sent to the New Hebrides, Bismarck, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island, another visited Malaya and Java. It happened that a pest investigated in Java was *Levana* by *Chrysoidea renibata* and, promisingly, a parasite of *Levana* was found. It was an ichneumonid, a species of *Chrysoidea* with a small, conical, and conical, *Levana* consignment of the parasites on larvae, which was sent to Fiji. *Chrysoidea renibata* was brought to Suva, where, with extra ordinary care and skill, they were propagated and released to attack *Levana*. The success was complete, the insect has become so rare that visiting entomologist would have difficulty in finding a single specimen. The cost of the mission alone was £3,500, but it was money well spent.

The full story is given in a magnificent volume, 'The Coconut Moth in Fiji,' published by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. This, odd postage abroad, is a striking example of the splendid work now being turned out by that authority under its Director, Dr. G. A. K. Marshall. Illustrated with thirty-four plates, of which twelve are coloured, the book is a pattern of entomological excellence, so finished, deep and exhaustive. Every aspect of the subject is dealt with. East African entomologists, and those who are interested in insect pests, are exceptional that themselves are not likely to find in their later any more interesting material from parasitic enemies, such a collection can arise only in oceanic islands like the Fiji group, but they will derive both encouragement and information from this record of splendid work so thoroughly witnessed. (A. L.)

### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

RESHOLD FARM for sale. 100 acres with large Produce and Milling Business. All modern buildings. A profitable going concern. Principals only. LLOYD'S, Collyer Grove, Forest Gate, E.S.A.

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JANUARY 23, 1934

EAST AFRICA

# HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS

TO  
**BIRD & COMPANY (AFRICA), Ltd.,**

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at the  
**Kenya Agricultural & Horticultural  
Show, Nairobi.**

Their machinery was supplied by

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**ROBEY** machinery for sisal production  
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Our free Information Bureau is at the disposal of Advertisers.

THE PASSING OF MR. RALPH HODDINOTT

Tribute to a Kenya Pioneer

ANOTHER Kenya pioneer has passed away in the person of the late Mr. Ralph Hoddinott of Newey Kipkaren, who died suddenly in the Eldoret Hospital from pleurisy following a chill. An English yeoman farming stock and a retiring disposition, Mr. and Mrs. Hoddinott and family first arrived in Kenya about 1906 and took up land above the Kimbu homa in the days before coffee had become established and when settlers tried to make ends meet by mixed farming. Selling out to Mr. Nugent, he tackled another piece of virgin land adjoining Karura Forest which he planted up with coffee. After the War he went to the Kipkaren district, where his sons had already taken up land.

Joining up during the East African Campaign although he must have been well over fifty years of age at the time, he served with the Carrier Corps right up to the end, and from the hardships endured during that long trying time of foot-slogging he never recovered. He was blessed with a wonderful helpmate in Mrs. Hoddinott, who carried her manly when her husband and two of her sons were in active service. With Mrs. Hoddinott and her three sons and three daughters, all grown up and respected far and wide, he left a very happy wife and family.

THE COLOUR BAR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Some Members of the New Council

A Council to promote understanding between white and coloured people in Great Britain was formed at a meeting at Brixton House, Ebury Way, on January 17. The purpose of the council will be especially to deal with cases of "colour bar," discrimination in this country which the Secretary, Mr. John P. Fletcher, claimed to be on the increase. His recent inquiry had shown that only one boarding house out of fifteen in one street in Bloomsbury was willing to take coloured people. One of the first actions of the Council will be to draw up a "white list" of hotels and boarding houses where people of colour may stay.

Among those appointed as executive members are: Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P., Mr. Darboe, James (of the Africa), Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. James Allan (of the Indian Y.M.C.A.), Dr. Harold Moody, Mr. J. W. Monaghan, Mr. E. P. Sturge, Mr. W. T. Nicholson (Secretary of the Society of Friends), Miss Winifred Hobsbawm, Michael Franklin, Mr. J. H. Rose, and Mr. Lionel Aird (of the East Africa Friends' Committee).

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GOVERNMENT HOUSE

"NORTHERN RHODESIA'S Government House is not at all a satisfactory one and I sincerely trust that my Secretary of State will have rather a bitter experience to begeth in it," I have said Sir James Crawford, Maxwell, Governor of the territory, during a recent debate in the Legislative Council, adding, "I can speak without any feeling in the matter for I shall never be required to estimate the cost of at least 100,000 would be required for the new capital."

As the Kenya Legislative Council was dissolved last week, preparations for the General Election are now getting under way in full swing.

TO INCREASE SALES OF A AFRICAN PRODUCE

A Precedent set by Southern Rhodesia

EAST AFRICAN Agricultural Departments seem to be interested in a scheme recently inaugurated by the Southern Rhodesian Government for the purpose of increasing the sales of Rhodesian cigarettes and tobacco in England. The method adopted is for residents in Southern Rhodesia to complete forms obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, giving particulars of the number of cigarettes or the amount of tobacco they wish to be sent to their friends, whose names and addresses are given. On receiving the form, the Secretary of Agriculture forwards it to the High Commissioner in London, who arranges the dispatch in conjunction with firms who export a particular type of tobacco. The export scheme to be organised for coffee, cigarettes and tobacco from the East and Central African Dependencies.

TEA-GROWING IN NYASALAND

Mr. F. A. Stockdale's Visit

MR. F. A. STOCKDALE, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said while recently in Nyasaland, that he favoured the establishment of a small agricultural research station in Mlanje, for the purpose of investigating soils and methods of tea cultivation, especially shade and pruning. Cultural conditions in that district striking as approximating more closely to those obtaining in parts of Assam than in Ceylon, he commented on the general absence of shade trees. Mr. A. E. Shinn, the well-known local planter, said that there are now about 8,000 acres under tea in Mlanje and a further 2,000 in Chelo.

SERVICE!

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We have installed Car Service facilities through out Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Whether you purchase your Vauxhall or Chevrolet in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Dar es Salaam, or elsewhere, you need only tell us your requirements and the car will meet you in England ready to make your journey possible from the moment you land.

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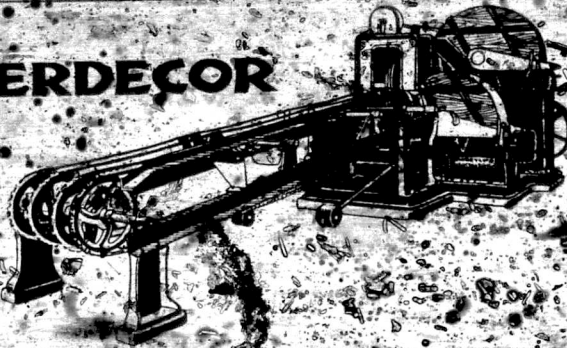
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THE latest Robhey Superdecor embodies improvements for gripping the leaf near the butt end, and a WIDER DRUM AND CONCAVE for dealing with this part of the leaf. Another important new feature is that a special arrangement of CONCAVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT as developed by Major Macrae is fitted, making easy and frequent adjustments to be made while running. An illustrated booklet containing specification, will gladly be sent on request.

Enquiries are also invited for Diesel Engines and Steam Engines for use as power movers.

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HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL WHEEL ENGINES, STRAIGHT LINE DIESEL AIR COMPRESSORS, ISOLATED TYPE STEAM ENGINES, RUBBER BEAT, WATER HEATERS, LAWN PLANTS, STEAM and ELECTRIC WINDING ENGINES, AIR COMPRESSORS, ROAD-MAKING and QUARRYING PLANT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ROAD ROLLERS OF ALL TYPES, STEAM WAGGONS, HIGH SPEED STEAM TRACTORS and TRAILERS.



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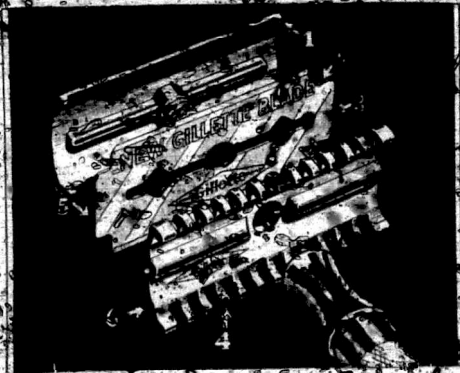
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3. Rust resisting blade.
4. New shape guard teeth.
5. Square blade ends.
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PACKET OF 5 BRUSHES, 1/6

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GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LIMITED,  
484/5, GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.1.

The most dependable goods are those that are advertised.

### Camp Life Comments.

**East African Housewife.**  
In Umbalia (W. Tanganyika) there is no such thing as an apple, as a result of the departure of the school in 1916, while the people appear to be happy and prosperous. It is not clear how they work. M. Popo, Wamulala.

**Living of the Native.**  
An interesting example of the way in which the African gets his daily work is contained in the following letter from a true one. A young boy, having a basket full of clean linen from the mission, carried it to the back door of the mission and found both sides of the door open. He went in and walked round to the front of the house, went in and unlocked the back door, took his basket out of the back door, carried it and to the back door, picked up his basket, and then he went to the back door and temporarily. He had no idea of any problem in the world.

**British Schoolboys in East Africa.**  
Nothing but good can come from such a tour. It was undertaken in East Africa by a party of British schoolboys in the autumn, and the record of their interesting tour as displayed in the thousand photographs exhibited at the Imperial Institute last week proved that they had made good use of their time. That they were indeed schoolboys was clear from the occasional spelling mistakes in the written notes to the figures designed to illustrate the example. But it was still to see the caption "Lake Victoria Nyanza." Such an error could not have been possible after a brief stay in East Africa. We hope the only cause for this error is combined with amusement.

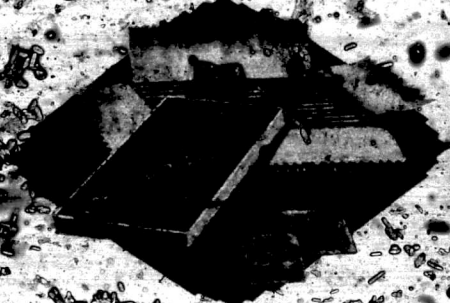
**Missionary Uniform in the Early Days.**  
In the early days of the mission, missionaries wasted no money on vain adornments. General Trevor Ternan arrived at Entebbe on February 27, 1890, and he writes in his book on his experiences: "When landing I went out at once to report to the son, but he had forgotten that not having shaved since leaving the coast he was almost unrecognizable. He was as smart as it might be for the occasion, consisting of a white shirt, a pair of worn-out trousers, a pair of knickerbockers, aannel shirt, and a pair of white and blue umbrella to keep on his head. He said that he had a great deal of the introduction at once, and he was the conclusion that he was a mission."

**Chief's Name in Tanganyika.**  
An interesting example of the Bantu custom of putting "tabu" names is given by Mr. J. J. Banghawe, Land Development Commissioner Tanganyika Territory, in his second report, 1910-11, down in Ulungu, on the Livingston Mountains. The name of the population of this district is "Tabu" and the name of the district is "Tabu". The name must never be spoken during his lifetime. After his accession to office, Richard said it will be a good idea to mention the name of the district in the report of the chief of names as a mark of great respect. The result being that, at the same time, the name has been changed to the words "Tabu" in the language and some other words.

**Artificial Zebra-Donkey Hybrid.**  
The artificial East African zebra has indeed proved itself of any practical use in warfare. The zebra-donkey cross is a promising one. The Veterinary Department of Tanganyika Territory has two of these hybrids, "Brakey" and "Donkey", who were responsible for such popular names. The progeny of a zebra and a donkey are very little beasts, they look like their parents' legs, carrying a heavy load. "Brakey" and "Donkey" work very well in a strikingly different way from the ordinary zebra, and it is curious to note how closely the markings of the zebra-donkey hybrid resemble the markings of a zebra.

**Woman's Strange Story in the Forest.**  
"I note," writes a regular correspondent, "that you make frequent reference to the African's curious tastes in food and his wonderful capacity for drinking foul water and devouring meat in unlimited quantity and in doubtful condition. When transported to the West, the African retains many of these remarkable peculiarities. In the matter of food and, to his credit be it said, the African in the West is no drunkard. I have known him drink forty-overproof rum warm from the still and arrive at his room. But I have just read of a coloured lady who must have been one of the old-time 'black men' who did overstep the mark and was properly punished as a result. She admitted the propriety of it, as I seemed rather proud of it, and when asked where she got her liquor from, she replied 'I got it from a white teacher who was more than satisfied to get petrol.'"

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The Raleigh road test machine is 24 hrs. continuous operation, especially for machine.

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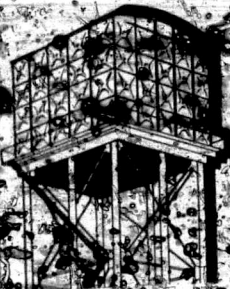
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## Specially Suitable for the Tropics.

**BESTOYL LUBRICATING OIL.**



35 gallon (imperial) cases containing six such tins and six drums.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

HELP FOR KENYA MAIZE GROWERS.

COFFEE.

At the week's auction there was a fair demand for the descriptions of good quality coffee, but the selling prices of the descriptions were about 10 per cent lower than those of the corresponding date of last year.

|                |        |      |
|----------------|--------|------|
| Arabica        | 100 lb | 1.05 |
| Robusta        | 100 lb | 0.85 |
| Kenya          | 100 lb | 1.20 |
| Kenya          | 100 lb | 1.10 |
| Dull washed    | 100 lb | 0.90 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 1.00 |
| London cleaned | 100 lb | 1.15 |
| First sizes    | 100 lb | 1.25 |
| Second sizes   | 100 lb | 1.10 |
| Third sizes    | 100 lb | 1.00 |
| Peaberry       | 100 lb | 1.30 |
| Kenya          | 100 lb | 1.15 |
| London cleaned | 100 lb | 1.10 |
| First sizes    | 100 lb | 1.20 |
| Second sizes   | 100 lb | 1.05 |
| Third sizes    | 100 lb | 0.95 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 1.05 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 1.00 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.95 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.90 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.85 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.80 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.75 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.70 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.65 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.60 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.55 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.50 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.45 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.40 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.35 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.30 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.25 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.20 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.15 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.10 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.05 |
| Kenyanika      | 100 lb | 0.00 |

At the week's auction there was a fair demand for the descriptions of good quality coffee, but the selling prices of the descriptions were about 10 per cent lower than those of the corresponding date of last year.

Ministry of Culture received from the Kenya Eastern African Dependencies Trade Information Office in London, sanctioned proposals for assistance to the maize industry were sent by the Legislative Council on Saturday last. Details are now available, but we presume that the Government intend to convey that the proposals put forward to the Kenya Maize Growers' Association have been accepted by the Kenya Government and are being forwarded to the Secretary of State and are being forwarded to the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs. It has also been suggested to consider the state of the coffee and sisal industries in the Colony.

STINKING SIBS SUCCESS AT NAIROBI SHOW.

According to telegraphic advice, Messrs. Brown & Co. of Nairobi, Kenya, secured an outstanding success at the Nairobi Agricultural Show by winning the Macdonald Cup for most points in the trial classes and the best prizes for both No. 1 and No. 2 sibs. Major Walsh, Mr. John Gray and their colleagues must be heartily congratulated on these pleasing tributes and so must Messrs. Robert & Co. of Lincoln, who supplied the British machinery which the exhibitors triumphantly displayed.

TRAT ADMIRALTY LOCAL TENURE.

On what has been the Admiralty's local tenure from whom it invites tenders for the supply of so much of African coal for use in Government dock yards? We are aware that many merchants and brokers in London received tender forms, but other merchants who apparently might be expected similar facilities inform us that they were not notified, not unnaturally they feel that such discrimination should have been avoided. We understand that the Admiralty will purchase coal procured only of estates financed by British capital employing only British personnel and using British machinery.

Kenya stocks of East African coffee on January 22 totalled 40,220 bags, compared with 37,175 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

LEATHER PRODUCE.

Barley. There is little demand for East African crop as a ship is still quoted at from 200 to 210 per 40 lb cask for 2000 cwt. Firm at 200 per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 215/55 and 210/105.

Cloves. Zanzibar are steady at 18.50 per lb for standard quality for January February shipments. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 18.50 and 18.50.

Cocoa. East African is steady at 14.15 per lb. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 12.50 and 12.50.

Cotton. A small business has been done in East African, at from 50 to 60, according to quality.

Cotton Seed. The nominal quotation remains 3.50. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 3.50 and 3.50 (d).

Groundnuts. There has been a slight improvement to 100 per ton for East African. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 117/5 and 110/10.

Hides and Skins. There is little or nothing done in East African. Unboiled Addis Ababa Heavies usual settlement are quoted at about 240 per lb.

Maize. The market is slightly lower at 205/60 for No. 2 white flat East African per 480 lb in bags. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 205/60 and 215/60.

Sisal. Sisal, with East African No. 1, is now being quoted around 217 for January March. It has found buyers at 210/50. The comparative quotations in 1936 and 1937 were 215/50 and 214/50.

Tobacco. 550 packages of Assiand were sold for the highest average of 1000, making 550,000 lb.

Tobacco. Messrs. Rowland, Gordon and Co. report that further sales have taken place in the higher grades of the Fured Rhodesian. Two quotations for No. 1 and Rhodesian leaf are 200 and 200, semi-dark to semi-brown (d) and 190 and 190, semi-dark to semi-brown (d). The quotations for No. 2 and Rhodesian leaf are 180 and 180, semi-dark to semi-brown (d) and 180 and 180, semi-dark to semi-brown (d).

**NAVY CUT CIGARETTES**

SAVE THE COUPONS



The "Caterpillar" Tractor in the picture below is built to work in areas which have no drainage, deep in the mud, and provides space for moisture storage.



# Uninterrupted Service



The hottest day of the year—but the "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor stays at work. It is designed and built for extreme conditions.

The track strikes a surface boulder—and rides over it! Correct design takes up some of the shock—heat-treated steels resist the rest. Dust hovers around the "Caterpillar," seeking to grind away its vitals. But they're shielded—by air cleaners, by cork and metal seals, by effective protection for vital parts.

Sandy soil—but the track shows surprisingly little wear. For every "Caterpillar" Tractor is built to face the worst. This machine, identically alike to the one that serves the farmer, is elsewhere sold to bulldoze rock, to crash through snowdrifts, drag mahogany logs through tropic mud.

The "Caterpillar" keeps at work.

**Caterpillar Tractor Co.**

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SEE EAST AFRICA IN  
**GETHIN'S LUXURIOUS SEATED CAB**  
 TOURS ARRANGED TO ALL  
 PLACES OF BEAUTY AND INTEREST  
 AND TO BIG GAME AREAS

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THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN HOTEL  
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The only Hotel IN AFRICA which provides  
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**DUX COFFEE SHIELDS**  
 PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE  
 PLANTS AGAINST CUT WORMS.

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

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Agents holding stock in Kenya:  
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The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya

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**THIS IS WORTH YOUR  
 CONSIDERATION.**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to  
 Nairobi and desiring to share the Hotel Avenue,  
 Nairobi, will be allowed to call their attention for  
 accommodation at the Hotel Avenue, providing they  
 stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa.



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Madda... arrival... departure... for Bombay, Jan. 10

GERMAN LINE

Francisco... left... for... for... for...

CLAN FRISKIE & HARRISON

London... left... for... for... for... for...

WEST COAST MARITIME

St. Paul... left... for... for... for... for...

TRINIDAD CASTLE

Trinidad Castle... left... for... for... for... for...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

East Africa... Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar... for Nyassaland... for East Africa...

Mr. J. A. D. Boyd... Mr. H. E. Dugan... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris...

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Madda... passengers marked... Mr. W. Fairley... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris... Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Harris...

ENGLISH FOOTBALLERS WANT TO VISIT KENYA

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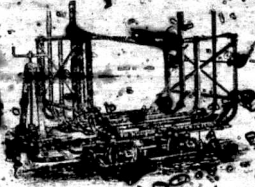


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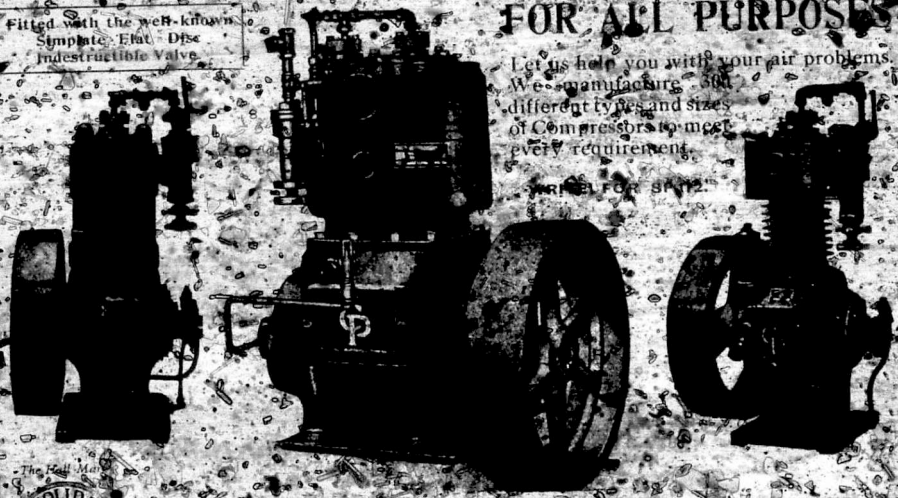
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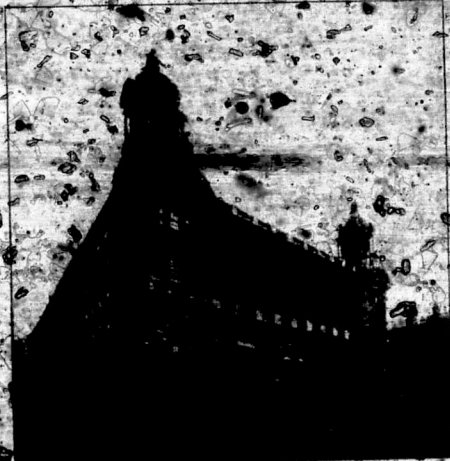
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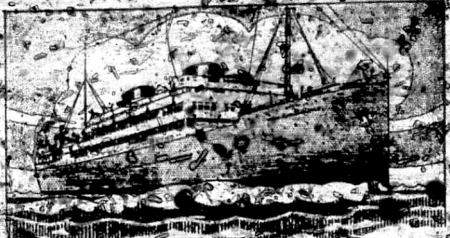
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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- Convention of Associations of Nyasa and  
- Associated Producers of East Africa,  
- Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
- Tea Planters' Association.

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## LAND ALIENATION IN TANGANYIKA

British settlers who had hoped to acquire suitable land for farms in the south-western districts of Tanganyika territory will derive some comfort from the Economic Report of the Land Development Commission, published last week. Of the six thousand square miles of territory, there is a micircle round the head of Lake Tanganyika, investigated by Mr. F. C. Bagshaw, the Commissioner, and enough to make the farms of five thousand acres each, considered to be available for alienation for European occupation, and this in a small patch at the north-eastern end of the lake, comprising the extreme north-west angle of Uhehe, with an adjoining fraction of Upanga. As the Report is preceded by an official note by the Chief Secretary stating that the Government of Tanganyika is in agreement with the views expressed in the Report as to the amount of land which must be reserved for the use of the Native inhabitants, and as Mr. Bagshaw makes a long introduction to the reasons which have led him to his conclusions, it is worth while examining the principles involved. They are an exposition of the land policy of the Tanganyika Government.

"Before land can be alienated," writes Mr. Bagshaw, "it is necessary to decide definitely on behalf of the Natives that it is not, and will not be, required for their expansion and welfare, and that the land which is to be alienated is not the only or the best land which is available for their use. It is only with this assurance of the Natives' consent, and of the authorities of the tribe, owning the land, that the Government is prepared to alienate land. The consent of the Natives is not inspired only by sentiment. It is to be for the future interests of the territory, and especially to those of the settled community."

And the unrest which land shortage will produce among the Natives.

The basic calculation is that among the Natives it is unsafe to allot a group where the population exceeds 200 families to the square mile, and the possibility of European settlement even in the 20,000 acres in Uhehe Upanga is conditional upon this limitation being established to insure that success, which in the opinion of the Government is essential. The only concession the Commission will make is to allow about five years' use of land in Uhehe for maize growing in order to supply food to the Natives in the areas which land will revert to the tribe without payment and without compensation at the end of the lease; if it is wasted, as the Natives will be,

In the meanwhile it is admitted that the Wakis have desired to clear the forest which used to cover the mountains, and that they are therefore short of fuel for fuel and building purposes, and that during the cold season many of them abandon their miserable hampers and sleep in what are little better than holes in the ground; that the Wakis are not skilful in agriculture, and that they are suffering from a high death-rate of over 750 per 1,000, and that the Wakis, though such in cattle are lazy in agriculture, and dislike work. The best Wakis are in the Wazir and the Wamali, who are industrious agriculturists. But it is quite clear that the Commission's recommendation that the alienation of forest land should be instituted and the alienation begun at once, the water-catchment areas and save the potentialities which are already in danger from the destruction of the forest, who are not, as Mr. Bagshaw points out, do not understand our reasons for making them so.





### THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION'S SUGGESTIONS AS TO  
MANDATORY POWERS.

For any day it is safe to say we must be full.

Special to East Africa

On more than one occasion in the past East Africa has drawn attention to the proposal of appointing a commission to inquire into some of our territories. Reference to the long German sympathies of the Mandate Powers might agree to appoint as one of the standard territories qualified doctors of law and the ability. Those who advocate such a course should be drawn from the countries which German doctors were in their mind, and that what they particularly desired as a first step was to secure the only German medical powers to the public services of Tanganyika, Cameroons, and the Belgian Congo. Nevertheless, that was clearly their first objective.

Now the matter has been officially raised by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, of whose request the Council of the League addressed a questionnaire to all the Mandatory Powers. Every one of them except Belgium responded that it recruits its officials and safety from its own citizens, and none of the Powers could do any more in the existing practice necessary.

It appears, however, that Dr. Kuppel at least, and perhaps other members of the Mandates Commission also, is unsatisfied by its report which has circulated to his colleagues we read:

It is perfectly self-evident that the Powers should endeavour to employ their own nationals as official doctors in the Mandated Territories, but in view of the great importance of an adequate supply of medical staff in the territories this principle should take second place where difficulties are found in the recruiting staff. The interests of the Natives must here, as in other respects, be placed before any other considerations.

It is a very great importance for the sake of the population in the Mandated Territories that a first step should be made against such diseases like sleeping sickness, leprosy, malarial fever. For the purpose of prosecution, the Commission has employed only doctors with scientific qualifications and mental experience is particularly desirable. It is not surprising that they were not readily to be found by one or other Mandatory country amongst its own doctors, who are those in other countries, they could be found in sufficient numbers. It would also be in the interest of the Mandated Territories in such cases to the administration for necessary as they could be given. It is a pity that the Commission has not suggested that the Powers should increase their efforts in this respect, and that the Mandated Powers will have done everything possible at the present moment in the matter.

On which lines Dr. Kuppel proposes to make a resolution of the Council. It is generally to be hoped that no Power will allow the thin edge of the wedge to be driven into its Administration in this seemingly innocent fashion. Count de Renha Garcia stated that, even if it were true that the door would be left open for foreign doctors and scientists, there was no need to guard against it. It is in science, and in the line of making scientific discoveries, sometimes quite different things.

of Mandates suggested.

In the course of the discussion of the Mandates Commission has to be inserted copies received from the Commission which had emanated from the British Empire of various forms of the League of Nations on the subject, which are quite limited. It is not possible to say that any of these forms

of New Zealand and Japan had no observations to make, and all the other Governments which expressed their desire to supply all the information they refused to be regarded as arrangements which would be held to weaken the sole responsibility for the administration of law and order in the territory which they had taken care of. The British Government declared

that it was the policy of the Mandatory Government to give the widest possible right on the administration of the territories under their control. On the other hand, they set certain definite rules of procedure for the Mandatory Government which would be applied to form the League under which, in case of serious disturbances

in the first place, if the territories were to make such procedure obligatory, this would entail an alteration in the terms of the Mandates.

In the second place, the phrase, in case of serious disturbances, was with explanations, such as those given in the League of Nations, upon petition, is possible of such definition and interpretation, and this might give rise to differences of opinion between the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Mandatory Government. In the third place, such immediate obligatory notification might be held to imply consultations, and this would affect the principle recognized by the Permanent Mandates Commission that the Mandatory Powers are alone responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Mandated Territories. If the Government should consider any such modification of the existing procedure as might tend to relieve the Mandatory Powers of its proper responsibility or to divide it with the Permanent Mandates Commission, in order to avert or to disturb. So long as the responsibility for the actual administration of the Mandated Territories is not divided and rest solely with the Mandatory Powers, it does not appear that there is any need for the proposed procedure to assist them in their administration. The Government free to do what it thinks fit, and it will continue to do so until it has decided in any of the circumstances where a special organization of the League they should consider it necessary.

### German Protest to Mandates Commission.

The Permanent Mandates Commission decided to defer consideration of the German protest until the British Government has announced its conclusions, following the report of the committee which it appointed to inquire into the matter. In that discussion, under to arrive at a decision to the Joint Committee, seven votes were cast in that sense.

The Mandates Commission has received a petition sent by the Women's League of the German Colonial Society and signed by 100,000 German women, leading

to some millions of German women members of the organizations mentioned in the annex, protesting formally against the plan proposed by Great Britain for a closed zone of our former Protectorate in East Africa, now Tanganyika, Mandated Territory, and the Colonies of British East Africa, and under the authority of a British High Commissioner.

Such a formal union that the British Government would cause German East Africa to cease to be a Mandated Territory, and would the territory a violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The German women call upon the League of Nations to ensure the equitable application of the Mandate, and to allow the German East Africa (Tanganyika) to become a free territory, and a Mandate and to become an integral part of the British Empire.

They would also call that this matter was under consideration by the League authorities, and that the Mandatory Powers had not yet taken any decision. It is stated, it was decided to reply that the League was unable to do more than request the authors of the documents to refer to the minutes leading to the decision.

But the recent reports also supply evidence that East Africa, British East Africa, and Tanganyika Territory

# SIR EDWARD CRIGG'S VIEW

## ON THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Specialist Representative East Africa

On Monday evening Sir Edward Crigg, until lately Governor of Kenya, addressed the Royal Empire Society on 'The Problem of Government in East Africa.'

After identifying the problems of East Africa, he stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa. He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa.

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### Crigg Diverges from Previous

Crigg diverges from previous policy in 1923 and 1924. He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa. He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa.

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### Treatment of Indians and Europeans

He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa. He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa.

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### Importance of the Dual Policy

He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa. He stated that the Government had to deal with the White Paper on Kenya and Tanganyika, the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa, and the White Paper on the Federation of East Africa and German East Africa.

...have emphasized that in many, though not in all, of the territories of East Africa, though the political problem being is not a racial one, the solution of the extraordinary disparity of the population in the three territories, which are not due to the fact that the territories are not of equal size, does not compare with the demand for a more equitable distribution of the population. The problem of government in East Africa is not the economic factor, even though the administration with its services, its network of railways and harbours, and its other facilities, either for the benefit of the territories or for the benefit of the people, is a factor which can only be met by a more equitable distribution of the population. It is the fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa.

Creatchy Area...

The steady progress of the territories under the conditions of self-government in East Africa is a great authority of Lord Lugard, who has been supported by every man with direct experience of East Africa, especially by the Administrator of the Administrative Service in Kenya. It is a fact that apart from the European and Indian population, and most of the population of the territories, is of African descent. I have already dealt with that point, and would only reiterate that the Dual Policy is not an application of the principles of development, but a completely incompatible. All my experienced administrative officers in Kenya share that view. If local self-government is to be based on a cardinal principle of policy in the territories, it can hardly be denied as a cardinal principle in the territories. Systems of local self-government, with powers to levy rates, have been established within the settled areas in Kenya. The Native Reserves have also been secured to the tribes by strong measures under the Native Land Trust Bill, passed last year. To what extent the Dual Policy is already firmly established as a principle of political development, it may be said, indeed, to present no further constitutional problems in matters of local government though it is still in its infancy from the administrative standpoint.

The case is very different when you come to the territories. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa.

Place of the States...

...people of varying ability have been called upon to solve this problem. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa.

...the main interest of the territories is not a racial one, but a political one. The territories are not of equal size, and the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa.

...to be reconciled with any system of self-government in the territories. The territories are not of equal size, and the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa. It is a fact that the territories are not of equal size, and that the population is not of equal size, which is the main factor in the problem of government in East Africa.

Closer Union not to be Delayed

...I have left no doubt that to discuss the dual arguments of Closer Union of the three territories. They are however, well and recently stated in the British Yearbook of International Law. It is much more to be desired that the territories should be united with two broad observations. To those who believe that Closer Union can be delayed without serious consequences to all three territories, I would recommend a study of the chequered and ultimately tragic history of South Africa from the seventies into the present century. In the seventies the proposal of closer union was forward by Disraeli's Government, and it was welcomed by all classes and interests in the Cape Colony. The Government, however, was not to have its way, and the result was a disaster, a disaster of a constitutional nature, and above all, in the territories, an intractable antagonism upon the greatest common question of all—the Native question—was a long tale of political confusion and economic setback, ending with the century in tragedy and disaster. South Africa is still paying for the failure of Lord Carnarvon's plan for closer union in the time of Disraeli's last Government. The arguments for Closer Union in East Africa to-day are as cogent as in South Africa, and the case for a steady economic development in East Africa is a case for the progress of all races. The present economic position there as elsewhere, is profoundly disquieting, though the case for a steady economic development in East Africa is a case for the progress of all races.

UWANGA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BRIGADIER GENERAL TERNAN'S "LAST LEAF OF A BOOK: SOME EXPERIENCES OF AN OLD BOHMIAN" (Cambridge, 1897) may be counted at least amongst the records of the early days of British East Africa and the reign of Mwanga's reign. Ternan arrived at Mombasa in December, 1894, and once proceeded on safari to Uganda, where he took a prominent and influential part in the military operations in the north against the Nandi, and finally, in 1897, he went to Uganda, where he had to fight a campaign, as whose defeat he debilitated himself. He returned to England in September, 1897, but had done his job of work, and done it well.

It is a good thing that these old pioneers should put on record their experiences of the early days. Modern political developments in East Africa cannot be rightly understood apart from the history of the country, which involves a consideration of the conditions which prevailed when the British first undertook the suppression of slavery there and the establishing of the *Pax Britannica*.

General Ternan's safari was fairly uneventful, as far as the present is concerned. Once he saw a herd of twenty-two rhino, and on reaching Kibwezo on Christmas Day he went down with fever, an experience which soon became almost a habit of his.

The porters were noticeably very cautious regarding any of their fellows who were sick, and I recollect a case of a porter who was suffering from fever on the road. Some sickness in the rear of the caravan had been going on for some time, and presently came in, and dragging the man down face downwards, and his feet being tied up with a rope attached to his feet, the result being that the man was dead. The cause of the sickness was an arrival of the dead, but the porters of his friends who had brought him in, but who seemed to be entirely indifferent to his fate.

The author was pleased with Usoga:

"One was much impressed in Usoga by the apparent richness of the soil and the luxuriance of the vegetation. It seemed as if the country could be made into a veritable garden of Eden. Visions of groves of oranges, mangoes, and all kinds of tropical fruit came to one's mind as possibilities in some future time. I don't know if they are ever materialised. There would be a wide variety of many varieties, including orchids. I saw in abundance, but I was not able to name them. The country generally had the appearance of a big wild garden, while the views down the shade of the river to us, after our weary march on the coast, almost entranced us."

At Lubwa's, the scene of the murder of Bishop Hannington, he found Chief Lubwa, who was a venerable looking old man, with a white beard, very much in the Western style. The Chief explained:

"Though he is a man of great age, he is not really so infirm as he appears. He is a good man, and he had been neglected by the British. He had a whole lot of his followers who were quick-witted, which no doubt was his strength."

Five days in canoes against the wind, Ternan brought him to Entebbe. When Ternan was acting Commissioner of the Foreign Office proposed a certificate of six feet long and capable of holding two men, which should be used for carrying out the bodies of the victims for navigation purposes.

At Mengo he met Mwanga:

"Mwanga was principally distinguished for his cruelty. He had an unpleasant habit of putting to death by torture persons whom he disliked; and in the name of the religion to which he temporarily belonged, he burnt a considerable number of his personal enemies to the stake."

But Mwanga was by no means peculiar in this respect. King of Unyoro had similar habits.

On his arrival in Uganda, he found the country in a state of anarchy. The war between the two kingdoms had been going on for many years, and the result was a state of anarchy. The king of Unyoro had a large army, and he had a large number of subjects. He had a large number of subjects, and he had a large number of subjects. He had a large number of subjects, and he had a large number of subjects.

Many stories were told of his drastic methods with his subjects. The burial of a boy up to his neck in a pit, and leaving him to die, not as a punishment, but in order to bring ill luck to an expected visitor, was a stratagem often resorted to by Kaberega, and was only inferior to a more brutal habit of the Wanoro generally. A large number of people would be punished by death, and the result was that the population must have been appreciably affected.

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And so the author proceeds to his account of the purely military operations with which he was concerned. These will be found of remarkable interest, and they are told so modestly, so earnestly, and so convincingly. Through the book hit the names of Lugard, Jackson, Hobley, Eric Smith, Pulenye, Grant, Ainsworth, Montgomery, Hall, Macinnon, Colville, Martin, Bagge, Cunningham, Dunning, Bishop, and many others. A big man, clean shaven except for an enormous moustache, and in a smart black knickerbocker suit he looked much more like a cavalry sergeant-major in mufti than a cleric. "Archdeacon Walker" who knew all there was to know about Uganda, and was liked by everybody. "Major K. W. Berkeley, Van der Meer, Macleods, George, Wilson, and Dr. Albert Cook" names worthy of a position as the founders of the British East Africa of today. "Fort Ternan" originates the name of the station, himself. "General Ternan" took over the command of the British in the north of the country. "William G. Ainsworth" for its historical value, and its inherent interest, and as a matter of fact, of a not unimportant episode of the life of a good sportsman and fine soldier.

"The way to the summit" is a story of a week's work, and a friend of the author, Mr. R. Croft, who was with him on the expedition, which took him to the summit of the mountain. The story is told in a very interesting and convincing manner. The author's account of the journey is full of detail, and it is a pleasure to read of the adventures of the expedition. The author's account of the journey is full of detail, and it is a pleasure to read of the adventures of the expedition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### NEWS TRANSMISSION IN AFRICA

Interesting instance of news transmission in East Africa.

With reference to Mr. H. H. Kogel's most interesting letter I can give you a definite example of news transmission in Africa which in fact is the first.

The first is of special importance to those interested in a matter primarily of European interest transmitted by and to natives. When Prince Victoria died in January 1901, the telegrams between Bora and Cango had broken down, and news of her death was known in China and immediately the distance was but 200 miles and the word for the message had to be told in the day of that year by reliable residents in the bush, so I believe it is well authenticated.

The second example is one for which I can personally vouch, and it is almost a replica of Mr. Leslie Moore's experience. I was at Apika, Northern Rhodesia, in November 1908 when it was reported to me at noon that two Europeans accurately described had shot an immature elephant eighty miles to the west at 10.15 on the morning the exact place being given and the approximate size of the tusks, and other detailed particulars. I was told by my informant that "they had heard this in the compound," and I was anxious to get information beyond this. I wrote down all particulars in the office diary, and four days later the two Europeans came in and reported the killing of the elephant, agreeing in every detail with the report I had had. I mentioned this at the time to the White Fathers at Chonoma Mission, but we were never able to get it high thrown upon it.

I have never anywhere found any corroborations of the drum theory. Drums are used for certain calls (similarly to bugle calls) and the sound carries a long way, but the tribes I knew best, who I told me many confidential matters, emphatically and repeatedly denied that they were ever used for any other form of news transmission.

It may be relevant to record that many important happenings have come as complete surprises to Natives who I have been receiving the news through ordinary channels. I would instance the death of Chitumukulu, Paramount Chief of the Amemis, the death of Mwachinuu, the great Danda overlord, the Amisidhe, etc. etc. which in some cases may support the theories of telepathy, or soul levitation. Yours faithfully,  
F. H. MELAND

Caitani Valley

### ANOTHER TANGANYIKA LIBEL REUTED.

Interesting letter from former German D.M.S.

To the Editor of East Africa  
In the article "Another Tanganyika Libel" of No. 3, I found some interesting comparisons drawn between the German medical service of the former German East Africa and the present British medical service in that territory. The writer complaining that the German medical service issued "stale" reports comparable with the stately volumes of the British medical and sanitarian reports. Evidently he is not acquainted with the annual *Medizinberich* *des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Schutzgebietes* which in brief

...stated that in the year 1908 the German medical service in East Africa had 1,330 beds, 1,330 medical officers, 19 were dispatched to the German Administration and 10 for combating epidemic diseases. In other words the service of the population in general for which the services of the medical service are rendered means to the proper protection of the entire population of the German East Africa. It is rather remarkable that you should be so impressed since the German medical service is indeed, as the elderly native could have told him right on the spot referred to, the best of its kind in the world.

It is rather remarkable that you should be so impressed since the German medical service is indeed, as the elderly native could have told him right on the spot referred to, the best of its kind in the world. I should be grateful if you could find room for these commendations in your journal. Yours faithfully,  
Dr. STEUDEL  
Berlin, Germany  
in the German Colonies

The writer of the article replies: "I had time that I did not have access to the *Leitungs* *des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Schutzgebietes*, mentions Dr. Steudel, which are not so easily obtained. I think, but my authorities were the *Deutsche Ostafrika* *Zeitung* and the *Deutsche Colonial* *Zeitung* edited by Dr. Steudel, the Chief Governor of the German East Africa. Dr. Steudel is a member of the Red Cross Nurses whose number is 1,330. Dr. Steudel makes no mention of child welfare work and in the meantime the press and the public inspectors. The article is written not as a considered summary of German medical work in East Africa which I had said, but as the stately volumes of the British medical service in Tanganyika is to mention to that under the German name. Making the most generous possible allowance for Dr. Steudel's commendations, my article is still true, they must effectively fulfil that purpose."

### PHOTOGRAPHY IN EAST AFRICA

Letter to the Editor of East Africa

Sir, - Some of the photographs taken by the public schoolboys who recently visited East Africa were remarkably good, but in my experience many visitors to the territories fail to understand what aperture should be given when taking pictures. An expert photographer in East Africa once told me that the best speed at which to work was 1/25th of a second, and that the aperture should be adjusted to the following scale: -

- Ordinary bright light, 1/25th of a second, f/16.
- Close up, f/8, 1/25th of a second, f/16.
- Clouds, f/16, 1/25th of a second, f/16.
- When the speed is too slow a bigger aperture should, of course, be used, and vice versa. The best results are obtained in the early morning or late afternoon.

Yours faithfully,  
D. H. H.





MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH ON AVOIRAGE

London Chamber rejects proposals

Specialists reported for Law

This shows how often the proposals of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth have been rejected. At the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce his suggestions regarding currency matters in East Africa were dismissed with scant consideration. He wished the attention of the Section drawn to a letter which he had addressed to 'The Times' regarding...

Some ten years ago, when silver was dear, the currency of East Africa was debased by the issue of an enlarged shilling, or rather roughly to the size of the present shilling, which at that time represented double the value of the present silver, it readily tarnishes and has little or no intrinsic value. If the Avomage were replaced with coin of equivalent size of pure silver the circulation would greatly expand, and there would be an incentive for the African to save money. There have been many cases where a Native savings of a year or two have, through fire, been reduced to a shapeless mass of base metal, in which the authorities refused compensation. The African appreciates silver, and, apart from the questionable honesty of issuing coin of base metal, there is present an excellent opportunity of restoring the currency of East Africa to its original standard. It is not reported in later years, but the price of gold in 1904, when the present currency was issued, the silver content of the African shilling would be worth about 5s. a shilling.

Sir H. Grey, LL.B., the Chairman, said that the present East African alloy shilling costs about 10s. to make, and that according to Mr. Wigglesworth a pure silver shilling would cost about 5s. As it would therefore still remain of a token coin, there was no substance in the reference to "questionable honesty." Mr. Wigglesworth replied that a silver coin would be appreciated by the Native who could obtain its full value anywhere.

The question

The Chairman said that it was the only way to go. He would be glad to see a token coin. And who would be the issuer of about a ton each coin? Mr. Wigglesworth said it would be attended by the issues of the Board.

The Chairman said that he would like to see a coin of these reserves. Captain F. Robinson said he might address the Currency Board on the subject in order to get an expert opinion.

The Chairman said he entirely opposed the proposal. He should at least convince ourselves that there is something sound in the idea before sending it out with the imprimatur of the Chamber. Mr. Wigglesworth suggests a pure silver coin in place of the present alloy coin, which costs about 10s. Mr. Wigglesworth said that it costs much less. Then in that case the loss must be met by the Government.

Major Walsh said the Government Treasury. Mr. Wigglesworth was told that no profits had been made on the use of the East African shilling. We ought not to send forward anything ready any suggestions to the Currency Board.

Mr. Wigglesworth said the Currency Board is really making a profit. The Chairman said a conversation with the Board would be of no use. The proposal could not be successful for £500,000, and much more.

Wigglesworth said the loss would not fall on the Treasury. The Chairman said the Treasury would not foot it. The Chairman said the Treasury would not foot it.

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Mr. Wigglesworth said the Treasury would not foot it. The Chairman said the Treasury would not foot it. The Chairman said the Treasury would not foot it.

Lighterage and Port Charges

The Chairman recalled that it was understood in November, that an agreement between the Tanganyika Government and the lighterage companies was on the point of completion and that the Section had suggested a 50% reduction in wharfage rates—a Government charge and that the companies should generally charge not more than the rates in force in Mombasa, with the special proviso that if said the export lighterage rate should not exceed 4s. per barrel of lading ton. The Dar es Salaam Chamber had subsequently reported that a reduction of its port of lading ton would be made in import and export lighterage rates from the beginning of 1911. H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London having called for news of the actual position, had in fact received a reply that there was no information of lighterage reduction in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, or Pemba. The Chairman said the details would be sent to the Section. It was quite a satisfactory fact that the Section should not know whether the reductions were to be in wharfage or in lighterage rates, and it was anxious to cable that the details were being posted. Goods not being shipped would arrive after the rate of the change, but the lighterage rates were still in force. Rates which were not to be reduced, similarly, exporters who had to make contracts for the sale of their produce ought to be made aware of late alterations at the earliest possible moment.

Colonel Franklin said that Mr. Kemp would be asked to cable details of the rates. Mr. Wigglesworth said that negotiations had taken place since July, but the period specified in all articles had been exhausted. The details showed the high-handed way in which the lighterage companies dealt with important matters. The Tanganyika Government appeared to be doing nothing to reduce the rates. He urged a strong cable to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa insisting that the reduced rates should be retrospective from July.

The Chairman said he cannot insist on these private companies doing anything. The word 'rate' is a very important word. There is no word 'rate' in the present articles. They are used, therefore, in the present articles, for there will be no reduction to shipping.

A Resident Trade Commissioner for Tanganyika Major Kemp considered the situation was not being done in Tanganyika towards the development of British trade, and that as a Trade Commissioner resident in Nairobi, he was able to give adequate personal attention to the territory. The Territory was a great one. Mr. Kemp said the secretary of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, as a matter of principle, he felt that the Territory could not afford such an appointment, but that if the unofficial members of the Legislative and Information Advisory Committee were given the right to permit them to make any arrangements, they would be able to do so. Mr. Kemp said that the difficulties would be given more attention. Major Walsh said no objection to the idea of the dissolution of that committee; he would like to see it dissolved, but it was quite different from the committee which had been formed regularly travelling the country and detouring him solely to pushing British goods. Formerly, the committee were doing out of business, but one or two months ago, they were doing very well. Mr. Kemp said that the committee were doing very well. The Chairman said that the committee were doing very well. The Chairman said that the committee were doing very well.



## PERSONALIA.

Lord and Lady Marchmont have left for Rome.

Lord Balfour last week celebrated his sixty-third annual birthday.

Lady and Miss M. Fellner have returned to Johannesburg from South Africa.

Prince and Princess Scherzenplum are on their return trip to the Sudan.

Miss Marjorie Leigh, daughter of Mr. John Leigh, is shortly leaving for Kenya.

Dr. R. O. Spence, Medical Officer in Tanganyika, is home on leave from Australia.

A new programme is being constructed at the house of Colonel G. L. N. Gray's estate.

Mr. Evelyn Wright, the well-known novelist, was staying in Zanzibar during the last week.

Mr. C. De Bissel, Assistant Geologist in Nyasaland, is on his way back to the Protectorate on leave.

Mrs. Richard White leaves England early next month for East Africa where she will stay until April.

Mr. J. R. Dowds, of the London and Blantyre Supply Co., Blantyre, Nyasaland, is on the water for Beira.

Messrs. Frank Franklin and C. S. Knight have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Ms. J. W. Ness, a planter in the Mikolongo district of Nyasaland, is on his way back to the Protectorate.

Dr. J. S. B. Leakey addressed the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night on "East African Lakes."

Mr. J. S. Rathbone is forming a Committee to discuss details for a projected church for the township.

Miss F. M. Plank, matron of Dr. G. Salaam hospital, has arrived home from Tanganyika, and is staying at Redoubt.

Mr. M. D. Ripley, general manager in East Africa for the Shell Company, is expected home on leave these months hence.

Asfaou Wosan, the eldest son of the Emperor, has been proclaimed Crown Prince and Heir to the Throne of Ethiopia.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Portia of Mr. C. A. Gell-Woolley, elder son of Mr. C. W. R. Gell-Woolley, of Wardsfield.

Mr. B. Williams has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika Territory.

At last week's live stock sales in Reading, Mr. J. W. Weston of Kenya paid 22 guineas for a red yearling sire, Maxwell Aristocrat.

Mr. R. B. Walters, managing director of Home Counties Aircraft Services, Ltd., intends to fly his Delphine, Reynolds to the Cape in a few days.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, last week accompanied the Earl of Athlone on a big game hunting expedition in northern Uganda.

The Rev. F. C. Green, who has been in Kenya for four years in Kenya, lectured last week at a Birmingham service in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Mr. J. S. England has won the national snooker championship, beating Mr. R. O. Davidson by 2-1. Jacob Barth presented the cup to the winner.

Mr. D. K. Brown won the Men's Gold Cup at Blantyre, Nyasaland, with a score of 143. Mr. J. J. Jemmells was the runner-up with a score of 149.

Mr. W. L. O'Zanne, Superintendent of Police in Nyasaland, left London last week for Beira en route for Zomba. He is accompanied by Miss O'Zanne.

The Earl of Athlone and his party reached Mombasa on Sunday for a hunting safari with the Governor. The Earl shot an elephant with 90 bullets.

Mr. A. J. G. Steeg, the French Prime Minister, has stated that he took the portfolio of the Colonies in order to keep colonial affairs out of the hands of party politics.

Mr. W. W. Creswell, formerly a partner in Messrs. Harrison, Cresswell and Company, the East African firm of advocates, has opened an office in Nakuru.

Mr. E. J. B. Thaxton, who has recently transferred to Kenya as District Commissioner, first went to Kenya in 1911 and served for some time in Jubaland.

Mr. M. Yellich, who had lived in East Africa for the past twenty-two years, and who was well known as a railway contractor in Tanganyika, recently died in Manson.

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Captain H. R. G. of the Duke of Gloucester's Rifles, recently returned from Ethiopia, has been appointed Staff Captain and Cavalry Brigades with effect from March 1, 1931.

Colonel Stevenson Hamilton, Chief Warden of the Kruger National Park, South Africa, has returned to England. His marriage is announced to Miss Hilary Goulton de Vey.

We were to learn of the death in Mauritius of Mr. d'Emmeret de Charnoy, who had sojourned in the island for thirty-eight years, and where he was Director of the mint.

Mr. A. Victor Burgess, who recently visited many mission stations in East Africa, returned last week at the Wesleyan Mission, 7, Broad Street, London, on the arrival of the steamer.

On Monday, Mr. C. W. Hooley is to speak to the Kenyan Section of the Overseas League on "East Africa in the Nineties: A Summary of Early Struggles." It should be a most interesting address.

Mr. Norman S. Dickson, of Graham, Wimbeldon, Park, S.W., well known to our readers interested in Nataland, has left for the Plate and the East, and will be back at the end of August.

Following on the purchase of the former estate at Soloi, we have been advised that the former gentleman has purchased only one-third of the estate.

At the recent installation meeting in quantity of Lodge No. 255, S. C. Bro. M. Gilliam was installed W. M. for the year, and the installation Master being carried out by the W. M. of the lodge.

Mr. J. Rice, who is now home on leave, acted as superintendent engineer on the recently opened Nile bridge at Jinja. Before his transfer to East Africa three years ago, Mr. Rice had served on the Gold Coast.

Many of his friends congratulated Earl Duxton at last Monday's Royal Empire Society dinner on his speedy recovery from his recent serious operation, and this was his Lordship's first public appearance since his illness.

Colonel G. C. Griffin has been elected Chairman of the Nakuru Golf Club, and Mr. J. A. Bellhouse, Vice-Chairman. The Captains of the Club to be Mr. W. M. Nicol, and Mr. Grundy. Vice-Captain Messrs. J. Luffair and C. Armstrong, are to act as Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively, while the Committee is to be composed of Messrs. Allen, Elliott, Baker, Bellhouse, C. P. F. Macraes, and Hughes.

Mrs. U. F. Richardson, of Makerere, Uganda, is at present in Switzerland. Previous to her departure she was entertained by the Ladies Section of the Uganda Golf Club, by whom she was presented with a Satsum bowl.

Captain Vivian Ward, who acted as honorary secretary of the East African Delegation which visited recently this country, addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club a few weeks ago on the work of the Delegation in England.

Mr. G. H. F. Fomaine, who has been in the Administrative Service in Kenya for the past twenty years, was married in Nairobi recently to Miss Honor Steiner, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Stewart, of Dulwich.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, manager of the Arusha branch of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), has arrived home on leave. Before his tour to Arusha Mr. Gordon was stationed in Portuguese East Africa. He has travelled widely in Canada.

Commander Frank Wild, formerly Natal and Cotton planters, and the famous Antarctic explorer, engaged to Miss Beatrice Rowbotham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Rowbotham and Mrs. B. Rowbotham of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. E. J. G. Gairrie, who has been on leave from Dar es Salaam, served in British East Africa from 1906 to 1914. He was transferred to the Gold Coast six years ago, and was promoted Major-General in Tanganyika.

The Rev. B. J. Turner, senior chaplain in Kinyarua, has just been made a Canon of Tehartoum Cathedral. Since the end of the war he has been Chaplain in the Sudan, where he is held in great regard by the British community.

Mr. Basil Cotnam, one of the oldest settlers in Uganda, has left the Protectorate to settle in Cape Town. He was one of the pioneers of cotton planting in Uganda, and for the past twenty years had owned a plantation in Mityama.

The Tanganyika Ex-Servicemen and Women Association has been formed in Dar es Salaam, under the presidency of Major H. Howie. The Secretary and Treasurer are Messrs. F. A. Armstrong and A. P. Price respectively.

A Sunday newspaper which should know better has suggested that Lord Howlface, who is on his way out to Botsa, Tanganyika, intends to hunt elephants by aeroplane. East Africa is confident that nothing of the sort is contemplated by his lordship.

At the Roland Muffet's presentation, Mr. Pim Passes by of the Royal Cinemas, Tanga, Mr. Mill played the game part, and the other performers included Miss Aitchison, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Whittaker, and Lieutenant Commander Bulling.

Among the Fellows, Undergraduates, and Associates of the Royal Empire Society were the following East Africans: Miss A. F. Kirkpatrick (Kenya Colony), Mr. J. W. Balfour (Tanganyika Territory), and Mr. Wm. A. Young.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

The unimproved site value tax in Nairobi is to be increased to 11%.

The 1931 estimates for the Kenya Police Department have been reduced from £76,000 to £174,000.

Of thirteen road foremen recently employed by the Uganda Government no fewer than five were non-British.

It is estimated that the revenue of the Sudan will be reduced by about £1,000,000 as a result of the fall in cotton prices.

Over £50 was raised on behalf of the Arusha Church Fund by the recent performance of the Sundowners Concert Party.

A new aerodrome is being planned at Bena, the old landing ground being liable to flooding and unsuitable for large machines.

A cotton gin and complete outfit with twenty roller pins and machinery and about 100 acres of land has just been sold at Kawanda for £5,750.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during November amounted to £34,959 compared with £17,112 during the corresponding month in 1929.

The Uganda Government is applying to the Colonial Development Committee for funds to conduct a three-year inquiry into the Lake Albert oilfield.

A memorandum is obtainable from the Department of Overseas Trade, London, containing hints for the guidance of commercial visitors to Portuguese East Africa.

A large swarm of locusts seen recently in the north-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia was the first visitation to that part of the Protectorate for some twenty years.

Investigations are being made in Uganda as to the possibilities of the establishment of a coffee currying plant to deal with coffee from Kabonara, Mochi and Arusha districts.

The output of gold in Tanganyika during December was 100 ounces, valued at £3,146; diamonds, 1.075 metric carats, valued at £1,341; and of mica, 886 lb. valued at £102.

Mr. P. B. Williams has been appointed acting manager of the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, which was recently taken over by an entirely British company and is now being run on British lines.

Mr. H. Bateman, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Caring Co. suggests that public enterprise in Mombasa and Nairobi should be permitted to act as collectors and distributors of goods from the coast.

At last week's extraordinary general meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Timbale Ltd. a resolution increasing the company's capital to £100,000, the creation of 100,000 6% cumulative convertible preference shares of £1 each was passed.

During August and September last thirty-seven Danish tourists, including twenty-one (including non-children) and twenty-one (including non-children) visitors, entered Tanganyika Territory. During the same period 109 visitors and sixty tourists entered the country.

It has been officially stated by the Legislative Council, in answer to a question by Lord Francis Scott, that the tax of the Colony of a married officer drawing £500 per annum is approximately £743, while that of a married officer drawing £200 per annum is about £1,200.

The Scander Bridge, on the Masasani road outside Dar es Salaam, which has just been completed, has cost about £16,000; it provides a new outlet for short drives outside the capital towards Oyster Bay. The bridge is named after the late Mr. J. R. Scander, formerly Director of Public Works.

Export traffic on the Coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railway for the first nine months of this year totalled 27,573 tons, compared with 220,055 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic over the same period totalled 104,851 tons against 93,933 tons last year.

Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), said at last week's annual general meeting that the development of their business in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia necessitated capital expenditure on account of bank premises. He also referred to the recent visit to the East African territories of Mr. H. L. M. Tatton, a member of the board.

The Masasani Chamber of Commerce suggests that the country would favour some form of closer Union with the Rhodesias or some central grouping with those territories provided there were suitable safeguards for Nyasaland's Native interests.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following notes concerning East Africa in their current monthly review:

**Kenya.** Trade is steady, and some change for the better is hoped for when the proceeds of crops are available. The maize crop already reaped is better in quality and condition.

**Tanganyika.** Prices obtained for coffee sold up to date are satisfactory. Business is quiet.

**Uganda.** Cotton crop promises well both in quality and quantity. No revenue will be available from the cotton crop until the first of December, as it was below the minimum at which it is chargeable.

**Northern Rhodesia.** A slight improvement in trade is recorded. Agricultural outlook is very promising owing to excellent rains, and good demand for cattle has been maintained. Nearly 3,500 Europeans were employed in the copper belt on October 31st.

**Nyasaland.** Quality of tea produced has improved, but the quantity is lower than that manufactured in the previous year.

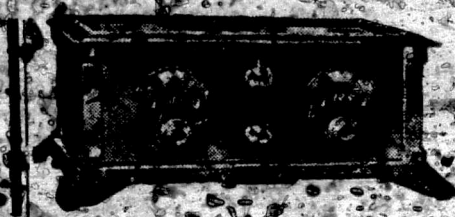
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How Market Values Have Fluctuated.

A return of the market prices of No. 1 Tanganyika to cover the last thirty years is like the celebration of a birthday. It is a day when the price touched 2.7 in 1902, subsequently rose and fell as irregularly to a price of 2.25 in 1907, and then fell as close off that year brought the price down first to 2.20, then to 2.13 10s. The rise to 2.38 at the end of 1908 was only temporary, for at the beginning of 1909 it was still only 2.28 a ton. But the war years brought a phenomenal increase, rising to 6.65 a ton at the end of 1914, the record of 1915, the middle of 1918, and 1919, the price was 6.50. Even in the summer of 1920 the price was 6.50, and in 1921 it was 6.50. The price has been steadily upwards, and with certain fluctuations the price fell to 4.45 at the end of 1926, 4.38 at the end of 1927, 4.37 at the end of 1928, a brief rise to 4.43 a ton, and then in 1930 the sharp slump of a fantastic drop to 2.21 per ton, a price which has since been the lowest on record.

#### Wholesale View of the Position.

Mr. J. H. Wagglesworth, Messrs Wagglesworth and Co. Ltd., state:

"African Jute has reached the lowest local price in the history of the industry, even the best advanced case being taken with a reduced rate of discount. Nothing can have been done to reduce the price, and nothing can possibly counterbalance such a fall. The industry is losing some of its main factories and curtailment of production over large areas, and has not yet recovered enough to replenish machinery and re-erect the plantions on the most up-to-date basis, and weather the present storm, but even so what may be the worst of the disaster will leave its mark on the industry for years to come. A remarkable feature of recent months has been the power of European consumers to resume so large a share in the jute shipments without surplus stock. Although the price has been the one of buyers by the large men in the States, America, there are a reason for the depression in U.S.A. and Canada for the coming year, it is not an optimistic prospect of buying from these important markets during the next few months."

"Java and Sumatra continue to go ahead, although the substantial increase in production is largely represented by Abaca (Manilla) bark, which, however, is used for twine spinning as well as ropes. Our standard of quality is fully maintained, and the low values realised, Messrs H. & C. have expanded the production may be looked for."

"Mexican henequen has undoubtedly proved to be the weak link in the chain of hard fibres, and by carrying a stock varying from 50,000 to 200,000 bales throughout the period of world recession commodities values have contributed largely to the calamity."

### EAST AFRICAN FORESTRY.

EAST AFRICAN officers and students appear to be making increased advance of the cause, as the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford University for the year ending September 30, 1933, has 102 officers on leave from the Forest Department, Nyasaland and 110 posts in the Forest Department, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda.

Dr. reports Dr. Whitt's survey of East Africa, and the discovery of a considerable number of new species of plants and animals in Northern Rhodesia, which has been named *Pterocarpus nyasalandicus*, a new species of *Brachycephalus* in Nyasaland. The bird is the *Tringa erythrorhynchos* (Linn.) and the island has been extended to the south end of Lake Nyasa and the islands of Umba and Zanzibar, which are valuable information has been collected regarding the distribution of the genus *Brachycephalus*. The gap in knowledge of the forest flora of some 800 miles of botanical little-known country between Livingstone and Lake Nyasa and the Victoria Nile has been completed. The description of the East African conifers, *Juniperus densata* and *Abies densata*, and of Rhodesian *Pinus*, *Bairdii*, *Blanfordii*, *Hemlock*, all the East African plant families, and the dependent to the 1000 ft. in the total number, having thirty five figures.

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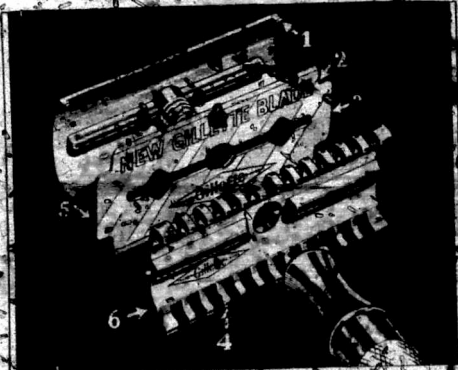
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

These grades of coffee were auctioned with rather irregular bidding, the market falling well below the other descriptions were rather slow of sale, but there was very little change in quotations.

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| London cleaned | 455.00 to 475.00 |
| London graded  | 445.00 to 465.00 |
| London cleaned | 435.00 to 455.00 |
| London graded  | 425.00 to 445.00 |
| London cleaned | 415.00 to 435.00 |
| London graded  | 405.00 to 425.00 |
| London cleaned | 395.00 to 415.00 |
| London graded  | 385.00 to 405.00 |
| London cleaned | 375.00 to 395.00 |
| London graded  | 365.00 to 385.00 |
| London cleaned | 355.00 to 375.00 |
| London graded  | 345.00 to 365.00 |
| London cleaned | 335.00 to 355.00 |
| London graded  | 325.00 to 345.00 |
| London cleaned | 315.00 to 335.00 |
| London graded  | 305.00 to 325.00 |
| London cleaned | 295.00 to 315.00 |
| London graded  | 285.00 to 305.00 |
| London cleaned | 275.00 to 295.00 |
| London graded  | 265.00 to 285.00 |
| London cleaned | 255.00 to 275.00 |
| London graded  | 245.00 to 265.00 |
| London cleaned | 235.00 to 255.00 |
| London graded  | 225.00 to 245.00 |
| London cleaned | 215.00 to 235.00 |
| London graded  | 205.00 to 225.00 |
| London cleaned | 195.00 to 215.00 |
| London graded  | 185.00 to 205.00 |
| London cleaned | 175.00 to 195.00 |
| London graded  | 165.00 to 185.00 |
| London cleaned | 155.00 to 175.00 |
| London graded  | 145.00 to 165.00 |
| London cleaned | 135.00 to 155.00 |
| London graded  | 125.00 to 145.00 |
| London cleaned | 115.00 to 135.00 |
| London graded  | 105.00 to 125.00 |
| London cleaned | 95.00 to 115.00  |
| London graded  | 85.00 to 105.00  |
| London cleaned | 75.00 to 95.00   |
| London graded  | 65.00 to 85.00   |
| London cleaned | 55.00 to 75.00   |
| London graded  | 45.00 to 65.00   |
| London cleaned | 35.00 to 55.00   |
| London graded  | 25.00 to 45.00   |
| London cleaned | 15.00 to 35.00   |
| London graded  | 5.00 to 25.00    |

London stocks of coffee on January 21, 1930, were 45,338 bags, compared with 30,517 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER CROPS

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is quiet, with African slightly higher at £10 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1929 were £17 and £17.50 per ton. On a steady market, however, spot quotations for the white Egyptian specimens have found buyers at £12.50. The comparative quotations in 1929 were £10.

**Cocoa.**—There has been a slight rise in the price of cocoa beans, slightly to £17.50 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1929 were £15 and £15.50 per ton.

**Coffee.**—The market for East African has been dull, with prices at about 20s. per lb. of good quality grades. The comparative quotations in 1929 were 20s. per lb.

**Cocoa Beans.**—The nominal quotations for 1929 were 20s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 20s. and 28s. per ton. There has been a further slight improvement to 21s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton.

**White and Yellow.**—The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton.

**East African No. 1.**—The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton.

**East African No. 2.**—The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. and 28s. per ton.

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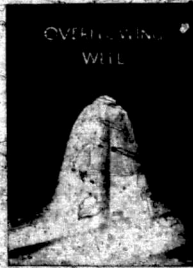
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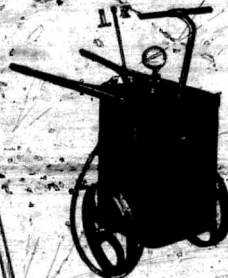
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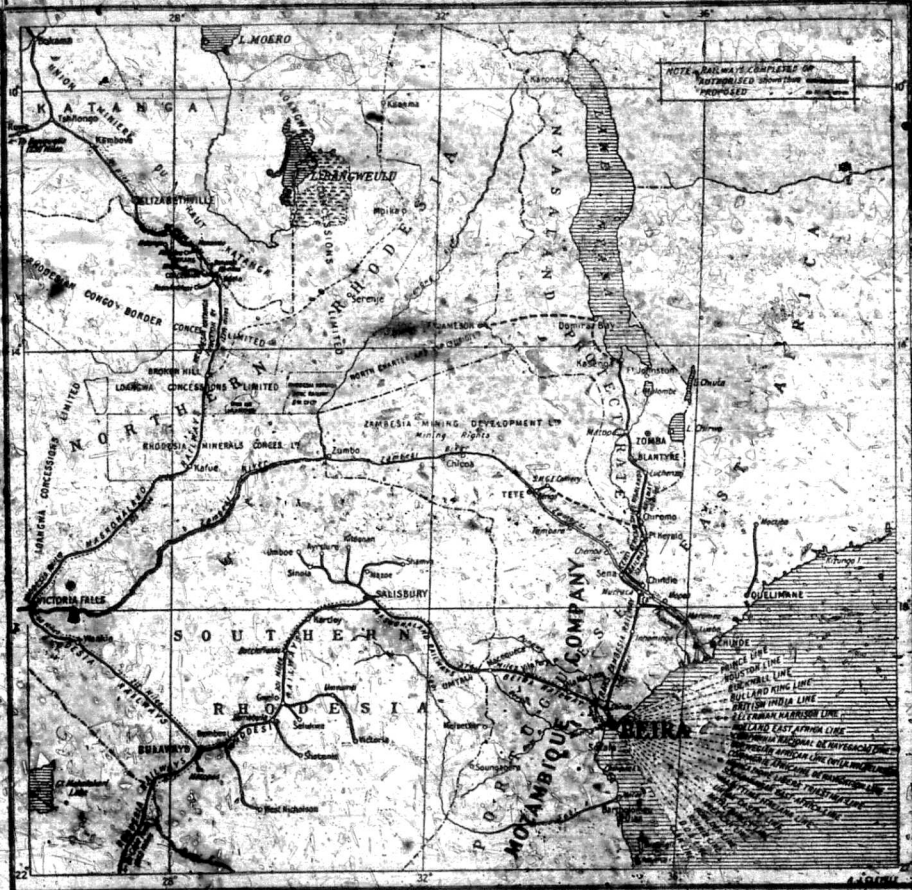


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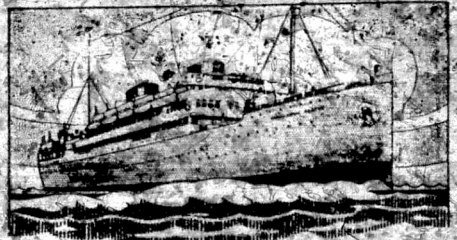


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