

# EAST AFRICA

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

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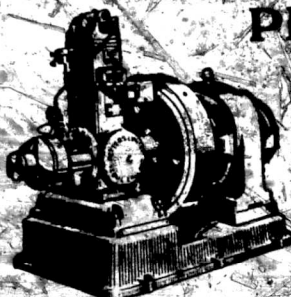
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Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Isolated Producers of East Africa,  
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## EAST AFRICA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"UGANDA and Kenya fully realize that if they enter into a complete Customs Union with Tanganyika they will come under the Mandate and be unable to maintain preferential duties." Thus spoke Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, when recently addressing the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Do Kenya and Uganda fully realize that the Customs Union which all responsible parties are anxious to see in operation, will deprive them of preferential duties? From the many conversations and communications on the subject which we have had with leading settlers and business men we have no hesitation in stating that the unofficial community at any rate is not alive to the danger to which Sir Donald referred nor can we recall any Government statement indicating official appreciation of this very real obstruction. That this is so is abundantly proved by the conclusion to which he has been publicly driven in discussing it, but that he should be so wrong in Geneva is a very serious matter. The territories as a whole, for the territories can now take special stock of the position and safeguard themselves against any step which can later prejudice the introduction of Imperial preference.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, the Treaty of St. Germain of 1919, which does not prohibit the grant of such preference to British manufacturers, is now due for reconsideration in 1929, and it is really to be hoped that sufficiently strong representations will in the meantime have been made to

the Imperial Government to ensure an insistent demand for the rescission of at least those clauses which impose so unreasonable a handicap on Empire countries. It is realized that the Mandate precludes in perpetuity the introduction of Imperial preference into Tanganyika Territory, but it would be a calamity of the first degree that the other British East and Central African Dependencies should be deprived of the power to grant special tariff facilities for the development of trade within the Imperial family. Sir Donald Cameron has reached a very sound estimate of vital importance, and we sincerely trust that it will be immediately taken up by the leaders of East African thought. A like step now would give to alien competitors an advantage which might never be removed.

## EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

Our readers are reminded that a Re-union Dinner for all who took part in the above Campaigns will be held at Harrod's Georgian Restaurant, Knightsbridge on Friday, October 14, 1927 (Motor Show Week), at 7 for 7.30 p.m. General Sir Edward Northey will be the guest of the evening, and the chair will be taken by General O'Grady, who will lead a special appeal from a financial point of view.

The charge for dinner, not including drinks, will be 10/- and application for tickets, in the usual circumstances, should be addressed to the Hon. Secy., E.A. Campaign Dinner, 20, St. Thomas' Mansions, R.F., who informs us that a very good attendance is expected, and any of our readers who regret that they are unable to attend are asked to be commended to communicate with the Dinner Secretary at an early date.

## "EAST AFRICA"

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

## SIR DONALD CAMERON ON TANGANYIKA

### FURTHER DECLARATIONS TO THE MANDATES COMMISSION.

Exclusive Information on East Africa.

East Africa is able to give the following further extracts from the minutes of the eleventh session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations:

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said that he was:

#### Administering a Native Country.

It seems to me that there are at least four ways in which European administration can deal with a tropical country with millions of primitive Native people in it.

The first course is to regard the people merely as a subject race to be used to produce for themselves and for others as quickly as possible leaving them in a servile position and making no attempt at all beginning to fit them into the framework of the political organisation of the territory, leaving that problem to be solved at some future date when it will be a hundred times more difficult to solve than it would have been at the beginning.

The second course is deliberately to duplicate the Native on European lines, leaving him eventually to grow up into the background of a European race can be obtained, and administered by the people far distant future, as they are placed in the political organisation of the country through the medium of a system of franchise and the introduction of the ballot.

There is a third method which has been employed elsewhere, and which I will describe as I have known it. I will speak of it as a European administration. When a European administration goes into a country with a large number of primitive Natives, it gradually introduces its spheres of operations by peaceful penetration in some places otherwise, and the need for officials grows greater and greater every day, the cities are built, the revenue. Everything has to be done to obtain revenue to pay for the officials and to open up trade and commerce.

It is thought to be suitable for settlement. That is the first aim of an administration of that kind, which sometimes takes no thought at all as to the system of discipline and authority.

The Natives live because the European penetrates into that country as an administration which merely uses the Natives as labour in its own municipalities, selecting and appointing them merely because they seem to them to be the best fitted to do the work. The subjects of the Government in the same manner of expanding trade and commerce. That method can continue for a certain time, but it has no political side to it at all and is founded on nothing. It is not possible to reform and teach the Natives, as they have to be reformed and taught the ways of civilisation, unless the Native mind and the native organisation act with the administration and not against it. If you were to take the interior of a country such as Southern Nigeria, in the old days and selected the men you thought would be your best representatives in furthering a policy of opening up communications, etc., without any regard whatsoever for their place in

the tribal organisation, if you were to make them your headmen through whom you were going to give the orders of the Government, you would find that you had working in a subterranean manner against you, (although you might not know it) the whole tribal organisation, which resenting what was being done, was therefore operating against you. The system of using Natives as headmen is bound to break down in the end, and the conditions I have described in the first method are the result—a return to the servile community, with no part in the administration of the country, no political rights and duties. It is true that a people can be kept like that in a servile status for all time, my arguments are not of great effect, but, so far as I am concerned with the administration of Tanganyika, I am bound to refuse to accept the proposition that the Natives of Tanganyika can be kept for ever as a servile race without any political rights or status whatsoever.

The fourth method which we believe can be adopted is to endeavour to find out by the careful investigation of which I have spoken, what was the discipline and authority that existed before you entered the country. In Tanganyika, for instance, before you went there chaos prevailed, that every man was a law unto himself.

#### Tribal Discipline and Authority.

I have recently been reading the journals of Commander Lovett Cameron of the British Navy, who entered East Africa at Bagamoyo in 1858 in order to take supplies to Livingstone. Commander Lovett Cameron writes over the old slave route, which is more or less the same route as that now occupied by the railway. Part of his journal is contained in a volume of his journal in describing the conditions as he found them. He said: "These people to the disgrace of Europe will be wiped out; they will be driven out by the coming white man and by the inter-tribal fighting. The land is disappearing for people and if they are left to themselves for the law of the jungle will become depopulated." He also records that the tribal discipline which should be found disciplining and ordering the African natives, which any one who has had experience of Native administration would expect to find, except in coastal districts where the tribal organisation has, in fact, through Arab or other influence, been destroyed.

We believe that if that tribal discipline and authority can be found and if use is made of it by fostering and moulding it so that the best can be obtained from it and by putting it as far as possible of everything that offends what the mandate calls "natural justice and morality," a foundation will be built for the political future of these people, which, so far as we can see, cannot be erected in any other





**Native Councils and Finances**

Mr. Rappard asked the experience of the Government regarding the administration by the Native authorities of the Native treasuries.

Sir Donald Cameron said that in very rudimentary stages the chiefs could not keep accounts. The Native treasury was administered under the close supervision of the white administrative offices. Every endeavour was being made throughout the territory, however, to build up a sense of responsibility among the chiefs, and in the advanced areas that sense was already widely developed. For example, in one area a chief kept all the accounts and checked the women, as just as satisfactorily as a European clerk. So far no cases of misappropriation of funds had come to his notice.

Mr. Rappard inquired (1) whether there was any traditional basis for the Council of the Chiefs, (2) whether they co-operated harmoniously.

Sir Donald Cameron explained that several of the tribes were split up into a number of fragments, each fragment had a small jurisdiction and a Native treasury. The Administration constantly told them that they all belonged to one tribe and that the more closely they united, the stronger they would be. When, for instance, the first meeting of the Wasukuma chiefs in the Tabora Province had taken place, they had discussed whether they would form a Council. Some of them had frankly stated that their lands were wasting away owing to the ravages of the tsetse fly, and such ravages could only be checked by common action. Eight of the chiefs had united, but five had refused to do so, alleging that their people did not desire it. The eight which had united had successfully combated the fly, with the result that the five who had refused to do so now wished to enter the Council but were finding it somewhat difficult to do so. This was all to the good as far as their development was concerned.

The Council of the chiefs had certainly not been in existence for the last two or three hundred years, as a great part of the disorganisation of the Natives, and the destruction of their States. For instance, the chiefs had entered the Bukoba home district in the old days except in fear and trembling, bearing with them, for obvious reasons, their own food and water. Now, however, they sat in council in that district, and they had elected a chairman who presided over them. This worked in a very successful manner. The chief who would shortly emerge as their leader had been educated at the central school at Bukoba.

**Prompt Payment of Native Taxes**

Sir Donald Cameron said that it was proposed to introduce, with the approval of the Colonial Office, the organisation, adopted in Northern Rhodesia whereby, if the Native failed to pay his tax within a certain period, the amount due was increased, and if he again failed to pay within a further period, there was a further increase in the amount. If the Native was still in default, he could be ordered to perform labour in order to discharge his liability. He agreed that it would be desirable to institute the proceedings to obtain an order before a Native court, but on to compel the work of the court. He reminded the Commission that in some British Colonies there were penal provisions for the non-payment of taxes.

**Uganda Salt Mines**

Mr. van der Stoep asked how the conversion of the enterprise into a Government concern, to a private company had been effected. Sir Donald said that the Government had found it necessary to choose very carefully the names to whom the shares were trans-

ferred. It has, however, not been felt possible to put the shares up to auction in the open market, as this was not a suitable manner of selecting a business partner. He had heard the shareholders had very great experience in the matter.

**Comparison with West African Countries**

In reply to an inquiry, Sir Donald Cameron said that the Natives of Tanganyika were certainly not obtaining supplies of imported spirits for two reasons: (1) because the trade was strictly supervised and (2) because imported spirits were too expensive. It was true that the Natives manufactured spirits for themselves, and unfortunately they had been taught the method of distilling spirits, notably at Tabora, with the direct results.

Indeed, he had seen more drunkenness in two years in Tanganyika from Native liquors than in ten years in Nigeria from all classes of intoxicating beverages. He instanced the case of the chief of a tribe who had been addicted to drunkenness; he was among the chiefs who had complained that the Government was robbing them of their authority. He had been reduced to a position of responsibility and given a chance to mend his ways, with the result that he had in this respect reformed not only himself but his whole tribe, and was now one of the smartest chiefs in the district. Generally speaking, the Native conditions of life in Tanganyika, the construction of Native huts and the cleanliness of their townships had made a striking impression on Sir Donald Cameron. They were far in advance of anything he had seen on the West Coast.

**Customs Union and the Berlin Act**

In reply to a question by Sir F. Lugard, Sir Donald Cameron stated that the Berlin Act did not affect the territory of Tanganyika. Uganda and Kenya fully realised that, if they entered into a complete Customs Union with Tanganyika, they would therefore come under the Mandate and would be unable to maintain preferential duties.

**ILLNESS OF DR. ROBERT LAWS**

SOME anxiety is felt regarding Dr. Robert Laws, C.M.G., the famous and almost immediate successor of David Livingstone, who has worked for the Scottish Mission in Africa since 1875, says *The Observer*. His friends in Great Britain were surprised six weeks ago on receiving a letter from Livingstone, Natal, land, saying that he was starting home in the charge of a nurse. He was not expected to leave on a retirement at all.

A message has been received during the week that he has had to leave the "Earth Castle" at Cape Town, and that an operation has been performed. It is feared, however, will be necessary to put in the hands of Dr. Moffat, a grandson of that other great African missionary pioneer.

During the latter part of his life and a few companions first sailed on the "Hala" on Lake Nyasa, after which time his steamer in parts with almost incredible speed on the coast. Dr. Robert Laws has been the outstanding personality in this part of Africa. His has been the dominating influence which has transformed the country from a land of warring tribes to a peaceful and prosperous region. He has not only preached, healed, and taught, but has built roads, harnessed waterfalls to supply electricity, and introduced modern agricultural methods. Sir Frederick Lugard describes him as "one of the most successful and practical missionaries who ever entered Africa."

# DOING ODD JOBS FOR A LIVING

## SOME EXPERIENCES OF A KENYA SETTLER

Specialty Written for "East Africa" by J. F. Lipscomb

There are two sides to every view and two ways of looking at every question. Some men prefer the safe but perhaps uninteresting base of a mountain on which to take their stand in life, while others strain themselves to find a pathway to the top of the mountain. Of these, some will set out to look for that path, some few will reach the summit and see the world at their feet, others will get but a little way towards the summit, but however short a distance some man may get, he will be looking over a wider country than the man below him. The foot of the mountain is always more crowded, and the competition for the best places there is always keen, and only a few of the competitors find them, while further up the mountain the best positions are more easily attainable once the effort to climb has been made.

This article is an attempt to show how a man may start his climb towards a wider view of the world, aided solely by his own strength and determination.

In England nowadays the cry on every hand is of the difficulties before the man starting out on his way through life, and of the crowds on the paths towards the jobs worth having. In the outer marches of Empire there are wide spaces waiting for the men who will come to develop them and take the chances they offer. The chance of leading a man's life, of being in a great measure his own master, and perhaps of meeting a woman of his own class.

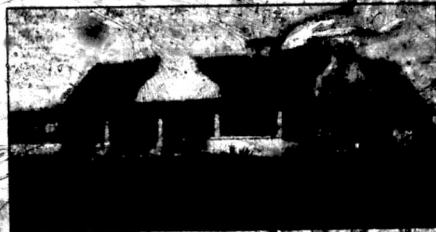
### Opportunities in Kenya

Take Kenya. Thirty years ago it was a country with but a few white men in a handful of pioneers who staked their fortunes—maybe no more than their hands and good common sense—against the odds opposing them. In a great measure they came out on top with their futures assured, and the promise of greater things to come, and with the comfortable sense of a good job of work well done, or at any rate well begun. To-day the chances are still there for the man who is not afraid of the unknown, who is prepared to do a job that cannot be done any other way, and at the beginning to give up some of the comforts and pleasures of modern civilisation in return for a greater scope in his life and the opportunity of a more optimistic life.

It is wellnigh impossible to give advice such as this to advise as to how a man may best start out on life in Kenya, an immensely varied and individual character, and whose conditions all differ. One may learn from personal experience some idea of the jobs that are there to be done by anyone not afraid of hard work, and to paint a true picture, not so entirely rosy that actuality may bring disappointment, but to show also conditions that to some minds are disadvantages, but which must be faced in starting a life such as this from the very beginning.

### Starting as a Farmer

First and foremost there is farming, coffee, maize, wheat, cattle, sheep, sisal, being the chief headings. Take the man who starts as an apprentice,



A SETTLER'S HOMESTEAD

or pupil or whatever you like to call him, perhaps working for no more than his keep in order to gain experience, on a wheat farm. Attended by a Native servant, he will in all probability live in a hut with a mud floor, wattle and daub walls, and a thatched roof, built within reasonable distance of the land he is working on, and he will probably have a pony or mule to get about on.

He will wake in the morning soon after dawn, clear-headed and fresh from sleeping practically in the open air, and will get up with the sun, which rises regularly at 6 a.m., flooding the country side with golden light and a host of pale colours in the bush and on the hills. This hour of sunrise to the hour of sunset are the best hours of the day, and there is a clear ring in the air which makes a man glad to be alive.

### The Day's Work

In a country where coats, ties, and collar studs are rightly regarded as being superfluous on a working day, dressing is not a lengthy matter, and by the time this is accomplished and busy with much whistling and shouting, will be driving the oxen out to the lands, and the drivers and plough boys will be setting their traps and teams, and pulling the ploughs. The teams are cut out from the herd and branned, and when all has been inspected, are started away to turn fresh furrows in the farms, or toasting match against time. If the work is done by tractors, they will need fixing up and oiling and perhaps adjusting in one or two places. Soon will come breakfast, often handed out on to the field by one's boy, and eaten out in the shade of a pipe to follow.

There will be plenty to be doing, and a farm tractor is not by any means infallible, especially when driven by a Native. It may break down and need repairs, or it may strike an unexpectedly soft place and dig itself in and have to be hauled out again. A driver may strike a casual root or rock and endeavour to plough through it, with consequent damage to the plough. Such mishaps are not uncommon, and though weary to the temper, are doubtless excellent exercises in self-control.

There may be new land to be measured and marked out, and odd jobs to be performed—such as



too heavy before they try it, and in discarding self-appointed orators with budding trade union principles. After the ordinary day's work there is the marking of buckets and the issue of rations, the painting and release of boys whose contracts are finished - few worked more than three or six consecutive thirty-day tickets - the signing of new recruits, various other oddments, and so to bed.

**Working by Firelight.**

There were places where rush gangs were putting in banks over newly finished culverts. One such bank was 60ft. high on the vertical and contained 3,500,000 cubic feet of earth, and on it were employed nearly four thousand Natives working in two eight-hour shifts. It was in thick forest and all the earth for the fill had to be grubbed for along the side of the track and among the trees. On the top levels it was run into the fill with light trucks on tracks and with wheelbarrows, while on the lower levels endless chains of chanting Natives with baskets on their heads mounted slowly along paths up the side of the bank to the place where each tripped his load. At night the work went on by the aid of the light of bonfires - huge piles of branches and logs dragged from the nearby forest by the firewood gangs and rebuilt each day on commanding positions. An occasional empty cement barrel thrown on the top of a fire would shoot tall flames nearly to the height of the treetops and light the whole scene with a lurid glare till it burnt out and the light sank once more to its usual dull glow against the dark forest background. To have a gang of Natives employed on this work was a good odd job.

**The Fascination of Prospecting.**

Another branch of activity at which not much money has yet been made in Kenya is prospecting, which has a fascination all its own - partly from the joy of getting out absolutely free into untouched country miles from anywhere - partly for the opportunity of big game hunting in woods, and finally for the knowledge that there is just the chance that one may strike something really good and eventually know the feeling of possessing a well-lined pocket.

To leave civilisation behind and push out into the blue with a light bag containing the little that one needs, to be able to go wherever one's fancy leads, with little thought of time or distance, to enjoy the full beauties of a land unspoiled by the hand of man and abounding in the wild game which to many is the most always necessary and of great worth, the doing, merely for the full, of an absolute freedom which envelops a man on his own in the bush, where there were no other men, is a constant hope of many. One may suppose a man does find something, suppose he finds gold. Even take the worst view of the case, and suppose he never finds it, but at least he had the experience of having been out on his own into the blue, and having discovered and washed a few bright grains of gold, may almost compensate for his lost hours of futility.

**Always a Change in the Worker.**

There is no chance for a man with the will to work to become eventually his own master and to possess his own land and a means of livelihood built up entirely by his own efforts. But should he not succeed, and in twenty years' time still be floundering and job-hunting, he might think of the 1926 Academy. It shows a man clothed in what once was a suit of clothes. He is seated on a sack. Beside him lies with him a stick and a small bag. He has no worldly possessions. By his side are his only attendant and companions.

floating over a broad sun-bathed coastal side, and the pasture is called "Great Possessions."

To have won no more than a title of the knowledge and experience of the greater world one lives in is worth far more than any title that can be had by drudgery on an office stool, where the ultimate worldly success cannot possibly be as great as that offered freely by a virgin country.

**ECONOMIC ADVISER TO COLONIAL OFFICE.**

**Appointment of Sir George Schuster.**

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to appoint provisionally the appointment of an Economic and Financial Adviser to advise him on questions involving the economic development and general problems of the Colonies and Protectorates and other territories, the administration of which is subject to his control.

He has selected for this post Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who is shortly terminating his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan. It is understood that the duties of the post will not occupy Sir George Schuster's whole time, and that he will be at liberty to undertake private work also. Sir George Schuster will continue to act as a consultant to the Sudan Government on matters of financial policy.

Sir George Schuster, who is to be the first holder of this important new office, was until 1914 a partner of Schuster, Son and Co., merchants and bankers, of London. A son of the late Mr. Ernest Schuster, K.C., he was a Scholar of Christ Church and Classical Exhibitioner at New College, Oxford, taking a First Class in Greats in 1903. Two years later he was called to the Bar. Between 1907 and 1914 he was a director of a number of companies. He served with distinction throughout the Boer War, and in 1910 was in North Russia with the Imperial Force and gained the M.C. In 1917 he was chosen as Chief Assistant of the Organiser of International Credits under the terms of the Advisory Committee of the Finance and Trade Resolutions Act. To East Africa he is known for his exceptional work as Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and as Chairman of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Colonial Secretary to consider the application of a £10,000,000 loan for development purposes in East Africa. He was knighted in 1916.

**KENYA'S BURIED COASTAL CITY**

Stories from Kenya state that the ruins of a mysterious walled city named Gedir, probably at least a thousand years old, have been discovered on the banks of the river Malindi. The account declares that the ruins extend several miles up the main creek, thus showing that the settlement was of great importance, and another claim that the site has not yet been traced. At present the whole area is overgrown by dense tropical bush which has been held in the greatest taboo by the Natives for generations. Investigations of the ruins have been begun. It is not at present clear whether the settlement is of Persian or Arab origin.

The Imperial Agricultural Department has been advised to send a mission to Kenya, Malindi, Mombasa, Zanzibar and the

"EAST AFRICA'S" PROGRAM

THE GODS OF AFRICA.

Prof. Alice Werner on African Mythology.

ALL students of the Swahili language must remember with distress the stage when they laboured through some volume on "Swahili Tales" carefully translating interminable stories which seemed wholly without spirit, lacked intelligent interest, and apparently ended only when the narrator was worn out. Every other sentence began with "Aka . . . Aka . . ." "And he . . . and he . . ." "And he . . . and he . . ." All Nature revolted, and Reason was tottering on her throne. To the trained mind, there is nevertheless a store of knowledge to be found in just those tales, and Professor Alice Werner, with most commendable industry and an insight gained by long personal dealings with the African Native, has embodied her discoveries in her "African Mythology," No. VII of the fine series on "The Mythology of All Races," published in thirteen volumes by the Marshall Jones Co., Boston, U.S.A., on behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Witchcraft plays to-day, as it has always played, so large a part in Native life and customs that the reader may be pardoned if he, or she, makes straight for the delightfully gruesome chapter on "Witchcraft and Werewolves." In previous works the authoress has herself shown, as one may say so accurately for this aspect of her subject, and her analysis of it is a masterpiece of criticism. As she points out, it is a common mistake to confuse witches with witch-doctors, which "is much as if one made no distinction between the thief and the policeman." Natives treat witches with a horror almost impossible for a white man to realise; the witch-doctor is really a benefactor of mankind. "He smells out the cause of the ailment, the fundamental elements of the ailment, its vital factors, in the bodies of the recently dead, in order to secure a supply of strength, wit, courage, or 'shirik' power." If the natural supply of corpses fails, artificial means must be adopted, and so the horror grows lurid, and the use of poison, the secret murder of children, women, and parents by children, and the agencies of "Evil-doers" and "Obeth" powers over the dead, leading to a loss of amiable love between the two tribes. It is a story which a student of Native life will do well to give the earnest consideration.

It is a natural curiosity, the reader who then study the Introduction, which is really a most illuminating *opéra* of the whole work, full of suggestion and wise comment. To take out simply the bits of common porters' knot, made of twisted grass or leaves, a universal feature of every town. The mystical significance of this simple object is cleverly traced out, and one wonders whether or not the character of "ring" was shared by the warriors when they were a certain age or dignity is one aspect of the function.

Chapters on "The Gods and Heaven," "Myth of the Origin of Death," "An Enchanted Old Man and the slow-moving chameleon figure," so largely "Ancestral Spirits," "Totemism," "Hare and Jackal Stories," "the originals of Uncle Remus," "Brew Rabbit" tales, "War Stories," the *Analisi* of which is still very much alive in the West Indies as the "Nancy Spider" and "Nancy Stories," "The Little People," the world-wide tradition of pygmy aboriginals; and many others, make up an exhaustive and scholarly treatise.

There are a multitude of references and notes of authority, quoted, and an appendix. An index would have been welcome in so large a work. The colour plates, and the photographs, the photo-prints, are not all of the same quality.

A BIG GAME POCKET-BOOK.

CAROL J. M. DUNBAR. "A Big Game Pocket-Book for Kenya Colony," published by H. P. and Co. (Nairobi), High Holborn, at 10s. 6d., is a neat little volume, handy for the pocket, concise in its information, printed on good paper, illustrated with forty-three sketches made from graphics in the author's possession (that of a lion's skull is poor) and photographs, one of a particularly fine elephant with tusks of 112 and 110 lbs., but what sportsman can in these hard times afford to pay half a guinea for 124 small pages? At 10s. 6d. the book should have commanded a very considerable sale, for the matter is done in the style "snappy," the facts have clearly been collected at first hand, and there are many beautiful hints. It is a pity the price is so high. As L.

"NO MORE SEA"

The S.P.C.K. Report for 1926.

The title choice of "No More Sea" as a title for our report (and it asks the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the introduction to its report for 1926) "One is inclined to say that this choice is not so much fanciful as unfortunate." The sea is the element which binds the British Empire together, and is in no real sense the "divider and severer" of our Commonwealth of Nations. The writer of the Apocalypse had his reasons for visualising a Heaven where there was no more sea, but no doubt he recalled vividly his journey to the Isle of Pines, "a beautiful island, the largest and the most ancient, the smallest of the Indies, and the migration of the passengers." A trip in a *zhou* from Mombasa to Zanzibar in February would be a modern parallel.

The title then, gives little indication of the contents of what is a full and detailed account of really a wonderful work spread over the whole world. The translation work of the Society is well known, and the money granted in aid of publishing in obscure and recalcitrant languages is one of its most valuable activities. It is not so generally known that the S.P.C.K. does not limit its aid to the mission field, but its grants to medical students help to provide the staff of doctors whom S.P.C.K., C.M.S., U.M.C.A., F.Z.M.S., and L.M.S. employ.

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**THE MENGO MEDICAL MISSION.**

**A Fine Record of Work in Uganda.**

All East Africa is familiar with the sterling work of the C.M.S. in Uganda, and especially with the beneficent activities of the Mengo Hospital and its subsidiaries. In connection with the jubilee of the Mission, a report on the work of the Hospital has been published in the form of a well-produced and fully illustrated brochure, copies of which may be obtained, price 1s. each, from the publishing department, C.M.S., Salisbury Square, E.C.1.

The year 1827 is not, as a matter of fact, the jubilee of the Mengo Hospital. Although the pioneer C.M.S. missionaries of 1827 included a qualified medical man, Dr. John Smith of Edinburgh, he unfortunately died of dysentery before reaching Uganda, and Drs. Felkin (1879) and Wright (1891) stayed but a very brief time in the country. It remained for Dr. A. R. Cook and Miss Timpson (now Mrs. A. R. Cook) to establish the medical side of the Mission on a sound and practical basis. Actual work began on February 22, 1897.

**Pioneer Difficulties.**

Worth recalling, too, are the conditions in which the Hospital was founded. The journey from London to Mengo took six months, the voyage from the coast to Uganda occupying from November 20, 1896, to February 19, 1897. The notorious Mwanga was still King of Uganda, and in the very first year of the existence of the Hospital occurred the revolt of Mwanga and the even more serious rebellion of the Sudanese troops.

At first there was no operating theatre, not even a table. "The bad cases had to lie in the porch of the tiny dispensary, or in little huts run up for the occasion. The bottles for stock mixtures were the empty bottles in which the Communion wine had come. Yet on March 18, 1897, Dr. Cook records that he saw fifty patients in the morning and had two operations in the afternoon. All supplies were, of course, terribly dear, having to be carried by porters all the way from the coast. Sugar and salt were practically unobtainable; Epsom salts, the most suitable medicine for Natives, costing 2d. a lb. in England was worth over 3s. a lb. in Uganda. And the Native loves a bath."

"Another drawback in those days," says Dr. Cook "was the lack of knowledge of tropical diseases. This is a frank and an important confession, for it is not sufficiently realised how much of the success of modern missions is due to science. The sufferings of the early missionaries of Alexander Mackay and his companions, of Father Lourdel and his band, of the U.M.C.A. padres in Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, were largely the result of ignorance. Unsuitable clothing, especially headgear (the writer has been assured by the U.M.C.A. that most of their casualties in the early days were really due to sunstroke and heat apoplexy), a failure to realise that "water is the most dangerous food in Africa," want of protection from the sun, and the like, took sad toll. It was the foundation to the present day, and in spite of two wars—one the Great War—the Mengo Mission has lost but one of its European staff—Dr. Hillbrook, who died in 1916. The long roll of doctors and nurses connected with the institution during the thirty years comprises forty-five names, of which twenty-nine are those of women."

**Fruition of Devoted Work.**

When one compares the humble beginnings of the Hospital with the widespread buildings, shown in the coloured plate facing page 7) and the palatial

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School, one cannot but wonder at the pertinacity of effort, the steady inspiration, and the unshaken confidence which have brought about such a result. It is given to few men to see the fruits of their own efforts. Such good fortune has deservedly fallen to Dr. A. R. Cook and his devoted wife. Founder of the Hospital Mission in 1896, Dr. Cook is still hard at work, adding daily to his unique store of medical experience, an authority second to none on tropical diseases, the guiding hand of a great organisation.

"Of the twenty years co-operation of Dr. Cook and his brother, "Dr. Jack," it is unnecessary to deal at length. The tale is written large over East and Central Africa. But what few realise is that "Dr. Jack," perhaps the most brilliant of a brilliant family, brought to Uganda a record as a student and a skill as a surgeon—he was F.R.C.S. Eng., the highest degree in the profession—which would surely have made him one of the foremost practitioners in England had he elected to remain in London.

**Frank Admission of Failures.**

The data accumulated by the Mission, apart from its purely medical aspect, are of the greatest importance and value, especially in regard to the capacity of the Native races for education and mental development. In view of the efforts now being made, particularly in Tanganyika, to train Native dispensers, it is comforting to read, "A considerable experience in training Africans among different tribes has convinced me that the African is capable to become an efficient Native medical worker."

That with continued instruction he should be able to take more responsible posts. And this testimony is made more valuable by the honesty—rather than the "virtue sometimes—with which failures are admitted. Out of forty-two midwives who passed the Government qualifying examination, only five received the C.M.S. certificate up to the end of 1925, ten have had to be suspended for immorality, two for incompetence, and one for unsatisfactory work. As and when necessary, the two are re-examined, and a special committee of the report, which can be partially corrected."

**GREAT ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.**

**Father Lourdel of Uganda.**

"Planting the Faith in Darkest Africa" (Sands and Co., 3s. 6d. net) Mother F. A. Forth gives a vivid account of the life and work of Father Stephen Lourdel, the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary in Uganda. The story of the introduction of Christianity into Uganda cannot be too often told, for especially in these days, do people need reminding what African culture really was before the "ignorant impact of our civilisation."

In many respects the people of Uganda had reached, under their foreign kings, a higher state of culture than any other Bantu race. Men and women wore elaborate clothing, their villages were large, well-built and sanitary, their domestic life was well organised; yet the horrors which were daily perpetrated were such that many can be only wadded to briefly, while others are unprintable. It was in this appalling environment that Father Lourdel and his little band did their devoted work, making converts, of whom many became martyrs, bearing steadily aloft the Cross through blood, pain and evil, and helping to lay the foundations of that wonderful change which has resulted in the present kingdom of Uganda. The authoress tells her story simply but graphically, and to it Bishop Biermans contributes an appreciative preface.

A. I.

THE GERMAN, THE GIRAFFE, AND THE ASKARI

A Curious Trilogy.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

Your recent publication of the proceedings at Geneva contained one pregnant paragraph in Sir Donald Cameron's reply to M. Rappard on the question of the payment of German askaris and porters. Sir Donald stating that "the arrangement for the payment of these persons had been made before his appointment."

This statement now definitely establishes the suspicions held that the advent of the so-called "Askari Commission" received the welcome hospitality of the recent Giraffe administration at Dar es Salaam, and as such was certainly in keeping with the accepted policy of the Tanganyika of that day.

Time has passed and that close preserve of giraffes centred at Dar es Salaam has been rudely disturbed, the more sensible members of the herd being unable to face the gradual creeping up of civilisation, have wandered further afield and the activities of the new Game Warden, in the guise of a more enlightened Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, have rather disturbed the old herd. As, however, there still remain some of the original members of that herd, it is perhaps as well that they might occasionally see for themselves how curiously the tates play hence this little episode.

I was sitting at dinner a few days ago at a well-known hotel in Liverpool. The evening paper had just come in. My guest drew my attention to the following, which I reproduce in full for the benefit of those interested in the fate of the German Askari Commission.

More than two years ago the late then existing Luther Government decided to pay the Askaris of the late German East Africa arrears of wages of twelve million marks in full for services rendered in the World War. This was done in a somewhat hasty manner and created a great impression and, for reasons of external politics, it found approval by Parliament in the first instance, probably only on the expectation that the Government of the Reich would in not less generous manner protect the interests of the Germans who had suffered losses abroad.

Of the fate of the so-called Askari Commission, whose duty it was to pay out the money, one has heard nothing for a long time. We now hear from well-informed quarters that recently this Askari Commission suddenly ceases its activities. The money has been considerably squandered, so that a complete settlement of the matter has been abandoned. Members of this Commission, Major and Building-Commissioner Brandt have recently returned to Berlin. So the twelve million marks have been lost.

It will be interesting to hear something authentic about the reasons for this surprisingly sudden stoppage of the activities of the Commission and also to hear what has become of the money which was intended to be paid. The only official statement of the activities of the Commission is contained in a report of the German Government which will demonstrate the complete statement of the Reichstag.

It is a pity that the German Government has not been able to make a full statement of the facts. This is especially true in view of the fact that the German Government has not been able to make a full statement of the facts.

CONRAD WALSIL

17, Old Bailey

A Japanese Economic Commission has arrived at Mombasa to study conditions and trade openings in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, and Madagascar.

BRITISH CAPITAL

From "East Africa"

Dear Sir, I am replying to your letter published by "East Africa" regarding the "Settlers" letter.

I have written to the Settlers about two weeks ago, stating that I had cleared up a few hundred pounds in some other way, and that I know what to do with them. I mention my ill-fated gains in an ill-fated rubber plantation company in Usambara, the identity of which will probably be easily guessed by the great majority of your subscribers. I am still suffering from insomnia, but this time the cause is thinking where my next meal will come from.

I remain,

ONCE BITTEN, NO MORE TO BITE.

Kampala

SLEEP LOST THROUGH "EAST AFRICA."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I laid myself out last night at 9 p.m. and until 3 o'clock this morning I read your remarkably beautiful and equally interesting special Settlement Number. Now I write—at 7.30 a.m.—to tender you the congratulations you deserve. The best of luck and success to you!

Yours faithfully,

Kampala

MESCHERT.

*East Africa Builds Business*

as the following tributes testify

"We are very satisfied with *East Africa*, having received quite a number of enquiries which can be attributed to our advertisements therein."

*A World Renowned Engineering Company.*

"Six months ago I said I was very satisfied with the results of advertisements which had then been running for about six months. We have now had a further six months and are even more satisfied. *East Africa* is a most valuable Implement Manufacturers."

"In increasing our contract, we think it only fair to say that during the long months in which we have been advertising with you we have developed a new factory and are building a new one. This is the only one of the East African territories in which we have only one newspaper which can supply our complete Platters' Requirements."

Let us help you increase YOUR East African Trade.

USE OUR POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON.



**HOW TO DO MORE EAST AFRICAN TRADE.**

Some Practical Points for Advertisers.

To the *Naturalist* East Africa.

DEAR SIR,

The success of your Advertising Competition and the very wide ground covered by the winning lists published in your issue of September 20 make it difficult for a reader like myself to add much of use, but one or two points which do occur to me may, perhaps, be worth the consideration of advertisers.

First, may I mention a small trouble of my own. My wife, in common, I suppose, with hundreds of European ladies who have lived in East Africa, has a hyrax-fur coat which is practically everlasting, but which needs altering as the fashions change. I have found the greatest difficulty in finding a firm to undertake such work. The alterations are not cheap; I understand that they run into £5 or so, and I should have thought it well worth while for furrers to advertise in such a paper as *East Africa* and to lay themselves out to procure such orders.

In considering East African conditions, advertisers must keep in mind the time factor. Distances are so vast and the time taken for delivery is so great, that all advertisements should be fully detailed. With a few obvious exceptions, it is no real use merely proclaiming the name of the firm and the articles for sale; the buyer must have full details of the kinds of goods, prices, weights, cost of carriage, and so on. The settler wants to send in his order complete and to have no mistakes when the goods are delivered. I fear it is difficult for firms at home to realise this, but it is important. Correspondence involves an impossible waste of time, for it must be remembered that even at the coast return letters take two months, and "in the bush" probably twice or even three times this period.

Another point of which I have had some experience is the inability, if I may call it so, of some agents. I was anxious to get a really good gramophone—and here I may add that white men in East Africa are people who appreciate good things and will have the very best. On writing to England for the instrument I was told that I must deal with the local agent, but I found that he had nothing but cheap gramophones in stock, and was given a strong hint that I would have one of these, or nothing. The result was that I abandoned the idea altogether, and had since advised others to take out with them the instruments they want.

Of the scope for business in East Africa we could all agree to make comment. The tendency today is to avoid the building, wherever possible. Terms are the very devil, and it is not worth while building in a material which is quickly and inevitably destroyed. I had some experience of rebuilding houses for a resident, and have found it most satisfactory. And what is more, I have found the Native remarkably clever in mixing and handling the stuff. Concrete floors are clean and durable, while wooden floors must have for termite-proofing a room-floors of wood are unsanitary and dangerously slippery, and are attacked by fungus and other forms of rot as well as by insects, of genus they are ideal. Why not advertise these facts, giving the full information?

The screws, nails and shingles are needed for building, and these in all shapes and sizes, and you, of course, will get them supplied, instead of being compelled to send on to the Indian or Chinese trader for iron wares which will be of inferior quality, almost certainly of foreign origin, and dear in price.

Three years ago the number of "pushbikes" imported into East Africa was very great; some repairs and renewals must by this time be needed. Are spares readily available, the sort kind of spares for a particular make?

Another thing which is little realised at home is the meaning of books to the outgoing settler. Books are heavy to send by post or parcel, and it takes surprisingly few to weigh 60 lb, the limit for a Native porter. They are valued accordingly. It is rare indeed for even a prospector, travelling light, to omit at least a couple of favourite volumes from his *salari* kit. But what the colonist wants is the books he likes to read, and those only. He cannot afford to pay, either in time or money, for literature which does not appeal to him. But how is he to know what to order? The lists of books advertised by the publishing firms are a step in the right direction, but is there no room for improvement? Sound reviews of new books—reviews written by critics who understand the settler and the conditions in East Africa—would be a good guide; advertisements by large libraries giving summaries of such reviews would help. Believe me, they would be appreciated. Literary starvation is a very real thing on many a farm and plantation.

Every planter's wife is interested in a garden. Apart from flowers, which all women love and which go so far towards the amenities of the home, fresh vegetables are literally the "bread of life" in the tropics. They can be, and are, grown all over the country, but there are many failures; and Colony life is too strenuous for failures to be countenanced. Agricultural stations experiment with many varieties of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and their results are published; settlers learn by experience and are generous with their hard-earned knowledge. Is it impossible for the great seed-selling firms to advertise in *East Africa* those of their products which have been proved suitable to East African conditions, and those only? The colonist would then get potatoes which are really reliable, cabbages which will "heart", carrots which make good roots, tomatoes which bear well, sweet corn which is immune to earworms which will give a decent crop, melons which bear fruit. And the *manisio* will attack *Phlox* which will flower profusely and avoid *Chrysomelids* which run only to leaf, and *scab* which fail. Moreover, as all such plants tend to deteriorate in the tropics, and fresh seed must be had each season, clients will renew their orders year by year, and thus be a mass of information available. Why not put it in the form of advertisements?

But I find my pen has run away with me. I can only ask your indulgence, and plead the interest and the vital importance of the matter. And I am sure that you, sir, will be the first to place your own hand knowledge of East Africa at the disposal of advertisers who wish to follow out the lines I have tried, feel free enough to indicate.

Yours faithfully,

Forquay.

AN EAST AFRICAN ON LEAVE.

Subscribe to  
"EAST AFRICA."

## PERSONALIA.

Lady Sidney Barrar is outward-bound for Kenya.

Lord Howard de Walden has left London to return to Kenya.

Lord Gage, a lord-in-waiting to the King, is to visit Kenya.

Mr. Douglas Malcolm has returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. H. A. Starker has been appointed a member of the Tabora Township Authority.

Lieutenant-Colonel McAlpine Levy left Southampton last week on his return to Kenya.

Sir Herbert and Lady Read have arrived from Mauritius via South Africa, by the s.s. "Edinburgh Castle."

Mr. J. F. S. T. Warrington, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has returned to the Protectorate.

Mr. C. P. Hildred, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, has been posted to Lundazi on his return from leave.

Mr. W. C. Haggard, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Attorney-General, is acting as Colonial Secretary, Kenya Colony, in addition to his substantive duties.

Mr. M. A. Wetherell, producer of the "Livingstone" films, is to produce a War film, entitled "Victory," dealing with the period between March and November.

Mr. H. C. Platts, District Engineer, Emba, has been transferred to Tanganyika Territory as Executive Engineer. He has spent rather more than five years in Zanzibar.

Lord Weston, Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Berkshire, presided at last week's annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter in the Masonic Hall, Westminster.

Sir Frederick Lugard, President of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, entertained the Presidential and the Liberian Minister in London to luncheon at the Carlton Hotel on Monday last.

Dr. Albert R. Cook, who has spent thirty-one years in England, accompanied by Mrs. Cook, leaves London tomorrow morning for Mombasa in Marseilles. The splendid pioneer medical work of these two well-known Uganda residents is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, who has retired from the post of Senior General Manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, has been appointed to a seat on the Board of the Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Donald M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Among those outward-bound are Mr. and Mrs. Chesley, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Blair, Major and Mrs. Carrick, Mr. K. S. J. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. C. Halloway, Colonel and Mrs. E. E. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Newson, Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Newson, and Mr. Seth Smith.

When opening the Coulsdon Shopping Week on Saturday last, Mr. Ormsby Gore, stressing the importance of Empire buying, said that in 1925 our Tropical African Dependencies bought from Great Britain £22,000,000 worth of British manufactures, and sent us £20,000,000 worth of raw materials. Ten years ago those figures were ten and a half millions and five and a half millions respectively, and ten years before that the figures were only three millions and four and a half millions.

Of the late Mr. J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., whose services to East Africa were recently recorded in our columns, a correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"His death is a loss to British East Africa, especially Nyeri, which can hardly be realised except by the English colonists and Natives there. He was loved by all, and adored by the Natives, with whom he could do anything. Throughout the Colony he was known by the affectionate name of 'Hoppy' by English and Natives alike. Like all his family, he was a born leader of men, kind to all, genial, sympathetic, just, always ready to give help and counsel to the crowds of all types who came to him."

Mr. Amery, addressing the students of Stellenbosch University last week on the future of South Africa, said:

"You have already a thriving, prosperous community immediately north of the Union, in Southern Rhodesia. Great mineral and agricultural developments are taking place in Northern Rhodesia, and even beyond that—in Tanganyika, Uganda, and right up to the Sudan and the immense territories forming part of the British Empire and becoming of increasing interest and importance to South Africa. Aerial transport is making the world shrink more than ever, and the same reasons which led forward the Union, in the lifetime of the students make it essential for South Africa to be joined more closely to territories far to the north which a few years ago were but blank spaces on the map."

Mr. F. W. H. Nichol, who has discovered the dinosaur remains at Tendaguru in Tanganyika Territory, is not returning to East Africa at present, but is leaving England this week on a short visit to British Cameroons, from which he expects to return in May. His intention is to explore and examine some of the mountain ranges for fossils, at the same time making a collection of the high altitude flora, parts of which will be taken by the Natural History Museum and preserved in wax. This country has been unexplored before, and he has, in addition, an account of his previous journey appearing in his book "Through British Cameroons."

"It is a country much the same as the highlands of Kenya, with fine scenery and a good climate, but, unlike Kenya, has never been settled by Europeans. In the days of their occupation the Germans confined themselves to the lower slopes of Mount Cameroon on the sides facing the sea, where cocoa, growing chiefly on bananas and rubber to a smaller degree, proved at the time more profitable than the development of the interior."



**WOMEN CLIMBERS OF KILIMANJARO.**

The climb recently made in the Daily Press that Miss Sheila MacDonald, of London, was the first woman to reach the summit of Kilimanjaro has brought speedy corrections, the Daily Mail having published two on Monday last.

Mr. S. A. Watt, B.Sc., writing from the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, said:

"I have a personal letter and photographs from Miss E. A. Stuart Watt, then aged thirty-five, describing her own ascent of Kibo (the higher peak of Kilimanjaro) last year when she reached the summit on September 10, after three and a half days' climbing. She lives at Marangu on the lower slopes of Kilimanjaro, with her widowed mother, who was for forty-two years a pioneer missionary in East Africa, and who, despite her age, accompanied her as far as Peter's Hut, 13,100 feet high, where we were surprised to find elephant spoor. The final ascent was begun with only a Native guide and two Native porters. The Natives were overawed at the spectacle of the crater—once a seething mass of boiling lava, but now a terraced pantheon of sparkling icicles and fresh blown snow."

Mrs. Kirby, wife of the Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory, wrote:

"Mrs. Latham of the Agricultural Department, Tanganyika, climbed Kilimanjaro in 1926. Not only did she get to the top, but she carried her husband the last few yards, he having fainted owing to the rarity of the air."

Miss MacDonald, who is twenty-two years of age, was accompanied on her climb by Major Lennox Browne and Mr. William C. West, the first of whom was unable to continue above 19,000 feet, 720 feet below the summit of Kibo. "It was Miss MacDonald who set the pace when we started off again," says Mr. West, a member of the Alpine Club. "It was a hard climb for a girl, but she stuck to it with wonderful grit, and eventually we reached the summit. Here we found that the Rev. R. Reuch, a German attached to the mission at Marangu, had been there a fortnight before us, and had added his name to the record book."

Previous ascents of the mountain are—

1897—Professor Franz Meyer and Ludwig Buchscheller.

1912—Walter Fortwangler and Siegfried Koenig; Dr. Fritz Klute and Edouard Oehler.

1914—Walter and Buckteschell and Carl von Sails; William C. West.

1921—C. Callinan and J. L. Nasto.

1925—G. T. Lofel and a Native guide.

1926—Dr. and Mrs. B. V. Latham and a Native guide.

1927—July 27, Rev. R. Reuch and a Native guide.

**KENYA THROUGH AN INDIAN'S EYES.**

The correspondent of the Bombay Daily Mail has a good deal to say of his impressions of Kenya. The following extracts are interesting.

"The trouble is that wherever Indians exist in Kenya they cannot help being sectional. In Nairobi there is not a single club or other institution where all Indians can meet, but there is a Cutchi Gujarati Club, a Patel Brothers and a Pan Institute, an Indian Christian (the Indian) Union, a Panjabhi Club, and there are besides Punjabi Hindus, other followers of the Santan, Dharmia or the Arya Samaj, these latter being in two camps, vegetarians and meat-eaters.

"One is surprised to find all kinds of homes reserved for Europeans. Not only are railway compartments so reserved, but cafes, restaurants, hotels, hair-cutting saloons, theatres, even rickshaws are. There is a dentist in Nairobi who will take Indian patients by the back door only. There is a doctor who will not go out at night except for European patients, though he does not announce this. In a European shop an Indian customer will never be attended to if there is a European customer in the shop, and the Indian has not the spirit to retaliate in Indian shops. He is out to make money and keeps his dignity aside if he has any.

"The principal reason why the Indian in Kenya is disliked is that he carries his low standard of living with him and undersells the European. Even high Indians crowd together in insanitary tenements. If they build houses at all, it will be for rent, not for residence. The Indian does not go out to settle there. He wants to make his pile and return to his native place. The result has been that while European settlers and even Goans acquired vast properties when land was to be had, almost for the asking, the Indian did not care to do it.

"A few exceptional Indians like Mr. Phadke, Member of the Executive Council, may be admitted anywhere though in European hotels, but in general, where he is known to anybody, but that only proves the rule. Indians are there on sufferance, but they are in a way indispensable. One notable instance of the attempts to do without Indians is a War Memorial which was ostensibly erected by Africans and Europeans only. This show is said to have cost about three times the amount it should have if Indians had not been excluded from taking any visible part in it. The first fortnight's steamer service carries a great lot of Indians looking for jobs. All except first-class accommodation on these steamers is booked for months ahead, and the Indian market there is being rapidly overthrown."

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**A NEW STEAM TRACTOR.**

The "Rhino" for East Africa.

From Our *Editorial Correspondent.*

As the future of East Africa will be mainly agricultural, development will be largely governed by the area tilled. Tillage depends on labour, or machinery, or both, and since the conservation of labour is admittedly necessary, it must be in machinery that a growing percentage of planters must invest their money if they are to be certain that too large a proportion of their lands will not lie fallow. All but the ultra-optimistic will probably believe that years must pass before petrol falls to a low price in East Africa, and until that much desired time petrol-driven tractors will prove costly to run.

Now comes an 80 h.p. steam tractor, burning coal, wood, or charcoal. The "Rhino," as it is familiarly called, has been specially designed by the "Sentinel" Waggon Works, Ltd., Shrewsbury, for direct traction ploughing, tambering, etc., in overseas countries, and a high compliment has been paid to East Africa by the decision that the first of the overseas demonstrations shall take place in Kenya in October.

**Fuel Consumption.**

It is claimed for the "Rhino" that it is the most up-to-date of all steam tractors and that its fuel and water consumption per mile is little more than half that of other tractors. The water consumption is important, one might say almost vital, in some parts of East Africa. It should average about 60 gallons per acre, which means that the tanks would only need to be refilled once every four acres ploughed, as the capacity of the water tanks is 200 gallons.

The "Rhino" naturally gives its maximum power of 80 h.p., to suit of which is sufficient to plough the machine for 70 acres, but hardwood is almost equally satisfactory, the makers stating that the most suitable kinds of wood are olive, wattle, and gum, all of which have been found to be good for burning in "Sentinel" boilers. Other common woods are quite less efficient, but they also provide sufficient steam for ploughing, but their bulk calls for too much handling. Charcoal is declared to be an excellent fuel, but it is found that hardwood is much more economical. The wood to be used must be dry and should be sawn into pieces not more than 12 in. long by 6 in. thick, and should be the best result. The fuel bunker will hold half a ton of coal, but extensions can be readily made for the accommodation of wood fuel.

**Mechanism and Capacity.**

The "Rhino" is said to be a simple and reliable machine, that anyone should be able to accomplish operation in a very short time. It is provided with its fuel and water, the tank holding 101 tons, its oil tank holding 100 gallons, and it can exert a drawbar pull of 12,000 lb. in first gear at 12 m.p.h., and 9,000 lb. at 15 m.p.h. in second gear. The lowest clearance, measured to the top of the wheels, is 18 inches. Thus it is suitable for use on rough ground, or wet lands at times when a 12-ton machine would under these adverse conditions, it can haul as many as eight ploughs. Owing to the large diameter of the rear wheels and their width, with one inch sinkage, the pressure on the ground is only about 25 lb. per square inch.

A 14-inch Colonial model plough requires from 150 to 200 lb. pull at 6 m.p.h., according to soil. The capacity of the "Rhino" is therefore 16 to 15 ploughs, according to the heaviness of the soil and the kind of fuel used. Roughly, the acreage is 2 acres per plough share per day of ten hours, which



The "Rhino" Tractor.

means that the machine can plough from 12 to 30 acres per day. I am informed that this new steam tractor is cheaper to run and maintain than a petrol-driven machine, and that owing to its slow running steam engine, it should have a considerable longer life than any internal combustion engine competitor.

**What the "Rhino" will do.**

In addition to ploughing, the "Rhino" is eminently suitable for road-making, ditching, haulage, timber working, etc., while for driving stationary machinery, a belt pulley is fitted on the end of the engine crankshaft. Its tractive power is exemplified by the fact that it can haul 20 tons on trailers over hard though hilly ground, but naturally only about half this load can be hauled if the ground is wet.

A winding drum of large diameter is fitted on the rear axle and guide rollers at both ends of the tractor frame, enabling winding to be done from either end. The drum will take 120 yards of 3-inch wire rope or 170 yards of 2-inch. The maximum rope pull in low gear is about 1,500 lbs. Spuds are easily fitted to the rear wheels, and a variety of kinds have been designed by the makers to suit different conditions.

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Five Comments

Unfathomable Experiences

There is a certain amount of misapprehension exists, even in East Africa, as to the effect of modern mechanical triumphs on the Native. Provided the Native can hear or otherwise recognise the presence of a machine, he is not usually readily impressed by any invention. He simply puts the novelty down to white man's medicine, and accepts all he sees or hears with philosophic calm. The fact is there and he does not worry his simple brain with any attempt at explanation. But occasionally he fails to find the machine, and then he really does get a shock.

On leaving East Africa recently, white's reader, travelled down from my mountain station to a Tanganyika port, taking with me a boy who had never left his natal hills, had never seen a railway, or been in a town. I watched him with much interest, for I felt that I had a real chance of studying the raw human material in a new environment.

The narrow-gauge mountain railway on which we journeyed to the main line left him cold. He slept comfortably on my baggage without a second glance at the "Snorting Tommy" of a locomotive which was the motive power of our spasmodic progress. The dining car on the main line interested him still less, if possible, he had my wants to attend to, and he was trying to be a good servant with a proper grin. Arrived at the coast I found the friend, with whom I was to stay, overhauling his motor car and trying out the engine at intervals with a roar which drowned in a Niagara of noise every other sound within a radius of a hundred yards. But "Kamba nyari, bwana" (Your room is ready, Master) I heard my boy announce in an untrilled voice.

A couple of shillings spent on a visit to the local cinema would, I thought, do the trick and afford me some instruction, but the boy heard the whirr of the lantern wheels and remained undisturbed, though somewhat fascinated by the novelty of the pictures thrown on the screen. "Dawa," he remarked easily, and with more than a suspicion of contempt, when I asked his opinion of the show.

On going to bed I found my room in darkness. "Boy," I called, "Boy, why haven't you turned on the light?" "But I have, bwana," he replied, showing me the hurricane lamp in his hand. "Not that," said I, rather irritably, "I am afraid." "Look," and I switched on the electric bulb.

I shall not easily forget the expression of amazement, almost of awe, which spread over that coffee-coloured countenance. I switched off the current, and again turned it on, to see the boy's face nearly all eyes and mouth. For a while—and I should say for the first time in his life—he was literally speechless. Then he managed to gasp, in a thrilled whisper, "Kweni, bwana, ni hana!" (Truly, Master, that is witchcraft!)

Shooting Flukes

Probably all East Africa knows the perfectly true story of the Government officer who, riding a mule and armed *cap à pie* as it were, was charged by a rhinoceros. He went over the mule's head, the rifle went off, and the rhino went west. A fluke, and one of the best. Others may have heard the also perfectly true tale of the Boy and the elephant. During the East African campaign a Tommy taking an evening stroll on the banks of a

river, spied on the opposite bank an elephant early engaged. As he had his rifle Government ammunition, the soldier pooded on, as he afterwards expressed it, and killed *Hasha* with one shot, after which, like Mufcancy, he thought scornful of elephants.

But it is given to few to witness a rhino shot from a pistol. Meet Captain C. Haywood, an American would say. At Nyeri he happened to see a rhino grazing quite close to the Government offices. He took a Kodak, and, as an afterthought, a small .320 automatic pistol, with steel-tipped bullets. He stalked the rhino to within eighty yards, when the rhino birds gave the alarm, and the animal charged. Almost instinctively he aimed with the automatic at the neck and pulled the trigger when the beast was within thirty yards of him. The rhino stopped in its tracks, ploughed up the ground with its horn, crashed down on its side, and turned right over with its legs in the air—dead. On examining the carcass he found that the steel-tipped bullet had entered the back of the rhino's neck, severing its spinal column nearly in two. "But," adds the Captain in his book "To the Mysterious Lorian Swamp" "It is not a sort of effort I would care to repeat; neither do I recommend anyone else to try it. Therefore the probabilities are that this shot of mine will remain as a unique record."

Concerning Crocodiles

Mr. C. B. Goss, the well-known big game hunter of Tanganyika Territory, who is spending a holiday in South Africa, the land of his birth, is stated to have told a Johannesburg reporter that Natives can safely swim in crocodile-infested waters if they rub themselves well with crocodile fat. Many East Africans have remarked that crocodiles in one river are recognised as dangerous by Natives, while in another, or even a different place in the same river they are completely disregarded by the riverbank folk. If inquiry is made, the inevitable answer is "dawa," but no amount of further questioning will elicit the exact name of the drug or medicine. Where crocodiles are considered harmless, men, women and children bathe fearlessly, and, as a matter of fact, unharmed; where they are alleged to come, approaches the river bank without risk. One exclamation suggested by a European is that crocodiles are harmless in water which is "dawa." One is to say, near waterfalls or rapids, or even where the stream is running over stones. It would be an interesting one, and the experience of waters would be welcomed.

The Mind of a Child

The late Miss Mary Ransley, whose record of murder earned her through dangers and distress in West Africa, which few white men have equalled, and who toured districts which, in her time, no white man had visited, startled the mind of the African at her statements in one of the most amusing of her works. She exposed the fallacy that the Native has "the mind of a child." Her account of a Coast rubber market and the Native women discussing their individual and collective methods of hooding the inspectors and cheating the buyers, and the relative value of each, must remain an enduring delight. She would have appreciated the news from Liberia that a Native, sentenced for assaulting the police, defied identification by filing off the tips of his fingers! So far, there is no record of a white criminal having equalled this flight of genius.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and unless specified will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."





### WHAT KENYA THINKS

The Governor's Speech

From The Daily Nation, Nairobi

Nairobi

At the opening of the session of the Legislative Council held upon his return to the Colony, the Governor, Sir Edward Greig, spoke for over an hour and certainly his speech was full of interest. It was apparently not a prepared speech, as no advance copies were available, but it was delivered from notes. Naturally all present were on the qui vive for the "important statement" promised, but the speech was so cleverly interwoven and expounded that nothing very startling as a single pronouncement became revealed, on the other hand, the whole delivery gave people much cause for thought. Here it is sufficient to review His Excellency's statements and give a general idea of the impression created.

By the tone and context of the speech it seemed clear that Sir Edward had done extremely good work during his visit to England, for he had used his initiative and robust intellect in convincing those in England that the Kenya of to-day was different from the Kenya of yesterday, and had progressed far since the issue of the first White Paper of 1923, and a great distance farther when compared with the British East Africa of earlier Colonial Office records. It is true that the "African franchise" formula was still held in England, but the Colonial Secretary and the Government discovered in the light of the direct information given them that the hard and fast position taken by the Duke of Devonshire when he issued his White Paper, practically cutting off any hope of the Colony being granted self-government within any measurable future, would have to be modified. It is true that the pronouncement in the House of Commons afterwards registered in the second White Paper on East Africa—that the best policy to pursue was to foster the alliance of the European population in the Imperial trust for the Africans.

Points of Long Change

Arising out of this new formula came the announcement by the Governor that the status-quo of European and Asiatic that they must deal with the white and vitile population of Kenya, and the possibility of the "African franchise" was being "a constitutional" trade-off in favour of an unconditional majority with the African population in the strength of the "African franchise" that this half promise was made by the British, that unless the Government had a working majority it cannot do anything.

It is true that the Governor, the two principles, provide for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council and yet for the Government to govern—unless the Government is frankly an unofficial one, implying self-government. But this half promise was followed by the declaration that to prevent deadlock, some special powers will have to be devised. The key to this oracular statement was that the Governor mark that the Executive had to make proposals to make what he intended to discuss later in the Council. The Governor was firm in the view that the communal system of voting would have to be retained, owing to this, that the proportion of seats in the Council will be fixed for each racial section, and the present proposition of self-government will be reserved for a future date, and will be reserved as a part of the present and consistent with the present position.

Essentially the Government has been directly inspired by Sir Edward Greig, who has in the

firm approval, and it is his duty to follow the line of the Governor's statement, which is in the policy of Federation between the three adjacent territories will not prove so difficult as previously estimated. But without overlooking the fact that federating the three territories, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, will not prove so all easy in view of the differences in the political and financial conditions of the three territories.

The most reassuring note sounded by the Governor was his strong faith in the present and the future of Kenya. He showed by figures how successfully the Colony was paying its way, with a big surplus of revenue last year after meeting increased expenditure and interest charges, the revenue being well maintained for the expired period of 1927. With the promise of a Land Bank and closer settlements, also included in the Governor's statement, agriculture may very conceivably take big strides during the next few years, for though the unattached land may be limited, not so much in area as in a degree of usefulness—the present holdings are large and can stand a deal of spinning up should there be any demand by the small man for intensive cultivation.

### Kenya's Dependence Upon Agriculture

These were the main points touched upon in the statement taken at a whole making a new page in the history of Kenya. If—as one may anticipate—the Governor was speaking with his back and interpreting the new policy adopted in England. A great deal depends upon the immediate future of the country. By the buildings now being erected in Nairobi and the recent activity in other urban centres the country seems on the up-grade, but the whole superstructure depends upon agriculture, and that again depends upon the seasons. The past harvest season has not been an unqualified success, but the season being very dry while others have been very good. The commerce of the country is, to a large extent, the big Native or bazaar trade, is mostly dependent upon European industry, the Indians being simply shopkeepers and the earnings are mostly derived from a very small proportion from export production. Of course, there is always the interior or home trade, many necessities being provided by the Native dwelling units and out of the Reserves. But a bad agricultural season, a disease of blight, could affect seriously all sources of revenue, hence one must take into account the possibility of a check-back on these days, putting a temporary check upon the present progress.

One of the most promising signs to-day is the increasing cultivation of wheat, which seems to be weathering the onrush of time, and has already achieved that importance of being taken in hand by the Kenya Farmers' Association, the great maize combine. The export of wheat has already become a practical proposition, and in line with our recent export industries, has arisen another country economic industry, supplementing the long list of Kenya's home products.

### LAND AVAILABLE FOR INDIANS

In answer to an Indian Councilor, who asked "What land whereabouts agriculturally and is now available for Indian population in the coming Commission of Lands in Kenya," the reply in the Legislative Council, and available for Indian population within the area between Indian Hamud and the Indian area, is that the Government has been asked to consider the possibility of purchasing land in the area, and the Government has not made any plans in



**KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE**

*Customs figures for 1926.*

Continuation of the details given last week. We append this further list of imports into Kenya and Uganda during 1926.

**Pumps and pumping machinery.**—Total, £3,286, of which £7,605 came from Great Britain and £1,662 from U.S.A.

**Rails, sleepers, supports.**—Great Britain supplied 30,335 tons, valued at £451,256, out of a total import of £359,938.

**Safes.**—Total value imported was £5,526, of which Great Britain contributed £4,435.

**Wool cloth and carpets.**—Total value, £10,241, of which £9,456 came from Great Britain.

**Scientific instruments.**—Great Britain supplied goods valued at £6,426, and Germany £1,084, of a total import value of £7,510.

**Seeds.**—Total imports amounted to £4,668.

**Sewing machines.**—Total value imported was £10,200, chief sources of supply being Great Britain £3,838, Germany £7,016, and U.S.A. £1,335.

**Ship, lighters and boats.**—Number imported was 66, gross tonnage 2,026, and value £57,290. From Great Britain the value was £56,359.

**Shotguns, fowling, etc.**—Imports were valued at £31,047, chief sources of supply being Germany £16,917, Great Britain £11,620, and Belgium £1,847.

**Soap.**—Common soap imports amounted to 1,202 cwt., valued at £31,842, the chief supplies being Great Britain at £26,659. Toilet soap imports amounted to £13,435, of which Great Britain contributed £10,618, and Germany £1,846.

**Spirits.**—Brandy, valued at £13,640, was imported from France, while Great Britain sent gin and rum to the value of £7,757.

**Stationery.**—Total value imported was £3,612, of which £3,320 came from Great Britain.

**Stores, tools and ropes.**—A total of 11 tons imported, of which Great Britain supplied 10 tons, valued at £1,271.

**Surgical instruments.**—Total value, £5,245, Great Britain supplying £4,928.

**Tarpaulins, awnings, etc.**—Total value, £18,842, of which £15,232 came from Great Britain.

**Tea.**—India and Burma contributed 6,722 cwt., valued at £68,253, and Ceylon 2,722 cwt., valued at £20,802. The total import of tea amounted to £89,055.

**Tin, bar plate, etc.**—Total imports were 10 tons, valued at £23,002, of which Great Britain supplied 705 tons, at £20,618.

**Woolen yarn.**—Total value, £1,476, of which Great Britain contributed £1,228, Germany £135, and Norway £1,573.

**Tinned meats.**—Total value, £5,311, the bulk from Great Britain.

**Tobacco.**—Cigarettes imported amounted to 25,765 lb., valued at £1,072, of which 885,082 came from Great Britain. Manufactured tobacco imported totalled 374,000 lb., valued at £1,653, of which 1,100,000 lb. came from Great Britain at £1,072.

**Tools, awlans.**—Great Britain contributed £15,412, and Germany £2,131, out of a total of £24,534.

**Tubes, pipes and fittings.**—Total value of imports was £59,055, of which Great Britain contributed £57,028, and Germany £2,027.

**Typewriters.**—Value of total imports, £4,427, of which 24,809 represents imports from U.S.A., £3,761 from Great Britain, and £134 from Germany.

**Woolhulls.**—Wool imported during 1926 totalled 3,34 dozens valued at £0,000. Chief sources of supplies were Holland at £4,918, and Great Britain at £2,722.

**Woolley.**—Great Britain supplied the wool, the total value being £23,174.

**Wines.**—The total value of wine imported contributed £2,811, Portugal £5,220, Italy £2,000, and Spain £1,037.

**Wire, cable and ropes (not electrical).**—Great Britain supplied 36 tons at £2,194, out of a total imported value of £2,266.

**Wool, wools and bangs.**—Total imported value was £8,400, representing 204 tons, of which Great Britain sent 175, and Belgium £1,150.

**Wool, netting and gauze.**—Of 272 tons imported, value at £11,774, Great Britain contributed £8,427, Belgium £1,324, and Germany £1,023.

**UGANDA AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1926**

The Agricultural Report of the Department of Agriculture of Uganda for the year 1926 has been published by the Government Printer, Entebbe, price 2s. 6d. A copy of the report, from which we take the following particulars, is available.

**Ginneries.**—The number of ginneries was 67 in 1926, of which 25 were new ones added during the year. The report being made to include proposals for the erection of a ginneries building from building a ginneries building at a cost of £10,000, where 100,000 lb. of American cotton would be ginned. The ginneries are being built by the Government, and the production of modern ginneries is expected to be 100 cwt. per day, and to operate with an extension of raw cotton, and the working costs of the larger and more centrally situated ginneries should rapidly decline, and the efficiency must be for the number of ginneries to be increased all areas provided with railway facilities. At present the costs of handling and loading of raw cotton are too high throughout the whole country.

**Cotton Tax.**—On January 15, 1926, a tax of four cents for a hundred lb. of raw cotton, or 20 cents exported, was the price of the cotton. The proceeds were paid to a fund called the Uganda Cotton Development Fund to be utilized for cotton development purposes in such a manner directed by the Government. The amount collected under this Ordinance was £47,000. If the cotton tax was imposed for six main reasons: (a) To steady local cotton prices; (b) to give other agricultural products such as coffee and rubber a better chance to become permanently established; (c) to provide experimental stations for cotton research work; (d) to provide permanent roads in cotton-producing areas; (e) to make funds available within the Protectorate for agricultural development work; (f) to keep labour rates from becoming abnormal.

**The Native Cotton Growing.**—In the Bugishu County of Mount Elgon the Native grows *C. arabica*, and this young industry continues to make good progress. During the year 127,336 plants were distributed and planted, which makes the total acreage about 1,200, of which 241,277 of bearing age. There is a high demand for plants, and many more have been planted and more plants been available. The crop was harvested from September-December, and was estimated at 60 tons of parchment coffee. Prices were good, varying from 30 to 40 cents per lb. Buyers are reported to be well pleased with the quality of the Bugishu coffee. 80,280 lb. of cherry coffee were picked at the main marketing station at Kwalla and 18,940 lb. at Buluba, a total amount with 25,800 lb. and 6,865 lb. respectively in 1925.

The development of the Native coffee industry, however, is now principally of the planting of *C. robusta*. During October the Kampala plantation distributed 12,000 plants, 120 Native and 8,000 plants to Europeans. The total distribution of *C. robusta* seedlings during the year numbered 412,895.

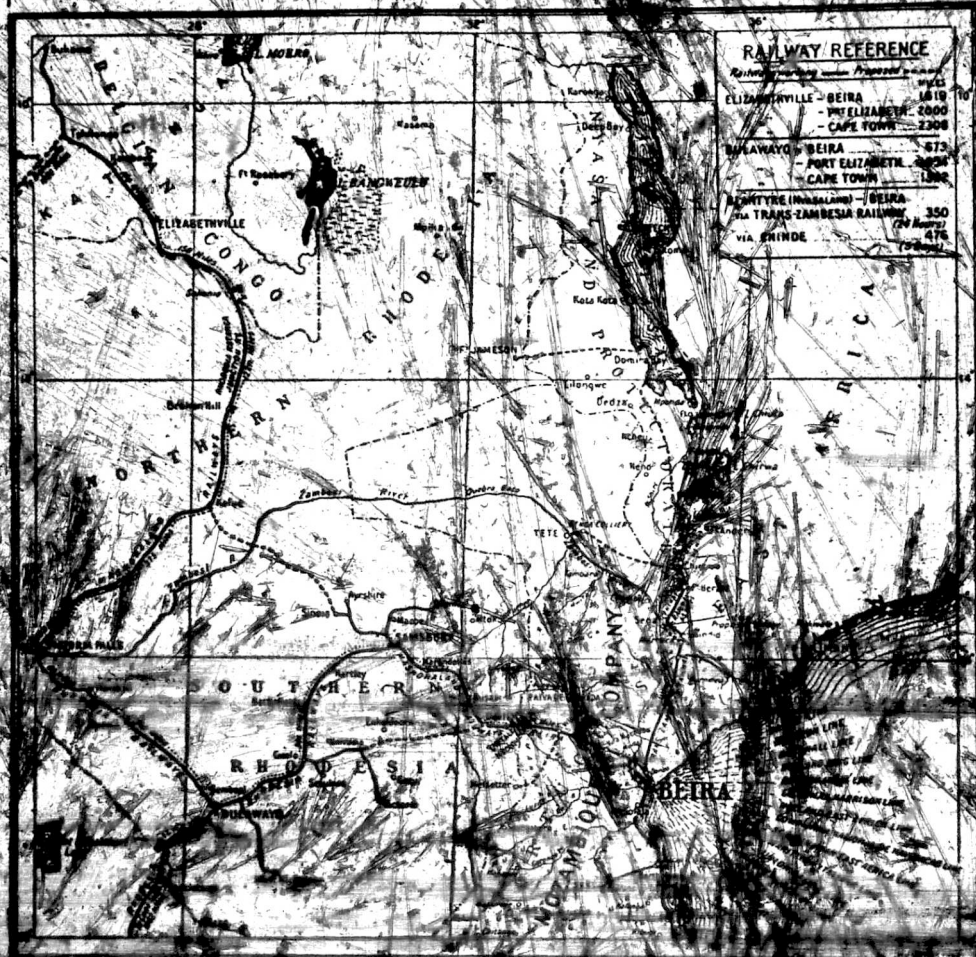
The exports of coffee for the year totalled 3,272 cwt. in quantity and £8,418 in value.

**Ploughing.**—The number of ploughs in use in Teso district has increased from 1,680 last year to 2,710 in 1926.

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For openings for trade see East Africa's Information Bureau.

**AIR MAIL TO UGANDA AND KENYA.**

The Postmaster General announces that on each Thursday until October 26 a letter air mail will be dispatched from London, latest time of posting 10 p.m. At the General Post Office for transmission by experimental air service from Cairo to Uganda and Kenya (Kisumu). All classes of correspondence but not parcels may be sent, but at sender's risk only, as regularity of flight cannot be guaranteed. Correspondence cannot be registered or insured. Assuming that the flights are made according to the present schedule, the four successive air mails will be due at Kisumu on about 12, 15, 18 and 21 days respectively after dispatch from London. A substantial saving in cost of transmission compared with the use of the ordinary route all the way is thus offered for correspondence to Uganda and Western Kenya.

Any letter intended for transmission by the air mail must bear on the top left-hand corner of the cover, the official blue air mail label, to be plainly marked in manuscript "By Air Mail," and must be stamped with a special fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, of 6d per oz. Special observance of these conditions, it may be held, in many of the ordinary ways of posting. The latest time of posting will be generally the same as for the ordinary Thursday dispatch of mails for Egypt, India, etc.

**SALE OF UGANDA ESTATES.**

A REPORT received from Uganda by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office states:

The following four Government freehold estates have been sold by auction:

Luwanga Estate	6,500	R. Kekon & H. Handley
Nakigulube	1,500	H. M. Swinfield
Kakiri	1,500	A. Ludlans
Kyanja	2,500	M. Paul & J. Ludlans

Two private freehold estates were put up for auction on the same date, but no bids were effected, as the reserves were not reached. Particulars of these estates are—

(1) Bulonda.—A freehold estate of 300 acres, 150 of which is excellent forest land for which a special price was paid to Government when purchased. It is situated at Mile 11, Hoima Road, and is adjacent thereto. The whole estate is of very good planting land, none of which has been developed. It is unencumbered and only transfer fee is payable.

(2) Gayaza.—A freehold estate of 276 acres, 35 of which have been planted with *Arabica* coffee. It is situated 12 miles from Wamala and 60 miles west of Kampala. There is good water available and it has a temporary dwelling house and stores. It is understood that the price paid for Bulonda estate is 24 pence per acre, and that as regards Gayaza the owner would be prepared to sell for 10s.

**NEED OF THE ZAMBEZI.**

After personal inspection of the river here (Livingstone), writes Sir William Linnell in a report on his visit to Nyasaland, "of the ships and goods awaiting transit, after obtaining figures and statistics of the quantity demanded, I have come to the conclusion that the present system is quite unsatisfactory. It might continue and muddle through somehow, but will eventually strangle the whole trade of the country. A bridge is necessary and should have been built years ago, but this was partly because of the lack of foresight of a few local people who failed to realise future possibilities. With the construction of a bridge, the railway from Blantyre must be pushed northwards towards the Lake and if necessary eventually to Fort Jameson. Nyasaland is a rich country, and demands adequate transport facilities for its real development."

**AIR SURVEY OF UPPER ZAMBEZI.**

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has entrusted the work of surveying from the air the upper waters of the Zambezi River to the Aerial Operating Company. The area to be surveyed extends from Livingstone to a point some 40 miles up-river, and includes the two tributary rivers, Lungwebungu as far as the Angola boundary, and some 150 miles of the Kabompo River. The director in charge of the survey will be Major Cochran-Patrick.

**PORT WORKS AT BEIRA.**

THE Beira correspondent of *The Times* cables that so rapid has been the progress of the lighter wharf extension that work on the deep-water wharf was formally started on October 5 by the Governor as part of the celebrations of the foundation of the Republic in Portugal. Much of the preliminary work such as embankments, was already done and the ceremony consisted of cementing in the final portion of this work a casket containing souvenirs of various descriptions.

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

**TRANS ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAYS.**

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND.

Trains leave Beira each Monday, completing the journey to Blantyre in thirty five hours. The downward train leaves Blantyre for the Coast each Thursday.

Full particulars of trains, fares, and freight rates from the London Office, 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4.

Build your Tanks in  
the  
**STANDARD** Plates

With unskilled labour, warlike  
with easy set-up.  
Standard Coal Tank Plates for  
Standard Coal Tank are light and  
strong. See the illustration below.  
Why we send you look at it.

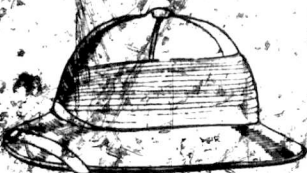
**Clayton & Davis**

WORKS, 15, G. Smith,  
MANCHESTER, LONDON, E.C.



VINCENT A. KING & Co., Ltd. 104, CHEAPSIDE, London, E.C.2.

HIS MAJESTY'S HENNET  
"Suitable all over the World"



Guaranteed  
to be as  
the Crown  
of Protec-  
tion.

Best quality cork and rubber body, 4 ply thick, lined, 4 ply grooved, covered with felt, heavy lined, quality green, 1/2 red, smooth, underlain, buffed, fresh binding, leather, chin strap, to double chin, metal, padded, and fitted with self conforming comforter. 16/6 each.  
REGISTERED PATENT. As adopted by His Majesty's Government.  
If ordered, lined red throughout at no extra cost. Patent in Venice, unbreakable wood, hives, extremely light, we get for you, orders, at a cash, postage at cost. Insurance, optional. Post orders, must be accompanied by deposit. Write for full Catalogue.

### WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

- It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.
  - It is guaranteed full strength and will keep under all climatic conditions.
- In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Sample and Quotation.

WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.5  
England.



### You can rely on Horlicks

for purity even when the thermometer falls. You can rely on Horlicks as a food for infants, growing children and invalids for it is made of rich milk, malt, wheat and barley in the most appetising and digestible form.



## STORES & EQUIPMENT

OUR stores and equipments are selected by men of long experience in Africa who understand your local conditions, and know what you want.

Our goods are the best, but our prices competitive. We give the usual deferred payment terms of 3 months. All our goods are placed F.O.B. any Port in the British Isles. We can insure our goods from our Warehouse to final destination against all risks.

## FORTNUM & MASON

Write for our African Export List. If you require help, 182, PICCADILLY, W.1

## TROUBLE & POSTAGE SAVING COUPON

Co. "EAST AFRICA," 91, Great Litchfield Street, London, W.1.

If desire further particulars concerning the following advertisements, please request the advertiser to communicate with—

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Name	PAGE

\*Natural Particulars Required. If catalogue only is required, X in the column will suffice

(Further names of advertisers, etc., may be on a separate sheet of paper)

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

# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

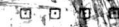
Inland telegrams in Kenya increased 14% in 1927, 34,000 as against 29,870 in 1926.



Kibos, Limited, Kenya, has gone into voluntary liquidation. The secretaries, Messrs. J. W. Milligan and Co., have been appointed liquidators.



The Tanganyika Government is prepared to consider applications for a concession for the development of electric power from the Bagamoyo Falls.



A buyer from Kenya Colony was among the purchasers of pedigree Welsh Black cattle at last week's sale at Menai Bridge. The highest price given was 77 guineas for a young bull.



Customs duty collected on overseas parcels by the Kenya and Uganda Posts Office in 1926 was £7,761, compared with £6,561 in 1925. Of this Kenya paid £4,280 and Uganda £1,481.



The opening of the British wireless station was signified by the exchange of messages between the Governor of Kenya and the Hon. John Cecil Squire, Governor of the Indian Territories.

The Belgians are now possessing the concession for the colonisation by white settlers of the highlands of the Belgian Congo, which was recently formed in Belgium.

The directors of the National Bank of Kenya, at a meeting on September 15, 1927, were attended by the Governor, Mr. J. W. Milligan, and Mr. J. W. Milligan, and Mr. J. W. Milligan.



Members of the Legislative Council have been elected from the Kenya Colony and the Uganda Colony. The members of the Kenya Colony are Mr. J. W. Milligan, Mr. J. W. Milligan, and Mr. J. W. Milligan. The members of the Uganda Colony are Mr. J. W. Milligan, Mr. J. W. Milligan, and Mr. J. W. Milligan.



A telegraphically reported fire on the Kenya and Uganda Railway steamer "Rusinga" (2,200 tons) has been destroyed by fire at the small southern port of Mwanza, Victoria Nyanza. The ship was an oiler, and carried 40 tons of fuel at the time of the outbreak. Five hundred tons of cargo were lost, including 200 tons of cotton and a large quantity of other goods among the items which were lost was a truck of Mwanza diamonds valued at £6,000.

# IN EAST AFRICAN MARKETS

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

Business in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika remains somewhat quiet, but prices are steady and stocks do not appear to be overdone. Prospects appear to be on the whole satisfactory.

As a result of the endeavours of the Uganda Government to increase the acreage under cotton, it is likely that next season's crop will be the largest yet grown. Owing, however, to the unusually dry weather recently experienced in some districts, it is probable that the season will be late in opening—possibly not before the end of January, 1928, or even later.

In the Eldoret area of Kenya, the prospects are good for both the maize and wheat crops. Many growers of the latter crop have still large quantities of wheat on hand, and it would appear that production is tending to outrun the local demand, and that an export trade will need to be developed in order to provide an outlet for the surplus.

In Nyasaland, European trade has been fairly well maintained, but Native trade has shown considerable irregularity, attributed partly to the difficulty which is being experienced in marketing the lower grades of Native grown tobacco, and partly to the earlier collection of the hut tax. Local traders are somewhat overstocked, particularly in Native pipe goods, and in some cases are resorting to price cutting in an endeavour to stimulate trade.

The bulk of the tobacco crop has now left the country, prices of better qualities are well maintained in the local market, but there still remains in the hands of the Natives a large quantity of low grade tobacco for which there appears to be no market, and which will probably have to be destroyed.



## Smiling Teeth

Give them the Pepsodent toothpaste. It's the only way to get clean, shining, white teeth. It's the only toothpaste that's been used by more than 100 million people in 100 countries. It's the only toothpaste that's been used by more than 100 million people in 100 countries. It's the only toothpaste that's been used by more than 100 million people in 100 countries.

**PEPSODENT**  
The New Day Quality Dentifrice  
Prepared by Paragon at Small Firms at all Importing stores.  
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, 510, Southview Bridge St., London, E.C. 4





EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

COFFEE.

STEADY TO rather dearer prices were realised; there being fair demand at the auctions for most kinds.

Table with columns for origin (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika) and product type (London cleaned, First size, Second size, Peaberry, Ungraded). Prices listed in shillings and pence.

COTTON.

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that the market has been quieter in East African quotations being raised 25 points. During the nine weeks since August 7 imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 20,500 bales, compared with 20,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926-27, and 41,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton at the same period of this year have totalled 5,700 bales, against 5,000 bales in 1926-27, and 3,000 bales in 1925-26.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Cash Seed.—The market is somewhat easier and quiet. The price for shipment from October onwards might make 55s.
Mung.—East African No. 1 for October-November shipment is unchanged at 32s. 6d. per quarter sellers. Other grades are not quoted.
Cash Seed.—East African for October-November shipment is worth 18s. nominal.
Mung.—East African for October-November shipment is 36s. 6d. per business is reported.
Groundnuts.—East African for September-October shipment is quoted at about £22 5s. per 100 lb. if any business is being done.
Sisal.—Quiet and unchanged.

ARRIVAL DUES.

Modasa arrived London from East Africa, Oct. 1.
Matiana sailed Kilindini homewards, Oct. 1.
Manfola left London for East Africa, Oct. 1.
Maida arrived Kilindini, Oct. 1.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Meliskerk arrived East London homewards, Sept. 26.
Randfontein arrived Beira for South Africa, Sept. 26.
Zenad left Amsterdam for East Africa, Sept. 24.
Gickerk left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 22.
Jagersfontein left Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 23.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

General Duchesne left Maitunga for Mauritius, Sept. 26.
General Voyron left Djibouti for Mauritius, Sept. 27.
Chambord left Tamatave for Marseilles, Sept. 27.
Aviateur Roland Garros arrived Marseilles, Sept. 27.
Amiral Pierre arrived Reunion for Mauritius, Sept. 25.

UNION-CASTLE.

Bratton Castle arrived London from Beira, Sept. 20.
Crawford Castle arrived Natal via Suva, Oct. 3.
Dunlop Castle left Cape Town for London, Sept. 20.
Casson left Beira for East Africa, Sept. 28.
Eldersform Castle arrived London from Beira, Oct. 1.
Grantully Castle left Tenrifice for Beira, Sept. 28.
Llandaff Castle left Agooa Bay for London, Oct. 1.
Llandoverly Castle arrived Beira, Oct. 2.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Modasa," which arrived in London from East Africa on October 1, brought the following passengers—

- Mr. and Mrs. M. Barlow and child
Miss F. G. Day
Mrs. and Miss Ritchie
Mrs. W. J. Drance
Dr. H. Fairbairn
Mr. S. C. Griffin
Mrs. E. E. Hall
Mr. Hadden
Mr. Hum
Mr. J. Hunt
Mr. T. Johnson
Mr. E. Jones
Mr. A. Lambie
Mr. M. S. May
Mr. M. J. Norton
Mrs. B. Overman and two children
Mrs. J. H. Owen
Mr. and Mrs. Pittway and child
Dr. and Mrs. R. A. W. Proctor
Mr. A. Sillery
Mr. A. W. Simms
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sutton
Miss Lynton Taylor
Mr. K. R. Toms
Mrs. B. Valentine
Mr. G. J. Valentine
Rev. S. D. Young

BUSINESS IN EAST AFRICA.
A. B. C. leaving shortly for Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Mozambique, combined with East Africa Sole Agent, 91, Great Street, East London, W.1.

ANDREW CHALMERS & Co., Ltd.
22, MINORIES, LONDON, E.1.
Leaf Tobacco Merchants and Brokers
Consignments handled direct from manufacturers.
LONDON. A.B.C. 118 & 6th, Bentley's.

IMPORTANT NEW CONCEPTION
to those buying a pen
WATERMANS LEAVE
Under the distinguished patronage of Field-Marshal Sir Wm. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Commander-in-Chief in India.
7 UPPER ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.2

40 YEARS' PROVED SERVICE
Waterman's is not an experiment. Millions of Waterman's pens have passed tests.
Proof? There are many Watermans in use to-day which were bought 30, 35, and 40 years ago.
Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen
OF STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.
L. G. Sloan, Ltd., 100, Finsbury Court, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.







# EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 166.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1927.

Annual Subscription  
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Single Copies  
6d.



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND MARSEILLES TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA  
Every four weeks, via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Saloon  
passengers.

EAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE BOMBAY-KILINDINI-DURBAN  
Every fortnight, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mombasa).

EAST AFRICAN COAST SERVICES M.V. "DUMAS" AND M.V. "DYAKA"  
Connected with other services and providing frequent facilities at various ports and  
anchorage by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and prices see Booklets only.

Passage Agents: HOBBS, ASH & CO., COCKSPUR STREET, E.C. 1.  
FRANCIS & CO., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight: GILLIAT & HANKEY & CO., DOCK HOUSE, RAILWAY ST., E.C. 3.

## "SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA"

The 206 page Volume YOU want

It is indispensable to everyone  
interested in East Africa.

3/6 post free in U.K., 1/1  
Overseas, from "East Africa"  
91, Great Fitzfield Street, W.11

## KIT & EQUIPMENT,

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TOURIST

WRITE OR LEAVE CALL BY OUR MESSENGER  
to 29, HARRICK STREET, REGENT SQUARE,  
LONDON.

WHEN ANSWER REPLY TO:

## GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

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EAST AFRICA

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Insist on

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The Standard by which all tyres are judged

DUNLOP WIRED TYRES

having the buttressed tread, are readily obtainable in practically all Balloon and Medium Pressure sizes

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LTD. FORT DUNLOP, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

*Branches throughout the World*

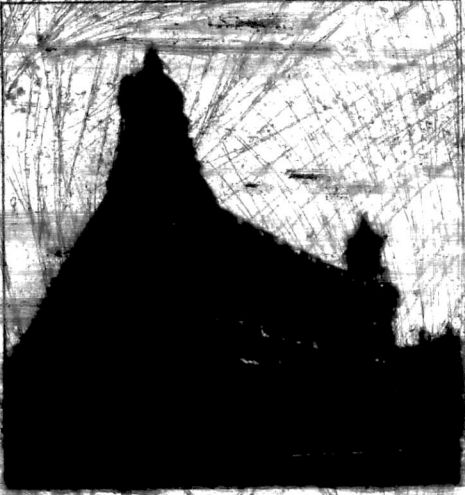
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TYRE MANUFACTURERS  
TO  
H.M. THE KING

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

For information, write to the Association

For more information, see the advertisement on the opposite page

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East African Trade at the Liverpool Docks

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TO THE

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES OF BRITAIN

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Regular Steamship Communications with all parts of the World

For Particulars as to Charges, Facilities, Storage, &c. or an Introduction to  
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I. A. P. WARNER, General Manager and Secretary,  
The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool, England.  
Telegraphic Address: "Neptune," Liverpool.

FORWARD YOUR PRODUCE VIA  
**THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL**

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If you want to buy or sell Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Cotton, or other Estates in Nyasaland communicate with

*A. J. Storey*

The Corner House,  
BLANTYRE, Nyasaland

London Office: MITRE SQUARE, E.C.5  
Telephone: AVENUE 1776

The largest individual Tobacco Dealer,  
Packer, and Shipper of all grades of  
Tobacco Leaf and Strips.

LONDON BROKERS:-  
ANDREW CHALMERS & CO., Ltd.  
22, Minories, E. 1.

LIVERPOOL BROKERS:-  
MacLEOD, REID & CO., Ltd.  
11, Redcross St., Liverpool.

## FOR EVERYTHING AGRICULTURAL



You can safely entrust your buying and selling to the R.E.G.S., an organization founded and managed by experienced tropical planters for the service of other planters.

This TeleSaw, for instance, will be delivered free any port in Africa for 100/- Weight 42 lbs.

**PEGS** LTD.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND BUYING AGENTS.

445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2

Cables: - Pegallmi, London (Bentley's, A.R.C. 5th).

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LONDON, BRISTOL



**LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.

Head Office: 60, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## Clagett, Brachi & Co., Ltd.

61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

Warehouse: 2, Rangoon Street, London, E.C.

We have decided to extend our Manchester operations and have accordingly opened Office and Sample Rooms in that City.

We intend to continue to concentrate on Empire Tobacco, a policy created in 1920. The first to specialise in Empire Tobacco, we are still the only firm continuing ourselves to Empire growers.

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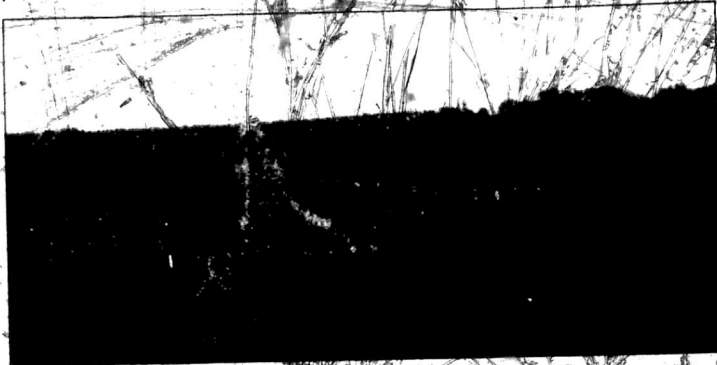
Nature of Particulars Desired (catalogue only is required a X in this column will suffice)

(Further names and particulars to be written on a separate sheet of paper)

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

THE GATEWAY  
TO  
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA  
IS VIA THE

# KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY



A COFFEE PLANTATION, KENYA COLONY.

For information apply to—

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,  
Cockspur Street, London, Thos Cook & Son, all Branches or the  
General Manager (G. L. N. Felling), Kenya and Uganda Railway Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

COMFORTABLE RAIL  
TRAVEL  
THROUGH THE  
KENYA HIGHWAYS.

Easy Access to Mounts  
KENIA, KILIMANJARO,  
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The Great  
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A Country that offers such  
a wide variety of interest  
from a horticulturist, tourist  
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degree of temperature diversity  
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close inspection.

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MAIL STEAMER ON SHELLAL-NALFA REACH.

Port Sudan is served  
by the principal  
Steamship Companies  
and Dining and Sleep-

ing Cartrains  
leave twice weekly  
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Good sea-fishing is  
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**BIG GAME SHOOTING.** Sudan is one of the most easily accessible countries in which Big Game abound, and its large territory affords a most varied choice of shooting grounds. Private steamers can be chartered at fixed rates which include servants, transport animals, forage and attendants, bearings, services and camp equipment. As the number of steamers available is subject to the demands of river traffic, early application is necessary. Excursions can also be arranged in conjunction with the Game Warden, Khartoum, for those wishing to shoot in the Blue Nile, Suddan or the Angola districts.

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WELLINGTON HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Telegrams: "SUDANOLGY, SOWEST, LONDON."

Telephone: VICTORIA 6514.

Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa."

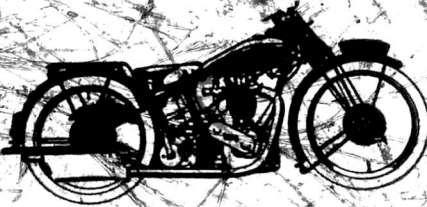
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NOTE THESE FEATURES

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**Frame:** Latest racing practice with single top tube and duplex cradle tubes, giving a low, comfortable and safe riding position. **Engine:** Double roller bearing big end, heat treated aluminium piston, fully floating gudgeon pin, special overhead rocker gear. **Brakes:** Powerful car type internal expanding, 7" dia. to both wheels, interchangeable. Strong front forks with central barrel spring and dampers. **Three-speed** gearbox, Dunlop tyres, continuous lubrication to all parts including chains, etc.

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Side Valve Touring	50 0 0	Side Valve Touring	63 10 0
O.H.V. Touring	55 0 0	O.H.V. Sports	68 0 0
O.H.V. Super Sports	60 0 0	O.H.V. Touring	71 10 0
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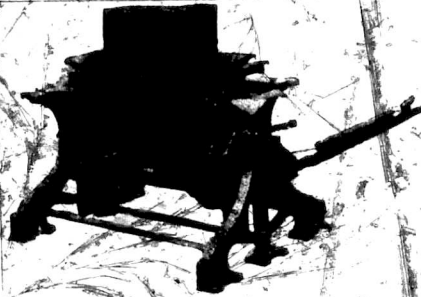
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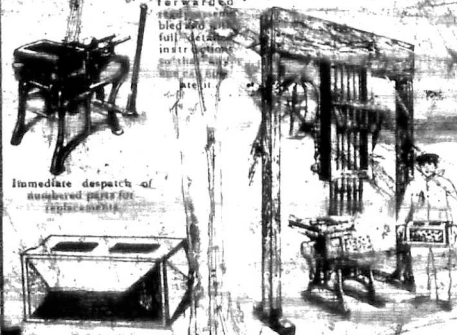
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## SIR DONALD CAMERON'S RETURN

On his voyage to Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who, accompanied by Lady Cameron, leaves England to-day to return to Dar es Salaam. His Excellency's leave has, we fear, been in the nature of a "busman's holiday," for, apart from the exigent demands of the Colonial Office Conference, he has attended the sessions of the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva, addressed Members of the House of Commons, conferred with the Executive Councilors of the Joint East African Board, presided numerous public functions, and discussed Tanganyika affairs with numerous individuals interested in commerce and settlement in the Territory over whose destinies he presides. A great deal of time has also had to be given to private discussions with the Colonial Office, so that those few months spent at home can scarcely rank as a period of rest. His admirers in this country and throughout Eastern Africa and we have yet to meet the keen student of East African affairs, who does not admire Sir Donald's ability, energy, strength of character, accessibility, and preference for straight speaking, will wish him health, happiness, and success during his new tour of duty, which will, we trust, be marked by an early and steady increase of British settlement.

It is that is the greatest need of Tanganyika Territory a kind of "infinite resources," and of immense areas suitable for European settlement. The South-Western Highlands cry out for a picked population of British stock men and women of character, whose influence will be measured by their ideas and such ideals, not by mere numbers—a white aristocracy," to use Sir Halford Mackinder's phrase. Slowly, and too slowly, the Motherland and South-Africa are beginning to realise something of the promise of the districts between Iringa and the Tanganyika-North Rhodesian border. Valuable years have been wasted, but opportunities enough are still waiting only to be grasped. Let us go seriously to work to redress the balance in our national favour. This is one and the same time our duty to the Territory and to British Eastern Africa as a whole.



# MOMBASA—THE GATEWAY TO KENYA AND UGANDA

## REMINISCENCES AND IMPRESSIONS.

By "RAB."

FIFTEEN years ago I stepped off the "Goth" on to the pontoon at Kilindini, and, for many years, what time my duties kept me up-country, retained an impression of sparkling blue waters, green waving palm trees, the bustle and chaos of a place of one mad, inexhaustible quantities of dust, and the heat of Avernus. Like hundreds more, my one desire was to be wafted from this spot of torrid atmosphere, glaring white coral streets, malaria and sun-downers to that El Dorado of the agriculturist and planter of which I had heard and dreamed so much—the Highlands of British East Africa as Kenya then was known.

### Signs of Great Progress.

It is a far cry back to those days, when a complete misunderstanding of the romantic orientalism of Mombasa was prevalent. Much tidal water has ebbed and flowed under the Makupa Bridge—that spidery steel structure which is the one artificial communication despoiling Mombasa of its proud insularity, since the days when the quaint little man-propelled dhows clanged and jangled their way from the Titanic shadows of Vasco da Gama Street to the dusty beach of Kilindini. In less than two decades Mombasa and Kilindini have been transmogrified from a little sleepy hollow, peeping furtively forth at the restless Indian Ocean, into a bustling port—"The Gateway of Kenya and Uganda, the Liverpool of East Africa."

The storied coral island, saturated with history and legend, is fated to play a part in the peaceful penetration and development of modern Africa as it was destined in the past to advance through bloody siege and carnivals of ravage. One must look at the facts. Where else in Africa is there such a magnificent natural harbour? Where else in Africa is there such a hinterland? Where

else, beyond the gubernatorial radius of Capetown, may one find such a white citadel in the heart of savage human and natural forces as in this Kenya of ours? And Mombasa is the natural gateway to all this glorious agricultural wealth—Mombasa, which accepts gladly the giant task of handling the ever-increasing cargoes of produce that are earmarked for the uttermost markets of the world, as she willingly shoulders the burden of passing through her gates the rapidly mounting imports that are changing the face of East Africa.

### Ramparts of Coral.

One might quote reams of figures, but they are dry, unromantic things. Yet, leavened with the story that underlies them, they stir the imagination and court the favour of the least unimaginative. And who that sees Mombasa of a morning with the sun crimsoning the horizon behind the hoary old fort, crowned with its sullen beetling battlements, redolent of scenes of derring-do and murder, from who that listens to the eternal diapason of the coral reef and watches the white-crested waves retreating brokenly from the ramparts of coral fashioned by the whim of nature into gides, castles, cathedrals, spires, mosques and minarets, who that sees Mombasa thus, and turning from the magnificent beauties of all, watches the eight great electric cranes busy loading and unloading the ocean leviathans that nestle against her deep-water pier, can deny that romance and progress may march together?

For Mombasa is a place of startling contrasts. One may wander down the sordid mazes of Ndia Kuu, where the doddering old things nod at one another, high overhead, or rest wearily in the dank breath that oozes up from the Mombasa harbour, and listen to the notes of a piano strutting forth from a building whose age is lost in the mists of antiquity.



IN THE OLD TOWN, MOMBASA,  
stands the Arab Watchtower.



and whose noisome routine is lit by electric light. One may see a *hamah* cart—a miniature lorry—propelled by six sweating Swahilis, their eved-donkeys moving to the rhythm of their singing, chaunt with the precision of machinery beneath their sweat-glistening skins, blocking the narrow defiles that are called by courtesy streets, the while a cursing Arab *chauffeur* hurls lurid adjectives from a luxuriant motor car, the latest product from America! Or one may see an elegant lady stepping from her limousine what time a supercilious camel, towing a miniature four-wheeled cart behind him, ambles down the street. Here a herd of goats wander aimlessly about, scattering about in all directions, as a gigantic motor lorry, loaded with imports from Kilindini, comes roaring down the coral road. There, a school of Catalonian donkeys, with pack saddles slung across their backs—how reminiscent of the Biblical pictures of our school days—trot briskly along the way, the heavy stones destined for one of the big new banks in course of erection striking cruelly against their ribs. Here a miserable *doko*, a small Indian shop, lit by an evil-smelling oil lamp, retails sandy-cheap cigarettes and tawdry strings of beads and cotton piece goods to the Natives, while a biscuit's throw away is the handsome facade of one of Mombasa's banks, within which the most western of staffs transacts its business.

**Lighting and Concerts.**

Perhaps one grows to love Mombasa by her contrasts. Like a pretty woman, she is full of whims and quaint conceits. One moment she is dressed in the most elegant of raiment; as at Freretown, where the first mission station in East Africa was founded, and where a mellow old church raises its head from a bower of quivering palm trees which nod to the ancient curtsying dhow that sail proudly past. How like these dhow are to the old "Victory"! Miniature, to be sure, but with the high stern decorated with quaint carving and artistic craftsmanship. Here, too, repose all that is mortal of the early missionary Krapp, his wife and child.

Or, one may find Mombasa in her Kilindini garb, drab and work-a-day, with her hideous, if utilitarian, maize-grading plant towering into the cerulean sky, methodically turning out thousands of bags of maize graded according to condition as wet, weevily or musty. None the less, she is proud of her very phases of ugliness. In this phase of her many moods, is she not assisting in the budding of a nation? Is she not fitting for the markets thousands of tons of maize, knowing in her heart that the stalwart Highland producers are, even now, straining every nerve to turn out their initial five, six bags per annum?

And here, too, we find Mombasa revelling in her snows. True, there are no snow men to adorn with battered old hats, no ice castles for the youth of the town to take to the accompaniment of a storm of snowballs, but within her cold stores, where these snows exist, Mombasa is already housing the produce that is destined for the markets of the world—the plums, cherries, butter, meat and vegetables. (Oh, yes! Kenya exports all these to many parts of the East African Coast, and her plums are known in Covent Garden.) Of course, these stores are as yet small. Their holding capacity is not all that Mombasa would like to see, but a beginning must be made. And the town is satisfied that the eight tons of meat, five tons of fruit, and equal amounts of vegetables, dairy produce, and so forth, which can be contained therein is a modest beginning destined to reach huge dimensions. Her Peter Brotherhood's Vertical Double Action Ammonia Compression Plant has been built with an eye to expansion.

Near by, under their pall of smoke, stand the two huge double-storied sheds which Mombasa has erected within recent years. These sheds, with their accompanying deep-water piers, were a dream of Sir Edward Northey, who, in 1902, undertook the hard task of reducing Kenya to terms of civilian life at the conclusion of the war. They are handsome, solidly-built structures, capable of accommodating hundreds of tons of produce. Their design is all that modern engineering ingenuity can make them. Electric cranes lift the cargoes from the ships' holds and deposit them in the sheds, in which moving cranes, operated by electricity, carry the bags to any given point. System and utility are the keynotes. Of course, like everything else in this wonderful country, the sheds have had and still have their critics; but to-day they stand as a monument to the intelligent administration of a Governor who fought many opposing forces.

Still, Mombasa has continued even in her vicissitudes to spell progress, and the busy trains puffing about the docks, the miniature ship-building yard at which lighters are constructed, the Shell Company of East Africa's four huge oil tanks at Shimanzi, and the Magadi pier, with its queer, spidery elevator projecting tons of the famous natural soda into the gaping hatches of Japanese and other ships—all testify to a feverish desire to get on in the world.

**Mombasa's Romantic Garments.**

But let us view Mombasa in her more romantic garments. We will bowl along the delightful scenic road that leads us past the ferry at Likoni, with its weird old gnarled baobab trees so grotesquely picturesque, the golf links, and the handsome official residences perched on the cliff face fronting the sea, to the old Portuguese blockhouse that hangs precariously on the lip of the coral rampart. Here is romance for those who have the eyes to see it. Here are the old guns, rusty, broken ghosts of their heroic selves, that fought so courageously in the wild old days when Mombasa was the insular cockpit of every adventurer who came from over the rim of the horizon. Here, too, casting its long finger of light of an evening upon the doddering old ruin, stands the lighthouse that sends its beams fifteen miles out to sea to guide the mariner to his haven. A storied place, this lighthouse—scene, perhaps, of as many romances of these modern times as the old blockhouse, with its secret passage leading to the



A DHOW IN MOMBASA HARBOR



THE WATER GATE FORT JESUS, MOMBASA

fretting waves below, was of storm and bloodshed.

Here we leave the car and pass along to the Old Fort. On our left is the new Government House, which is being built at a cost of some £20,000—merely £5,000 more than was at first estimated. A theme of much acrimonious discussion, but nevertheless, a fine pile, with excellent classical lines and a commanding situation, with only the distant horizon as its limit. Round the winding, picturesque path we go, past the more magnificent of the official residences, and the hospital.

Suddenly we break upon the Old Fort. What a theme for artist or poet! Towering walls looming up till they fill the whole blue sky, serrated battlements and emplacements; a queer old archway spanning the winding pathway, apparently at random, rusted guns dug up to the neck in the coral rock, or sprawling incessantly in front of the embrasures, where so much gore flowed in the stirring old days—such pictures engrave themselves on eye and memory. In imagination one hears the shouts of the warring factions, the defiant challenges of the heroic garrison; one sees again the toppling ladders with their human freight plunging down to death and destruction. Now armed guards pace the ancient ramparts, which to-day surround a prosaic prison. For such is the fate of this ancient building, round which seagulls and swallows skim. An outrage, you say, an insult to the memory of heroic men and women! Yes, and those corrugated iron huts, perched far up on the sturdy old walls, are an affront alike to history and art.

#### A Vignette.

But what would you? This is Mombasa—a lady of a thousand moods and fancies. Her skirts lightly brush the sleeping place of hundreds of illustrious dead, their forgotten headstones cracked and crumbled to decay within their fenced-off areas. Her more ruthless moods have caused her to build upon the moorish remnants of ancient villages as old as the coral itself. Her call for progress has wiped out some of her magnificent old mango trees, once the pride and the umbrageous joy of the island, now torn from their mother earth that electric wires might grid the town. These same impulses have

led her to smother the reaction of ugly steel pylons along her picturesque and tortuous streets, destroying for ever the old-time atmosphere of ancient Mombasa.

Of a magnificent exhibition, built on a high knoll near the Old Fort, its white stucco-like rococo countenance vying in a fruitless effort with the defiant robustness of the sturdy gnarled old building. Her fish market hangs precariously perched on a crumbling cliff high above the rocking water of the old harbour.

Down Salim Road, with its ancient wells, where Swahili water-men still draw their water and retail it at two cents per *debe*,<sup>1</sup> swagger hordes of Arabs, their gay garments flowing in the wind, while seminaked Natives surge along, beating tom-toms and howling in the very joy of living. Mombasa's "Scottish" and Swahili bands are sights never to be forgotten, the bandsmen attired in uniforms that would be the despair of the least punctilious military outfitter at home—kilts and *kanzu*,<sup>2</sup> spats and fez! Here, in this same Salim Road, is to be found the local Petticoat Lane. Here are ancient walled gardens, fragrant with frangipani and musk. Here are modern stone buildings and grass huts leaning all awry, like old Omar's pot, and threatening every minute to disintegrate. Here, seemingly, every coloured national of the world congregates, to the accompaniment of a medley of sound and constant patterning of naked feet.

Here, too, are the native markets, where meat, fruit and vegetables are retailed—cabbages and carrots from Nairobi, oranges from Zanzibar, apples from South Africa.

But we have rambled on, without reason in our ramblings. We have not presented a chronological story of Mombasa as she was and is; instead, we have sought to catch her in her moods, and respond to her smiles or the sombre moments of her frowns. For the most part, these last are infrequent. She basks in her sunshine twelve months out of the year, with brief intervals for refreshing rains. She has cleansed herself of recent years, and to-day, the once dread scourge, malaria, that made her name notorious, is hardly more feared than in Nairobi.

#### The Place of Deep Waters.

So we return to Kilindini. It is sunset. Long shadows are stealing across the Place of Deep Waters. The house of the *Liwali*<sup>3</sup> stands glowing in the final throes of Old Sol's nightly agony. Ochre walls stand out in startling clearness against the fast darkening waters. The coral cliffs assume deep tones of magenta, and lilac and mauve. Here and there the waters catch a flash from the dying rays and send forth streams of gold and silver. The ships in harbour gradually pick themselves out in vivid outline against the sombre waters. There lies a Union-Castle liner, ghostly grey in the deepening shadows; yonder a British-India vessel swings at anchor, over there a French and a Dutch steamer blink at us from the gathering gloam. Mombasa, cosmopolitan, welcomes them all.

Those who know Mombasa love her. We love her nine months of cool weather, with its average temperature of 70°, although she can touch us up with 90° and "chill" us with 65°. We even tolerate her hot dripping nights, when one's pillow is moist with sweat and one sleeps but fitfully, for Mombasa in March can be cruel to those who love her. And we love her beauty, her inconsistency, her old-world air and her fever for progress.

<sup>1</sup> *Debe*, Swahili for tin, and a petrol tin at that!

<sup>2</sup> *Kanzu*, Swahili for the long white nightdress-like gown worn by a chieftain.

<sup>3</sup> *Liwali*

<sup>4</sup> *Kilindini* means literally "The Place of Deep Waters."

<sup>5</sup> The *Liwali* is the Arab chieftain of the Coast.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE NATIVE CHIEF.

Some Experiences in Tanganyika.

Special to "East Africa."

By S. Rivers-Smith, C.S.E.\*

RECENT developments in the organisation of Native administrations are not fortuitous. The mature experience of our administrators has led to the conviction that the successful development of the African peoples must depend upon the degree to which they are made capable of taking an efficient share in the natural process of their own evolution. And it is well to stress the necessity for the exercise of care that the process is a natural one, and to emphasise the great risks which will be run by undue haste. In any circumstances a forcing process is already and always at work, and the impact with Western civilisations is an influence which cannot fail to upset the African's every standard of values, and which in itself is sufficient to destroy his moral balance.

Criticisms of the Native under the influence of education are often severe, but in ordinary fairness we ought, I think, to ask ourselves what would have been the effect on our ancestors, if they had experienced the change from woad to top hats and high-heeled shoes, from bows and arrows to high explosive, and from head-transport to motor cars and aeroplanes all within a generation. Yet this is what the African in many parts of the continent has been subjected to, and the matter for surprise is not so much that a few may have lost their heads, but that all sense of proportion has not been destroyed as a result of these hurricane changes.

## Development of Indirect Rule.

Of all educational influences in the early stages of the evolution of a primitive people, that of ordered government is the greatest, and I need hardly remind you that education is a process from the known to the unknown. If we start from the known, the path to the unknown may not be difficult to visualise, and the results will probably conform to what was anticipated; but if we begin with an unknown, the path to a more obscure unknown will inevitably be thorny and the results may be anything but those expected.

To this obvious fact we may largely attribute the present tendency in the organisation of Native administration schemes and the development of systems of indirect rule, whereby the hereditary rulers of the tribe are encouraged to exercise their natural authority under their European administrators, and to accept a larger measure of responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the tribal unit. By these means, or in other words by a gradual process of evolution rather than by the enforced imposition of Western customs, there is reason to hope that the African will eventually find his natural expression in a new order, largely of his own creation, which must grow as a result of constant contact with white men.

## African Loyalty to Constituted Authority.

A very marked and a very admirable characteristic of the pagan African is his loyalty to constituted authority, represented in the person of his chief; also he has a highly developed community sense. The healthy growth of a system of indirect rule cannot have a surer foundation than that of tradition or the known; the inspiration for progress must spring from sources which are understood, and the realisation of sound advancement must be

sought in the adaptation of what is best of African sociology and in the endeavour to ensure that the African shall be equipped to compete amongst the civilised races of the world with his own individuality and valuable racial characteristics.

We may assume, therefore that an enlightened system of Native rule can most naturally be evolved from Native law and customs and that its successful development will largely depend on the capacity of the chief to adapt himself to changed conditions. It follows then that just as it is the first administrative necessity, so it becomes the first educational obligation to fit the natural heirs to Native authority to exercise that authority in accordance with the demands of good government, and to enable them to distinguish between what may be retained of the old order and what must be left behind in the gradual advancement towards a fuller emancipation.

## Qualifications of a Good Chief.

In the application of a system of indirect rule it is at once clear, in view of the presence of the European counsellor that the more important function of the chief or headman is that of leader. He ought therefore to be a type of model to whom his people can look up to for inspiration and guidance; he should represent our ideal of what the African may become under the influence of Western civilisation. Did graver responsibility ever rest on any body of individuals than on the European educationists in Africa to-day? Unfortunately the work has been allowed to lag behind, and it may be necessary, in order to keep pace with the demand, to take risks which need not have been taken had prescience in the past made a careful psychological survey possible. But by due care and a full realisation of the heavy responsibility and of the difficulties, obvious pitfalls can be avoided.

The first duty of the school must be to guard against the danger of spoiling a potentially good African by the inculcation of ideas and the creation of tastes, which, in themselves foreign to Native custom, are incapable of finding natural expression in African community life. The aim must be to produce a better and finer type of African, not a spurious imitation of a European, and this is, without doubt, the most difficult part of the problem. Whether it is on the analogy that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, it is difficult to say, but the fact remains that the African does imitate the European, and not always his most admirable qualities.

## His Duties and Responsibilities.

Bearing in mind that the young chief when he joins his school is African, he should, if his training has been rightly conceived, in a sense be even more African when he leaves; possessing pride of race, not estranged from his own people, but imbued with the spirit of service and a realisation that the peoples of Africa have a destiny to fulfil in the important part which they must play in the economic development of their own country.

Examining for a moment the duties which the young chief will eventually have to discharge, we see that, as hereditary ruler of his people, he must be trained first to exercise certain judicial functions, and must be taught at least that part of the legal code which the Native authorities are competent to deal with. A sufficient knowledge of procedure will be necessary, and above all he must be inculcated with an appreciation of the administration of civilised justice, and of the fact that the witch doctor is now an anachronism. His knowledge of arithmetic must include such a standard of accounting as will enable him to keep, or, at least, to exercise supervision over the court accounts.

\* Being extracts from the paper read before the Imperial Education Conference by Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, Director of Education, Tanganyika. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

But more important than his magisterial duties are his social responsibilities, and he must, in the present stage of their evolution, be in a very special sense the civic leader of his people, possessing an enlightened knowledge of the social services. His education, or training for the efficient discharge of these duties, is obviously therefore a practical one, closely related with the village life and the everyday activities of the people. Hygiene and citizenship are naturally amongst the social services subjects of the curriculum, and the need for emphasis on infant welfare in both these studies is one which the chief should fully appreciate, as his influence will do more probably to establish confidence in the Government clinics and other medical activities and to weaken the hostile conservatism of the women than any propaganda. I look on an old Muhant madan chief I know, who, possessing many wives, packs each, as the necessity arises, in his car and rushes her off to hospital for her confinement, as a real leader of his people; his example will greatly simplify the educational problem in that district.

#### Instruction in Agriculture and Crafts.

The staple industry of Africa is agriculture, and many tribes are wealthy in cattle. The young chief, if he is to be a live influence amongst his people, must know something of the theory and practice of agriculture to enable him in the cultivation of his own land to give effect to the schemes for economic development; and his knowledge of animal husbandry should enable him, by practical demonstration, to prove that the potentialities of the cattle industry are greater than have yet been realised.

Skill in handicrafts should be encouraged, as the undue prejudice in favour of the "collar and tie" when compared with the "shirt sleeve" professions is not peculiar to England, and it is no easy matter to convince the African that the skilled artisan is just as good a servant as the clerk. One of our prospective chiefs, who apprenticed himself to the carpenter's shop, made the furniture for the Native authority's court house. That boy has lost no prestige through his skill in handicrafts, and if more can be done in the same direction a great step forward in African education will have been taken.

For aye we ignore the importance of physical training and the wise employment of leisure time in suitable recreations. The conditions, which pertained before the European powers assumed responsibility for the government of Africa necessitated the physical fitness of the youth to maintain an efficient fighting strength in the tribe. This necessity is no longer present, and unless we can find a substitute physical deterioration will inevitably set in. Fortunately the African, if given the opportunity, has a natural capacity for games, and with the chief's or headman's son who has developed his keenness while at school—as captain we shall find within a few years that, as in England, nearly every village will have its football team. And I cannot help feeling that health recreations will do more than any other influence to consolidate rural community life and to prevent that wanderlust which fills the towns at the expense of the villages.

#### The Medium between Black and White.

Finally, we must never forget that the chief is the medium between white and black, between government and the governed. It is essential therefore that he should understand what we are driving at, and no less important, that what we are driving at should be something that he can understand.

This part of any rate of the education problem is definitely a practical one, social rather than academic, and these young men must be trained not

only for service to Government but to their own people. The young chief whose education puts him on an artificial plane, who is removed from his people that he may be able to deal with their mundane affairs would be useless.

School should to strange him from his parents. It is not an uncommon fear, often expressed by the old people, that the knowledge gained in schools conducted by Europeans will result in the younger generation despising the ignorance of the older.

Although we have not had time to give the full course to any individual—the boarding schools have been established less than three years—those who have had to leave when less than half trained, in order to undertake the duties of their office or to assist fathers too old to exercise authority efficiently, have given proof of the practical value of their school life, and have gained the confidence and approbation of Administrative Officers. In a few years' time, when the influence of the complete school life has had time to make itself felt, we hope for much greater things. That there is good reason for such hope may be best illustrated by two small anecdotes, personal experiences of my colleagues, each demonstrating not only loyalty but also affection for their school.

#### Interesting Occurrences.

In a new school it is at first necessary to admit boys of all ages. A few weeks after the opening of such a boarding school, several of the elder boys waited in a deputation on the headmaster explaining that they were very unhappy and lonely without their wives. The complaint was considered perfectly reasonable in the circumstances, and the order was given to build married quarters. A few weeks later, when the same young men were paraded to inspect the new buildings specially erected for the reception of their wives, they replied, "Sir, we don't want them now; we are so happy at school that we have forgotten all about our wives."

On another occasion the son of a chief at another school came in a body to complain that they did not like the work they had to do, that at home they had servants to do the sweeping and other fatigues, and did not see why they should do them at school. The Head, knowing his boys instead of attempting to argue the point sent for the Sergeant-Major, and said, "These boys do not like their school. March them to the dormitories, help them pack their bundles, and see that they have left the school by noon." It was a very sad little party that trotted off at midday—but less pathetic than that which reappeared the following morning, accompanied by fathers and mothers, and begging to be readmitted under any conditions, a concession which was made after they had explained to their less exalted school fellows that they could look on it as a privilege to participate in any and every school activity. The wife of the most powerful chief drew the Head aside before leaving, and whispered, "Iwano, if my boy makes a fool of himself again, just give him a good beating."

It will thus be seen that the boys themselves are quick to respond to the appeal to their sense of responsibility. The value of this sense cannot be over-estimated in their character training, and discipline can be almost entirely maintained by the boys themselves, by the adaptation of the known to the routine of school life. Defaulters appear daily before their chiefs—on duty in rotation for the week—just as they would by tribal custom. A very serious breach of discipline would probably be brought before a full bench. It is seldom that a punishment awarded by these young leaders needs revision by the headmaster.

In fact, a corporate sense would appear to be natural to the undetribalised African, and it only needs guidance to become a valuable asset in social development. *Esprit de corps*, and the honour of the school are not mere abstractions, but something very closely related to the obligations of the individual to maintain tribal efficiency, and the punishment meted out for some trifling communal offence affecting the record of the house or tribe into which the school is divided for purposes of discipline, would make an English boy's hair stand on end. On the other hand, it would be realised that our apportionment of punishment might be even more incomprehensible to the African boy. Incidentally the punishment is made to fit the crime, and a communal offence is punished by a forced communal service or fatigue.

#### The Tribal View of Murder.

To enable one to appreciate this aspect of African psychology, a brief examination of a tribal law dealing with murder would be useful. In one case a man bearing a grudge ponders over it for months, carefully plans the crime, lies in wait for his victim, and murders him; in the other, a quarrel suddenly starts during a beer-drink and a man in a moment of excitement stabs and kills his friend. To us the former is by far the more horrible crime as it was meditated; not so to the African. If, for example, the blood money in the first case were two cows and five goats, it might in the latter be twice as much or more. Their argument is quite reasonable from their point of view. The one crime is personal vengeance and unlikely to lead to more than the one death; the other might be likely to precipitate a faction fight, resulting in a number of deaths which would threaten the spear strength of the tribe.

It would be unwise to neglect to use this tribal loyalty or primitive instinct for self-preservation, call it what you will, in the character training of these boys. Social obligations, citizenship, loyalty, can all be more easily inculcated through the natural and therefore appreciable channel of the home community, than through what must at least for a good many years be the abstraction of the British Empire; in fact, it is safe to assert that we can only hope to achieve the greater by means of the less.

I have a deep-rooted faith in the future of the once-called Dark Continent and the fullest confidence that, given the right opportunity, the African chief of the future can be made an efficient leader in economic and social development. But in approaching the problem we must always bear in mind that we are dealing with Africa, and that it is no more likely that the African can be fashioned after the European, than that the European can be modelled on an African type. Our aim must be to create the best type of which the African is capable, and I look for the speediest realisation of that type in the young sons of the chiefs now in the schools, and I think most will agree that the safest line of development is through the leaders of the masses whose destinies are in our hands.

#### Education can only Educate, not Create.

The problem of the education of the African as a whole must be recognised, as it undoubtedly is, as one of the great Empire problems. But it must be approached with an open mind. We cannot afford to saddle Africa with systems which have been of doubtful success at home. There is, however, every reason to believe that with the rapidly broadening outlook education is no longer looked upon as the concern only of the pedagogue, but that it provides a rich field of research for the psychologist and scope for far-seeing statesmanship.

As Prof. Flinders Petrie has written, education can only educate, or call out, what is there; it cannot create; too often it is the only reason for shirking responsibility, and assure ourselves that if the right type of education is discovered and adopted, it will always be constructive, never destructive, and it is by such a common-sense and practical type that we hope to train the African chief under whose leadership the people may advance through a normal process of evolution to complete civilisation.

## EAST AFRICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE.

### Mr. Ormsby Gore's Views.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD presided last week over the session of the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress devoted to a discussion of questions of health and social welfare in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said the Colonial Office would watch the deliberations of the Congress with an anxious desire to co-operate in its difficult, delicate and responsible work. In questions such as those with which the Congress was dealing he had little faith in the efficacy of the State and of politicians to improve the social habits and character, moral and otherwise, of individual human beings. In Tropical Africa the problem was extremely difficult. What could be done in relation to people of our own race was not necessarily possible when dealing with Natives who had different religions and other susceptibilities and a different outlook on life. Before they could deal effectively with a scourge like venereal disease in some of those tropical territories they had to consider the stamping out of the mosquito and the yellow fever plague or malaria.

### Sir Frederick Lugard's Address.

Sir Frederick Lugard urged development of medical services in Africa and improved conditions of diet and hygiene. Without underrating the value of co-ordinated research, he was wholly in sympathy with Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, when he pointed out that there were considerable areas in the British Dependencies in Africa which were still without ordinary medical assistance, and that the duty of remedying this deficiency should take priority over any other claim on financial resources, even including that of research. They were constantly hearing of the difficulty of keeping even the present medical staff up to the authorities' strength.

Another deficiency was the absence of a trained African staff. There ought to be a steady supply of Africans trained in four categories—hospital attendants, sanitary inspectors and dispensers, subordinate medical officers, and fully qualified medical officers. This need could only be met by popularising the profession of medicine in the secondary schools and by ensuring appointments to those who qualified for either of the two last grades. Until the educated African could rise to the conception of public service, it was premature for him to talk of self-government. Even perhaps more important for the welfare of Africa was the training of women to attend to maternity cases and so to decrease the present appalling percentage of infantile mortality.

### Rabbits for Native Nations.

It was now recognised that in many regions—perhaps especially in the Congo—the African was habitually underfed, and that before the new harvest he was often half-starved. His diet, even when plentiful, was not sufficiently sustaining for proper

(Continued on page 112.)

## IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

### Discussions of East African Interest.

The Imperial Agricultural Research Conference is discussing numerous matters of East African interest, and we therefore append news of the salient points of such speeches.

Lord Lovat considered that under the conditions of agricultural research service in pay, rank, and career were equal to the conditions of other Government services carrying civil duties and responsibilities, nothing effective could be done to attract a sufficient number of candidates suitable for agricultural research work. He thought that the training for the specialist officers should be the honours degree in pure science, and that the additional training should be post-graduate, with a background of agricultural interest and a foreground of economic sense. As to interchange of workers, the opportunities were many in this great Empire.

### Tropical Research Stations.

Major Walter Elliot (Empire Marketing Board) opened a discussion on a chain of research stations, dealing with the tropical and sub-tropical belt of the Empire. He suggested that the research stations should be few in number, at the outside seven, and that the staffs should consist of not fewer than eight members. It would be better to have one or two stations of that size than to spread them thinner. The members of the staff should receive the most generous treatment possible, and should have opportunities for study leave and interchange. The number of the stations would indicate that they would fall into certain groups, of which the Colonial Conference suggested the West Indies, West Africa, East Africa, the Far East, and possibly the Middle East. The stations should concentrate on the work at their own doors. It seemed reasonable, for instance, that in West Africa attention should be given to problems connected with the growth of vegetable oils and fats; in the eastern region of Africa to fibre products, and in Queensland to animal husbandry.

### More Colonial Bureaux Suggested.

Mr. Ormsby Fong described the constitution and functions of the existing bureaux of entomology and mycology, the headquarters of which are respectively at South Kensington and Kew. Experience of the value of these two bureaux made it desirable to consider in which other fields the system was applicable. He was satisfied that the bureau system lent itself more particularly to the co-ordination of work and workers and of information in clearly defined fields of applied science. It was doubtful whether a bureau attempting to deal with veterinary science generally could be conducted successfully. The field of work was too big and varied for them to embark on anything so comprehensive at the present stage of their development. He doubted also whether it was practicable or desirable to link together the chemists in this way. In the field of agriculture the work of inter-change of information was probably best left to scientific associations of a unitary character.

The obvious next step, if any called for as the plomacy dependencies were concerned, was to provide two new bureaux, one for agricultural chemists and one for the plantists and plant breeders, very agricultural chemists and plant breeders, very agricultural chemists and plant breeders, very agricultural chemistry of the economic crops, most of them probably fronting up to time on both, and a bureau of agricultural chemistry would probably fail to provide just what was required. He suggested that, to begin with, they should consider the establishment of a bureau of soils. Soil science was not

merely a chemistry question. It would seem that the right place for such a bureau was Rothamsted, which could draw on its staff and staffs for the investigation of the soil problems of the whole world. All they had to do, he thought, was to enable Rothamsted to deal not merely with the soil problems of Great Britain, but to make it a distributing centre of knowledge collected from all the soil science workers throughout the Empire to each part of it.

The latter bureau suggested by the Lovat Committee might be termed a bureau of economic botany and plant genetics. Kew was already an Imperial bureau, so far as systematic botany was concerned. It was selected particular plants for cultivation for its own economic use. The selection, breeding, and distribution of past varieties and the artificial evolution of new and improved varieties of every conceivable economic crop in every part of the world was the gigantic subject contemplated in the establishment of a bureau for the British Empire. They wanted to attract more workers to the field of research and the work of plant genetics. Some people thought it impossible to separate animal and plant genetics, but he believed the best course would be to start a bureau of plant genetics.

### "Veterinarian," not "Veterinary Surgeon."

In the organisation of research the veterinary field, in the proper sense, including animal husbandry, animal nutrition, and animal genetics, was one of the utmost importance. They must drop the expression "veterinary surgeon" for "veterinarian." The British Empire offered a unique field for advance in knowledge in the veterinary field. In spite of what had been done, there was no field where there were greater gaps or more need for scientific endeavour. Some thought that until recently veterinary science had been working too much in watertight compartments and had suffered from lack of recognition and assistance. The conference might consider the some far-reaching recommendations from them in regard to the advancement of veterinary studies throughout the Empire were called for, but limiting himself to bureaux he suggested for consideration the establishment of Empire bureaux for animal nutrition and animal genetics.

Each new bureau would probably cost on an average £10,000 a year. He threw out the suggestion that the conference should consider the practicability of at least three new bureaux, soil science, plant genetics, and animal nutrition.

### Regular Pan-Empire Conferences.

Sir Arnold Theiler advocated the centralisation of veterinary science at some place in the Empire, preferably London. A survey might be made of the problems, and the places ascertained where they could be most suitably solved.

Sir R. H. Dutton (Agricultural Research Council), referring to stock breeding, said that in applied science the literature was small. There was a point in which a bureau might be of assistance. It was difficult to get reliable technical information on crops on which one was working. To provide a worker with the precise information which he required was the best work that could be undertaken by a bureau. Lieutenant Colonel G. Williams (South Africa) favoured a pan-Empire conference at intervals of not less than three or more than five years, while regional conferences might be called at shorter intervals.

Mr. W. John Kenyon referred to the regional conferences already held in East and West Africa which were said by Mr. Ormsby Fong to have had very important results.

## PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

## LION TALES.

Specialty written for "East Africa"

By Winifred How.

One other day a Native woman arrived at the *boma*, her bare shoulders torn and lacerated, in her hand a strange mass of tawny hair, and upon her face a sullen, inscrutable expression. She spat out beside her man in the sun until a Native messenger appeared to inquire her business.

Her tale was a strange one. She had been, she said, hoeing her husband's garden the previous morning, when a lion came out of the bush and seized her baby from off her back. Startled and enraged at what had happened, she had chased the lion in an endeavour to rescue her baby, but had succeeded only in pulling out a piece of the wicked thief's mane.

"And here it is for the white man to see," said she, holding out the mass of tawny hair.

#### What the Native Believes.

It is amazing with what philosophy the Natives tolls you of the man-eater's latest kill. If the lion has no *moyo* (quarrel) with him, why then, what is there for him to fear? The man-eater, he avers, is merely one of the villagers disguised in this fear-some form in order that he may wreak vengeance on his enemies.

In the meantime fresh tales of further kills were brought to our ears by the imperishable Natives, and we continued to sleep with loaded rifles beside our beds. The *boma* provided villagers in the afflicted areas with firearms, but as yet the lions remained at large. At first the depredations were attributed to the cunning of some one lion, but as time passed and the number of casualties increased, we became convinced that there must be a gang of man-eaters about. If there were only one lion, it would not be so active during twenty-four hours, would be marvellous almost to the point of the miraculous.

#### A Brave Woman.

A missionary called for lunch one day on his way back from a visit to the raided villages. The Natives there, he told us, had often seen the lion—*their* particular lion—and described him as being old and battered and very cowardly. Indeed, he had helped himself only the day before to a baby off a woman's back, who upon mama had furiously lambasted him with the business end of her hoe. Dropping the yelling infant, the coward had slunk off into the bush to await another and a more favourable opportunity for a meal.

Up to date there have been officially reported at our nearest *boma* well over twenty recent deaths by man-eating lions. The difficulty of locating anything in the *veld* during the season of tall grass—most of it a couple feet high or more—led to very half-hearted attempts to put an end to this reign of terror. There has indeed been one organised drive, which a lion was sensed in the dense grass and fired at, but beyond that everybody seems content to leave Nature on her charge.

The true tale of a lion tearing the tyres off an Austin, two to hear here has not reached your ears, but there has happened to me one of the most thrilling adventures, with lions, that I could be the good fortune of anyone to experience.

#### My Midnight Adventure.

It was a pitch dark night and just the land and I were travelling back to our camp from a dance at

the *boma*. He was in boiled shirt and dinner jacket and I wore a felt hat, coat and topi-shawl. We were both very securely strapped into our seats in an ancient "Tin Lizzie," which runs more on sentiment than on petrol. She is quite open and hoodless, and her floor is lined with the skin of a kudu, but she possesses all the virtues for she can travel over any road.

We were talking along through the silky darkness, which was pierced to a distance of only about thirty yards ahead of us by our lights. On each side of the narrow road a dense growth of tall grasses rose up hiding everything but the road itself from our view. Suddenly I broke the silence.

"Hullo! What's that?" I remarked casually. In the road, just beyond the arc of light cast by our lamps, I saw what I thought were the bright lamps of another car reflecting the glow from our own.

"A car broken down on the road," was the thought that flashed into my mind, but hardly had it settled there when I saw two more round glowing objects beyond the first. In a moment the whole background of the picture at which we gazed seemed to be a moving mass of motor-car lamps throwing back the light behind our Tin Lizzie. The impression I also felt filled up only a few seconds, during which we were rushing forward into the darkness.

#### Four Full-grown Lions.

Suddenly my husband pulled up with a terrific jerk, for in the road, walking slowly towards us, we beheld four full-grown lions, their tawny skins shining whorly in the lamplight, and their eyes blazing at us like gigantic horn-rimmed spectacles. They stood and watched us for a few minutes which seemed like hours, while we both shouted at them and beat the bootel and generally made such a din with the Tin Lizzie's "inwards" as would have alarmed the dead. Our devices succeeded, for they retreated into the long grass, whereupon we were about to proceed, when to our horror two of them appeared in the road again, wagging their tails in absolute calm, and walking in our direction. I remember saying emphatically, "Not so! We can't see 'em." I remember the car going backwards for some distance, and then diving blindly into the long grass, making a half circle through it, and re-emerging intact on to the road once more, but this time travelling rapidly in the opposite direction. I remember thinking how horrible it would be if we fell into an invisible hole in the long grass, or struck a hidden tree, and then found neither a rifle, in an open car which we would not be able to budge, to have to face the outcome of those jaunty and far too pleased-looking lions. But, as I said, we emerged intact and with our man to tell the tale.

## Land in Southern Tanganyika

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For further particulars see front cover.

THE MANDATE FOR TANGANYIKA.

East Africa in the Press.

PLANS FOR A BRIGHTER BEIRA.

Inspired by a suggestion recently put forward by the Beira News that a local tourist association should be formed to cater for the shiploads of American tourists who are expected to visit the port during their South African tours in future seasons, a Portuguese correspondent makes some humorous proposals for the entertainment of the tourists in a suitable manner.

"As is well known," he writes, "the Anglo-Saxon peoples have a very highly-coloured idea of the life of the Latin races. One has only to see their films purporting to represent the life of Portuguese, Spaniards, Frenchmen or Italians to realise the beliefs held by the English-speaking world concerning us. Therefore it is desirable that we should endeavour as far as possible to resemble the creatures which they imagine us to be, and that we should create in Beira the atmosphere that they will expect to find.

With this in view the proposed tourist association should take steps to acquire the solitary horse to be found in Beira and mount on him a cavalier attired in Mexican garb. This individual would approach the landing stage and promenade in front of the Beira Terrace, eventually disappearing amidst a fusillade of blank cartridges. An attractive young lady and a youth with the face of a bandit should be engaged and dressed in the Apache style—black clothes, red handkerchiefs round the neck, and so forth. The youth should possess a kick proof chin and be able to whistle through his fingers.

As the tourists disembarked the following performance might take place at the landing stage: The youth would menace the girl with his fist. She would fly to the arms of the most sympathetic looking American amongst the visitors—an American with golden hair and blue eyes. The male Apache would produce a razor and advance with chin thrust out towards the American, who would give him a most valiant uppercut on the aforesaid chin, so administering an instantaneous knockout. The girl would ungratefully withdraw herself from the American and run to the assistance of the Apache, who, returning to consciousness, would walk off arm-in-arm with her to repeat the show at another place.

The tourist association should also organise billings with winter flighters, and it should only issue bar tickets to those who have in their employ Spaniards complete with cloaks and castanets. Inhabitants of Beira should be required to shave only once a fortnight and bathe not more than once in three months. Perfume, only essence of orange and odours should be allowed. As regards street manners, everyone should be compelled to raise very dilapidated hats to all and sundry whether they are acquainted with them or not, when hats are seen on the films. In this manner, having acquired an appropriate local atmosphere, we should be ready to receive the American tourists and the sacks of dollars with which they are over-provided.

Manchester

London on this subject, says Dr. Norman Leys and Mr. Radnor Hodgson and others have rendered us all a service by drawing attention to the utterances of a certain eminent but unofficial person upon the status of Tanganyika. One cannot hold the Government responsible for these utterances, but official action in Tanganyika certainly lends support to 'annexationist' theories.

The Government of Tanganyika is now exacting the oath of allegiance to the British Crown in exactly the same manner, in exactly the same terms as in British Colonial territory. This is done by Order in Council and applies to Tanganyika in the same and as ample a manner as if His Majesty had acquired that jurisdiction by cession or conquest. Nor is this all, for in order to occupy any position of public responsibility, nominated or elective—both Natives and Europeans (that is, Germans) must swear this oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

And why not? Would Mr. Harris advocate the admission to positions of public responsibility in this territory released from German misrule by British blood of foreigners (that is Germans, to quote his words) who repudiated allegiance to the Mandatory Power? The definite provision in the Mandate that Tanganyika Territory may be merged into a federation of British East African States surely indicates the perfect propriety of the policy of exacting the oath of allegiance.

COMMUNICATIONS AND FEDERATION.

A letter from Sir Sidney Henn to Empire Production and Report states—

"Nothing is done for several years to improve communications between Central Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa and/or North-Eastern Rhodesia, it is inevitable that these countries should look southwards and not northwards; but a careful study of the whole subject convinces me that the very moment any communications are opened up between these countries and Tanganyika, they would find that the development activities on their northern boundaries would show them that their interests are more closely allied to East than to South Africa.

I admit the complications of the existing customs, railway gauge, and currency problems. I do not regard the last as an obstacle, since my great hope would be that once East Africa was federated it would come to a suitable Customs agreement with that Union of South Africa, which is impossible while it is split into its present discordant units. Again, the problem of the railway gauge offers no serious difficulty, as, with the exception of a possible change of gauge at the point where the East African railway system would meet the Rhodesian railway system at or near Broken Hill, the termini of the various lines in East Africa would be main ports. As for currency, a very careful examination of the present position in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia convinces me that they would be far better off with the East African Shilling than with their existing pound sterling currency. Both East and West Africa have found the cents of a shilling much more convenient for the payment of Native wages and for the needs of small Native markets than the British pound, and you have only to consider what the position would be in the Fort Jameson area or on the Bechuanaland line if, in dealing with Native tribes when the country is being rapidly developed, you had a different legal currency on each side of a purely imaginary inter-Colonial boundary.

BUSINESS IN EAST AFRICA.

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**GERMANY COLONIAL'S DEMANDS.**

Strong Group Settlement Advocated.  
From a Correspondent.

At its recent annual general meeting, held this year in Bremen, the German Colonial Union (*Deutsche Kolonialverein*) demanded: (a) The return of the German Colonies and the provision of new opportunities for Oversea settlement by Germans; (b) prompt payment by the Reich of the claims of Colonial Germans who have suffered financially as a result of the War; (c) insistence upon the education of the youth of Germany in Colonial thoughts and desires.

Dr. Methner, formerly Deputy Governor of German East Africa, was frank enough to say that German hopes of obtaining the return of their Colonies through the League of Nations were destined to disappointment, but Professor Hennig did something to restore optimism by demanding that the value of the former Colonies should be taken into reparation account, that present abuses in the mandated territories should be ruthlessly exposed, and that Germany's right to the Colonies should be energetically prosecuted. Dr. Leutwein emphasised that the return of the Colonies was a national need.

A noteworthy and significant fact is that several speakers insisted that German Oversea settlement should be encouraged only in strong groups which would ensure a permanently German character. Those interested in the colonisation of Tanganyika Territory would do well to heed this accepted policy.

**WHAT A GERMAN SAYS OF TANGANYIKA.**

"Germany Rightly Deprived of Her Colonies."

GERMANS—who, in their anxiety to bolster up their Colonial campaign, accuse Britain of all manner of atrocities, and speak and write incessantly of the paradise which existed in Tanganyika Territory while it was under German administration—will certainly not be grateful to their compatriot, von Richard Huelsenbeck, who, writing from Dar es Salaam to the *Welt am Abend*, stresses the fact that he can find in the former German Protectorate nothing whatever to mark the work and influence of the former German administration. "It must," he says, "be admitted that Germany failed to understand her work of colonisation, and the Germans are the worst colonisers in the whole world," adding "the system of friendliness, mixed with sudden harshness, had the worst possible results in the Colonies."

Germany's "Unparalleled Lie."

He continues: "The unparalleled lie that the Natives wished nothing more fervently than German protection and German administration was splendidly contradicted by their behaviour after the retreat of the Germans. I have spoken with many Natives, and have never once been able to discover serious sympathy for Germany either in the coastal towns or in the interior of the country. The Indians, the merchants of the Colony, who were badly treated by the German authorities in the past on the ground that 'they had a Jewish character,' always hated the Germans."

"Of course, the writer has some hard things to say about Britain as a colonialist power, but he concludes with the blunt statement that 'From the moral standpoint Germany was rightly deprived of her Colonies.'"

**GERMAN LOSSES IN TANGANYIKA.**

Failure of Colonial Merchant Bankers.  
From a Tanganyika Correspondent.

It is well known to business men and to many settlers in Tanganyika that various German concerns have in the last year or so committed themselves very deeply in commercial and agricultural ventures in this Territory. The news which I have just received of the failure, with liabilities of some two million marks, of one of the German merchant banking houses in question, may possibly have serious consequences for another German East African reconstruction company, since there is reason to believe that the two concerns were closely associated. There is an evident desire in ex-enemy quarters to draw the veil of secrecy over the unfortunate fate of one of their merchant banking concerns operating in this country.

**GERMAN COMMERCIAL PROPAGANDA.**

We have from time to time received copies of German propaganda matter sent to our readers in various parts of East Africa, and we are now indebted to a Northern Rhodesian subscriber for a copy of a sixteen-page sheet issued in the form of an illustrated weekly paper, but dealing entirely with the merits of the articles manufactured by a not unknown German concern, which, for obvious reasons, adopts a British title for its bulletin and prints it throughout in English. The propaganda is cleverly conceived, and is made the more effective by the inclusion of East African photographs, but very few European readers could possibly mistake it for anything but German in its origin.

**EAST AFRICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE.**

(Concluded from page 111.)

longed hours of work. In all the Colonies and Protectorates of Eastern Africa it was a common custom to issue a daily ration as part of the wages of labour. Was this ration adequate? He had sometimes wondered whether it would be possible to introduce rabbits into Africa as an addition to the food supply. There would be no fear of their multiplying to an inconvenient extent as they had done in the vast unpopulated back-lands of Australia. In the Congo whale meat had been imported, and the wealthy mining concerns at Katanga recognised that it was a sound business proposition to feed their labourers on much the same scale as Europeans.

The confidence of the Native could better be won by providing an adequate professional and subordinate staff, which understood the Native and could speak his language, which was constantly touring the villages and was not liable to frequent change, and by the intensive study of every aspect of Native life—social, medical, and sanitary—than by building fine hospitals which the Natives shunned and which could not be staffed except at the expense of depleting the district doctor. Much could also be done in the elementary rural schools if text-books of the right kind were provided.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, in announcing to friends in this country that plans are under way for a full biography of the late Dr. Aggrey, says: "The loss of Dr. Aggrey's great service to humanity is irreparable. This is especially true of his ability as an interpreter of divergent groups to each other, and of his inspiring influence towards a genuine faith in Africa and Africans as well as co-operation for his Native continent and peoples."

Sir Harry Johnston's estate has been proved at £8,047 (net personalty £7,606), everything being left to Lady Johnston.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ulyate are returning to Arusha.

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Dr. H. H. Hunter has left England for Uganda.

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Mr. K. R. Tucker, Treasurer, Nyasaland, is home on leave.

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The Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Heller have left London to return to Zanzibar.

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The Vicomte de Sibour, who has settled in Kenya, is now in London on holiday.

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Mr. J. Cumming, of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Company, has returned to Zanzibar.

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Mr. E. Sharpe has been transferred from Abercorn to Fort Rosebery.

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Mr. J. W. Cripps is now acting as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg.

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Mr. R. W. Gordon, O.B.E., has assumed charge of the District of Mbulu, Tanganyika.

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Mr. P. W. M. Jeff has been posted to Abercorn on his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

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Viscount and Viscountess Cobham have returned to Hagley Hall, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

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Mr. H. J. Carlisle has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Lumbwa district of Kenya.

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Sir Remell and Lady Rödd have left for New York, and will probably be away until December.

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Mr. R. H. Crofton's appointment as Chief Secretary of Zanzibar has given great public satisfaction.

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Mr. A. Jeffrey has been attached to the Secretariat, Dar es Salaam, on his transfer from Northern Rhodesia.

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Mr. C. Claxton, Assistant Surveyor, Nyasaland, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia in a similar capacity.

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Mr. H. J. Edwards, Postmaster, Tabora, who is now on leave from Tanganyika Territory, is to be transferred to Nigeria.

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Mr. Harold Francis Alexandre, of Nyasaland, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.

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Rear Admiral Bertram S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., last week took up his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station.

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Mr. E. F. Abbott (Joint Manager of the Union-Castle line), who is well known to many East Africans, is on his way to the Cape.

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Dr. J. O. Nash, Coadjutor Bishop of Cape Town, has taken Dr. Norman Leys seriously to task in the columns of the Press for having made misleading statements on Native affairs in South Africa.

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Mr. M. S. Rivers-Smith, Director of Education, Tanganyika Territory, accompanied by Mrs. Rivers-Smith, "Mantola."

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Mr. A. D. Easterbrook, who, having spent something like thirty years in Nyasaland, crossed over into Tanganyika Territory to try his luck on the Lupa River gold diggings, is now in London.

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Recent arrivals from Kenya include Mr. and Mrs. A. Beaton, Capt. L. Booty, Major G. C. Buxton, Mr. Stuart Douty, Major MacGregor Knox, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Methven.

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Mr. D. S. Pargiter, principal agent for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle steamship company, whose death occurred recently at Cape Town, inaugurated the company's service to East Africa in 1910.

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We learn that Mr. Austin Lightbound has joined the Board of Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, the well-known cotton brokers of Liverpool, one of whose partners, Colonel J. I. Shute, recently visited East Africa.

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The Indian Memorial at Neuve Chapelle to the honour of the Army of India which fought in France and Belgium, 1914-1918, which was unveiled last week by Lord Birkenhead, was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

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Lord and Lady Cranworth were members of the house-party invited last week by Captain and Lady Blanche Cobbold to meet Prince Henry on the occasion of the opening of the Gainsborough Bicentenary Exhibition at Ipswich.

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A service in memory of Lord Kitchener, organised by the Royal Engineers Old Comrades' Association, was held at the Guards Chapel on Sunday last. The late Field-Marshal's favourite hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung during the service.

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Colonel G. N. Williams, D.S.O., Secretary for Agriculture of the Union of South Africa—who will be well remembered by many of our readers as Base Commandant at Dar es Salaam during the latter stages of the East African campaign—has arrived in England.

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The Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health has decided to award to Sir Ronald Ross, Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, the Harben Gold Medal for 1920 in recognition of his services to the public health.

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Those outward-bound for Mombasa include General C. Barnard, Major and Mrs. J. M. Bond, Colonel C. C. Carr and family, Capt. and Mrs. K. E. Dormer, Mrs. Foot-Gaitskill, Major McMaster, Colonel R. Richardson, Colonel Risley, Mr. F. J. R. Savile, Mr. J. Stanning and family.

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Congratulations to Mr. C. Kemp, H.M. Deputy Trade Commissioner at Nairobi, who has been married since his recent arrival home on leave. Mr. Kemp, who is also a member of the Kenya Advisory Committee, has been very active in all matters concerned with the commercial and agricultural progress of Kenya and the neighbouring territories, and his many friends will join us in good wishes to his wife and himself.

We regret to learn of the death at sea while homeward-bound of Mr. Frank Jameson Hirst Hillier, of the Kenya Administration, the only son of the late Dr. A. P. Hillier, M.P., and Mrs. Hillier. Mr. Hillier, who was thirty-two years of age, had suffered considerably from illness contracted on active service.

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The Kenya Farmers' Association and the Kenya Wheat Growers' Association have amalgamated and a new Board of Directors has been appointed as follows: Mr. S. McCall (Chairman), Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Mr. J. F. B. Harper, Major Joyce, Mr. James Mackay, Colonel Pudsey, Capt. Sayer, Mr. J. Theunisson, and Colonel W. K. Tucker.

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Mr. Kenneth James Muir-Mackenzie (Attorney-General, Fiji) has been appointed a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika. Capt. Muir-Mackenzie was educated at St. Paul's School and Jesus College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar in 1907; served in the Great War from 1914-1919; was Crown Counsel in Kenya, 1919; and was transferred to Fiji in 1922.

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A Board of Education has been appointed in Nyasaland with the Director of Education as President and the following other members: The Hon. W. Tait Bowie, Rev. E. D. Bowman, the Hon. E. F. Colville, Rev. J. S. Ferguson, Mr. J. Dalton Milner, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nyasaland, Rev. Father Paradis, the Hon. T. M. Partridge, Mr. G. M. Sanderson, Mr. J. G. Steytler, Rev. Father Theriault, Rev. W. Y. Turner, and Mr. E. J. Wortley.

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Captain E. S. Carey, R.N., who died a few days ago at the age of fifty-five, served in the late eighties in H.M.S. "Garnet" in the suppression of the slave trade off the East African coast. After serving in the South African War, he was engaged in the transport of troops and stores during the Somaliland campaign, and acted as Provost-Marshal of the Field Force. He was present at the action at Jidballi, being twice mentioned in despatches, and promoted to the rank of Commander.

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The Rev. William Ernest Taylor, rector of Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire, who has died suddenly at the age of seventy-one, was for many years a missionary in East Africa, and was the author of various works and translations in Swahili. After leaving Oxford, he was in 1880 ordained for service with the Revival Mission of the C.M.S., and later worked at Preretowa, Kisulupini, Uyui, and Mombasa. From 1892 to 1896 he was with the Mombasa Mission to Muhammadans, being appointed in 1895 examining chaplain to the Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa (Dr. A. R. Tucker). In 1898 he became C.M.S. missionary at Cairo, and then at Omdurman and Khartoum. In 1904 he returned home and held curacies at Blimington and Swansea, and was then in succession rector of Lyze, Bizard and vicar of Penn Fields. In 1921 the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Swayne) collated him to the benefice of Halton Holgate.

Mr. Taylor was the author of "African Aphorisms," "A Swahili Hymn Book," and "The Groundwork of the Swahili Language." He was also the compiler of a Giriyani vocabulary and collections, and translated into Swahili Church hymns, Barth's "Bible Stories," the four Gospels, the Psalms, the Communion Services, and other services, and the Collects. He edited and translated "The Ukishafi," a Swahili *Speculum Mundi*.

The many East Africans who knew him will learn with great regret of the sudden death of Captain John George, O.B.E., who, besides serving in various other ships of the Royal Navy, commanded the "Norman" and the "Arundel Castle." For his very valuable services while commanding the hospital ship "Gloucester Castle" during the War, he was awarded the O.B.E. Captain George was to have been appointed Commodore of the Fleet within a few days.

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The services of an entomologist are required for the Veterinary Department, Tanganyika Territory. A candidate should hold a University Degree in Science and should preferably be a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He should have made a special study of the blood-sucking Diptera and the Ixodidae, and should have studied these subjects in a recognised institution under the guidance of an experienced entomologist. He must be young, energetic and prepared to carry out investigations in the field in collaboration with the Government Veterinary Pathologist and field staff, particularly in connection with Glossinae and trypanosomiasis in its broadest aspect and the tick-borne diseases of domestic and wild animals.

Salary £600 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £720, and thence by increments of £30 to £840. Efficiency bar at £720. Free quarters or an allowance in lieu provided. Outfit allowance of £30 payable on first appointment. Candidates should apply in writing for fuller particulars and forms of application to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 38, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Completed applications should be sent in as soon as possible, but the appointment will not actually be made before November 15.

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### EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended September 30, 1927:—

**KENYA COLONY.**—*Chemical Officer:* Mr. D. Harvey. *Admistration:* Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies. *Assistant Agricultural Officer:* Mr. C. O. Oates.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Medical Officer:* Mr. C. J. MacCallum. *Cadet Administration:* Captain E. Baily, Captain F. W. N. Collingwood, Lieut. G. A. Mitchell, Mr. W. A. Yates, Mr. J. F. R. Hill.

**NYASALAND.**—*Cadet Administration:* Mr. N. B. Church, Mr. H. A. Haig.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—*Cadet Administration:* Mr. W. S. Carr-Birkbeck, Mr. H. F. Wright, Mr. S. D. Facey. *Nursing Sister:* Miss W. Matthews. *Master, Education Department:* Mr. W. Martin. *Assistant Mistress:* Miss N. B. C. Smelt. *Master, Education Department:* Mr. T. C. Deaton.

**UGANDA.**—*Agricultural Officer:* Mr. E. F. Martin. *Assistant Bacteriologist:* Captain N. J. Williams. **ZANZIBAR.**—*Cadet Administration:* Mr. E. A. Sweatman.

**MALDEN.**—*Master of English, Royal College:* Lieut. H. W. B. Lloyd. *Master of Physics, Royal College:* Mr. C. G. Wise. **Civil Chaplains:** Rev. R. D. Grange-Bennett, Rev. J. A. F. Ozanne.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:—  
Lieut. Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., Administrator, St. Lucia, to be Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

Mr. K. J. Muir Mackenzie, Attorney-General, Fiji, to be Puisne Judge, Tanganyika Territory.

## THE NATIVE AND HIS FOOD.

## A Balanced Diet.

Food reformers in England, backed by the popular Press, are fond of referring an indulgent generation to what they call "the savage" for guidance in the matter of food. The unsophisticated inhabitant of the wild, they say, eats plenty of "roughage," and is consequently free from those troubles which make millionaires of our patent medicine merchants. Moreover, he does not suffer from those curses of our civilisation, pyorrhoea, neurasthenia, hammer toes, and cancer—especially cancer.

Travellers, real travellers, who have come into contact with the postulated savage—who have dined with him," as Cecil Rhodes put it—are not deceived. They visualise the pot-bellied infants, the frequent skin troubles, the helminthic diseases which affect so many. Doctors in the Colonial Service are still more unkind. They tabulate with cold-blooded accuracy the facts they accumulate in the course of their practice, and make restrained and wise comments thereon. Comments of the Tanganyika medicos, for instance, are set forth in the 147-page comprehensive but decidedly belated "Annual Medical Report for the Year ending December 31, 1925," which is just to hand.

Apparently the African Native gets his "roughage" early in life. "Whereas," says the Report, "the African mother breast-feeds her child, as a rule, for a full year and sometimes longer, the beneficial results which would otherwise accrue are destroyed in the belief that the colostrum bearing milk is harmful, and that the mother's milk of itself is insufficient nourishment. The result is that from birth extraneous matter in the form of coarse indigestible carbohydrates is forced upon the child, which naturally proves disastrous." Later, he suffers from a lack of protein—meat, to put it practically. This is, of course, evident in the tsetse fly areas, where there may be a few goats, sheep and pigs, but certainly no cattle. The laws of Tanganyika prohibit the Native from hunting game for food. As game thrives in fly districts, this seems hard on the protein-starved African, and it is interesting to note that the Report recommends that the game laws should be relaxed in this respect. "Protein starvation leads to the absence of "nitrogen reserve," and this to a fatal lack of power to fight disease. The rapidity with which Natives succumb to zymotic disease, compared to the resistance shown by Europeans, is a frequent source of comment to all who have had tropical experience.

The necessity for more meat is being recognised, and is reflected in the provision of more generous prison and labour dietaries. The Report draws attention to the fact that the largest number of deaths at any one prison, namely, eleven out of a total of 343 prisoners, took place at Tukuyu, where the meat ration had not been strictly adhered to, and that at a station at which meat has not been available, 100 had died out of a total of 334 prisoners, as compared with seven deaths out of 501 at Dar-es-Salaam, five out of 1,005 at Mwanza, and seven out of 611 at Tabora."

A thoroughly healthy labour force is the planter's desideratum. A sick field-hand is burning the candle at both ends; he is costing money in hospital and his labour is lost to the estate. African labour is peculiar in that the Natives have become specialised in the matter of food, as was demonstrated in disastrous fashion during the War. Banana-eating tribes taken out of their districts and fed on maize die of digestive troubles, and *tree zebras*. Some will devour hippo meat, and that in a high state of decomposition; some will eat no fish, regarding it like

Umslopogaas, as "a kind of water-snake." And this apart from all question of religious considerations. Meat, of course, will not touch pig-meat, though the pig is a clean feeder and makes capital eating.

Finally, what about the freedom from cancer of the "savage" with his "roughage" and meat-free diet? Dr. Williams of Morogoro gives a full account of a case of primary cancer of the liver in an African Native, and Dr. Parry, of Moshi, declares, "I do not believe that malignant disease is so uncommon as it is stated to be among the uncivilised African. . . . Why is primary carcinoma of the liver so common in the African when it is such a rare disease in Europe?" Perhaps our food reformers can tell him.

## A DREADFUL EXISTENCE.

## Maeterlinck's "Life of the White Ant."

"ALL is darkness; underground tyranny, cruelty, sordid, filthy avarice, the atmosphere of the convict cell, of the penal settlement and the charnel house." Thus M. Maurice Maeterlinck sums up the life of the "white ant." Yet he admits "a whole-hearted, heroic, deliberate and intelligent sacrifice to an idea—a sacrifice that is without limit and almost infinite; and this must be held to compensate for what merely seems beautiful. It brings the victims nearer to ourselves, it makes them almost our brothers; and, from certain points of view, causes these wretched insects, more than the bee or any other living creature on earth, to become the heralds, perhaps the precursors, of our own destiny."

It is not a pleasant picture, but it is one well worth pondering. It is impossible not to admire the courage of the author in attempting to deal with so difficult a subject in so small a space. Accurate observation of the habits, structures and physiology, to say nothing of the psychology, of the immense number of species of termites is extraordinarily difficult—perhaps the most difficult of the tasks which face the modern entomologist. Many points are still obscure, many facts are still quite unknown; but sufficient has been discovered to justify the author in his descriptions and to form a firm ground for his philosophy.

Of this philosophy the reader must be left to form his own judgment. Maeterlinck's explanation of the life of the termite—the theory of the "collective soul"—is a fascinating one. "The population of the termitary," he seems to be one individual, one single living creature, whose organs, composed of innumerable cells, are disseminated only in appearance, but remain always subject to the same energy or vital personality, the same central law." The strange uniformity of action, the weird obeying by thousands of units of a common impulse, is thus explained.

The details of the physiology of the nutrition of the insects, recently worked out by the Harvard school, are amazing, but are well authenticated. Their polymorphism receives rather inadequate treatment, but possibly this was unavoidable. It is an enormous subject.

It is a pity the proofs were not read by a friendly critic. The capitals given to the specific names transgress the rule: "mushroom"—no doubt "*champignon*" in the original—should be translated "fungus"; the name "Hagen" appears to have been given unjustifiably italy; and the whole *soma* of a fungus is called the mycelium. These are but slips, but they might have been avoided in so well-produced, so interesting, and so delightful a book by so distinguished an author. A. L.

## EAST AFRICA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. ADVERTISE FOR EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS.

South African Trade Commissioner's Views.

The question of arranging some form of trade reciprocity between the Union of South Africa and the British East African Territories is one that is constantly being raised by East African merchants and traders, says Colonel R. Beresford Turner, the Trade Commissioner, in his report for 1926, but he adds that unfortunately any such arrangement is still outside the bounds of practicability on account of the existence of the Treaty of St. Germain en Laye, signed on September 10, 1919, which precludes the adoption of such measures by any territory situated within the Congo-Basin area. Thus all the British East African Territories, including a portion of Northern Rhodesia, come within the embargo.

Article 15 of the Convention of St. Germain en Laye provides that the Signatory Powers (which includes the United States of America, Belgium, Great Britain and the Dominions, France, Japan, and Portugal) will reassess at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of the present Convention in order to introduce into it such modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary. Therefore, within the next eighteen months decision must be taken as to whether Great Britain and the Dominions are prepared to continue to bind themselves for a further period to continue to observe the principle of complete commercial equality in all or any of the British East African Territories.

It will be remembered that some four years ago an attempt was made by the Government of the Union of South Africa to come to some trade arrangements with Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, on a reciprocal basis, and although agreement was reached between the Governments concerned, the whole project was frustrated by the existence of this International Agreement. The report of the Delegation, under the Chairmanship of Sir Ernest Chappell, sent by the Union of South Africa to these territories to investigate the possibilities of reciprocal trade between the above-named territories and the Union, was presented to both Union Houses of Parliament in 1923 (Blue Book No. U.G. 1923).

There has during the present decade been some difference of opinion on the part of certain signatories of this Treaty as to its strict limitations in regard to preferential treatment of its own nationals, with the result that some portions of the Portuguese territories which fall within the defined area of the Congo Basin have in certain cases been granted preference to products of Portuguese manufacture, and it would seem to be a necessity for uniformity of interpretation on the part of all the Powers concerned if the Convention is to remain in force after 1929.

Moreover, it would seem highly desirable that Great Britain and the Dominions interested in the trade of the British East African Territories, more particularly the Union of South Africa, should consider most carefully whether the time has not arrived to refrain from definitely committing themselves to a further period of inaction in the matter of arranging reciprocal trade relations which a further ratification of this Treaty would impose upon them. It is presumed that this most important subject was not overlooked at the recent Imperial Conference, and it is hoped that it will not be lost sight of at the coming commercial conference to be held at Cape Town in October.

Advice of the South African Trade Commissioner.

A RECENT issue of the *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*, issued by the Government Printer of the Union of South Africa, publishes the annual report for 1926 of the Union Trade Commissioner at Nairobi. Colonel R. Beresford Turner, who is outspoken in his observations. He says *inter alia*—

"Though it is, of course, disappointing that the total inter-trade between Kenya and Uganda and the Union of South Africa shows a drop of 12.6% on that of 1925, it is gratifying to find that so many of the South African manufactured articles have more than held their own in the ever-increasing competition that is taking place. There have been encouraging signs of increasing interest in South African manufactures on the part of importers, particularly during the latter part of the year, which is, I think, undoubtedly due to some extent to the advertising of South African products on general lines which has recently been undertaken by the South African Railways and Harbours' Publicity Department through this office, and in this connection I must once again refer to the lack of enterprise on the part of South African manufacturers in relation to advertising their products in these territories.

There has been one outstanding exception to this general statement during recent months in the shape of one South African producer of ale and beer, which has, I understand from the local distributors, resulted in very marked increase of business. The only other private advertisement appearing in the local Press has been in connection with one brand of South African jams, and this has been spasmodic.

"The lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers who have succeeded in getting their products placed on these markets continues to be an enigma to me, as I have stressed its importance time and again during the past three years. Although this office, in conjunction with the South African Railways' Publicity Department, is carrying out a measure of general advertising in railway carriages and in the Press, this does not cover the need for specific advertisements, and although a study of the imports into Kenya and Uganda will show increases in a number of items during 1926, these increases do not represent by any means the full possibilities of consumption. They are, in fact, merely indications of unaided waves on the sea of supply and demand, and, possibly, to some extent due to remarks on their quality and price being passed from one consumer to another in casual conversations.

"Relying on this form of advertisement in a highly competitive market such as these territories present is, however, not business, and even at the risk of being dubbed monotonous, I would again urge manufacturers who have their goods on these markets to expand a few pounds every year in advertising the fact in the local Press, by placards exhibited in the retailers' premises, and by any other means which are likely to draw the attention of consumers to their products."

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## EAST AFRICAN POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

A Plea for Sympathetic Consideration.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

No one can follow the discussions on East African affairs carried on in the Press without deploring the atmosphere of enmity that pervades the whole, and the personal recriminations that tend to obscure the real issue. By all means let us have criticism; but let it be informed and constructive; and I would entreat the critics to take a little more pains to inform themselves of the facts. Then would we be spared much justifiable resentment on account of unwarrantable imputations of selfish motives and sinister intentions, as well as corrections of grotesque mis-statements made through ignorance or only partial knowledge of the facts.

For instance, I have searched in vain for any reported public utterances by any responsible persons, either in council, conference, public occasion or Press, that can in any way justify the almost hysterical alarm expressed by Dr. Norman Leys in recent issues of *The Manchester Guardian*, or the inferences drawn by him of impending legislature directed towards the "subjection" of the Native in Kenya. The speech, reported to have been made by Sir Edward Grigg on the eve of his departure from South Africa, to which exception is especially taken, should, I submit, be taken rather as a courteous compliment paid by a parting guest than as having any serious political significance, let alone as foreshadowing early "subjective" legislation in Kenya.

Very little inquiry, again, would have saved a venerable archdeacon from public admission of having mistaken migrating parties of Ruanda Natives voluntarily seeking work, for levies imposed by the Uganda Government for road and railway works. Nor does it require any very profound knowledge of local conditions to attribute to its proper cause—vagaries of rainfall—any food shortage of a temporary and localised nature that may occur in that Protectorate.

It is this eagerness to jump to wrong conclusions, and the imputing, openly or by innuendo, of motives that have never been ascertained, that so embitters all discussion of East African affairs, and which is so strongly to be deprecated. Would it not be infinitely better if all parties were to direct discussion towards ascertaining how far they are really in agreement upon the essentials, rather than towards accentuating differences upon the less important means by which each would personally prefer to see them achieved?

In the first place, I take it that all parties are agreed upon the fullest development of all agricultural and mineral resources in the shortest practicable time. Reason for this belief lies in the unqualified approval given to loan expenditure upon railway, harbour, and similar extensions and improvements. Works already sanctioned, either completed or in hand, will temporarily exceed present-day requirements and must remain a heavy burden and liability unless and until greatly augmented exports with their resulting greater imports provide full capacity working.

All parties are further in agreement that the medical, educational, and other social services, creditable as they undoubtedly are, still fall lamentably short of existing needs. Yet these services cannot be extended under limitations of current revenues, which must closely approach the extreme limit of taxation that different sections of the community and trade can bear. It therefore follows that increased revenues are the first need, and indeed

*sine qua non* to all further progress; and revenues can be increased only by greater production for export, and by more taxable wealth and import trade.

On the question of federation, as far as Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are concerned, we are moving towards agreement to-day. That its advantages will outweigh any disadvantages is generally conceded. It would certainly effect a better co-ordination of services, and render possible a more comprehensive scheme of railway and port development and amalgamation of their management. It would at least avoid a recurrence of one territory vehemently opposing the construction of a railway by its neighbour.

I also venture the belief that there is a steadily growing consensus of informed opinion that the desired development can best and soonest be obtained by a judicious admixture of both white settler and purely Native production, complementary the one to the other, and growing the greatest diversity of crops that the varying climate permits. It is also generally agreed to-day that there exists in the three territories collectively a sufficient population to accomplish this, as well as supplying labour for all essential services, new industries, and mineral exploitation.

Now it is no more possible to stand still politically than economically; and it ought not to be impossible to reach as complete accord in the one thing as in the other. Let us therefore first reach agreement, then implement it so as to safeguard for all time, no matter what form of government may ultimately be evolved, those great principles of "trusteeship" which have been so definitely declared, and which I venture to assert, have never actually been challenged. Such complete accord can be reached only if all parties approach the problem in a spirit of conciliation, conceding to their political opponents equal honesty of purpose, political morality, and high ideals.

Our home critics should remember that to make reflections derogatory to their opponents does not strengthen their case, but gives cause for resentment; and in East Africa it should be borne in mind that there does exist a body of sincere opinion at home that is watching with genuine anxiety the trend of Native affairs, and that they should weigh well their words, avoid ambiguity, and work to allay suspicion.

Let us also confine ourselves to the present and future. In the light of current opinion, and without due regard to the great difficulties confronted at the time, criticism of past errors is easy and avails little. I would hazard the opinion, however, that the history of East Africa reveals an amazing absence of serious blunders; and it is to be hoped that some day due tribute will be paid to those eminent statesmen and pioneers who laid the foundations so truly. If there is anything at all to be learnt from a study of colonial history, it is that almost all that has endured has emanated from "the men on the spot"; that attempts to impose doctrinaire theories from the home country have been futile and worse.

Lastly I would commend the following passage from Erewbwa to all who would contribute to further debate: "The reader, however, is earnestly requested to believe that I have endeavoured to adhere most conscientiously to the strictest accuracy, and that I have never willingly misrepresented, though I may have sometimes failed to understand, all the bearings of an opinion or custom."

Myton House,

Clitheroe.

H. H. ATKIN.

**JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.**

**Report of October Council Meeting.**

*Special to "East Africa"*

The October Meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. D. F. Basden, Major Conrad Walsh, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. E. Porritt, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, and Major W. M. Crowdy.

The Chairman reported that he had arranged with Messrs. Lowden, Connell and Company that their Mr. Barritt should act temporarily as secretary of the Board, pending permanent arrangements, which he hoped to be able to make within the next few months. In the meantime it was proposed that the registered office of the Board, should remain unchanged.

**Presentation to Mr. F. G. Mellersh.**

The retiring secretary, Mr. F. G. Mellersh, attended to receive from the Chairman an expression of the thanks of the Members of the Council for the untiring services which he had rendered. The Board, said Sir Sydney, was extremely sorry to lose his help, and it was with the best wishes for prosperity in his future career that he, the Chairman, had the privilege of presenting on behalf of the Executive Council a piece of silver plate, which bore the inscription: "Presented to Mr. F. G. Mellersh by the members of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board in appreciation of his services as secretary from September 21, 1924, to September 30, 1927."

Mr. Mellersh, expressing his thanks, said that no one was more sorry than he to be forced to give up a post in which he had been so interested. He would, however, continue to watch closely the activities of the Board, and he hoped and believed that the progress made in the last few years would be increased.

Mr. Sandeman Allen, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting, had sent an expression of his appreciation of the zeal, energy and capacity displayed by Mr. Mellersh during the time that he, Mr. Allen, acted as Chairman in the absence abroad of Sir Sydney Henn. He was delighted to have the opportunity of sharing in the tribute to Mr. Mellersh.

**Uganda Representation.**

A letter was read from the Uganda Cotton Association animating its inability to accept the resolution of the Board entitling the Association to appoint jointly with the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association two appointed members of the Executive Council. The position, said Sir Sydney, had been reported to the Board's solicitors for their advice, and they had advised that a casual vacancy had occurred, which, by virtue of Article 47, could be filled by the Executive Council. The Board was, however, anxious to come to some mutual agreement with the Uganda representatives on the subject of representation for the Protectorate, and it was agreed that the Chairman should discuss the matter privately with Messrs. Hattersley and Basden.

**Uganda Customs Duties.**

Further consideration was given to the suggestion received from Uganda that British Customs duties on broken bulk goods re-exported from Uganda to the Belgian Congo should be refunded. All the Uganda representatives agreed that there had never been any difficulty in getting the drawback on

original packages capable of being identified by their marks on re-export, but this application appeared to have reference to the duties on the repayment of Customs Duties on odd articles which, after passing out of bonded warehouses, were re-packed for transit to the Belgian Congo. It was agreed that such drawbacks were not in operation in any part of the world, and it was felt that the Board could not put forward proposals so manifestly against universal practice.

**Jinja-Kampala Railway.**

Note was taken of the official announcement that the railway extensions in Uganda would be by way of Kampala, and it was decided to ask the Colonial Office if the resolution of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council to that effect was subject to revision or not. Sir Humphrey Leggett felt that the decision to steepen the gradient in order to save £15,000 was false economy, which would be regretted in the very early future, and against which the Board should protest as a matter of principle. The Jinja-Kampala section of the line would form an important link in the transport chain between Mombasa and the Belgian Congo, would inevitably prove expensive to work with steep gradients, and would in all probability have to be rebuilt within a few years. Sir Trevredyn Wynne, speaking as a railway expert, agreed, and it was decided to remit the matter for further consideration to the Transport Committee.

**East African Freights.**

Major Conrad Walsh referred to the recent meeting of the 'Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of East African freights, and suggested that the Board might be able to support the resolution then unanimously adopted. Freight rates were of paramount importance to the future of East Africa, and he thought that the Board might feel able to identify itself with the plea for reconsideration. After discussion a resolution was adopted in the following terms:—

**Progress Reports from East Africa.**

Sir Humphrey Leggett expressed the appreciation of East African business houses at the monthly distribution by His Majesty's Eastern African Trade and Information Office of the reports issued by the Uganda Advisory Committee, which was evidently greatly indebted to Mr. Widgey, their able secretary. Could similar reports not be obtained and circulated from other territories? Major Dale intimated that the other Dependencies had been sent copies of the Uganda reports and invited to furnish the Office with similar data.

**Increasing Settlement in Kenya.**

THE HON. H. T. MARTIN, Chairman of the Kenya Advisory Committee, writes of the Kenya Government's new settlement plans in the special Settlement Number of East Africa, — a volume entirely devoted to authoritative articles on settlement throughout Eastern Africa.

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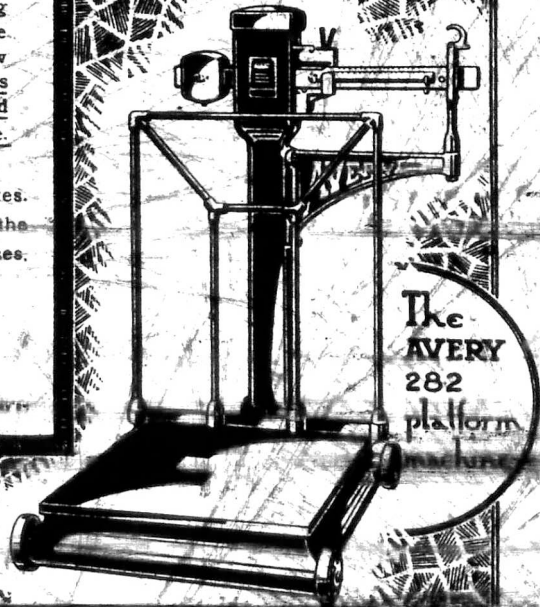
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**SHORT POINTS FROM UGANDA.**

The latest report of the Uganda (local) Advisory Committee states that operations at the Lugazi Sugar Factory and Distillery have now recommenced. An agent for the sale of its products has been appointed in Kampala, where two pumps are to be erected for the supply of power alcohol. A motor vehicle has been specially imported to bring the spirit from Lugazi to Kampala in 600 gallon lots.

It was decided that the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, should be forwarded to the Hon. the Chief Secretary for transmission to the Secretary of State:—

"That all Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories of Africa contribute a sum annually for five consecutive years to be spent by an expert Committee of engineers in an attempt to solve the transport problem by means of the use of solid fuels."

Prospective tourists will be interested to learn that the Mountains of the Moon Hotels Ltd. advertise that their hotel at Fort Portal would open on October 1. The extensions at the Crater Lakes—sixteen miles from Fort Portal—will not be completed until a later date.

The construction of the road from Rejaf to Nimule for motor transport is now practically completed, and the journey between these two places will thus be reduced from 7 days to 4 hours.

A survey is now being carried out with the view to the completion of the road between Hoima and Butiaba, which will necessitate twelve miles of construction from the junction of the Masindi Port and Butiaba roads. When the latter road is completed, it is probable that most people proceeding to England via the Nile will follow the route from Kampala to Hoima and Butiaba, thence by steamer to Nimule, and so on to Rejaf.

**NAIROBI'S PETROL PUMPS.**

VICE-CONSUL OSCAR THOMASON, writing from Nairobi to the United States Department of Commerce, reports that "since the introduction of filling-station pumps into East Africa their popularity and economic value are evident. All the garages in Nairobi have gasoline-pump installations. Each station is supplied with a 500-gallon steel tank, which is built underground to a depth of about seven feet and heavily encased in concrete. There is no law governing their erection, it being simply a question of convenience. All pumps are operated by hand, and gasoline is measured by the gallon; such pumps are of the visible type. There are approximately forty installations in Nairobi, fifteen of which are of American make and the balance British. These outfits are installed at the expense of the oil companies, and the retailers pay a monthly rental. Nairobi is the only town having tanks mounted on trucks from which the station pumps are supplied. To the outlying towns, the gasoline is shipped in fifty-gallon steel drums."

**TOBACCO GROWING IN UGANDA.**

It is officially stated that about 200 Natives have grown small patches of tobacco in the Goma district of Uganda. It is proposed that Government should buy the crop at from 20 to 30 cents per cwt, depending on the quality, and ship it to England for sale. It is expected that by the time the next crop is ready, private enterprise will take up the matter of local tobacco purchases and all the facts and figures regarding this experiment will then be available.

**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT**

The current trade report of Eastern (E, S, and D) states:—

"Kenya.—The improvement in European trade circles which was reported last month has continued, but bazaar trade is somewhat dull. The maize outlook is fair, as a result of rains in the Nakuru area, but the wheat outlook is poor. Coffee is not so satisfactory owing to the lack of rains and the damage caused by the mealy bug pest; the crop, originally estimated at 15,000 tons, is not now expected to exceed 10,000 tons; the quality is also reported to be poorer than last year.

"Uganda.—Owing to the late plantings the cotton season is unlikely to open before mid-February, and the depressed state of the general trading conditions is expected to continue until then.

"Tanganyika.—Trading conditions generally are good. It is estimated that 18,000 to 20,000 tons of groundnuts will be available for export this year, against 15,867 tons for 1926. The picking of cotton is now fairly general and the crop is reported to be excellent; spot prices are considerably higher than last year, being 47 to 50 cents per kilo, against 37 cents per kilo.

"Nyasaland.—Retail merchants report that the monthly sales are decreasing owing to seasonal causes. The selling of tobacco has now practically ceased, and the total export for the season is expected to reach 15,000,000 lb.

"Northern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions during August showed an increased turnover, and both wholesale and retail trades appear to be on a sound footing.

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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**Abolishing Delagoa Bay.**

THE world is becoming a hard place for those who have left their spools days well behind, and find it difficult to keep pace with the modern passion for changing place-names. St Petersburg disappeared long since from the atlas, to be replaced first by Petrograd and then by Leningrad; Christiana, the capital of Norway, suddenly became Oslo; and now the Portuguese refuse categorically to recognise Delagoa Bay as a postal address. They say—correctly, no doubt—that it is not the name of the city, that the language is not even Portuguese, and that the words do not appear in the list of stations published by the International Congress of Berne. Unless letters are addressed "Lourenço Marques" they will be neither delivered nor distributed. And that's that. So far no official map of the Irish Free State—patriotically printed in Erse, of course—has reached this office, but as the late Mr. Kelvin O'Higgins spelt his name *Caoimhghin O Allghin*, the prospect is frankly appalling.

**The Gentle Somali.**

Reference was made in this column recently to the conditions of frontier fighting on the Kenya-Abyssinia-Somaliland border. Captain Wightwick Haywood, in his book "To the Mysterious Lorian Swamp" records one incident which confirms in lurid fashion our suggestion. "As we made our way along," he writes, "we saw signs of the previous day's fight—broken spears, pools of drying blood, and torn pieces of cloth. At one place we suddenly came upon a gruesome sight. There lay the charred corpses of two Somalis who may have been wounded, but certainly were not dead, when their enemies had caught them up. They lay, pegged down to the ground, with their arms and legs widespread, evidently having died in horrible agonies, as a fire had been lit between their legs, the flames eating their way up the quivering bodies." This pleasant incident occurred in a normal, more or less friendly "turn up" between two Somali tribes. If they treat each other in this way, it can be imagined, or rather, it is impossible for a civilised human being to imagine—how they treat an unfortunate officer or Native *askari* who falls into their hands alive.

**The Devastating Termite.**

That the termite, or "white ant," as it is most erroneously called, is a nuisance and a potential danger needs no stressing to anyone who has lived for any length of time in the tropics; but the extent of its depredations is not so generally known. M. Maeterlinck, in his fascinating book on these insects, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, gives some instances. In 1879 a Spanish warship was destroyed by *Termites dives* in Ferrol harbour; in 1840 *Eutermes tenuis*, imported into St. Helena by a captured slaver, actually ate a large portion of Jamestown, the capital, which in consequence looked like a city that had been ravaged by an earthquake; in 1800 the French Antilles were defenceless against an English attack because the termites had destroyed the magazines and put batteries and magazines out of

use. The settler who finds his boots eaten, or the floor of his bungalow reduced to the consistency of paper, may find a melancholy but not a magnificent record of destruction. But do termites always so destructive? Experience tends to show that it has its limitations. Imported woods are usually attacked at once, pitch pine and deal boards disappearing, as if by magic, but indigenous timber is immune. This is particularly the case with that splendid East African wood *mirule* (*Chlorophora excelsa*). A house timbered with imported wood and riddled with termites was, within our knowledge, rebuilt of *mirule* and remained untouched. But is that a general experience?

**A Forum for Readers' Observations.**

We recently published a second article on monkey life at the Amani Institute, and in it Mr. Leechman, who was the first English Director of Amani, made an earnest appeal to game wardens, rangers, officials on *safari*, planters and others favourably situated to send in to us observations on the species of *Colobus* monkey in their natural surroundings in order that the vexed question of the biological significance of their unusual colour—black and white—might be settled. We would like to enlarge the scope of that appeal.

Practically all East Africans live in close contact with Nature, and most of our readers come daily into touch with wild life in a multitude of phases. All we are sure, often notice behaviour or incidents which, properly authenticated, would be of interest and possibly of great value to science; and we will gladly open our columns to correspondence on such topics.

To illustrate our meaning. One correspondent writes:

"Sometimes, once the burden and heat of the day is passed, one just lazily watches the antics of the birds. (Only today I watched a 'Hottentot God'—the 'stick insect'—fly from my window sill and alight on the ground. Two birds were down beside it, instantaneously, like an arrow shot from a bow, but the wily insect stayed absolutely still; and though one bird picked up a piece of dried stick almost exactly like the 'Hottentot God,' he dropped it at once, and eventually both birds gave up all hope of their quarry, although it was standing within an inch of their beaks."

As a confirmation of the efficiency of "protective coloration" that observation is of value, though lacking the identification of the birds concerned.

Again, another contributor notes the following interesting point:

"The Native labourers fall in, and the ox boys are sent off with the cart to the railway station to fetch some goods. The oxen must be paired off correctly, otherwise there will be trouble on the road, for oxen like their own particular ox friends to be yoked with them."

Similar behaviour, we believe, has been noted among the Esquimaux dogs, or "huskies," which draw the sledges in the Frozen North. It is a point in animal psychology which is distinctly intriguing, and on which we shall be glad of more information.

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

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**SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER RETURNS.***True Story of the Ogaden Incident.*

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER, who arrived back from Abyssinia and Somaliland a few days ago, has been prompt to correct the impression created in certain circles by the recent publication by the *Manchester Guardian* of a letter from a Mr. MacCreagh, an American journalist travelling in Abyssinia. Sir Geoffrey writes to the above newspaper:—

"Mr. MacCreagh says that the Somali camel-caravan belonging to the Maharaja of Kutch and myself was 'no defenceless little bands of servants, but a relay caravan of fifty camels and a hundred spearmen.' He proceeds to relate how the local Abyssinian authority came to this party and demanded to see their passports; how they had none, for the reason, apparently, that they were with me—a 'curious precaution,' as he terms it; how the local authority thereupon told the British Somalis that they should retire across the border, which they refused to do; so, after about an hour of acrid badinage along these lines the fight started."

"There is not one word of truth in all this; and when the source of information is stated to be Somali I am frankly incredulous. These people know only too well what happened. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the facts of a horrible and very tragic occurrence; they have been briefly and correctly stated in English newspapers. All that it is necessary for me to say is, that there were not a hundred spearmen; there were twenty armed men in a hunting caravan comprising altogether twelve camels and eighty camel-attendants, with half a dozen headmen, hunters, trackers, and guides. These twenty men were armed, as is customary, for the protection of the caravan on the march. There were no passports issued for this party, for the reason that it had been stated at Addis Ababa that they were unnecessary; the Abyssinian authorities had said that orders for safe conduct would be issued by telephone. In any case, no demands were made to see passports, and no order was given to the Somalis to return across the frontier. No word, indeed, was exchanged before a volley was suddenly fired into the midst of the caravan in zariba, at point-blank range and under cover of darkness, by a party of more than two hundred Abyssinian soldiers (there were some two thousand in the vicinity). All this is incontestable. How this unhappy affair came about, and whether the attack was premeditated is now the subject before a court of inquiry sitting at Harar."

"Mr. MacCreagh is at great pains to invoke the spirit of British fair play; a suitable prelude on his part might have been, I think, a statement of the facts with some regard to accuracy."

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**SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND FEDERATION.***Two Important Ministerial Speeches.*

It is very significant that the first speech of Mr. H. U. Moffat since his succession to the Premiership of Southern Rhodesia should have dealt principally with East African Federation.

According to the cables, Mr. Moffat expressed his view that Southern Rhodesia should have been included in the terms of reference of the East Africa Commission recently appointed by the Imperial Government. Sir Charles Coghlan had, he said, informed Mr. Amery that Southern Rhodesia wished to have a say in the matter; and Mr. Amery had therefore arranged that when passing through Southern Rhodesia Sir Edward Hilton Young—whose acceptance of the chairmanship is generally taken for granted, though no official statement has yet been made—should discuss Southern Rhodesia's connection with any union or federation. That statement immediately brought Southern Rhodesia definitely into the picture.

Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, the Treasurer, speaking on the same day, said that Southern and Northern Rhodesia had a common railway system, legislation on identical lines, a Customs Union, and similar problems and conditions. There was therefore no serious difficulty so far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, but in the case of Nyasaland the matter was not quite so simple. When the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland indicated their willingness to throw in their lot with Southern Rhodesia as part of a self-governing colony, Southern Rhodesia would have to give its answer; but he did not anticipate that any great difficulties would arise.

**NYASALAND AND THE SHILLING CURRENCY.**

We have received from Mr. F. M. Withers, Hon. Secretary of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, a cable in the following terms:—

"Reference paragraph in your issue of August 25 under the heading 'Nyasaland wants shilling currency,' beg to point out that the Nyasaland Planters' Association, the largest associated body in the country, is strongly opposed to the same. Cannot agree that Chamber represents community generally."

The paragraph to which Mr. Withers refers recorded that a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce had adopted a resolution:—

"That this Chamber is in favour of the change to East African currency, but that this does not commit us in any way to political federation, which must be considered on its own merits when the time comes."

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**WHAT KENYA THINKS.****Agricultural and Commercial Outlook.***From Our Otem Correspondent.**Nairobi*

COMPARED with such large and familiar Dominions as Australia, Canada and South Africa, Kenya must necessarily cut rather a small figure in the public eye; yet, judged by the amount of prominence recently given to the Colony in Parliament and Press, and by various other sidelights and indications, there is probably quite a considerable number of potential immigrants standing in the balance, hesitating between this still pioneer region and older-established Colonies which invite them elsewhere.

It may be useful for your readers to learn how things stand to-day from a purely agricultural and commercial standpoint. Take the pastoral industry. One hears very little of this branch of agriculture because, by reason of the many diseases to which cattle are liable in Africa, this industry gets much less publicity than coffee, sisal, and maize. The newcomer, and even the older resident, who is inclined to start a herd is informed of so many drawbacks, such as disease, dipping, restriction of movement, branding, and inoculation, that most such early attempts are abandoned in fear. Yet the facts of this position are in reality not at all alarming, but rather encouraging.

**Cattle Raising and Dairying.**

Around Nairobi only a very few farmers confine themselves to cattle raising and dairying. Nairobi is what is termed a "dirty area," rife with East Coast fever, only the Native cattle who have survived being immune. But, nevertheless, there are thousands of them in Nairobi and the adjoining districts. A farm only eight miles from the capital was the other day visited by your correspondent, who found several hundred Native and slightly graded cattle, which increase steadily, after losing each year a high percentage of the calves. The heifers are an easy sale at from £12 to £15 per head, while the young oxen are also easily disposed of at from £8 to £10 each, for draught or butchering purposes. Another cattle farmer within five miles of the town runs a pretty considerable dairy with a considerable number of well-bred cattle. He sends daily into town car-loads of milk, for which there is a ready market. Naturally he dips regularly and owns a very up-to-date dairy stud. And there are others doing similarly in the vicinity of the capital.

Travelling this week through Naivasha and Gilgil, and past Lord Delamere's estate, I discovered miles of new fencing, with numerous very large herds of cattle roaming within these spacious ranches, which belong to various owners, Lord Delamere being the largest. If cattle-raising is as unfavourable as popular opinion suggests, why do these moneyed owners persist in spending money on fencing and preserving the pasture? How is it that a large pastoral estate, whose pioneer owner was one of the original settlers of Kenya, has recently sold out to one of the most experienced stockmen in the country for a sum mentioned at £80,000?—and said to be a cash transaction! The deal in question was certainly not a sacrifice or a foolish one; it was just a business transaction.

So, without going further into detail, such as the annual important wool sales reported and the relatively high local market price of beasts and dairy cattle, this basic pastoral industry, though seldom paraded as one of Kenya's industrial attractions, nevertheless attracts and retains a number of settlers with capital.

**Concentration on Wheat.**

Coffee, maize and sisal are the main industries, with exports increasing to over seven figures. Wheat is now a rising economic industry, a crop requiring less labour and less rain than maize and yielding a higher percentage of profit. Like the cattle industry, wheat has been tried for many years, but the drawbacks and sundry losses at different periods have frightened people. Since the advent of Professor Biffen, the wheat expert, whose most promising report was first made available to the Colony through the columns of *East Africa's* special Settlement Number, the grain has recently been increasingly taken in hand by agriculturists. Like so many other things, when properly tackled the fears and difficulties seem largely to have disappeared. To-day there is a large increase in cultivation, and most of the crops seen and reported appear to have been successful, with a resulting preparation for regular export, there being near markets to be supplied as well as the local requirement to be satisfied before the need of shipping to Europe arises.

**Commercial Outlook.**

At the moment of writing commercial business is very quiet indeed. Agricultural machinery seems to keep its end up, but sales of cars and tractors have temporarily declined. The stores and general up-country businesses are also feeling the pinch, and despite the rising Customs returns and railway traffic actual business is slack. This condition of things may be broadly accounted for by the fact that considerable capital trade development has taken place during the preceding twelve months. New stores have been built in the capital, and many firms have established branches in other centres. These new avenues are now ready for new or increased business, which at the moment has not yet come up to expectations. As however, nothing can be reported wrong with the country or the crops, this falling off in spending may be adjudged a passing phase. Measured by the Governor's estimate and the revenue returns, there should be little to fear in the future.

Most countries, and especially pioneer lands, suffer these intervals of temporary exhaustion. Men with commitments have to retrench, and an orgy of spending is followed by an interval of "skinning." The banks are also very cautious these days, drawing in as much as possible and advancing with extreme caution. There is still a deal of private capital for investment, but the terms of interest are rising, though the banks with all their shyness tend to reduce interest on approved overdrafts, discovering few clients with gilt-edged securities.

It is very possible that this condition will improve as the year rolls on, for there is a general influx into Kenya during the autumn and winter months in England. In fact, one learns that most passenger berths are booked up in London some months ahead. On the whole business in this country has generally expanded, as shown by the overseas trade, inwards and outwards. The present lull has no foundation upon crop failure—which is the final test or gauge—but the present crops are irregular according to district, some yielding splendid returns and others not up to normal. The story of the common average has not yet been told.

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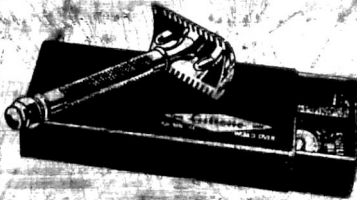
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**THE PORT OF BEIRA CONCESSION**

*Official Reply to Criticism and a Sequel*

The anniversary of the foundation of the Republic in Portugal was taken advantage of yesterday by those responsible for the building of the new port works at Beira to inaugurate a remarkably the beginning of the deep water wharf, published by the Times correspondent from Beira on October 6.

Colonel Lisboa de Lima, managing director of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, made a long statement of the Company's activities and policy, setting the charges in Senhor Correia da Silva's book, "The Question of the Port of Beira," which was recently published and which created much stir in Lisbon. Colonel Lisboa de Lima related the whole history of the negotiations, and his statement has dispelled the atmosphere of secrecy which had enveloped the question. Senhor Correia da Silva, a former Governor of the Mozambique Company's territories and a former Minister for the Colonies, alleged that the British company would have full control of the port for ninety-nine years, and that the Mozambique Company had exceeded its powers in granting the concession.

The Governor, in his address, described the scheme as "one of the greatest works of progress executed in the Portuguese Colonies—a work absolutely necessary for the progress and growth of the city and of the territory, and absolutely indispensable to the progress and development of neighbouring foreign colonies, in which we take the greatest interest and to which we desire to give all possible facilities and assistance for the transit of their merchandise across our territories and through our port."

That is evidently far too reasonable an attitude for a responsible Portuguese official to express, for a later telegram from the Lisbon correspondent of the same newspaper states that the Portuguese Government has examined the report of the Commissioner attached to the Mozambique Company in regard to the port of Beira, and has decided to relieve from office Major Serpa Cardoso, interim Governor of the Company's territory, owing to the speech he made at the inauguration of the new quay at Beira Harbour.

The reported recall is, however, unconfirmed at the moment of closing for press, though there can be little doubt that interested parties in Lisbon are strenuously endeavouring to make what capital they can out of Major Serpa's address. A violent controversy on several matters concerning Portuguese East Africa has raged both in Portugal and in the territory during recent months, and it will be interesting to note developments.

**NYASALAND AND NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA DISCUSS FEDERATION**

*Opposition to Entering the Northern Group.*

*(From a Nyasaland Correspondent)*

A HURRIEDLY convened meeting of delegates of Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia has just been held at Dedering in the Protectorate, having been represented by Colonel Sanders, Major Sanderson, and Mr. Timcke, while our neighbours sent the Hon. H. I. Goodhart (Fort Jameson's M.L.C.) and Messrs. Bruce, Kingley and Taylor. Federation was the topic under examination, and I gather that the following views prevailed:

Maintenance of the present position of North-Eastern Rhodesia was preferred but if a change has to be made, then amalgamation with Nyasaland would not be opposed, or, if necessary, Nyasaland might be united with the whole of Northern Rhodesia. In the latter sort amalgamation of Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia would be accepted, whereas amalgamation with a northern federation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would be resisted.

**KHARTOUM-KISUMU AIR SERVICE.**

*New Central African Air Routes.*

On its first trip after the resumption of the Khartoum-Kisumu experimental air service, the seaplane "Polecat," has carried Viscount Gage, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, and M. Allard, aeronautical adviser to the Belgian Government. From Nairobi it is reported that M. Allard intends to advise the Congo Government to extend its air line to Refaj (Sudan) to connect with the Khartoum route.

*Pilot Africa* informed that Sir Alan Cobham proposes to leave within the next month on a flight to Africa to be called the "Sir Charles Wakefield Flight of Surwee round Africa." The route will follow the Nile and the Great Lakes down to Beira, and thence round the coasts of South and West Africa. The machine will be an all metal flying boat of the Short-Singapore type, loaned by the Air Ministry.

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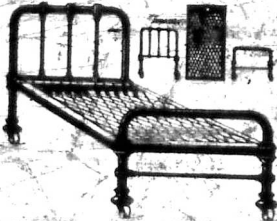
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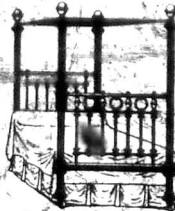
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**"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.**

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

It has been decided to wind up voluntarily Nairobi Farms, Limited, Kenya.

A large new hotel is, we hear, to be erected shortly in Nairobi.

An Indian Merchants' Association has been formed in Kampala.

Broken Hill reports great building activities and a rapid increase in the number of motor cars.

66,444 Native-grown *Robusta* coffee trees (equivalent to approximately 220 acres) are now said to be bearing on the Sesé Islands.

The Congress of the British Empire Chambers of Commerce at Cape Town last week adopted a resolution advocating Imperial penny postage.

During the first six months of this year Tanganyika Territory exported 14,851 tons of sisal, an increase of 4,066 tons over the corresponding figures of last year.

Coffee exports from Tanganyika Territory between January and June inclusive of this year totalled 39,973 cwt. or 4,713 cwt. above last year's corresponding figures.

During the first six months of this year the Sudan imported motor vehicles and accessories worth ££40,370. Machinery imports between January and June inclusive totalled ££48,917.

The Kenya Post Office Savings Bank showed £64,728 to the credit of depositors in 1926, an increase of 13.6% over 1925. The amount of interest paid or credited to depositors was £1,374.

The Sudan Government requires the services of a Superintendent of Weights and Measures, single, between twenty-five and thirty. Starting rate of pay between ££300 and ££360 according to qualifications.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia announces that the fee payable in respect of each Native recruited for service in an adjoining British territory will, from April 1, 1928, be reduced from sh. 2.50 to sh. 1 per month.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first seven months of the year included: Cotton manufactures, £161,303; vehicles, £84,444; apparel and haberdashery, £35,684; iron, steel, and other metal manufactures, £27,399; machinery, £33,969.

Nyasaland's exports of tobacco during the first seven months of the year, amounted at 8,768,100 lb. of leaf and 1,497,035 lb. of sticks, a very considerable increase on the corresponding figures of last year.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the first half of this year totalled £1,601,317; cotton piece goods leading with £441,861, being followed with foodstuffs at £198,553; iron and steel manufactures at £112,866; machines and machinery at £75,212; motor spirit at £48,759; and galvanised iron at £20,725.

Imports into Madagascar during 1926 totalled 1,300,000 metric tons, valued at 574,500,000 francs, these figures representing an increase in tonnage of 11% and in franc value of 16% over 1925. Exports, which declined by 4% in tonnage but increased by 20% in value, totalled 221,000 metric tons, valued at 535,857,000 francs.

The commercial community in Kenya has been quick to take advantage of the increase from 11 lb. to 22 lb. in the maximum weight of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom. The cash on delivery system has also increased in popularity, to the extent of 27.9% in number of parcels and 31.1% in value in 1926 over the previous year's figures.

The inauguration of a new General Post Office at Addis Ababa, in Abyssinia, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Duke of Abruzzi, recalls that for sixteen years between 1862 to 1908 Capuchin missionaries assumed charge of the postal service without remuneration. Mail was transported by camels, relayed night and day between Djibouti and Harar, then by mules and runners between Harar and Addis Ababa.



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" " 24	- 6/6	" " 1/8	27/4
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

At the auctions prices were about steady, there being an irregular demand, excepting for Kenya, which showed a slight advance.

**Kenya**—  
 "A" 1055.0d. to 1325.0d.  
 "B" 945.0d. to 1125.0d.  
 "C" 855.0d. to 1055.0d.  
**Peaberry**—  
 1005.0d. to 1305.0d.  
 London stocks of East African coffee on October 5 totalled 20,527 bags, as compared with 19,928 bags on the same date in 1926.

**COTTON.**

The current item of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair business has been done, quotations being raised 15 points. During the ten weeks since August 1 imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 10,805 bales, compared with 21,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926-27, and 41,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton in the same period of this year have totalled 5,793 bales, against 5,000 bales in 1926-27, and 3,000 bales in 1925-26.

**Tea**—The Current Tea Market Report states that 213 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold during the week at an average price of 17.38d. per lb., compared with 235 packages at 19.30d. per lb. for the corresponding week last year.

**GUM ARABIC.**

According to the monthly report of Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum, arrivals of Kordofan Has-hab from August 21 to September 20 showed a decrease of about 80% compared with the same period last year. The actual shortage between the above dates totalled 740 tons, thus making a total shortage of 2,355 tons from the beginning of the year. On September 20 prices were about 15% higher than on August 21. Exports of gum arabic from the Sudan from January 1 to September 20 totalled 16,124 tons, as against 17,315 tons for the same period in 1926.

**NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCOS.**

Good general business was transacted during the month. Nyasa and Rhodesian Brights show a downward tendency, especially in the better grades, owing to the larger supplies available. In their current report Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. give the following values:—

	Leaf	Strip
	1926	1927
Dark	14d. to 24d.	12d. to 18d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 18d.
Medium bright	19d. to 23d.	19d. to 23d.
Good to fine	24d. to 36d.	24d. to 30d.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Cloves**—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted 74d.  
**Caster Seed**—There is little or nothing doing. Sellers are not disposed to quote more than £17 5s. for October-November shipment.  
**Cotton Seed**—On a quiet market buyers put the price at about 28s., but have not been able to make purchases at that figure.  
**Peas**—The market is quiet, buyers quoting about 22s. 10s.  
**Maize**—No. 7 East African is quoted at 32s. 9d. for October-November shipment. Possibly 3d. more could be obtained for November-December.  
**Siamim**—Normally quoted £20. 10s. for East African white and/or yellow for October-November shipment.  
**Sisal**—Unchanged.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS**

We are indebted to the Raleigh Cycle Company, Ltd. for the information that Mr. Amadeu de Andrade Lima, a young Portuguese from Angola, recently arrived in Khartoum after an adventurous journey by bicycle through Central Africa. He left Sao Paulo de Loanda on March 7, intent on cycling to Lisbon by way of the Belgian Congo, Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, and through Europe. Making his way to Stanley Pool, he followed the course of the Congo to Stanleyville, then struck across to Uganda, whence he followed the valley of the Nile down to Khartoum. The total distance ridden on his Raleigh cycle was 3,250 miles. Mr. Lima carried 85 lbs. of luggage.

**USEFUL AGRICULTURAL PAMPHLET.**

The publications of the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, the "Weeds of S. Africa," of which Part IV is now in hand, should be helpful to many an East African settler. Miss K. A. Lansdell, the versatile botanist in charge of the work, makes her own drawings, colours her own plates, photographs her own plants, and writes the whole of her pamphlets. Recalling the "khaki weed" scare in Tanganyika in 1920—which fortunately turned out to be a false alarm—it would be wise for planters to procure Miss Lansdell's work for quick reference.


**TROPICAL WOODS.**

The School of Forestry of Yale University is issuing a series of pamphlets on "Tropical Woods," No. 11 of which (September, 1927, price 35 cents) is to hand. It contains a notice of Mr. Battiscombe's "Descriptive Catalogue of Some of the Common Trees and Woody Plants of Kenya Colony," which is of interest to East Africans. The immense difficulty of identifying tropical timbers is evidently appreciated, but the equal difficulty of dealing commercially with mixed tropical forest in the perennially moist zones is passed over in rather unsatisfactory fashion.

**RENEWAL OF NYASSA COMPANY'S CHARTER.**

We are officially informed that the renewal of the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa by the Portuguese Government has been postponed until 1929, the year in which such a decision falls due.

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," which leaves Marseilles to-day, October 13, carries the following passengers for

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 Mr. H. B. Alexander  
 Miss L. T. Alkin  
 Major S. Armstrong  
 Mrs. K. Babington  
 Mr. R. H. Barton  
 Miss E. Bodger  
 Mr. B. O. Brooks  
 Rev. A. Brown  
 Mr. H. E. Buxton  
 Mrs. E. B. Chambers  
 Mr. R. G. Clifford  
 Mrs. C. G. Dawson  
 Sergt. H. R. H. Edgcombe  
 Mr. J. H. Ellis  
 Mrs. C. K. Evans  
 Mr. W. Fletcher  
 Miss J. M. Frith  
 Mr. H. J. Galt  
 Mr. R. E. Halligan-Jolly  
 Mrs. M. Halligan-Jolly  
 Miss M. D. Harcombe  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. N. M. Harrison  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harrold  
 Mr. P. R. J. H. Heard  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hewett  
 Lt.-Colonel C. W. A. Holmes  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hopcraft  
 Mr. Jack Hopcraft  
 Rev. M. Klaassen  
 Rev. J. Kuhn  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ludwig

Miss M. R. Ludwig  
 Mr. C. S. Ludwig  
 Mr. N. Macdohald  
 Mrs. M. A. McCall  
 Rev. B. McLoone  
 Mr. G. W. K. Markham  
 Rev. J. Martin  
 Mrs. J. J. Page  
 Mr. H. M. Paterson  
 Rev. J. Pennington  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Phillips  
 Major and Mrs. C. E. Stuart-Prince  
 Mrs. M. A. Prior  
 Rev. I. Puylaert  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Reepe  
 Miss M. de Robeck  
 Rev. W. Ruding  
 Mrs. S. M. Saville  
 Mrs. M. Syson  
 Rev. S. Van Gils  
 Major and Mrs. W. H. Wilson  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood

**Zanzibar.**  
 Miss M. Antcliffe

**Dar es Salaam.**  
 Mr. C. D. Cosby  
 Mrs. H. H. Glemann and son  
 Mr. W. J. Hughes  
 Mr. P. E. Tully  
 Mr. A. L. Webb

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London on October 6, and Plymouth on the following day, carries the following passengers for

**Beira.**  
 Capt. R. C. Brown  
 Mrs. G. Dalton  
 Master D. Dalton  
 Master M. Dalton  
 Mr. L. S. Maclean  
 Mrs. Maclean  
 Miss Maclean and nurse  
 Mr. H. E. Mood  
 Mr. E. D. Neal  
 Mr. H. Sanderson  
 Mrs. Sanderson

Miss D. Sanderson  
 Rev. F. G. Stone  
 Mr. E. F. Stringer  
 Mr. M. Vogel  
 Mrs. Vogel

**Mombasa.**  
 Mrs. V. Sandbach Baker  
 Mrs. J. H. Brown  
 Mrs. S. G. Ewart  
 Mr. H. J. May  
 Mrs. May

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA

"Mahtola" left Marseilles  
 "Malda" left Dar es Salaam outwards; Oct.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.  
 "Diplomat" left Aden for East Africa, Oct. 8.  
 "City of Mandalay" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Oct. 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.  
 "Nias" left Las Palmas homewards, Sept. 30.  
 "Meliskerk" left Cape Town homewards, Oct. 1.  
 "Randfontein" left Beira for South Africa, Oct. 4.  
 "Rietfontein" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Sept. 29.  
 "Springfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 3.

"Zenada" left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Sept. 29.  
 "Jagersfontein" left Genoa homewards, Oct. 3.  
 "Klipfontein" left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 28.  
 "Veendyk" left Mozambique homewards via Suez, Oct. 2.

"Grypskerk" arrived Beira homewards via Suez, Oct. 1.  
 "Sumatra" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, Oct. 4.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
 "Chambord" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, Oct. 6.  
 "Dumbea" arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, Oct. 6.  
 "General Veyron" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mauritius, Oct. 5.

UNION-CASTLE.  
 "Chepstow Castle" arrived Beira for Mauritius, Oct. 8.  
 "Crawford Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, Oct. 8.  
 "Dundrum Castle" arrived Delagoa Bay for Mauritius, Oct. 8.

"Durham Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Oct. 9.  
 "Garth Castle" left Las Palmas homewards, Oct. 6.  
 "Gascon" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 8.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Oct. 8.  
 "Gravelly Castle" left Accra for Beira, Oct. 8.  
 "Elandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Oct. 5.  
 "Llandovery Castle" left Beira homewards via Suez, Oct. 8.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, October 13, and at the same time on October 20, 25, 27, November 3 and 8. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, October 14.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on October 15 by s.s. "Moldavia," October 17 by s.s. "Devanak" and October 27 by s.s. "Chambord."

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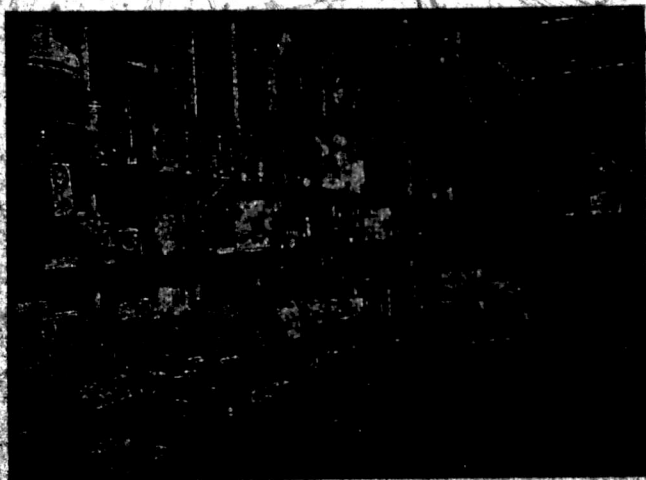
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