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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. 4, No. 106.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1927.

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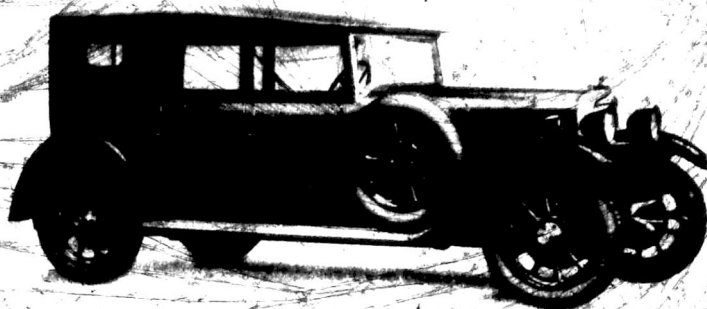
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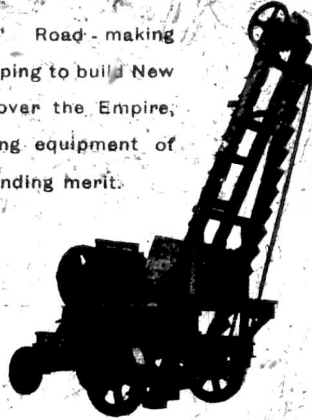
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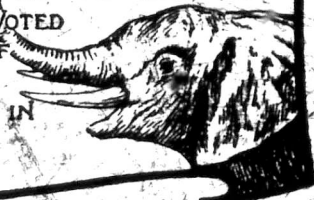
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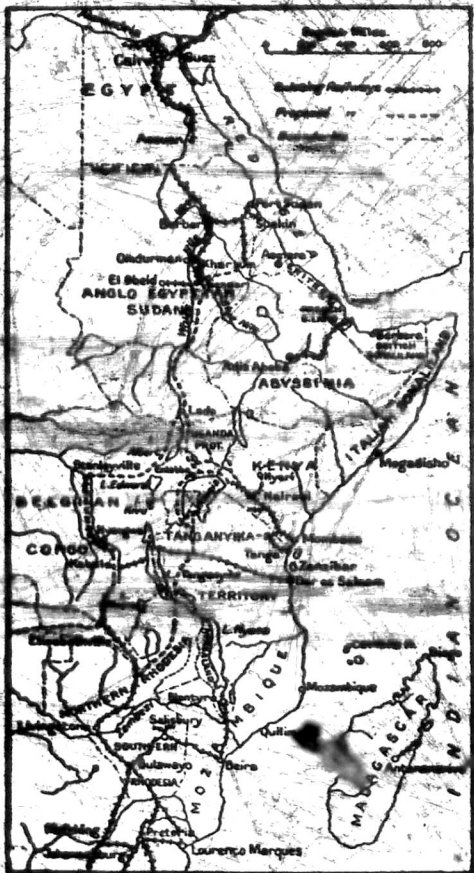
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## EAST AFRICA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

At the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya it was resolved, "That in view of the fact that the Congo Basin Treaties come up for revision in 1928, this Convention urges the local Government to represent to the Home Government the great desire of this Colony and Protectorate that the Treaties be abrogated, or, failing that, that they be so amended that we be given power to accord preferential Customs dues to British goods."

East Africa has consistently urged the desirability of the introduction of Imperial preference into those Eastern African Dependencies in which it is within the bounds of practical politics. At present such a reasonable measure of assistance to our national trade is precluded by the so-called Congo Basin Treaties and by the Mandate from the League of Nations which regulates British administration in Tanganyika Territory. The Mandate, which provides for the economic equality of all nationals of all States members of the League, thus debars the Territory in perpetuity from the grant of fiscal preference to commodities produced within the Empire. Any request by Great Britain to be relieved of the burden of such stipulations would most certainly incur such strenuous opposition in many countries that that solution is scarcely likely to be explored by His Majesty's Government. That being so, Tanganyika Territory must be ruled out when Imperial preference for East Africa is considered.

The denial of the benefits of preference to the Heart State of Eastern Africa will prove especially serious, since internal Customs barriers will have to be retained against the contiguous British Dependencies when these latter secure power to introduce preference. This is, we believe, a point which has escaped even passing mention in East African discussions of the subject, but it may very possibly prove to be one of the strongest arguments advanced by the opponents of preference. The prospect of eternal Customs barriers between the Mandated Territory and the British Colony and Protectorates to the north, south, and east is not attractive, but is it not better than the alternative prospect of forfeiture of the ideal of Imperial preference?



With this issue we send to our readers  
overseas the best of Wishes for  
**A Merry Christmas and  
A Happy New Year**

## TRAVELLING IN EASTERN AFRICA.

*Specially written for "East Africa."*

By Frank Oldrieve.

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

With a grinding of brakes and a sudden jerk the train stopped. In the dim light figures came and went. "Welcome to Nyasaland!" said a cheery voice, and we were soon on the way in a comfortable car to our host's house and fireside.

And we were there to the very day, which is somewhat of a wonder. We had left Cairo about three months before, and had travelled more than 6,500 miles by train, river steamer, motor car, and ocean liner. Yet we had kept to our time-table to the very hour.

Indeed, one of the wonders of travel in Central Africa to-day is the ease with which it can be done. You can sit in a London office and plan it all out. We had ourselves planned a tour from Cairo to Cape Town that would take seven or eight months, visiting all the British Colonies and Dependencies on the East Coast and in Central Africa, then north again to the Congo and home via that mighty river, sailing from the West Coast port for Antwerp. For the 16,000-mile journey in and around Africa—all that we really needed were the excellent time-table of the Sudan Government Railways, the time-table of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the time-table of the Tanganyika Government Railways, and finally the wonderful little time-table of the Rhodesia Railways. With these four almost the whole of the ground was covered; everything was set out so clearly. There are railways and steamers and motor car services almost everywhere; more, nowadays there are several air routes open for our use.

### The Facilitation of East Africa.

To travel by steamer right up the mighty Nile, almost to its source at the Ripon Falls in Uganda; to spend a night at the foot of the great Mount Elgon, 14,140 feet above sea; to spend another night at the foot of Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet above sea; to sleep on the shores of the great Victoria Nyanza, itself half the size of England; to be able to visit the shores of Lake Tanganyika by train from the East Coast; to sleep by or on Lake Nyasa—surely these are things to attract!

If these wonders of Nature do not appeal, perhaps it will stir you to visit places where the great travellers set foot. Is there not romance to stand where Speke first saw the Nile flow out of the Victoria Nyanza on its 3,500-mile journey to the Mediterranean; to visit the house in Zanzibar where H. M. Stanley used to live, and in which Livingstone's body rested on its memorable progress from Chitamba to Westminster Abbey; or, for the man fortunate enough to have the time, to follow in Livingstone's footsteps as he journeyed to Nyasaland in his great-hearted endeavour to stop the infamous slave traffic.

What people there are to be seen to-day in safety and comfort! The tall, thin Dink of the Upper Nile; the Shilluks with their wonderful ways of doing their curly hair; the clever Baganda; the great and vigorous tribes of the Masai and the Kavirondo; the sturdy Kikuyu with their skin clothing, and oil-plastered hair; the sleek Arabs of the coastal region—these may be seen and studied as we pass on our tour. Practically all we met were kindly-disposed and helpful if we asked anything of them.

### "Do I get on with the Native?"

You see, it depends largely on the traveller himself, or the resident, be he official, planter, or settler.

As to how he gets on with the Native. Someone told me recently that a European settler, "At the end of your first six months, do you get on with the Native?" If you yourself, "Do I get on with the Native?" If you do, then you will make good out here; if, however, whenever you meet a Native you want to kick him, then the sooner you return home the better." And is this not sound common sense? The problem of the Native is very often the problem of the European himself, though the latter does not always realise it.

And then one meets so many most interesting people of one's own colour. There are Governors, men of long service and great experience, men who have lived in many parts of the Empire and understand the Native mind and ways. There are Commissioners, Residents, and Magistrates, who know the Native and are trusted by him, the men who do the real work of Government in the various countries. There are the doctors, who have their hands more than full in dealing with the many sicknesses that afflict the people. There are the engineers who make the roads—some of the roads are certainly worse than others, but that is not always the fault of the engineer—over which we travel so easily (sometimes at least). There are the educationists trying to evolve some system of education which will really fit the average Native to do something useful with his life, not necessarily (and I hope not generally) making him a clerk. There are men and women missionaries, some of whom have given up to fifty years of their lives to the country of their adoption. There are the settlers and the business men who are trading and attempting to build up industries and develop the resources of these East African Dependencies. These, and many another, such as hunters and natural history collectors, all fascinatingly interesting in their own way, you will meet on a tour to Central Africa. Whatever you may think of what is being done, you will without doubt find splendid men and women who are giving up very much for the sake of helping the people of the Dark Continent.

### Britain's Proud Heritage.

Britons should be especially interested in East and Central Africa because their countrymen played the most prominent part in discovering the Continent. The names of Livingstone, Stanley, Burton, and Speke are only a few of those whose exploits thrill every person in the Empire. We have a heritage in Africa of which we ought to be proud.

We are building nations, developing Native races, discovering hidden resources of the interior that will enrich the world, combating diseases, aye, and beginning to eradicate some that have cursed the peoples for hundreds of years, we are civilising the savage, lifting the down-trodden, teaching the ignorant, spreading the only Faith that has taught bad men how to become good men. Of all this you will see much if you visit Central Africa. And you will be proud of it.

Too many folk fear that they must become ill if they travel in Central Africa. There are precautions to take, but they are not too irksome. You must dress to suit the climate, which varies a good deal. We wore all kinds of clothing from white cotton suits and dresses to heavy winter overcoats and a fur coat. You will take quinine; you will be careful what you eat, and, perhaps more important, how you eat; if you are wise, you will drink little in the way of spirit; indeed, you will be temperate in all things. Above all, keep a contented mind and do not worry.



## VI.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

WE made an attack on Longido Mountain in November, 1914, and I shall never cease to marvel at the steadiness shown by our ragtime regiment that day. The men had much to learn, and many instinctively sat down in the open and fired as if at game, so that the percentage of our killed was double that of the wounded.

There had been an all night march and a close range attack at dawn, against an enemy on high ground. Lack of water compelled a retirement in late afternoon and it was carried out in perfect order. No provision had been made for the wounded, who all had to be brought back twenty miles without stretchers.

Shortly after this I obtained a week's leave, and, arriving at Nairobi at 2 a.m., slept on the concrete platform, glad of the luxury of the roof! On waking I squatted between the rails and boiled myself a tin of coffee on the embers raked from an early engine.

## Attracting Attention.

My appearance was typical of any E.A.M.R. about this time. The brim of my Terai was pinned back to keep it from flopping in my eyes, and the worn crown was reinforced with tufts of odd material. A great red beard grew down on one side and up on the other, giving me the appearance of being in a perpetual gale. My shirt was tattered and greasy, my breeches torn with thorns and lacerated in the place where I had sat on my spurs. A piece of twine held one legging together and also supported pipe, knife, fork and spoon. One boot was held together with rawhide and the other kept on by my single spur. I attracted attention even in Nairobi, never a dreary place in those days.

My boy, faithful creature, recognised me only by my voice, and, seizing my hand, broke into a chant of praise. I was a lion, a warrior, and everything praiseworthy that he could think of, but when the fount of his imagination had run dry he looked me over very critically and added, "Yes, but you need a bath." I had four baths, a shave, and burnt my clothes before I took the streets again.

After Longido there was a long period of inactivity. The enemy had retired far within his own borders, and we failed to see that we were doing any good. There was so much grousing that a system of indefinite leave was granted to many, who went back to their farms. Those of us who were left found life stale and uneventful.

## Von Lettow's Exaggeration.

Then an incident occurred which woke up men and authorities. A German party of six circled round our camp in the screening bush, captured the single horseguard, and took him and twenty-eight horses and mules right away to Mushi. Von Lettow in his book doubles the number, and forbears to mention that within a year we had recovered them all with interest.

Nevertheless, it was a smart piece of work and it did us several good turns. For one thing it took the cocksureness out of Bowker's Horse. It also smartened things up generally and awakened the authorities to the fact that our posts were too far out and too scattered, so we were retired some fifty miles.

About the end of '14 we were augmented by a number of world wanderers who had discovered there was a war on in East Africa, and came to us rather than risk their malaria in a European winter. They came from all classes and countries, and were,

for the most part, an interesting and useful collection.

## Hard and Handy Men.

Brian Kelly had fought in the Boer War down. He was seventy when we acquired him; yet carried several fresh wounds from the S.A. rebellion. His numerous other scars dated from Majuba, for I have seen the certificates that proved their origin. Yet in 1924 I heard of this wonderful old person still carrying on in Tanganyika.

Another bright young spark (I mention no name) claimed to be one of the "earliest phineers in Rhodesia." He was a short, wiry creature with a straight cut fringe of dark brown hair, two enormous wide-set blue eyes, a nose like a bell push, and a huge slit of a mouth that could grin back to his large protruding ears.

He was the handiest man I have ever known. He could make or mend anything, and I have seen him pick up an old watch someone had thrown away, take it down completely and repair it by candlelight with nothing but a pocket knife, and sell it next morning. Whoever camped with him fared well, for, as he frequently said, he was a born "bush Baptist."

His yarns were on a parallel with those of Aloysius Horn, yet he proved many of them. He claimed to have ridden twice across Africa, and he certainly came to us via the French Congo. Every story started with "Wunst," and was crammed with wonderful malapropisms and punctuated with frequent but accurate exproclamation.

As a contrast there was Trooper Martin. He was a little London tramcar ticket inspector, who had come out just before the War to inherit a farm left by a more prosperous brother. He had never ridden anything less stable than a tramcar, so his mule promptly bucked him off and kicked in three of his ribs. In fact, our life, so new and strange to him, must have been a series of hard kicks. Though given all the dud equipment and mounts, this cheerful old Cockney would carry on, never complaining. He was very green, but he only wanted showing, and in time became a more useful man than many of the know-all Colonials who despised him.

We also collected another Swede whom we had to call Murphy for short—an old gentleman nearly stone deaf and at least two people who were deaf and dumb to all intents and purposes. One was a Russian and the other a Seychellian, and neither knew a word of English.

(To be concluded.)

How many Natives were recruited in Tanganyika during the War as askari, porters, and servants? Canon Burns, of the C.M.S., is reported to have told a Melbourne audience recently that the number was 303,000.

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## THE PHANTOM HOUND OF THE USAMBARAS.

An Unexplained Phenomenon.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Alleyne Leechman.

GHOSTS should be common enough in East Africa, for in the bad old days there was enough rapine and murder, blood and sorrow, witchcraft and woe, to people the land with apparitions; but authentic accounts of supernatural appearances are very hard to come by. Natives are reticent enough about their private affairs; they are dumb when questioned on ghosts. Curiously enough, even the missionaries are very loath to relate uncanny experiences, although they have the material. The best tales come from Zanzibar, where, it is said, the curse uttered by the old woman who was evicted from the land on which the Residency was built had to be removed by spiritual means after a series of mishaps to officials in the new building, and where Dr. A. H. Spurrier actually saw a spectre, presumably that of the Mwenyi Mkuu, at Dunga, as set forth in detail in Major Pearce's book on Zanzibar.

For myself, I had only one experience in East Africa which could be called supernatural; but it was one for which I have never been able to find an adequate explanation.

It was in my early days at Amani, and there was staying with me an officer on sick leave from Dar es Salaam. It was our custom after tea to explore the neighbouring roads, partly for exercise and partly for sport. We were both keen naturalists, and my companion was an old *shikari* whose knowledge of African animals and their habits was an education to me, then new to the country. Our walks often led us pretty far afield, so that it was sometimes dark before we reached home.

The roads, excellently made in German times, ran through virgin forest, gigantic trees bordering the path and casting a gloomy shade as the sinking sun set behind the distant range of the West Usambara Mountains. Gradually I came to know and identify the noises in the forest: the sudden bark of a bush buck—which made me jump at first—the human scream of the hornbills, the whistle of duiker, the thin wail of squirrels, the booming grunt of monkeys, the sobbing chuckle of the mountain streams in each deep-cut gully struggling to reach the Sigi many hundreds of feet down in the valley below, the groan of great boughs grinding against each other far above in the monsoon breeze, the "clip and crash" of falling *Allanblackia* fruits, and the rare, but unmistakable, call of a prowling leopard which so exactly resembles the sawing of wood.

The road from Amani to the abandoned estate of Kwamkoro was a particularly lonely one. For its whole length it ran through high forest, there were no villages near its course, and it was seldom indeed that Natives were to be met on the way. It was on this road that we had our uncanny adventure.

My guest, a real master of Swahili, which I was not, had heard talk in the village of a mysterious animal haunting the Kwamkoro road; and naturally we were eager to find out what amount of truth there was in the rumours. So, one evening we sallied forth, just the two of us, with my small white terrier bitch, *Malu*, to help us in the hunt. She was a game little *malu*, born and bred on the station, with a fine talent for rats but a wholesome respect for leopards, which had stood her in good stead.

The path followed the contour line on the steep hillside and curved right and left through the trees and the undergrowth of bush, so that it was difficult

to see more than fifty yards or so ahead at any one time. It was Lulu's habit to run on in front and peer round the next corner to see, as we used to say, if there were leopards in the offing. We plodded along the road, *Malu* gradually worse and worse, until we began to think of turning back, lest we should be benighted on that particularly gloomy road. We noticed, too, that Lulu was keeping close to heel—an unusual thing for her to do.

Suddenly, as we rounded a bend, we both heard distinctly the baying of a hound and saw a large white dog running towards us. As we glimpsed it, it yelped, swung to its left, and vanished into the bush. There was no mistake about it; and struck by the impossibility of the thing we started in to investigate. We searched for spoor, we hunted the bush, we whistled and called, Lulu keeping all the time close to heel. But in vain. We could find no trace of a dog, though we both knew that a hound had given tongue and we had both seen it.

Clearly it was not Lulu, which was the only white dog in the district. She had been behind us at the time, and it was not her bark, which I knew as well as my own voice. There were no Natives on the road to whom a strange dog could belong, for we made quite sure of that. The Natives in the villages—which, in any case, were a long way off—kept no dogs, even if a dog were foolish enough to run alone at dusk in the forest, where it would get short shrift from the local leopards, which, like all the breed, were amateurs of dog-flesh.

We thrashed the problem out on our way home, but could find no solution. We agreed that the whole thing was impossible, but there it was; and there we had to leave it.

I suggested half-seriously, half-jokingly, that it might be a portent, sent as a warning. "If that is so," retorted my guest, "I bet you that they've transferred me to Tabora." When he found later that that was so, he was inclined to support my theory. "And yet," he remarked plaintively, "it seems hardly necessary to send a Phantom from the Unseen to tell me that. I know the Secretariat!"

## A CASE OF WITCHCRAFT.

An Actual Experience.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By "Suf."

DANCING flames suffused a soft glow of mellowed light in the clearing before the hut. Now and again, as the tongues leapt skyward, they brought into strong relief the vivid green of leaf against a more sombre green of dense jungle background, fading into receding blackness of tropic growth. Thus stood out dramatically a semi-circle of dark-skinned Natives, squatting on their haunches before a row of three small stools set in front of the blackened doorway of the hut.

It pictured with savage intensity ebony faces, glistening skin, the white of eyes, squat heavy noses, and the brilliance of teeth. To the left, but within the circle of light, showed up the rich brown bark of a large mango tree that towered into the star-bedecked purple blue of the soft tropic night.

Squatting at the foot of the tree was a young girl of vacant gaze and sullen, brooding countenance, her only garment the loin-cloth of her tribe. She betrayed utter indifference to the small drama about to be enacted, and in which she was to appear as chief personage.

Boom! boom! droned the drum, now rolling into a staccato of nerve-shattering crashes, then dying

## A DAY AT A MISSION STATION.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By "Mgoni."

away into a monotonous throb as the sound echoed in the night over the plains. With a shuffling dance and the jingling of small bells two strange figures emerged from the gloom into the circle of light.

There is always a mysterious thrill in the jungle night, and the sight of these weirdly-attired savages, as they came slowly to the centre of the stage, set my nerves a-tingling. A curious little icy shiver ran up and down my spine, and in spite of Native control and the friendliness of the chief, I involuntarily sought the comforting touch of my rifle.

As the drum throbbed, the gyrations of the two increased in vigour. Clad in skirts of skins, with wonderful masks of woven grass decorated with cowrie shells, the painted bodies shook and stamped in front of us, until with a sudden leap the medicine man stopped in front of the girl. The drum ceased.

In soft and thin old voice he began to chant, the whole of the crouching Natives taking up the chorus. "The tree is saying, 'There is a spirit, a barren spirit; there is a spirit, a barren spirit. Where is the spirit? There is a husband. Where is his child, where is his child?'"

Quickly again throbs the drum and I watch the woman seemingly shrink against the tree, while her gaze fixes itself on the figure before her. From the folds of his streaming dress the *mganga* produces three small horns of antelope, which appeared to me to be filled with a greasy substance. Then, turning, he addressed the chief:—

"Oh, Nasoro, this woman desires a son. The spirit has entered and there is no place for the child. I, Kingala, will remove it; I, Kingala, will remove it."

Chorus: "He, Kingala, will remove it."

At a nod from the chief the ceremony appeared to cease, while two men appeared carrying a large water pot of Native beer, into which was dipped a vessel of coconut shell. Each Native drank in turn a liberal portion. This important part of the proceedings completed, the whole party became animated, and, dragging the woman to the centre near the *mganga*, they danced, or rather waddled, a sensual exhibition around the group.

Came a pause, while the medicine man dipped his fingers in the small horns and approached the woman. With a shriek she rose to flee, but the circle closed around her, and as she fell in hysterical unconsciousness I rose to my feet, with the chief and my boy holding on to me and urging me to quietness. A terrific din arose from the swaying group in front as the drum crashed in crescendo, and while I threw off the restraining hands and strode into the crowd it melted before me as they vanished into the bush, leaving the girl at my feet and only the old chief and my boy.

I raised her, and calling for water, brought her back to shuddering life. Across her breasts were three streaks of grease and parallel lines had been incised across her stomach with a sharp knife. These I treated with some iodine I had in my pocket-case, and then I handed her over to the old chief, to whom I talked pretty severely on the matter. I said I would return next day and thrash him thoroughly if she was not all right.

As I wended my way back to camp the occasional roar of a lion shocked the bush to silence, but the drum of the evening still throbbed in my ears, and I wondered at Native faith and superstition.

I wondered still more some twelve months later, when, being again in that village, I was told that the woman, after being barren for years, had given birth to a man-child.

NICELY situated on a little rise a dozen miles from a railway station, surrounded by beautiful forest-clad hills, with a little river nearby—such is this mission station. The church is a simple building of compressed earth, with thatch of palm leaves and a coping of corrugated iron. The church bell is a long piece of old railway line hung between two bamboo poles and beaten with another piece of iron—primitive, but effective, and not unmusical. The houses, also built of mud and thatched with palm leaves, are furnished very simply. A Native bed, two plain wooden tables, a little cupboard, a shelf for books, and a deck chair comprise the furniture, and on the floor (a rough kind of concrete) Native mats made of grass. There are six of these houses,

two larger than the others in order to include the dining rooms, which are in the centre of the buildings with bedrooms on each side. All have little *barazas*, as the verandas are called.

It is a peaceful spot. The afternoon of which I write was fine and sunny, but quite cool. Lovely butterflies hovered over the little plot of zinnias beside the doctor's house; birds twittered, crickets chirped, the gentle wind sighed in the trees and rustled the fronds of the palms. It was the rest hour. The morning had been a busy one.

At the dispensary the nurse had attended to sixty people, men, women and children—Christian, heathen, Muhammadan. Some had walked half-a-dozen miles for medicine, for which they carried their own bottles, some smelling strongly of kerosene, which made one suspect that it was the domestic oil bottle set free for the weekly visit to the dispensary. Nurse had her hands full, but her patients waited patiently, the men on the *baraza* sitting on forms, the women sitting on boxes or on the ground. The men were cheerful and chatted with animation; the women were more sombre—shy, the nurse said. Babies were brought by fathers as well as mothers, the Africans being very fond of their children.

Eight lepers were treated to-day. One youth of about seventeen had come a distance of four miles regularly for six months; he is making satisfactory progress. It is slow work and the poor folks lose heart, but when persevered with considerable improvement is made. From eight o'clock until noon nurse attended to her patients, speaking kind and encouraging words in the Swahili tongue. They look at her with gratitude and wonder, this present-day "lady with the lamp."

Meanwhile the teacher has been busy preparing things for the morrow, when teachers come from distant villages to be taught how to teach. She has to break off her work frequently to attend to her stores. A boy comes to buy an exercise book; a young married woman wants a pen and some powdered ink, which she takes home and mixes with water; then an ambitious young man comes with a shilling to spend. He can buy a lot with that hundred cents! Teacher knows everybody. They gather on her veranda, where she asks them about their work and their people.

Another member of the staff has been busy all the morning superintending the domestic side of the work, for food must be cooked and beds made and floors swept and a hundred and one things done, so that the wheels may run smoothly. The padre, too, has his manifold duties, and the click of his typewriter can be heard as we pass by his door. I am the only drone in this busy hive.

It is Sunday afternoon, Whit-Sunday. All is quiet now, but since seven o'clock people have been arriving from places twelve or fourteen miles distant. At the eight o'clock service there was a large and interesting congregation, which sat on the matted floor, the men on one side, women and children on the other. The youngsters are allowed much freedom; they toddle about from mother to father or squat down beside nurse, all unconcerned, while the padre continues the service, likewise unconcerned. At the close of the service there was the christening of a baby a month old, brought a dozen miles or more. Anna she is called.

It is the first Sunday in the month, and the Native teachers have come in from the outside districts to get instructions about their work. There they sit on the padre's *barasa* while the teacher gives a blackboard lesson on railways and coconut palms. The lesson is given in Swahili, and the men take notes and ask questions and report on their various schools. The teacher arranges her *safari* for the month; she will walk ten or twelve miles to visit one of the schools, and as many miles the next day to another school.

Tea and bread and bananas are served to the men before they go their several ways. Meanwhile the nurse has been attending to patients, for Sunday is indeed a busy day at the mission station. It is late afternoon before quiet descends upon us.

Whit-Monday—a holiday, but there is to be a wedding. The bridegroom is a Christian and the bride a catechumen. Guests began to arrive quite early, and the men congregated on the padre's *barasa*. The women were with the teacher, who talked with the bride and bridesmaids and dispensed tea and bananas, but the bride, according to the Native custom, refused to eat, lest she be thought greedy. The woman in their brightly coloured cloths make a gay appearance on this lovely morning. The men, too, are picturesque in their *kanzus* (long-sleeved calico gowns reaching from the neck to the ankles, usually plain white or yellowish brown) and round red or white embroidered caps.

As the time comes for the arrival of the bridal couple, men and women gather about the church porch. Only a few specially invited guests are in the church. The bride wears a rose-coloured *shiki* and keeps her face covered; the bridegroom has on a white *kanzu* and his head is shaved. Both look a little frightened, and their voices are scarcely audible. When the responses are over and the ring duly placed, the wedding party adjourns to the vestry, where all is done in quite the English way. But when the happy pair come out of church the scene is changed.

Some of the women take off their *shitis* and spread them on the ground. The chief bridesmaid and best man (a married couple) stand ready with umbrellas, which they open as the bride and groom appear. Then come the wedding guests, dancing and singing, struggling to be first to place money on the heads of the bridal pair. These coins are collected by another of the bridesmaids and used to pay for the wedding feast. Drums are beaten and salaams showered on the embarrassed young people.

By very slow degrees the wedding group moves away from the church door, and forms a procession, the men and boys marching in front with sticks, and singing and dancing as they go. The bride and bridegroom follow, all under their respective umbrellas, with their heads covered. For the man as well as the woman now wears a *shiti*. The women are behind, dancing and singing, and away they go to the house of the chief bridesmaid, where the wedding feast will be served.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Road Work in Kenya.

MR. KELLY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any statement upon the alleged employment of children and women in Kenya Colony for the making and upkeep of roads?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "The compulsory employment of women and children on road work, or indeed on any form of labour, is not allowed by the Colonial Government and no such labour has been called out at any time. It has occasionally happened that male Natives, on being called up for labour on the maintenance of roads under the Native Authority Ordinance, send out women and children in their place, but it is an express standing instruction that such women and children should at once be sent back by the person in charge of the work and the defaulting male prosecuted."

### Acting Governor and the Unofficial Conference.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that during a recent Unofficial Conference, at which resolutions were moved of a controversial nature, the Acting Governor attended, and whether he was prepared to intimate to the Kenya Government the undesirability of prominent officials being associated with conferences called to discuss matters of such controversial character?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I presume that the right hon. and gallant member refers to the East African Unofficial Conference which recently met at Nairobi. I know of no official association with the Conference beyond the fact that the formal opening ceremony was performed by the Acting Governor of Kenya, a course which follows the precedent of the Conference at Livingstone and to which I see no objection."

Colonel Wedgwood: "In that case, will the Governor also open the Indian Congress to be held in East Africa?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I must have notice of that question."

### Tanganyika Land Settlement.

Sir Philip Richardson asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that in the Rumgwe and other districts of Tanganyika the unrestricted freehold of large tracts of land had been either restored to or granted to German missions, and that the missions were disposing of such land to their fellow countrymen for settlement purposes. What steps did he propose to take to prevent the commercialisation of land donated for other purposes and to secure for British settlers every facility to acquire the best lands upon at least as favourable terms as those upon which lands can be acquired by non-British settlers?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "No freehold land has been either restored or granted to German missions in Tanganyika Territory."

### Oath of Allegiance in Tanganyika.

Mr. Montague asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the practice of requiring an oath of allegiance to the British Crown from the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika applied to any mandated territory other than Tanganyika?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "In Tanganyika an oath of allegiance is only required from members of the Legislative Council and from the holders of certain public offices. The constitutional position of the other British mandated territories permits a similar requirement."

## THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

Memorandum by Convention of Associations.

Nairobi, Nov. 20.

In preparation for the visit of the Hilton Young Commission, efforts are being made to work out a scheme on the federation issue in East Africa to be laid before a special session of the Convention of Associations in December. The executive of the Convention has prepared a memorandum for the purpose of stimulating discussion, and has invited the districts to approach the subject with an attitude of caution rather than of suspicion and to show a readiness to make material sacrifices so as to permit Kenya Colony to assume a worthy share of responsibility in the work of laying the foundation of a new British Dominion.

The memorandum assumes that Nairobi is the only safe centre for a system of closer union as being not "fettered" by Colonial Office control, as are Tanganyika Territory and the Uganda Protectorate. It suggests that, subject to agreement with the adjoining territories, the High Commissioner of East Africa (an office to be created) be also Governor of Kenya in the initial stages. It takes this as an alternative to a complete amalgamation and the possibility of a single Legislature for the three territories, for which at present no scheme has been elaborated.

The memorandum further holds as an indispensable condition of closer union that Kenya Colony be secured constitutional freedom, while it also declares it to be necessary that the Africans be given a fair share in future development. The veto on East African affairs should be transferred from London and be exercised by the High Commissioner, advised by a Federal Council.

Discussing the skeleton Constitution of the Federal Council, the memorandum suggests that it be a nominated body of official and unofficial Europeans, the numbers being determined on the basis of the white population as follows: Kenya—officials, two; unofficials, four; Uganda—one each; Tanganyika—two each. The "transferred" subjects, it is suggested, should include railways and harbours, Customs, posts, research, defence, and mines. The representation proposed is justified by the contention that Kenya Colony is the most responsible partner financially.

It is further stated in the memorandum that federation is unacceptable unless the constitution of the Kenya Legislature be revised. Two alternatives are proposed—first, an elected European majority; second, a European majority partly elected and partly nominated, with further two nominated Europeans representing Native interests. It is also suggested that one or two of the Elected Members should take portfolios, such as Public Works and Agriculture. It is contended that no place should be found in the Native representation for Native political associations.—Times telegram.

## TAXATION OF NON-NATIVES

"While I consider that the proportion of taxation to income paid by non-Natives is lower than it should be in comparison with that which is paid by the Native population," said Sir William Gowers recently in the Uganda Legislative Council, "I regard a poll tax as an unscientific and elementary form of taxation unsuited to communities where wealth or income varies greatly, and I am very glad to be able to discard this emergency measure with a view to considering, in time for next year's estimates, some more equitable system of graduated taxation."

## AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

The Agricultural Report for 1926-27.

THE Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1927 (obtainable from the Crown Agents at 2s. 6d.), over the signature of Mr. H. Wolfe, the Acting Director, follows commendably close upon that of 1926. It contains nothing of exceptional interest but is a record of steady progress.

The policy of the Department is plainly set forth as the organising, improving, and standardising of Native agriculture, and of assisting non-Native agriculture in an advisory capacity *on invitation*. Why that restriction? Reference is made to the success of Native instructors trained under the District Agricultural Officers, and to the work done by the latter in attending meetings of Native cultivators at agricultural stations or at the farms of chiefs and headmen. Such work connotes a facility in the vernacular highly commendable on the part of the officers concerned; it is no easy matter to explain clearly the principles of scientific agriculture in a Bantu tongue. Possibly, however, the officers of the Department are now able to send in their articles direct to *Mambo Leo*, instead of through the Department for translation, as used to be the case.

The Department has evidently determined to encourage the planting of *Robusta* coffee by Natives, to which European planters do not object, provided that the areas so planted do not march with *Arabica* estates. *Robusta* coffee trees are heavy croppers, strong growers, and immune to borer, while it is claimed that their produce can provide just as good a liquor as *Arabica* provided the berries are well seasoned.

Sisal proclaimed the premier crop of the Territory, has now approached the one million pound mark in export value. Cotton seems to be giving some trouble, but the export value in 1926 was close on half a million sterling, of which over £300,000 worth was produced by Natives.

The weakest point in the report is the account of the experimental work. Few details of these experiments are given, though it is generally recognised that the proper planning and laying out of agricultural experiments is one of the most difficult tasks which can fall to such a Department. With the establishment of a separate agricultural journal, publication of the details may be possible. Only so can outsiders judge of the value of the work being done in this direction.

It is pathetic to note that the report of the once famous Amani Institute occupies only one page and is concerned entirely with planting and seed distribution. With the appointment of a new and independent Director at Amani, this unsatisfactory state of things will no doubt be remedied.

The Tanganyika Department of Agriculture has much hard work in prospect if it aims, as it should, at the production of an annual record as useful as that issued by 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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"EAST AFRICA" BOOKSHELF.

## SEVEN YEARS IN SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA.

MR. A. W. HODSON'S Interesting Record.

MR. ARNOLD WIENHOLT HODSON, H.M. Consul for Southern Ethiopia from 1914 to 1927, and recently appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands, is the author of "Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia," which has just been published by T. Fisher Unwin at 18s. net. This most interesting, tolerant, and yet outspoken record of the difficulties encountered in the performance of his task of keeping quiet the border between Abyssinia and Kenya Colony, though in no sense egotistical, cannot disguise the fact that the tact and good humour of the author saved many a situation and greatly helped him when confronted with the systematic obstruction in which the Abyssinian authorities are such past masters.

Abyssinia, says Mr. Hodson, is a country in which you can do only exactly what you are authorised to do over the seal of the person in power in the particular case. He cites a classic example. At one time the Abyssinians had the idea of using the natural resources of the country to make their own cartridges. An Australian prospector happened to be on the spot, and they gave him a passport to proceed without hindrance to a place where copper had been reported. On arrival he began digging, but the local officials at once stopped him, saying, "You are allowed to proceed here without hindrance, but you are not allowed to dig." A message was sent back to the capital, a month away, asking for permission for him to dig; the authorities, after taking only a month to think it over, gave the desired permission, which reached the man after yet another month had elapsed. On digging he saw some promising specimens, which he put into his pocket to smelt in his tent, but the watchful local officials immediately arrested him and took him, a journey of several months round northern Abyssinia, because they said he was allowed to dig but not to take anything away!

A Consul in such a country needs far more than the average allowance of foresight, urbanity, and firmness, with which qualities the writer is well endowed. Officials repeatedly attempted to brow beat him, but never with success. Thus we read—

"A certain Kanyamach Arazua swept into my camp like a whirlwind with a dozen filthy retainers. At a charitable estimate, not one of them had washed for six months. Arazua came into my tent and began, by spitting all over my carpet. I did not want to kick him out and have a row, so I turned up the carpet very ostentatiously and bared a piece of turf to receive his exhortation. He looked none too pleased, but took the hint. He then started blustering to the effect that he owned that part of the country and would stop me from going any further. When I showed him Ras Tafari's pass, he said, 'Oh, he is only a boy.' Luckily I had obtained Aba Jifar's pass. Aba Jifar was his immediate chief, which he had to acknowledge. He went on to tell me pointedly that he had been a freebooter, to which I replied that we did not fear robbers, as my men were all well armed and good shots. The statement was more diplomatic than true, for a more atrocious set of marksmen than my men would be difficult to imagine. A bribe would easily have satisfied him, but needless to say he went empty away. Later I found out that this chief had been a poacher in the Lake Rudolf district. He was probably employed by Aba Jifar as the only way of keeping him in hand."

We are given some amusing instances of diplomatic and other crudities. For instance, in a description of the coronation of the Emperor Zauditu we are told that while the representatives of the Legations made their bows on the steps of the throne, guarded by two gorgeous creatures with

flashing swords, two cinema men in the deplorable garments of the west were working hard on the dais, and an Englishman, one of the officials of the place, was allowed to come up and take a photograph of the only blot on an otherwise superb spectacle. Then Mr. Hodson records with glee that, to mark the auspicious occasion, he was presented with the decoration of the fourth class of the Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Ministers having received the Grand Cordon of the Order. Then he adds—

"A certain Power, which has since passed through troublesome times and no longer has a Legation at Addis Ababa, was at this time represented by a Chargé d'Affaires, who had been given the second class of the Order because he had not the rank of a Minister. We had all sat down to luncheon, when the official in question, who was opposite me, suddenly rose, and in a long and furious speech demanded to know why he had not been decorated with the Grand Cordon. It was a deliberate insult to his Government, he said, and threatened to leave the table unless he received the Grand Cordon immediately. A high Court official tried to appease the infuriated diplomatist, but he would not be comforted, and eventually, after much running about and many whispered discussions with still higher officials, a Grand Cordon was removed from the breast of an Abyssinian dignitary and presented to him. I do not think the Chargé d'Affaires would have been edified if he had heard the comments of his colleagues on his extraordinary behaviour—but then the Slavs have no sense of humour."

Some most interesting information concerning German and Turkish propaganda during the War is given. We are told that enemy agents were responsible for two attacks on the Italian Legation, from one of which Count Colla, the Minister, narrowly escaped with his life, and a definite case is cited of a certain sheik who was sent by the Turkish Consul to preach sedition in Harar. It is also well to be reminded that Germany and Turkey enjoyed in Abyssinia a distinct advantage over the Entente Powers, for they could offer huge bribes in the shape of promises of the adjoining territory belonging to Italy, France, or Britain. Moreover, they could play upon the Abyssinian's fear that if the Entente won the War, Ethiopia would be partitioned among the victors, and they could and did represent that from Turkey and Germany Abyssinia had much less to fear and much more to expect.

Germany had previously had little opportunity of scheming in Abyssinia and could therefore pose as a would-be benefactor, the saviour of Abyssinia from the rapacious clutches of the Entente Powers. This attitude, however, had to be fitted in with the general plan of inflaming fanaticism and fomenting rebellion among the Moslem populations of the British, French, and Italian Dependencies in Asia and Africa. Thus it is clear that Germany was committed to the extension of pan-Islamism in Abyssinia. The fact that Lij Yasu's Moslem inclinations did not become apparent till the latter part of 1918 suggests in itself a close relationship between his change of policy and the great events then being played on the world stage. It is therefore not merely official or British bias on my part, nor the reflection of rumour and gossip among the Entente Legations, to ascribe Lij Yasu's new attitude to the machinations of Turkish and German agents rather than his own unaided imagination.

"Among the Moslems of Abyssinia and Somaliland, the most absurd accounts of European affairs gained currency. It was generally believed, for example, that the German Emperor had embraced Islam and imposed it also upon Belgium, Poland, and Serbia. In the Moslem province of Harar, proclamations preaching a *jihad* (holy war) and interspersed with insults to the British were exhibited, and the Abyssinian authorities would not have them removed in spite of all protests. During 1918 and the early months of 1919, Lij Yasu spent much time in Harar and the Danakil country farther north, intriguing with the Moslem chiefs of those regions and of Somaliland. In his absence it was impossible to transact any official business whatever at Addis Ababa. When he returned, the British and Italian Ministers protested strongly against the encouragement given to Turko-German propaganda, and for a short time Eij Yasu mended his ways. Before the end of July, however, when we went back to Harar, he had resumed his former habits, attending Muhammadan services, fre-

quencing the houses of Moslems, and circulating photographs of himself in a fez surrounded by pictures of his supposed Moslem ancestors."

Naturally the attempt was unsuccessful, for the Abyssinians pride themselves upon their Christianity above all else. Still, the testimony of an author so well placed to observe German machinations is valuable. Incidentally, it recalls the pro-Muhammadan proclamations issued by the German East African authorities during the campaign.

Mr. Hodson's book, then, forms a most readable and useful record of conditions in the only independent Native State in East or Central Africa.

F. S. J.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK ON NATIVE DIET.**

*Africa Not Even Mentioned.*

In pursuance of the Food Campaign conducted by the New Health Society, Mrs. F. A. Hornbrook has written a book on "Native Diet" (Heinemann: 3s. 6d.) which must surely be the limit to which even extremists are prepared to go. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, President of the New Health Society, has given his imprimatur to the work by contributing a preface, and the volume thereby compels an attention which on its intrinsic merits, it hardly deserves.

Practically the only Native race mentioned are the Ancient Maoris, who are selected as the type of "the Native living on his simple but sufficient diet" and enjoying "a complete freedom from the diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract which abound in civilisation." The most remarkable statements are made. Thus we read: "The New Zealand Maori claims, in his Sacred Legends, to have left Assyria some six thousand years ago, going first to Egypt, then back to Assyria, and then across Europe and over to Mexico, from there to Peru, then to Easter Island and across Polynesia to New Zealand," carrying with him the perfect foods which he cultivated in a perfect manner in New Zealand before its discovery by the decadent European. We are not experts in the Sacred Legends of the Maori, but a careful search into such legends as have been published does not confirm in the least Mrs. Hornbrook's pontifical utterance. What we do know is that the Maoris, on their arrival in New Zealand, found great difficulty in cultivating the food plants they undoubtedly brought with them from the tropical islands to the East; that they were enthusiastic cannibals, with an especial fondness for partly decomposed human flesh, that they exterminated the moas, the gigantic cursorial birds they found in the island, and were only too glad to feed on; that they were reduced to eating anything, from rats to eels, shell-fish to fern rhizomes; and that they took so eagerly to the new foods introduced by Europeans, especially pig and the potato, that their own Native food-plants were neglected and have now practically died out.

The author's accuracy may be judged by checking her statements on matters less recondite. Thus the custard apple is an *Anona* and is not related to "other mangoes" (p. 51), cassava is not used for making arrowroot (p. 9), watercress does not belong to the same family as the nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*) (p. 43), and as maize was introduced into New Zealand about 1770, we find it difficult to believe that "the New Zealand Maori formerly grew large quantities of magnificent maize, from seed brought by them from Peru" (p. 49).

The fallacy in all these arguments drawn from savages is that the Native in his wild state is subjected to a rigid natural selection, and often to an artificial selection, in that no weak or deformed children are allowed to live. The fallacy of the intro-

duction of Native foods, nevertheless, on the whole they do not supply so good a harvest as the highly specialised plants already grown. At one time a serious attempt was made to introduce the eland into England as a source of excellent meat, but it was soon found that in rapidity of development and weight of meat per unit of time that splendid beast could not compare with our home-bred cattle.

It is difficult to see what good purpose is served by the writing of such books as this to "boost" a movement which has many excellent points and which might do much good if judiciously presented to the public.

A. L.

**VALUABLE WORK ON MOSQUITO SURVEYS.**

*A Handbook for Field Workers.*

The science of entomology goes from strength to strength. The simple appliances of the early days no longer suffice; an elaborate technique demanding elaborate apparatus, has been developed; and experts have to specialise in the most detailed way. The malariologist has to be an intensive student of mosquitoes, the veterinary surgeon has to devote himself to ticks, the plague doctor must understand fleas and all about them; and any one of these tasks is real full-time employment. Great sums of money are involved, and, as Mr. Malcolm MacGregor points out in his book "Mosquito Surveys: a Handbook for Anti-malarial and Anti-mosquito Field Workers" (Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 15s.), "there are few ways in which large sums of money can be more vainly wasted than in ill-conceived and unscientifically-organised anti-malarial and anti-mosquito campaigns."

So the author is at pains to instruct his readers in every detail of the subject: how to dissect mosquitoes, how to identify the various species, how to mount them, how to breed them, how to keep them in captivity, how to feed them. The catching of larvae is by no means so simple a thing as it appears; the wiles of the fisherman must be called into play. There is even a right and a wrong way of using a dipper. In short, Mr. MacGregor's work is a complete compendium for the field worker, and should be in the library of every tropical station. That it is one of the Wellcome Bureau's publications adds to its authority; like all those publications it is beautifully printed, clearly and fully illustrated, and scientifically complete.

**MR. LESTOCK REID'S NOVEL.**

*Peter's Profession.*

MR. LESTOCK REID, who has travelled considerably in East and Central Africa, uses his experience to advantage in his new novel, "Peter's Profession" (John Long, 7s. 6d.). That a young and efficient but hard-up "demobbed" cavalry officer should, with thoroughly deserved assistance from a lady of mature age and Regency manners, start "Knights Grant Ltd." as a commercial concern is the idea forming the thread on which the author hangs a series of capital tales. Particularly pleasant is his local colour, which reads true throughout. The hero's adventure in the Nyoka Hills is quite good, and O'Byrne, the missionary, is a delightful and original character. "The River of Dead Fish" takes the reader into the hinterland of Malava, "The Sheik Tradition" into Arabia, and "The Grass Widow" to Colombo by P. and O., giving a real picture of life on a liner. But "Beyond the Headlights" is perhaps the best. It is a weird story in which the supernatural is skilfully exploited.

A. L.

## East Africa in the Press.

### WOMEN CLIMBERS OF KILIMANJARO.

MR. W. C. WEST, the member of the Alpine Club who accompanied Miss Sheila MacDonald on her ascent of Kilimanjaro last July, said last week to a *Daily Mail* reporter:

"I think I can prove without doubt that the honour of being the first woman to ascend Kilimanjaro to the very top belongs to Miss MacDonald. Mrs. Kingsley Latham never claimed to have gone to the very peak, nor did Miss Watt. The summit is a crater, and the east side, the side first reached, is 500 ft. lower than the S.W. side, and that 500 ft. is two hours' hard climbing. Miss Benham only reached Hans Meyers notch. We searched the record book hidden at Kaiser Wilhelm Point, and Miss MacDonald's was the first woman's name there. The other three women do not claim to have reached that spot. The last part of the climb is hard work over serrated ice.

"Here is the record which I copied from the book at the top of Kilimanjaro, which may be taken as official:

"1889.—Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller.

"1912.—Walter Fürtwangler and Siegfried Koenig.

"1914.—Walter von Ruckteschell and Carl von Salis, W. C. West.

"1925.—G. Londt and Native guide.

"1926.—D. V. Latham and Native guide.

"1927, July 17.—Rev. R. Reusch and Native guide.

"There is no mention of a Miss Müller, a German girl, who also claimed to have reached the top just three weeks before Miss MacDonald."

### ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO "EAST AFRICA."

*King's College Review* says of our special Settlement Number:—

"It is difficult for the uninformed reader to review a weekly journal such as *East Africa*, but it was easy to become very interested in the special July number, 'Settlement in East Africa.' To those University men and women—probably their number is great—who intend to settle in East Africa, its interest must be enormous. Articles on every subject, ranging from highly technical matters, such as land values and economic conditions in the various districts, down to affairs of general interest, are calculated to assist prospective settlers and hold their attention. Intending sheep-farmers, for instance, have the facts and possibilities laid before them by working and successful farmers; the same applies to cattle farming and cultivation of crops.

"When every aspect of the settler's life in East Africa has been discussed—the journal is of considerable size—there remains one more article which tells the prospective settler how the East Africa Office can help him (or her).

"*East Africa*, and in particular its special July number, is a journal which should certainly not be missed by those either vaguely or definitely interested in the possibilities of the country."

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### ANOTHER EAST AFRICAN GAME FILM.

MR. FREDERICK B. PATTERSON, Assistant of the National Cash Register Company of America, returned through Paris last week on his way back to Dayton, Ohio, from Kenya and Tanganyika.

"I was more interested in taking pictures than in killing wild game," Mr. Patterson told *The Tribune*, "and I think that I have some of the most unusual photographs and movies ever taken. One of the sets is of an elephant only forty feet away from the camera, another of a lion eight yards away. They had never seen white men and consequently were not very shy.

"Photographing is more fun than hunting because it requires more careful stalking and one must get closer. I have one group of flashlights of a bunch of lions at night eating zebra. One morning we found five lions on an anthill, and when I killed one of them in full sight of the others they didn't run away. They tried to pack off their dead mate but he was too heavy, just then the old lioness, who always does the killing, saw some gazelles and stalked them. She sprang at one gazelle but missed, and the whole group came back to where their dead comrade lay. Then I shot an antelope and the lions dragged it to their anthill for a meal. After the repast was finished, the old lioness carried away the remains for the next meal. I have all of these scenes, having operated my movie camera from 11 a.m. until dusk.

"Also I have pictures of a herd of 1,000 zebras and another of 3,000 wild beasts. We saw a 2,000 lb. rhinoceros dragged into the river while it was taking a drink by a crocodile only twelve or fifteen feet long.

A new type of baboon is claimed to have been discovered by Mr. Patterson. It is golden with no traces of any other colour and heretofore had existed only in Native stories. Mr. Patterson shot it out of a pack of others, and is taking the skin and skull back to the Dayton museum, to which he intends to present all his trophies, including the skins of sixteen horned buffalo, three rhinoceros, one elephant, and those of fifteen or more different kinds of antelopes. A number of live animals are also being taken back to the United States.

### THE INDIAN IN EAST AFRICA.

WRITING in the *Modern Review* of Calcutta, Mr. U. K. Oza says:—

"In the wake of the Indian trader in East Africa have followed the Indian barber, the Indian shoemaker, the taxidermist, the milk-seller, the carpenter, the mason, the goldsmith, and finally also the Brahman. The steamers of the Zanzibar Government are entirely manned and captained by Indians; Latterly has come the Indian clerk, a very useful and cheap instrument in the hands of Government for mending their subordinate services. The political awakening of India and the great publicity which the situation in Kenya received in 1923 have attracted Indians of liberal education to look to East Africa. An Indian Press is struggling to grow up and Indian medical men and lawyers are slowly coming in and trying to establish themselves."

Lord Olivier, writing to the *Daily Herald* under the title "Two White Papers and a Black Record," opens with a reference to "the scandalous history of the past administration of Kenya Colony, under the shameless dictation of powerful land-grabbers and advocates of forced labour for Natives," who are later described as "a filibustering clique." His Lordship thus pleasantly introduces his commendation of Mr. McGregor-Ross's book.



**DR. WARGNEH MARTIN'S LIFE STORY.**

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Daily News* who interviewed Dr. Martin, the Abyssinian agent, during his recent stay in London, writes:—

"Dr. Martin speaks our language perfectly, as he should, seeing that until he was thirty-three he spoke no other. He is a gentleman of evident culture, whose single eye-glass takes nothing from the amiable expression of his dark features.

"It is quite true, he told me, that I was rescued in my infancy by a British officer and brought up as an Englishman. It was after the battle of Magdala, in 1868. When the Palace of the Emperor Theodore was rushed by the British troops, the Emperor fell by his own hand, and all his people fled, including my parents and family, who, no doubt, believed that I had already been taken away by the servants. I was found, a baby of three, wandering about alone and was taken to Colonel Chamberlain, of the 23rd Pioneers, who had me looked after, and later took me to India.

"My boyhood was spent at Rawalpindi, first with Colonel Chamberlain, and when he died, with Colonel Martin, of the 32nd Pioneers. My language was English, and to all intents I was a British subject.

"Dr. Martin studied and qualified as a medical man at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and spent twenty-nine years in the Indian Medical Service, from which he retired some years ago on a pension. It was not until he was thirty-three that the romance of his life was made known to the Emperor Menelik, who invited him to Abyssinia. The interview with Menelik determined his later career. He settled in Abyssinia on his retirement, and his office includes the directorship of the school founded by Ras Taffari, and it was due to him that the efficient teaching of English was begun there. (For every Abyssinian who speaks English, he told me, there are probably three who speak French.) He has charge also of the hospital in the capital, and is responsible for the official newspaper."

**AN EAST COAST MISSIONARY.**

The Rev. F. Burt, a former member of the C.M.S. staff in East Africa, writes from Heanton Rectory, North Devon, to the *Church of England Newspaper*:

"The Rev. M. E. Taylor, M.A., rector of Halton Holgate, spilling, whose death at the age of seventy-one is announced, was a scholar and a linguist of quite unusual ability. His work in the C.M.S. East African Mission was of great value. He knew the languages of the coast people and certain up-country dialects with such exactitude that his niceties were not always received by his fellow-workers with the appreciation they deserved. The Native population, especially the more educated, recognised in *Bwana Tala* one thoroughly versed in their language and folk-lore. When I was an itinerant missionary in Gikama, I often found traces of his faithful teaching. People could not forget him. His ministry in Mombasa, both among Natives and Europeans, will, I believe, ever be remembered. Sometimes his methods were unusual and could not be easily copied by others, but we all loved this erudite and indefatigable worker for God."

**THE SPEED OF THE BLACK MAMBA.**

In the course of some most interesting conversations in the *Farmer's Weekly*, of South Africa, Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, says:

"The mamba does get 'spoilt,' and when this occurs it becomes an ever-present danger to all living creatures which may venture into its haunts. The majority of mambas are timid, and glide away to cover when disturbed. Natives have such a wholesome dread of this snake that when one is encountered they invariably turn and run full speed from it. Naturally, under these circumstances, the snake soon loses its dread of man, and when a European happens into its haunts it stands up to him, and should he not flee instantly it will, as likely as not, attack him. So, too, it is with dogs. A big black mamba which has come out best in an encounter tends to lose its former fear of these animals.

"I have roamed a very great deal in mamba country, and have encountered a considerable number of black mambas, but have only been attacked twice. On the first occasion I ran like a frightened hare. On the second occasion I was saved by a terrier dog, which ran forward and clinched with the mamba.

"In rough, broken country, or where the grass is too long or matted and there are low shrubs, a mamba can travel so fast that a man has no chance of outrunning it. When a black mamba is encountered in its haunt, the wisest plan is to back away from it as rapidly as possible, and then turn and run like the devil."



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## THE WORLD MOTOR TRANSPORT CONGRESS.

Questions Vital to East Africa Debated.

From Our Motoring Correspondent.

DELEGATES from sixty-two countries were represented at the World Motor Transport Congress, and not a few came from relatively undeveloped States. Kenya was represented by Mr. F. A. Bradley, B.A., B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department; Mauritius by Major L. F. Regnard, R.E., Director of Public Works and Surveys; and Zanzibar by Mr. S. P. Bland, Assistant Director of the Public Works Department; while among the British delegates, with knowledge of East African conditions might be mentioned Mr. W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Deputy Chief Inspecting Engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Mr. R. H. Brackenbury, of the Empire Marketing Board, and the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., and Mr. Horace Wyatt, respectively Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Motor Transport Council. Incidentally, the last named was the organiser of the Congress. Another name worthy of mention is that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bt., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

### The Six-Wheeler.

Half the papers I heard read and discussed bore some relationship to road transport problems in East Africa. In "The Development of Motor Vehicle Suitable for Service on Bad Roads and Across Country," the British War Office declared that the six-wheeled vehicle has proved to be a success both in the desert regions of Egypt and in the wet paddy fields of China. Indeed, the performance of these vehicles, many of which are designed to carry a useful load of three tons, has far exceeded expectations. Indeed, this type of vehicle has been made to negotiate tidal foreshore, follow railway tracks, and ascend and descend a flight of eighty-eight stone steps. "The Empire, if it will, is now provided for the first time with a really satisfactory all-round vehicle, capable of carrying on the road a load similar to the 30-cwt. pneumatic-tired lorry and a slightly reduced load across country at a running cost comparable with that of the tradesman's van."

Sir John E. Thornycroft, K.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., gave the manufacturers' view of this subject. The tractive effort required by the subsidy type six-wheeler to overcome the heaviest tractive resistance in this country is only 2,600 lb., whereas these vehicles are capable of putting forth a tractive effort of 7,000 lb. Conditions in other countries, such as the Sudan, would be worse, but there would always be a margin in favour of the vehicle. These vehicles, too, can take a full load up a gradient of 1 in 2 and can start and pull a load of 8½ tons on a level hard road. Sir John is not in favour of the forward driving position, because this tends to make working parts less accessible, a serious handicap where repair facilities are scarce. Neither does he favour alternative fuel, averring that only skilled drivers can handle vehicles so powered. Among the instances he quotes of the successful operation of the six-wheeler overseas is that of the regular transport services of the Sudan Government, while one of the photographs illustrating the paper shows a vehicle of this type negotiating a vegetated road in Kenya.

### Producer-Gas Plants.

A dual paper by M. F. Bacqueyrissé, Directeur Général de l'Exploitation et des Services Techniques de la Société des Transports en Commun de la Région

Parisienne, was somewhat technical but interesting. In the first part of his paper he showed that the six-wheeler, as compared with the four-wheeler from the point of view of suspension, was devoted to the practicability of utilising gases for the propulsion of vehicles. These fuels he placed in two categories: those produced by the vehicles themselves and those not so produced. Only the first category could possibly interest East Africans for years to come, and he, unlike Sir John Thornycroft, considers that producer-gas plants for use on motor vehicles have now been brought to a state of perfection.

Four of the papers dealt with motor transport conditions in French North Africa, South Africa, India, and Australia, and in parts of all these countries conditions obtain that are analogous with those obtaining in East Africa. The first deals with the facility with which motor vehicles not only penetrate, but traverse, the Sahara; the South African paper shows how motor vehicles are being used as feeders for the railways; the third contains particulars of several interesting developments that are likely to be followed out in East Africa within the next few years; while the last stresses the fact that transportation facilities should, if possible, prepare the way for future population.

## ENGINEERS AND WATER-DIVINING.

### Bombay's Official Diviner.

PROFESSOR J. W. GREGORY, of Glasgow University, spoke last week at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibition on "Water-Divining." He stated that the divining-rod had unquestionably been often successful, and it was perhaps more used now than at any previous time, owing to the increased need for small shallow supplies of water. Firm faith in the rod had been expressed by Bishops and Members of Parliament, and in the recent work on the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral the contractors used a diviner to determine the positions of water under the crypt. The evidence for divining was overwhelming in quantity. The successful water-diviner was probably a quick observer who had usually had considerable experience in the search for water. Under some conditions he would probably secure no higher proportion of successes than a competent water expert who deliberately judged by the conditions of the ground. In some areas, however, there were no surface indications of underground water, and the ground had to be tested empirically.

Mr. Madeley, a consulting engineer whose work has been chiefly in India, said that the Bombay Government paid a high salary to an official diviner. At one time he was convinced it was charlatanism, but he had found from his own experience that it was due to some physical action. There was, he believed, undoubtedly some influence caused by running water.

Dr. Lapworth, although of opinion that the diviners were absolutely wrong, said he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in it.

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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**"Plum Pudding": A Warning.**

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Christmas season is close at hand and many of your readers in Africa will be preparing to keep the day in ancient and time-honoured fashion. An experience of mine may serve, perhaps, as a warning. My little place in Tanganyika, though well out in the blue, was close enough to a road and more than one *safari* track to make it worth while for men on trek to turn off and pay us a friendly visit. My wife, like a true East African, was proud to extend to all comers the traditional hospitality we had ourselves received when we were newcomers to the Territory; and when our first Christmas came round she determined to have an old-fashioned party. Now plum-pudding is the hub, centre, focus, or *raison d'être* of a Christmas dinner, so plum puddings—in tins, of course—were ordered from a famous firm at home, and duly arrived. Rumours of their coming soon got about, pleasant anticipations were aroused, and it was delightful to note how many welcome bachelor friends found that duty sent them on *safari* in our district towards the latter end of December.

The dinner was a huge success. Jollity and good fellowship reigned supreme, and as pudding time came near everyone was on the tip-toe of expectation. The Native cook had received the most minute instructions—how long to boil the tins, how to open them, how to dish up the contents—and he did his duty manfully. But when *mpishi* marched proudly in with a flaming dish and placed it before the hostess, the plum puddings turned out to be a squishy mess of plums—*prunus vulgaris*, the common or garden plum of commerce! The guests, of course, took the *contretemps* in the best spirit, but my wife was nearly heartbroken. She felt that her reputation as a housekeeper had received a mortal blow. I never before realised that there was an essential difference between "plum pudding" and "Christmas plum pudding." Had you? Experience teaches, but she is rough in her methods. Perhaps the moral of the story (a true one) is: When ordering goods from Home, be precise.

**Learning the Language.**

No one can read the official reports of East African Government departments without noting how carefully the interests of the Native are considered. Officials are expected to attend and address Native meetings, explain Government policy in matters administrative, judicial, financial, medical or agricultural, advise chiefs, and generally keep in the closest contact with Native affairs; and one wonders, in one's more critical moments, exactly how they do it. Administrative officers, we know, have to learn the vernacular thoroughly and pass a higher standard examination in the language, though for other departments the lower standard suffices. Senior officials have, it is rumoured, been known to affect an indifference to linguistic attainments, while insisting on their juniors "speaking the lingo." Judges, we believe, are entirely exempt.

A story is told of a senior officer in a technical department who was an ardent collector of Arab brass and copper ware. Never did he pass through Zanzibar without adding to his collection. And having on one occasion acquired a particularly old piece, with a rare coat of undimable patina, he took particular pains to see that his boy did not harm it.

"*Hapana safi!*" he thundered in his best Swahili, meaning "See that you do not touch it!" The boy went to his office with an easy mind. The official, naturally enough, took the remark to mean that the thing was dirty, and set about polishing it with all the keenness in life. When the official returned from work, there was his treasure with its patina gone, and shining with the brazen lustre of a recent importation from Birmingham. It is only fair to add that he tells the story against himself, and that his study of the vernacular probably received a considerable boost by his exasperating experience.

**A Really Poisonous Spider.**

It is curious that among the many plaques of East and Central Africa no mention seems to be made of what is a really poisonous spider, i.e., the *Lathrodictus*. There are several species of the genus, and they are all small—the abdomen being about the size of a pea—are usually coloured black, and have one or more very conspicuous red spots on the body. It occurs in Chile, Brazil, South Europe, Madagascar, Australia and New Zealand, and is the only poisonous animal native to the last-named and most happy country. In New Zealand it goes by the name of *katipo*, and is described as "a shy little spider inhabiting the sea beaches." Dr. Linton, an American who has just returned from Madagascar, says: "Perhaps the most dangerous creature is the venomous spider, a black insect bearing one red spot, which is nearly always fatal. I avoided him, however." It seems strange that a naturalist like Dr. Linton should call a spider an "insect," which it is not, and allude to it as "him," for the female is the form generally found.

That the bite is fatal is probably an exaggeration; but that the Natives of the countries it inhabits are terribly afraid of it, and with good reason, is an established fact. In the Rapunini district, on the Brazilian border of British Guiana, the spider is well known, and was identified by two New Zealanders who were visiting that wild region as being practically the same as the New Zealand form. A Native Indian woman bitten by one of these spiders developed facial paralysis, and the Government Agent of the district, who was stung on the arm, described his symptoms as most alarming. For hours he suffered real agony from acute pains in the chest and heart spasms. The poison appears to attack the nervous system, and fatal results cannot be altogether excluded.

**Car versus Train.**

That the motor car will be the best form of transport in Africa is the belief of many practical men, and remarkable journeys have already been made by car across, in, over, and through the once Dark Continent. Trips that formerly took days by train and *safari* are now done in hours by car or lorry, but surely the record must be that now held by the brothers Clive and Neville Lacey, who, starting from Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, at 9 p.m. on Saturday, November 13, reached Johannesburg at 7.43 p.m. on Wednesday, November 16. They thus covered approximately two thousand miles in about 94½ hours, or an average of over twenty miles an hour. Incidentally, they beat the mail train by eight hours and 51 minutes!

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## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gunning are outward-bound for Mombasa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. Wood, lately of Mombasa, passed away in Worthing a few days ago.

□ □ □ □

Major Robertson Enstace has been appointed a J. P. for the Digo district of Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. Plunker, Woodgate lectured last week at the Imperial Institute on Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Robb sailed last week for Port Sudan in the "Cheshire."

□ □ □ □

Major Hill, Director of Uganda Transport, was entertained at Kampala at a farewell dinner in mail week.

□ □ □ □

Dr. C. A. Hoare has arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Protozoologist to the Medical Department.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Oscar Thomason is in charge of the American Consulate, Nairobi, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Charles H. Albrecht.

□ □ □ □

Major and Miss Blake Taylor are, we hear, to leave Bombay on December 7 for Mombasa. They expect to spend several months in East Africa.

□ □ □ □

Sir James and Lady Heath (formerly Mrs. Elbow Lynn) left England for Cape Town last week, and expect to return via the East Coast in or about March.

□ □ □ □

The Mombasa Sports Club, the oldest club of its kind in Kenya, recently presented Mr. W. A. M. Sim with an ivory casket on his departure from the Colony.

□ □ □ □

We hear from Kampala that Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, made a flight in the "Pelican" shortly before the accident which put the seaplane out of commission.

□ □ □ □

Captain S. Anderson is a new arrival in the Nanyuki district in which he has acquired some 2,000 acres. He had previously spent a year at Rumuruti with Major G. Edwardes.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. Kookan-Smith, of Arusha, when recently driving home from Nairobi, was held up on the road by a lioness, which, lashing herself with her tail, approached within a few yards of the car, for which she refused to make way.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, who is, we hear, spending part of his leave in Somersetshire, first went to Uganda nineteen years ago, after having served with the South African Constabulary for seven years.

□ □ □ □

A Commission of Inquiry composed of Messrs. B. A. Crean (Resident Magistrate, Nairobi), W. McClure Lunt, R.N.R., H. B. Emley and Edwin Wright, has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to inquire into and report upon the fire, which recently occurred in s.s. "Rusinga."

Mr. Maxtone Maiter has been appointed Chairman of the recently formed Usambara Planters' Association. The Usambara Planters' Association, the Tanga Planters' Association, and the Pemba Planters' Association, the nucleus of the new body, has been to press for better survey facilities in Tanganyika Territory.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. L. Gatskell, son of Major Gatskell, the well-known Kenya business man and planter, was recently held up in a motor car by a herd of buffalo on the road near Elementide. The animals, says a correspondent, maintained a threatening attitude for some little time, coming within a few feet of the car.

□ □ □ □

A dinner of the East African Mounted Rifles was held in Nairobi on November 3 (Longido day), this being the first occasion on which the reunion has been held since 1920. Mr. Charles Ware acted as secretary, and the Committee consisted of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, C. J. Wilson, J. MacNab-Mundell and J. W. Milligan.

□ □ □ □

The John Boyes Football Cup, which has been won this year by the Nairobi Police team, was presented some years ago for competition in the Colony, with the stipulation that all gate money should be given to various charities, which since the institution of the competition, have benefited to some thousands of pounds.

□ □ □ □

The Prince of Wales has promised to preside at the birthday festival of Toc H, which is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on December 3, and which, it is expected, will be attended by at least three thousand members from branches and groups in this country and overseas. During the past twelve months a new group has been formed in Dar es Salaam.

□ □ □ □

The Duchess of York, who last week visited the Food and Cookery Exhibition at Holland Park, made a call at the stand of the Empire Marketing Board, at which F.M.E. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office had arranged a display. Her Royal Highness showed keen interest in the East African exhibits and was especially struck by the samples of Uganda basket work. The Duchess graciously accepted a parcel of Kenya coffee, which was, she said, exceedingly good.

□ □ □ □

THE *Official Gazette* of Kenya Colony says of the late Mr. J. G. W. Hope, whose death we recently reported.

"His Excellency the Governor desires, on behalf of Government, to express the deep regret felt by all branches of the service at the death of John G. W. Hope, C.M.G., on September 15, 1927. Mr. Hope retired on pension on August 2, 1927, after twenty-eight years' service in the Kenya Administration, during which he filled with distinction the posts of District and Provincial Commissioner. For two years during the East African Campaign he was Chief Political Officer and was made C.M.G. in 1918 in recognition of that service. In 1925 he was appointed as a British Commissioner on the Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission. He was a member of the Legislative Council from April, 1924, to December, 1926. Mr. Hope earned the affectionate regard of all races by his admirable qualities, and his sound judgment and knowledge of the country. His loss will be greatly felt by his many friends throughout Kenya."

Dr. Linton, an American traveller recently returned from Madagascar, properly quashes the legend of that island being the land of the man-eating tree. "There is, of course, no such thing," he remarked in an interview, "but if it had been called the land of the man-eating flea—well—"

Mr. John Carberry, of Kenya, left Croydon Aerodrome on Friday last, November 18, in his monoplane to fly to South Africa. Accompanied by one mechanic, the aviator hoped to traverse the distance in record time. He proposes to follow the route taken by Sir Alan Cobham and the R.A.F. Cairo-Cape-Cairo flight. East Africans will wish him all success in his attempt.

The following East Africans were among the Fellows elected by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute at its last meeting: Kenya: Mr. A. E. Proctor and Mr. L. D. Goldie-Morrison. Nyasaland: Mr. Charles G. Sharman. Tanganyika: Lieut. P. R. O'Sullivan, Mr. Roy Vernon. Uganda: Mr. H. H. Aitken, Mr. Stanley Forrest. Zanzibar: Mr. John E. Baker, Mr. Frank H. Bustard.

An assistant engineer is required by the Kenya and Uganda Railway for the Construction Department. Salary £600 a year. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, age 23 to 35, should have had experience on railway construction. Preference will be given to Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Application should be made by letter, stating age, qualifications, and particulars of experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1 quoting M 288.

**NEW UNION-CASTLE COMMODORE.**

CAPTAIN W. F. STANLEY, R.D., R.N.R., who has been appointed Commander of the R.M.M.-V. "Carnarvon Castle," and Commodore of the Union-Castle fleet in succession to Captain J. Strong, retired, is well-known to many East Africans, for he is one of the most popular commanders of the Line. Born in 1865, he joined the merchant service in 1879 as an apprentice on the "Hawksbury," a full-rigged ship of 1,100 tons trading between London and Australia; the voyage in those days taking ninety days.

It was in 1890 that Captain Stanley joined the Union Company as fourth officer, and six years later he was appointed to the command of Sir Donald Currie's steam yacht "Jolairt," of 1,300 tons. In 1910 Captain Stanley was given command of the "Dunottar Castle," which was chartered to Dr. Henry S. Lunn, and was employed in cruises to the Mediterranean, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and took two parties of tourists to India, China and Japan.

During the War he commanded the "Gascon," employed as a hospital ship, and was later transferred to the "Dunluce Castle." That he performed excellent service whilst in command of these two vessels can be gathered from the fact that he was twice mentioned in despatches.

Since the War he has commanded no fewer than eleven steamers of the Union-Castle line, namely, the "Garth Castle," "Guildford Castle," "Dunluce Castle," "Norman," "Kildonan Castle," "Kinfauns Castle," "Balmoral Castle," "Windros Castle," "Walmer Castle," "Saxon," "Tlamstephan Castle."

*East Africa* congratulates Capt. W. F. Stanley, and wishes him all success in his new appointment.

**JUVENILE LABOUR IN KENYA**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I have watched the Home Press in vain for any protest from the self-appointed champions of labour in Kenya Colony against the heartrending spectacle of the employment of female and juvenile labour as depicted in the full-page photograph in *The Times* Weekly Edition of September 1 last.

This photograph depicts numbers of tired-looking women and children in the hop fields in Kent, busily employed in picking hops to be used in the preparation of an alcoholic beverage. There is one robust-looking male depicted in the photograph who has arms hung loosely at his sides and his fists clenched, obviously ready to enforce discipline on any sign of slackness.

The letterpress beneath the photograph states that several London County Council Schools have rearranged the dates of their holidays to enable these children to carry out this work. It is interesting to compare the attitude taken up in this Colony by some of those interested in Native Education.

Previous to the coffee crop in 1926, the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa suggested to the Kenya Missionary Council that the terms of Native schools should be so arranged as to enable the pupils attending them to be free to assist in this harvest should they so wish. A reply was received saying that, while the Kenya Missionary Council was in every sympathy with the proposal, it was impossible to do this without interfering with the education of the Natives. Surely it is equally important that the education of our children in England should run no risk of any interference.

The beverage resulting from coffee is acknowledged a total drink; this scarcely applies to the beverage resulting from hops. Can it be that the critics of Kenya are so involved in the brewing interests that the beams in their eyes are totally obscured by the motes in ours?

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi. CHARLES GAITHER, Secretary, Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony, Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa

**NOT A REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATION.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

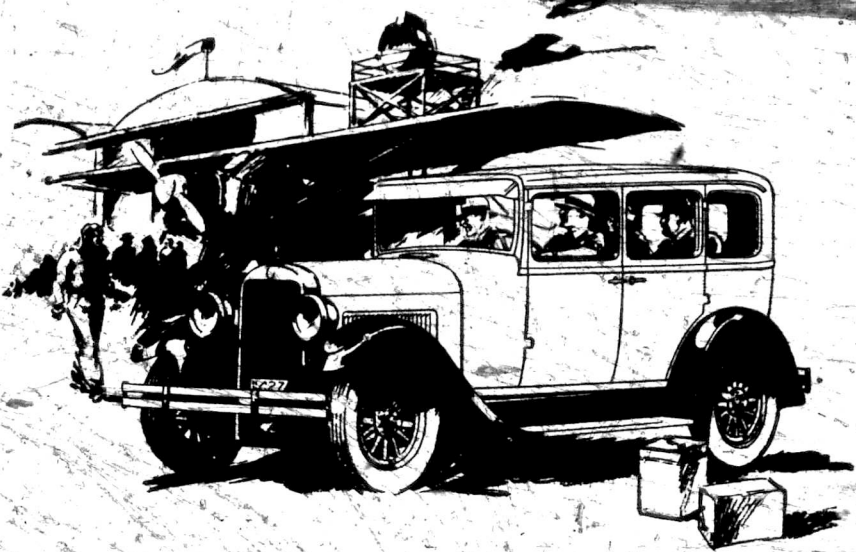
In the leading article published in *East Africa* of August 4, 1927, reference is made to the "Tanganyika Planters' Association."

I have been asked to point out, lest misleading ideas be formed, that the Tanganyika Planters' Association does not in any way represent the views of the whole of the planting interests of the Territory; neither has that Association—the correct title of which is, I believe, The Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) any connection with other Associations.

Yours faithfully,

Arusha. H. S. GUTHBERT, Secretary, Arusha Coffee Planters' Association.

(The desire of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association to dissociate itself from the other body mentioned is understandable for our leading article of August 4 criticised the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) for having nominated a German to serve on a Committee which has access to all kinds of Government information, much of it confidential.)



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**MR. MCGREGOR ROSS CHALLENGED.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

The value of Mr. McGregor Ross's book, "Kenya from Within," which you reviewed in your issue of November 3, is vitiated by the number of errors which it contains. I should prefer to regard them as mistakes; but what is one to make of the following instance?

On p. 96, Mr. Ross, dealing with the evidence given before the Labour Commission of 1913, mentions the allegations of several Native witnesses who give instances of oppression by employers. He proceeds: "District Commissioner the late Hon. Kenneth Dundas (No. 51) was particularly outspoken."

Witness No. 51 was *not* the late Hon. Kenneth Dundas. That officer was not even a witness before the Commission. To give the real name of witness No. 51 would have defeated Mr. Ross's purpose, for a very good reason which is perfectly well known to him, but which it is not desirable to particularise.

Mr. Ross ought to rectify this error, and to explain how he came to father the evidence referred to upon an officer whose name does not appear in the list of witnesses before the Commission, and whose untimely death had made the detection of the error improbable.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

J. A. WATSON.

**"MVULE" FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

The daily Press has been setting out the claims of the South American timber known as *mora*, which, it is claimed, resists attack by insects and is impervious to wet weather. May I call attention to the properties and longevity of *mvule*, that remarkable East African timber, valuable in use not only for railway sleepers, but also for house building, harbour and dock piles, and cabinet making?

*Mvule*, on account of its durability and its immunity from attack by white ants and other wood-destroying insects, was a few years ago in great demand for railway sleepers in East Africa, but of late years the local railway authorities seem to have discontinued its use on the grounds that metal sleepers, though not so durable, were a cheaper and more economic proposition in the end.

If, as is now claimed, *mora* from British Guiana is more economic in use as railway sleepers in Britain and in South Africa, *mvule* would surely seem to be equally suitable for similar work in the country of its origin and growth. If *mora* can establish the claims made for it by the Georgetown (British Guiana) Chamber of Commerce there ought to be a brighter outlook than is apparent at present, for *mvule* timber in Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, and the Uganda Protectorate.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.

"FOREST LOVER."

**WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of September 22, which has only just reached me, Sir Donald Cameron is reported to have said, "Certainly no British person went to Tanganyika with the idea that he was going to spend the rest of his life there and rear a family; those settlers who had children sent them home to be educated and they themselves visited Europe every three or four years."

That is in a sense true. It is the call of the Homeland, but there soon grows up the pull of Africa. Moreover, the first generation can never get away from home ties and the wish to see their children educated under the same influences and traditions as the parents had experienced. The second and succeeding generations take pride either in the country that gave them birth or in which they had been reared from their extreme youth. Perhaps you could draw attention to this.

Yours faithfully,

"ONE OF THE PIONEER COLUMN."

Southern Rhodesia.

**THE NATIVE AND HIS FOOD.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I have noted the comments of your reviewer on the letter of mine which you were kind enough to publish in your issue of October 27, but surely the first half of paragraph 2 of his article contained a personal expression of opinion and, as such, is open to legitimate criticism, the inference being that he accepted the view that the diseases mentioned were dependent on diet deficiency. In any case, does he not extend an invitation to food reformers to explain certain apparent anomalies?

I am not unacquainted with the "food reform campaign," and certainly associate myself with those reformers at least who preach "Eat less meat and eat more roughage," and I believe that such alteration in the diet would result in less disease and certainly less cancer of the alimentary tract.

Perhaps, however, my remarks will not appear so pointless if I state that, like your reviewer, East Africa has also for some time now been the "victim" of a "food reform campaign," with the advocacy of meat as the cure-all, and a series of popular articles by a member of the Medical Department appeared not long ago in the leading Kenya newspaper on the subject, which articles evoked a great deal of discussion and correspondence.

It was on account of the theory of absence of nitrogen reserve (some go so far as to say that this absence has become hereditary), which is the basis of the above campaign, but which I consider unsubstantiated, that I ventured a few observations on some of the extracts quoted from the medical report, querying some of the deductions and asking for further proofs.

Yours faithfully,


Tydesley.

J. M. C.

[Our original contributor writes: "I must beg J. M. C. to distinguish carefully between statements taken directly from the Tanganyika Medical Report and my own opinions. The former include the question of infant feeding, the problem of lack of protein, and the prison statistics. My experience leads me to believe that whatever form of vegetable food a Native affects, he loves meat and will eat all he can of it whenever he gets the chance, though I admit there are differences of taste among different tribes. This would argue a general nitrogen hunger." As to the food campaign, I tried to touch lightly, and even with a little humour, on the absurdities to which the fanatics of the movement are prone, to the detriment of a cause which has many good points and which should justify the reasoned and moderate advocacy of so courteous a champion as J. M. C.]

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**LADY NORTHEY HOME PROTEST MEETING.**

ONE of the largest meetings ever held in Nairobi was that recently convened in connection with the future of the Lady Northey Home and the Coryndon Memorial.

Major J. D. Leonard, whose outspoken opposition to the attitude of the Government and Sir Edward and Lady Grigg had been largely instrumental in the holding of the meeting, quoted statistics proving that the Home had made steady progress year by year until Lady Grigg's arrival in Kenya, and said that each of the last six annual reports had referred to the satisfactory health of the children. The Home was self-supporting and plans for its extension had been prepared. Mrs. Paul, a most efficient matron, had been forced to resign, but Miss Armitage, who had succeeded her, had resigned within a few months on the ground that conditions had been misrepresented to her, and that there was no scope for child welfare among the European community. Major Leonard then put the resolution:—

"That this meeting is of the opinion that the Lady Northey Home should be carried on as originally constituted, and that the object of the Home shall remain the same as laid down in the Constitution for 1910 and 1923, viz., 'To provide a home for motherless and orphan European children and those whose mothers are ill or at work, thus eliminating any necessity for European children being left in the care of Natives.'"

Dr. Burkitt seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. J. F. G. Orr, who said that there was a widespread feeling in the Colony that settlers were being dictated to and domineered over by those in authority. The motion was carried amid applause and with only two dissentients.

**The Second Resolution.**

The second resolution was then proposed:—

"That in the view of this meeting there is no necessity to remove the Lady Northey Home from its present site, and that the Government proposals to purchase the Home and site for £6,500, and give the Home another site, are unnecessary and a waste of public money."

Major Leonard, in proposing it, said: "The whole thing is a political ramp to acquire a site and wipe out the identity of the Lady Northey Home and merge it into a scheme of child welfare for which there is no justification at this juncture."

Colonel Durham, a member of the Legislative Council, agreed with Major Leonard that it was a ramp, and urged that it was high time for Kenya to take advantage of the money which was at present being thrown away.

Dr. Burkitt said the Home was in an admirable position, with a lovely view and plenty of good air. Capt. Schwartz, M.L.C., Nairobi, addressed the meeting, which, after considerable discussion, passed the second resolution with only two dissentients.

Major Leonard, Mrs. M. G. Orr, and Mrs. Watkins were appointed a committee to confer with the Colonial Secretary on the matter.

**HOME COMMENTS ON THE PROTEST.**

**And "East Africa's" Rejoinder.**

THE *African World* says, in the course of a leaderette entitled "Troubles for the Hon. Lady Grigg"—

"Since Sir Edward and Lady Grigg returned to Nairobi from England, apparently quite a storm has arisen locally over the projected removal of the Lady Northey Home to make room for a suitable approach for the new palatial Government House and the management of the institution. A crowded meeting held recently to protest against any removal of the Home from its present site did not reflect complimentarily on the mentality of the community, which probably owing to its perpetual hustling about at a 6,000 foot altitude appears to be highly overwrought at times. The peculiar attitude assumed by the meeting referred to and the quite unjustifiable personalities indulged in doubtless caused Lady Grigg to resign her presidency to the Lady Northey Home, solely, as she put it, to do everything in my power to avoid further controversy."

The whole affair is viewed by many leading residents at Nairobi as an unnecessary and regrettable incident, which is all the more unjustifiable in view of Sir Edward and Lady Grigg's splendid work for the best interests of the colony on both sides of the water. Nairobi has ever since its foundation been a spot of turbulent local politics, and recent events do not show it as having changed in that particular aspect of its otherwise excellent reputation as an Empire outpost."

Our contemporary says erroneously that Lady Grigg resigned on account of "the quite unjustifiable personalities indulged in"; in fact, she resigned on the eve of the meeting. And is it necessary to suggest that the protest "did not reflect complimentarily on the mentality of the community" or that "Nairobi's turbulent local politics" were the real cause? Opposition to the Government scheme has come as much from up-country districts as from the capital, and it is a fact that many strong supporters of Sir Edward Grigg's general policy are opposed to the official attitude on this question. The Kenya Government would scarcely have offered to receive a deputation from the meeting if it had felt that merely "the overwrought mentality of the community" was the cause of the protest. Admittedly, many of Nairobi's leading residents regard the affair as a regrettable incident; on the other hand, many equally leading and worthy colonists feel that public opinion needed to be voiced. We know several of the most trusted and level-headed public men in Kenya who consider that protest was essential. In such a matter in which local loyalties are so intimately concerned—we feel that no good and much harm can be done by hasty comment from Home.

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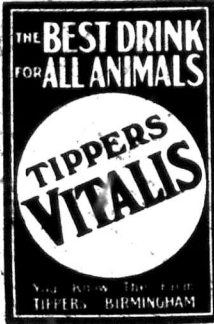
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8. " "	Thick	4/3	5/6
9. " "	Extra Thick	5/-	6/-
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15. Superfine, Cream Wove	Bank	3/-	3/6

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No. 16. Superfine, Cream Wove	Thin	3/6	3/9
17. " "	Medium Thick	3/9	4/6
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## MUHAMMADANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Questions the European is often asked.

EAST AFRICAN settlers, missionaries, and officials who live in districts in which Muhammadanism has a number of more or less devout Native adherents, will be interested in the following extracts from a contribution to *Central Africa* by a Christian teacher. The questions with which he has been confronted have often been put to the non-clerical European in Eastern Africa. The writer says:—

Sometimes the Moslems say "Christians and Moslems have one and the same belief inasmuch as we both worship God, but you eat swinean food, such as swine's flesh and monkeys, and even if an animal is killed by someone who has no religious belief you eat its flesh. You don't know that this is unlawful?" Then I ask them, "Can a good or holy person make a bad thing?" They say "No." "Very well," I reply, "Is God good or bad?" He is perfectly good." Then I ask them, "If that is so, how comes it about that he has created these animals whose flesh you say is unlawful?" They do not reply to this, they only laugh.

"Again I remark, 'If God is one and His way is one, and if He reveals this way in two parts, these two parts will be alike; they will not contradict one another. But the Gospel and the Koran do contradict one another. Does it not seem clear that of these two contradictory statements one cannot have proceeded from God?' Sometimes I say, 'God is a Father. He does not terrify and cow us, nor does the Gospel. But the Koran does terrify by its accounts of puns and punishments. You Moslems say that Satan has his medicines like charms and rings and exorcism, and that by the use of these means Satan can damn even a man. Why is this medicine some times successful?' They say, 'Satan can damn a man until the man dies, but he remains quiescent.' I reply, 'Satan is a medicine. No one can conquer him by a charm, and the true Christian cannot be "possessed." Let me deny that some Christians think they are "possessed," but these Christians are not the disciples of Christ.' I also tell them, 'If we Christians are to eat the flesh of certain animals or to drink blood that is unlawful, it is because these animals have been offered by you Moslems as sacrifices to your God.'

"Sometimes when I am speaking to them like this, they say, 'Why do you say it is unlawful to drink blood in your religion? It contains no oppression in it as in ours, but it contains many taboos.' If a Christian has married a wife and she turns out to be dissolute, quarrelsome, idle and disobedient, he cannot divorce her or marry another wife. This is a very serious matter."

"I reply, 'To follow God's way is a serious matter and His religion does make serious claims upon us. It contains many prohibitions. It is in this respect unlike Islam, which permits a man to have two or more wives and to divorce his wives just as he pleases. But when God created man, how many did He create?' They reply, 'Two, Adam and Eve.' I then ask them, 'Why did He not create two wives for Adam?' This makes them laugh. I tell them, 'It is by God's will that a Christian has only one wife. To marry two wives is to disobey God. Have you ever heard that Adam divorced Eve?' But you Moslems divorce your wives just as you please.' They only laugh at this."

## SOME SAYINGS

We have a Government horse called 'Present Policy' by 'Reckless Expenditure.' That horse has many good points, but it is most damnably hard in the mouth. Unless we can harness that animal to another horse called 'Public Opinion' by 'Steady Persistence,' I do not know where we will be galloping to. — *General Durbell, M.C., Kenya Colony.*

I have been interested in the matter of preference all my life, and therefore I need not tell you that I welcome the resolution concerning the Congo Basin Treaties. I would like you to remember that it is not the Congo Basin Treaties, but the Tanganyika Mandate, that makes the real difference in the way of Preference. You must remember that when you are considering the whole question of a Customs Union between these territories, the necessity of the Mandate is much greater than the necessity of the Congo Basin Treaties. — *His Excellency Sir Edward Giff.*

"I am convinced that the capacities of the Native races of Uganda for profiting by the best education that can be given them is second to those of no other native races in Africa. The opportunities which are open to them, when they have absorbed this education, are unlimited, and it is and should be our duty to give them eventually as good a higher education as is taught and professional in Africa, as they could obtain by going to Europe or America, with all the disadvantages that such displacement and severance from their home ties and local environment involve. — *His Excellency Sir William Gowers.*

It is a mistake to think that the Native would be the first to compromise if his interests are safer in the hands of people living amongst him, and whose livelihood depends on understanding his point of view than under the precarious trusteeship of people who have never seen the Native. That is the attitude of such Natives as to their opinions of their own. Ultimately the welfare of the Native rests on the foundation of British principles of government and not on a philosophical ideal. Means must be found whereby the Native made a partner and not a ward in the progress of the development of Kenya; and means must be found for the proper representation of his interests in the Legislature. — *Mr. J. F. H. Hunter, in an address to the Kenya Convention of Associations.*

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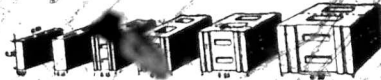
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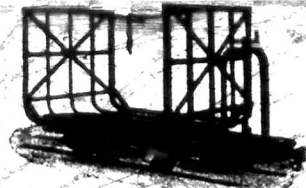


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## NOTES FROM SEYCHELLES.

Comings and Goings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mahé, Seychelles, Oct. 20, 1927.

THE Hon. J. Devaux, Chief Justice of Seychelles, is leaving shortly to take up similar duties in Jamaica. Mr. Devaux has on two occasions undertaken the duties of Acting Governor for extended periods, and both he and Mrs. Devaux are deservedly popular.

Monsieur Edouard Lanier, who in his less pre-occupied moments is editor of *Le Réveil Seychellois*, has on Frigate Island the only coffee plantation in the Archipelago, though coffee formerly did well. He allows the coffee to go to *buñi*, and then hulls it for home consumption.

Captain Jouannis, whose delightful villa on the hill slopes above Victoria is one of the show-places round the town, has left for a long stay at Erasin, where he recently purchased a property, on which is one of the famous "coco-de-mer" valleys, where the unique double coconuts grow.

Major W. R. James, who some months ago paid a visit to Seychelles, came, saw, and conquered. Having done so, he left for London with the avowed object of floating a large company for the erection of a hotel on Mahé. History again repeats itself, and he is reported to have suffered, like Caesar, a reverse in his attack on London. No news, in this case, is not good news, but bad news, for several people in these islands. And Major James himself sends no findings.

Monsieur P. R. Dupont has returned from his holiday in Mauritius, and is now actively engaged in speeding up the work of the Agricultural Department, of which he is the Director.

Mr. de Burch Edwards has arrived to take the place of the Hon. Wyndham L. Grech as Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor.

Dr. Maxwell has arrived to join the medical staff.

## The Song of the Sewing Machine.

The Roman Catholic Bishop, acting under advice from Rome—so one is given to understand—has announced that the tendency to undress in women's clothes has gone far enough. In future those who wish to go to Church must go decently clad; and must envelop their arms in sleeves and their nether limbs with longer skirts. Dressmakers are now busy and bright, and the song of the sewing machine is heard in the land.

## Seychelles Currency.

An Ordinance has passed the Legislative Council for the issue of up to Rs 250,000 in notes for Seychelles currency. Indian notes are to be permanently legal tender, and Mauritian notes are to be legal tender for two years from date.

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## NYASALAND AND FEDERATION.

Bisymmetrically Opposed Opinions.

THE Cholo Planters' Association, Nyasaland, has unanimously resolved—

That the Association support a Union of Nyasaland with the two Rhodesias, and such other territories as may be included in the Union—

Providing that recruiting would not be allowed in the then province of Nyasaland for work in the other provinces of the Union or neighbouring territories.

Provided also that a Provincial Council be formed which would have control of certain revenues derived from road and river dues, land tax, licence and other fees on all vehicles and import duties on all vehicles, for the purpose of construction and maintenance of public and district roads, roads declared to be trunk roads to be constructed and maintained out of general revenue; and

Provided also that the interests of Nyasaland be safeguarded by adequate representation on any senate or upper governing body that may be formed in connection with the Union.

A public meeting held in Blantyre a few days previously had unanimously resolved that the first step should be amalgamation between Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The *Nyasaland Times* expresses the view that Nyasaland has nothing to gain by a union with Southern Rhodesia, which is alien to us in nearly every respect, in laws, customs, and in its ideals, and while we are feeling the effect of their competition for our labour and their competition in the tobacco market at Home, we are not likely to be in any better case if we give them the dominant hand to arrange our affairs. Nyasaland has been called the Cinderella of the Protectorates, meaning that we are so small that we are ignored, but, if any amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia came about, we should then become the 'slavery' of the South. Our view is that Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia have everything in common with Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and with most of Kenya.



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**WHAT KENYA THINKS.**

A European Police Force.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi.

You will have published cabled news of the recent session of the Convention of Associations, at which federation was naturally the chief matter for discussion. This, however, has been very fully dealt with in these notes, and the ground need not be covered again.

The resolution that a European police force be organised to take the place of the King's African Rifles aroused wide public interest. The argument ran that this Colony should now shoulder its own defence by means of a European force, instead of depending upon Native levies. The consensus of opinion seems to be that a white police force, on the lines of the Natal and Cape Mounted Rifles, would be adequate for interior defence with the additional advantage of attracting a good type of young men to the Colony, many of whom might be regarded as potential settlers. On the other hand, other opinion queried whether a European police force could operate and be maintained in the frontier regions in the event of trouble if climatic and other transport difficulties barred the road. It was considered on the score of finance that the present high cost of the K.A.R. would be reduced if the proposed alternative were adopted.

**Settlers and Capital.**

Another interesting theme discussed was that of closer settlement and the idea of inviting immigrants into Kenya without adequate capital, and Mr. R. Anderson proposed that the views expressed by His Excellency to import settlers without capital were to be regarded with a certain amount of alarm. In his opening speech the Governor had deprecated the custom of representing Kenya simply as a rich man's country and thus discouraging the settlement of the small man. In speaking to the motion Mr. Conway Harvey very sensibly said that brains, energy, knowledge, and personal character far outweighed the possession of a few thousand pounds. In the end it was decided that the question be not put, though some supporters were obtained for the motion. The question is like so many other arbitrary distinctions. Certainly any new arrival who expects to acquire a holding and go straight ahead to develop or stock up an estate would have to be possessed of considerable means. But, on the other hand, a man who understands stock or farming, possessed with only small capital, may very possibly lease a holding and by frugal living and careful husbandry soon place himself in a position to develop and acquire land on his own. Many of our well-to-do farmers started here with very slender means, and several have become large landowners after commencing as an employee or manager on the bigger estates. Land may still be obtained on reasonable terms and on profit-sharing.

**Kenya's Finances.**

His Excellency made a somewhat remarkable speech this week in the Legislative Council upon Kenya's finances. The speech occupied twelve long columns in the local newspaper, and bristled with figures, statistics, and considered conclusions. The most important feature of the delivery was the Governor's unequivocal view that Kenya had nothing to fear in its present and near future finance. This optimism discounted the many criticisms so frequently heard in some Nairobi circles that the country was shouldering too much

and figuratively going to the dogs. The Government handled the financial outlook with a scientific, and until our local Jeremiahs can put up a contra case with similar clarity the Government policy holds the field. Sir Edward Grigg appeared very confident that the £2,500,000 loan would be well received in the London market. Still, unless the present short rains and next year's long rains come in normal fashion, it is possible that the 1928 budget will be affected, for the country in most districts has been suffering from considerable drought.

**Game near Nairobi.**

Nairobi is proverbial for the large amount and variety of game in its vicinity. The game reserve comes practically up to the town, but the time is almost past when herds of zebra careered through its suburbs and the cyclist ran a risk of running over a lion in the dark, though signs of a stray leopard are still occasionally seen in one's front or back garden. Hyenas were common visitors until quite recently, their weird howl being nightly heard under one's bedroom window, while their ghostly shapes might be seen any evening crossing the road in front of one's headlights. Yet even these visitors seem to have disappeared as the town becomes further built and occupied in the suburbs.

But a trip the other day to the lower Nairobi river, where it debouches on the plains towards the Athi River, brought a vivid reminder that the game, though to-day scanty near the town, are still in their numbers in the neighbourhood, and this not within the game reserve. Proceeding to view an undeveloped farm a few miles out of Nairobi, it was surprising, even to the old Nairobi resident, to observe the variety and number of game within view. Two fairly large herds of buffalo grazed in the open within a thousand yards of the unfrequented road, one of the herds having been officially notified by the Game Ranger as dangerous of approach. Hundreds of impala antelope were encountered in the low thorny glades of the veld. The noble waterbuck, of rare incidence, stood gazing at us. "Tomimies" and Grant's gazelles were numerous; zebra and bartebeeste raced the car at a safe distance, while a whole herd of female ostriches, with solitary males in the vicinity, had to be chivvied by the hooter to clear them off the road. And all this about half-an-hour's run out from town with settled farms most of the way!

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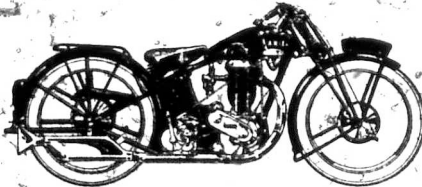
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Shirt 20	0 6 10 0 11 0	Meridian Vest	0 5 11 0 0 7 0
Khaki Cotton Drill Shirt	0 4 0 0 0 0	Meridian Trunks	0 5 11 0 0 7 0
(4 Collars)	0 0 0 0	Cotton Tennis Shirt	0 0 0 0 0 0
White Socks	0 0 0 0	Wool Tennis Shirt	0 18 0 0
Cashmere Socks 20	0 6 0 0 3 0	White Day Shirt	0 0 0 0 0 0
Khaki Stockings	0 8 0 0 0 0	Striped Day	0 0 0 0 0 0
White Drill Shirt	0 8 0 0 0 0	Striped Day	0 0 0 0 0 0
Khaki Drill Shirt	0 8 0 0 0 0	Tropical Dress Shirt	0 0 0 0 0 0
Cotton Tussore Suit	0 0 0 0 0 0	Collar	0 0 0 0 0 0

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**DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.****Dividend and Bonus Maintained.**

The forty-third annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company Limited was held last week at 65-68, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, chairman of the company, who presided, spoke at length on seasonal and pastoral conditions in Australia and New Zealand, and then said:

**Purchase of Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co.**

A new departure, which I have pleasure in advising, is the opening of a branch of the company in Kenya Colony. We have, for the past three years, had as agents in that part of the world the widely respected firm of Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co., and we have found, as the result of this experimental trading, that expectations of increased operations, backed by sufficient capital, warranted the purchase of Messrs. Hunter's business. Our policy will be a cautious one, and we have no intention of locking up capital in advances on land, etc., in the meantime. We have found that trading in the merchandise available for export from Kenya fits in with our operations on the same lines in Australia and New Zealand. We have not found it necessary to increase our staff at this end to deal with this new field, and consequently our overhead expenses are relatively decreased. I have every hope that the new venture will succeed, but it will take time to prove it.

Now that we have established branches of our own in Kenya Colony, it may interest you to know that we have for some time been handling wool from there, and we have noticed the gradual improvement in the clip, which is no doubt partly due to the importation of Australian wools. The wool is of very fine quality, but as a rule short in staple, being mostly a six months' growth. The demand for Kenya wool has widened considerably of recent years; it now meets with excellent competition in the sale room, not only on account of its fine quality, but also because of its high yield.

On April 7 last an extraordinary general meeting was held at which a resolution was passed—subsequently confirmed by a further meeting on April 26—to increase the capital from £4,500,000 to £6,500,000 by the creation of 100,000 new Ordinary shares of £20 each, and I may say that the issue was a complete success. The total amount payable, both on account of capital and premium, although it does not show in the balance sheet, has since been received, as you will have learnt.

**Utilisation of the New Capital.**

The new shares will not participate in the dividend and bonus, which I am about to ask you to confirm, but they will participate in any interim dividend which may be declared next year—that is usually in May next.

That this extra capital will be utilised to the fullest extent I have not the slightest doubt. The necessity to carry on clients in drought-stricken Queensland has absorbed large sums, and much more will be required for re-stocking purposes when the time arrives. Western Australia, now enjoying a splendid season after droughly conditions, offers the same problem, and, as you know, advances made for this purpose mean a lengthy loss of capital. I must also reiterate a remark made in late years with unfailling regularity, that is, that wheat operations, although fairly profitable, absorb temporarily a very large amount of money. The ordinary and I am glad to say generally profitable, expansion of our business, too, will continue to cry hungrily for the necessary capital. So it behoves us to be well equipped, and I think this new capital will give us

all we want in the meantime. If we have not sufficient we have, as a result of the new issue, in the form of debenture borrowing powers to the extent of £1,500,000, and this can be offered on the market as and when your directors deem it advisable.

**Strength of the Wool Market.**

The strong demand for wool has continued throughout the twelve months under review, with surprisingly few fluctuations in values. With a world-wide market for an article of general use like wool, you expect a constant movement; prices are nearly always either advancing or declining, seldom stationary, but since the opening of the 1926-27 selling season in Australasia we have not seen a difference of more than 10% in prices either way, and the average value per bale for 1926-27 in Australia is only 13s. 8d. above that of 1925-26, or, in other words, 4d. per lb. In New Zealand wools the appreciation is rather more—viz., £1 2s. 6d. per bale, or 2d. per lb. The average value per bale for the 1926-27 season worked out at £22 8s. 5d., or 174d. per lb. for Australia, against £21 14s. 9d., or 163d. per lb. in 1925-26. For New Zealand the averages were £17 18s. 8d., or 124d., for 1926-27, against £16 16s. 2d., or 113d., for 1925-26. The new selling season in Australia has opened with prices slightly higher than at the close of the previous one, but the need for the raw material appears to be so pressing that there seems little chance, at any rate at present, of prices going down.

**Sheep Returns.**

As regards sheep returns, the figures for Australia for 1926 show an increase of 6,500,000 over the 1925 figures, and this in spite of a decrease in the Queensland returns of over 3,500,000, the total for Australia for 1926 being given as 102,963,868 head. As was generally expected, the sheep numbers in New Zealand only show a very slight increase, the returns giving 174,000 head more in 1926 than in 1925, the actual figures for 1926 being 5,370,071 head.

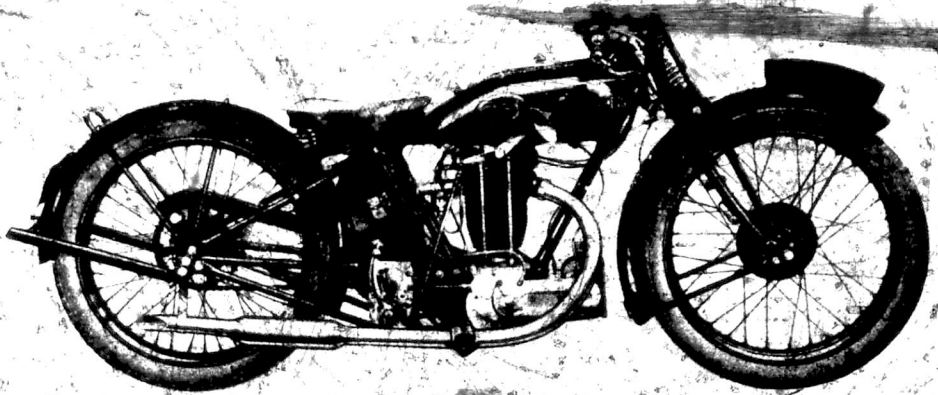
The amount of wool that the company handled in Australasia and London from the beginning of July, 1926, to the end of June, 1927, reached the fine total of 499,537 bales. These figures, of course, are not as large as last year's, which were swollen by the carry-over, but I am glad to be able to say that the company continues to hold its premier position in the wool-selling world.

**The Accounts.**

The Chairman said that after making provision for all contingencies there remained a net profit of £2,82,052, to which had to be added the amount brought forward from last year, £211,112. The Board recommended the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 last of 3s. per share, free of British income tax, making with the interim dividend, 10% per annum, and of a bonus on the Ordinary shares of 7s. per share, free of British income tax, being at the rate of 7% per annum. After appropriating £25,000 to writing down cost of premises, £25,000 to the staff provident fund, and £25,000 to bonus on salaries of overseas staff, there was left £223,465 to be carried forward. It was gratifying to the Board that they were able to maintain the rate of distribution for both the dividend and the bonus.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. Stephen Fairbairn, and unanimously carried.

The retiring directors and the auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman and directors and the local boards of advice and the staffs of the company.



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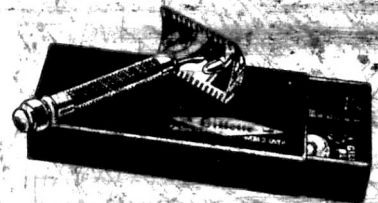
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Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to meet the keen demand we are now marketing a New East African Model known as the No. 7 Special Set at a price the Native can pay.

The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a GENUINE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a double-edge GILLETTE BLADE (two shaving edges) packed in a neat push-in case. It is made within the Empire and is splendid value for money.



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KNOW THE WORLD OVER  
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**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.**  
 184-8, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

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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.

We hear excellent reports of the wheat prospects in the Molo district of Kenya.

A garage under European management has been opened in Fort Portal, Uganda.

18,000 lb. of Government Ivory were offered for sale by public auction at Kampala on November 6.

Mr. H. A. Sargant, senior partner of Messrs. W. T. Sargant & Sons, of London, recently visited Zanzibar.

Mr. G. R. Davidson, representative in East Africa of the manufacturers of Aerial cycles, recently won the chess championship of Kenya.

The Khartoum electric tram service started working a few weeks ago, and the new White Nile Bridge is expected to be completed at the end of December.

Parts of the songs sung by ex-service men at the great Armistice Night Festival in the Albert Hall are reported to have been heard in Nairobi by wireless listeners.

Mr. Goodall Bloom, of Arusha, has, we learn, disposed of his hotel and stores to Mr. Painter, an American neighbour with large interests in the district. Mr. Bloom will henceforth devote his energies solely to his coffee plantation.

The *Seculo*, of Lisbon, published last week a protest signed by eighty Portuguese politicians and men of letters against the action of the Mozambique Company in granting the Port of Beira concession to the Rhodesia Railway Trust. Ex-President Senhor Antonio Jose de Almeida and a number of former Cabinet Ministers were among the signatories.

The latest quarterly report of the Government for Crown Lands in Uganda shows that licences have been issued to Frederick Surman, Ankole Tinfields, Ltd., Alexander McAllister, Michael Moses, Noel Godfrey Owtram, Robert William Maling, D. G. Xanthus, Lino Wicola Cappellari, L. J. Folkard, Colouanno Gregory d'Arbela, James Power, and Robert Wham.

The Department of Ports and Railways at Lourenço Marques is calling for tenders for the supply of two 350-h.p. electric motors. Tenders will be received up to February 13. A copy of the specification and general conditions of tender is available for inspection by firms desirous of supplying material of British manufacture on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1 (Ref. B/X 3096.)

In September the total tonnage handled at the port of Beira was 74,023, compared with 69,682 in September, 1926. For the first nine months of this year the total was 559,755 tons, against 407,522 tons in the corresponding period of last year. There is every indication, that an aggregate figure of three-quarters of a million tons for 1927 will be reached or exceeded, representing an increase of 100,000 tons on the highest figure previously recorded, namely, 646,000 tons in 1925.

According to American report, smaller amounts of cotton piece goods were imported into Portuguese East Africa during 1926 than in the previous year, but Great Britain continues by far the most important source of imports. There has been a decline in the importation of blue printed goods, formerly extremely popular with the Natives. Total imports of bleached and unbleached cotton cloth during 1926 amounted to 542,000 kilos, valued at £134,000. Imports of dyed and printed goods totalled 1,143,000 kilos, worth £401,000.

The Acting Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, speaking recently in the Legislative Council, showed that Livingstone has at least one unbusinesslike business man, for he said, "Two local quotations were received by Government for corrugated iron and timber, both of which are higher than the quotations from Bulawayo for these particular articles. On the question of calling for quotations from Livingstone agents, one agent said, when informed that his price was in advance of the Bulawayo quotations, 'If I had the time to go carefully into the price I could compete with Bulawayo, but I really have not the time.'

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THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

It is equally good for pickling, dressings, and table use. It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under all climatic conditions.

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**HAVE YOU TRIED NYASALAND TEA ?**

Finest Broken Orange Pekoe,  
2/8 per lb., plus postage  
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A Monkey Winch pulled this big beech out by the roots. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what this portable hand power machine will do when it comes to clearing land. It will cut your costs drastically and speed up your land clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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We can buy anything agricultural more cheaply than you can do it. Test us!

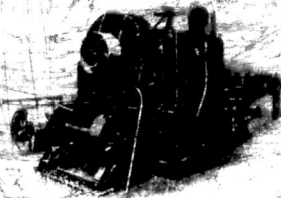
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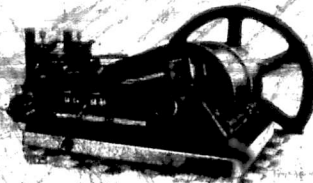
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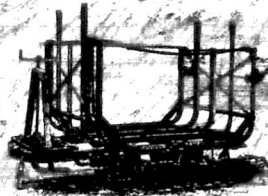
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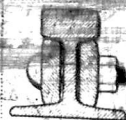
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Greece (all offices) Ralston. Cables: A.B.C. 3rd 4th 5th, Beulley and Raymond.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

A GOOD demand was in evidence at last week's public auctions, full to dealer prices being realised, especially for good to fine sorts. Prices were as follows:

Kenya:	"A" sizes	1075. 6d. to 1148. 6d.
	"B" sizes	1500. 6d. to 1338. 0d.
	"C" sizes	905. 6d. to 1145. 6d.
	Peaberry	1178. 6d. to 1305. 0d.
	Brown and mixed	812. 6d. to 875. 6d.
London graded:	First sizes	1328. 6d. to 1308. 6d.
	Second sizes	1158. 0d. to 1125. 0d.
	Third sizes	1008. 6d. to 1105. 0d.
	Peaberry	1238. 0d. to 1375. 6d.
London cleaned:	Second size	1158. 0d.
	Third size	1008. 6d.
	Peaberry	1188. 6d.
Uganda:	First size	1058. 0d.
	Second size	955. 0d.
	Third size	955. 0d.
	Peaberry	1005. 0d.
	Mixed	805. 6d. to 805. 6d.
	Robusta	885. 6d.
Tera:	"A" sizes	1105. 0d.
	"B" sizes	1005. 0d.
	"C" sizes	755. 6d.
Tanzania:	Kilimanjaro	
	London cleaned:	
	First sizes	1248. 6d. to 1475. 6d.
	Second sizes	1088. 6d. to 1358. 0d.
	Third sizes	905. 6d. to 1005. 6d.
	Peaberry	1105. 0d. to 1395. 0d.
	Arusha:	
	London cleaned:	
	First sizes	1358. 6d. to 1448. 0d.
	Second sizes	1088. 0d. to 1305. 0d.
	Third sizes	805. 0d.
	Peaberry	1105. 0d. to 1358. 0d.
	Nairobi:	
	London cleaned:	
	First sizes	1278. 0d. to 1488. 6d.
	Second sizes	905. 0d. to 1225. 6d.
	Third sizes	748. 0d. to 1015. 0d.
	Peaberry	1138. 6d. to 1358. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee on November 16 amounted to 24,386 bags, as compared with 10,008 bags in the corresponding period of last year.

COTTON

A moderate business in African cotton has been done during the past week. According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, imports of East African cotton during the sixteen weeks since August 1 last total 17,075 bales, as compared with 38,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926, and 54,000 bales in 1925. Imports of Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 amount to 6,683 bales, against 7,000 during the corresponding period of 1926 and 4,900 in 1925.

Moist, Masall and Co., Khartoum, report that arrivals of Kordofan hashab during the current period have shown a decrease of about 8% as against the same period of last year, the shortage being some 277 tons, which brings the total shortage of Kordofan hashab from the beginning of the current year to the latter half of October to 3,128 tons, and the total shortage on all varieties of hashab to 5,728 tons. Exports of gum arabic from the Sudan from January to September total 17,850 tons, against 18,087 tons for the same period of 1926.

OTHER PRODUCE

**Castor Seed**—The nominal value is about £8, but no business is reported.

**Castor Seed**—The value of East African sorts has advanced to £8 15s. ex-ship, but the market is quiet.

**Groundnuts**—During the week £23 10s. has been paid for October shipment, of which there seems to be a shortage. Business in November afloat has been done at £22 7s. 6d., and for more distant positions quotations are at a further discount.

**Alaize**—Business in No. 2 white flat East African has been done at 35s. 3d. in bags and 34s. 6d. in bulk for December-January shipment.

**Sisal**—No offers are being made, the nearest value being about £25 for near and £24 10s. for more distant afloat white and/or yellow.

**Sisal**—The market continues dull and depressed, small day-to-day buying being done. Consumers are of opinion that values will decline further, and that no advantage is to be gained by making forward contracts. Quotations vary from £36 to £36 5s. for No. 1.

**Tea**—At last week's auctions 83 packages of Nyasaland tea from the Thornycroft Estate were offered and sold at an average price of 16 43d. per lb.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The annual report of the African Lakes Corporation for the year 1926 shows an available surplus of £40,770, after providing fully for depreciation. A dividend of 12 1/2% less income tax, is to be proposed by the directors to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth annual general meeting to be held in Glasgow on Tuesday, November 29.

The report says that the year under review showed very satisfactory profits, tea and tobacco giving excellent returns, while the yield from rubber was also gratifying. Approximately 2,097 acres of land were sold by the company, the profit on the transaction being utilised in reducing the book valuation of the other estates.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE sis. "Trewellard," which arrived in Liverpool from Port Louis, Mauritius, on December 7, began discharging on the following morning, and her entire cargo of over 87,000 bags of sugar was not only landed but delivered at the warehouses by December 13, an average of 14,500 bags per day. Such expeditious handling speaks volumes for the services and facilities offering at the port.

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## PASSENGERS TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

The s.s. "Dumbea," which left Marseilles on November 24, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa	Mr. M. Henderson
Mr. W. M. Adams	Mr. G. Howland
Mr. G. S. Bleakley	Miss A. B. Howlands
Major and Mrs. M. E. Breton	Mr. E. W. Isaac
Mr. J. Clayton	Miss A. R. D. H. Jackson
Mr. Coleman	Mr. C. S. Jennings
Capt. and Miss E. J. Cowling	Mr. M. H. Mack
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. R. Colville	Mr. Michael Moses
Mr. W. B. Danks	Mr. H. S. Merritt
Miss A. Dye	Dr. and Mrs. Murdoch Mackinnon
Mrs. M. L. G. Fielken	Mr. E. G. Pittaway
Mr. M. Fotheringham	Mr. Tod
Mr. F. Garne	Mr. E. Trow
Mrs. P. Creswell	Mr. H. F. Turner
	Miss M. M. Wood
	Mr. F. T. Worstall
	Zanzibar
Mr. L. H. Hare	Rev. O. Dyson
Mr. T. Heaney	Miss K. A. Havell
Mr. W. E. Head	Mr. P. W. Judges

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which left Zanzibar on November 1 and arrived at Genoa on November 20, carried the following homeward passengers:—

Mr. Graham Beech	Mr. Mark Jacobs
Mr. and Mrs. Blain	Mr. G. G. Smallwood
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crake	Mr. Fabian Wallis
Lord Gage	Mr. Stanley Watch
Mr. Gray	Mr. B. H. Wiggins
Miss P. Hare	Mrs. Wiggins and child

### EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. to-day and at the same time on December 1, 5, 8, and 15. For Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on November 25 and December 2.

Christmas mails for Mombasa close in London up to December 1, while those for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia close on December 2.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 25, 30, December 5 and 10.

### YOUR BOY'S EDUCATION WILL BE COSTLY.

You want to give him the best chance in life. And public school fees are high to-day. They mean a serious tax on your income. Your most economic plan is to begin providing NOW through insurance. Moreover, even in the event of your death, your plans stand.

Full particulars from Mr. O. F. ALLSTON.

**THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
Insurance Company of Canada (Assets over £14,000,000),  
5, REGENT STREET, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Malda" left Marseilles homewards, Nov. 14.  
Mantola" left Beira homewards, Nov. 16.  
Modata" left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 19.

CLAN ELLERRE HARRISON  
City of Mandalay" arrived Tanganyika, Nov. 15.  
Clan Meckenzie" arrived Mombasa, outwards, Nov. 14.  
Huntsman" left Birkenhead outwards, Nov. 13.

HOLLAND-AFRICA  
Randfontein" left Las Palmas homewards, Nov. 11.  
Springfontein" arrived Durban for further Cape ports, Nov. 14.  
Zebra" arrived Beira for South Africa, Nov. 8.  
Nyasa" left Mombasa for South Africa, Nov. 11.  
Nias" passed Gibraltar outwards, Nov. 10.  
Meliskerk" sailed Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 14.  
Vreendyk" left Antwerp for Rotterdam, Nov. 14.  
Grypskerk" arrived Marseilles homewards, Nov. 13.  
Billiton" left Mombasa for South Africa, Nov. 9.  
Ryperkerk" left Lourenço-Marques homewards via Suez, Nov. 13.  
Sumatra" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, Nov. 8.  
Jaegersfontein" left Rotterdam for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 12.  
Klimfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 17.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
Aviateur Roland Garros" left Port Said for Mauritius, Nov. 17.  
General Duchesne" left Port Said for Marseilles, Nov. 17.  
General Voyron" left Mombasa for Marseilles, Nov. 16.  
Leconte de Lisle" left Tamatave for Marseilles, Nov. 15.

UNION-CASTLE  
Bampton Castle" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Nov. 18.  
Dunluce Castle" left London for Beira, Nov. 17.  
Durham Castle" left Beira for London, Nov. 17.  
Gascon" left Cape Town for London, Nov. 15.  
Geantilly Castle" left Cape Town for London, Nov. 16.  
Guildford Castle" left East London for Beira, Nov. 20.  
Jlan-stephane Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, Nov. 20.

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CABLES.

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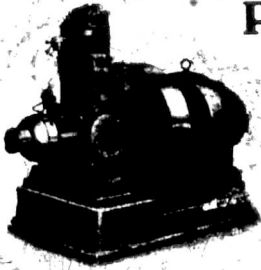
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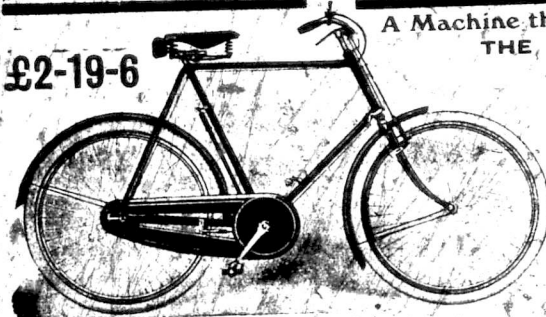
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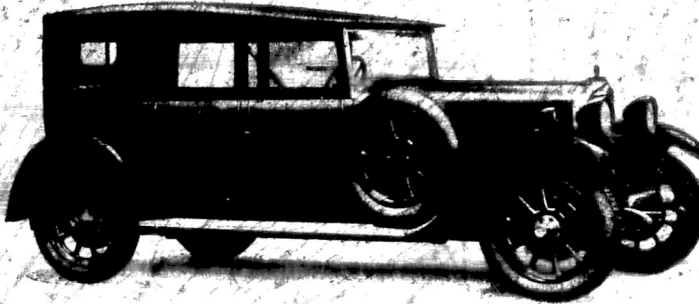
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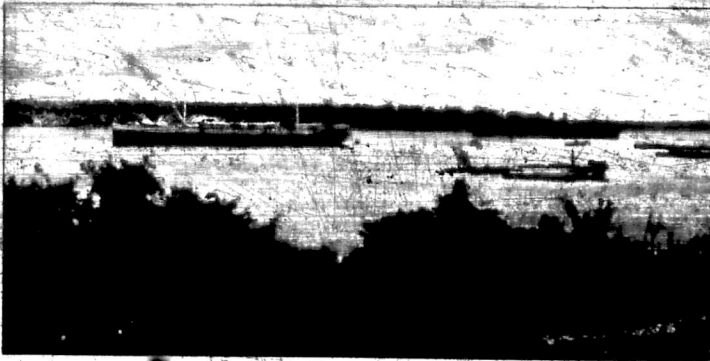
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## HOW GERMANS EXPLOIT BRITISH CHARITY.

*East Africa* has repeatedly criticised the grant from Imperial funds of what are euphemistically termed "eleemosynary payments" to Germans previously resident in what is to-day Tanganyika Territory. We have disclosed the fact that whereas many British claimants are still entirely without compensation for the damage done to their health and property by the German East African authorities, and notwithstanding that Great Britain has disbursed large sums in aid to the despoilers of her own nationals, Official records show that these eleemosynary grants in Tanganyika Territory have amounted to some £90,000 in the last three years, apart altogether from other disbursements which are ambiguously listed and may include payments analogous to those in question. We reiterate our protest against this sentimental fallacy.

We are in possession of well-authenticated details of the manner in which our ex-enemies have schemed to exploit what they naturally regard as British foolishness. Under the original Custodian of Enemy Property (Vesting) Ordinance power was retained by the Secretary of State to pay sums up to £500 to ex-enemy owners who could show that they had suffered hardship by confiscation of their farms. That provision was hailed with delight by an enterprising Berlin solicitor, who, we are reliably informed, circularised scores of Germans repatriated to the Fatherland from East Africa. We are further informed that a certificate from the mayor of a German town that a man had been reduced to poverty, or found himself in greatly reduced circumstances, was accepted by the British authorities as

satisfactory proof of his fitness to receive generously of Britain's misguided charity.

If the attempt succeeded, as it often did, the ex-Colonial German, the lawyer, and the mayor could gleefully share amongst themselves £500 extracted from the hated enemy. Naturally enough, dozens of certificates, engineered by the alertness of a solicitor and authenticated by a mayoral signature, were despatched. They were accepted with British complaisance, and corresponding payment made, although at this time of the inflation of the mark it was obvious that many Germans—and not merely those deprived of Colonial properties—were in reduced circumstances. To quote a man's income in pre-War marks and its equivalent in depressed marks would alone establish a case. No nation but the British would have demonstrated such misplaced tenderness for ex-enemies while so many of her own nationals remained entirely uncompensated.

To the folly of the original system has succeeded the irony that many of the Germans to whom eleemosynary payments were made are now back in Tanganyika—buying or having bought properties with the funds thus received from British sources! It is, as we emphasised long ago, a clear case of Britain subsidising German settlement in Tanganyika, though the Empire does nothing to facilitate British settlement in that Territory.

Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, while in this country recently stated on several public occasions that there were not more than five hundred Germans in the Territory, but many people in close touch with Tanganyikan affairs believed and believe that that estimate took no account of the considerable number of former Germans who now term themselves Alsations, Poles, Swiss, Czechs, Yugo-Slavs, Latvians, Lithuanians, and so on. It will be seen that a correspondent states elsewhere in this issue that some 250 Germans have entered Dar-es-Salaam alone during the past seven months, and it seems probable that a still greater number entered the port of Tanga during the same period. There is ever-increasing need for public realisation of the systematic and assisted penetration of Germans into the central State of our East African Empire to be.

In order that the true facts may be regularly known, is it too much to ask for quarterly returns showing the nationality of all Europeans entering and leaving Tanganyika Territory? We should like to see this demand advanced in the House of Commons and in the Tanganyika Legislative Council. The compilation of such data would entail no additional work for the immigration staffs, and we can conceive no reasonable objection to the publication of the statistics.

## WITH LIVINGSTONE WHEN HE DIED.

On December 4, 1857—seventy years ago on Sunday near David Livingstone, speaking in the Senate House at Cambridge, used his famous words:

"Gentlemen, I beg to direct your attention to Africa. I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country, which is now open; do not let it be shut again; I go back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity; do you carry out the work which I have begun. I leave it with you!"

### A LIVING LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE.

Matthew Wellington with him when he died.

Specially written for East Africa.

By W. J. Rampley.

It was recently the writer's privilege to visit again the only man still alive who was with David Livingstone, Scotland's greatest hero and saint, at the time of his death. No African has faced the camera more than Matthew Wellington, and yet little of his story has ever been published. The old man, now about eighty years of age, is patiently watching the setting sun of his days on land purchased by the Church Missionary Society in 1871 for the purpose of housing, training and feeding rescued slaves. The place, Freretown—just across the narrow stretch of water that separates Mombasa from the mainland—was named in honour of Sir Barile Frere who, as a result of the Parliamentary Committee of 1871, came out in the interests of freed slaves.

After the body of Dr. Livingstone had been taken on board the British cruiser at Zanzibar, the members of the caravan were generously compensated and sent to their homes, and Matthew Wellington returned to Freretown to build himself a house of the usual coast type—of mud and poles with a roof thatched with palm tree leaves. Fringed palms shaded the compound as the writer chatted with the old veteran about the last two and half years of the great pioneer's life.

#### The Expedition of 1871.

For the last expedition of 1871 it was considered necessary to enlist reliable Africans, and the leaders therefore visited Nasik (Western India), where, under the care of the Rev. W. S. Price, of the C.M.S., a large number of freed African slaves had been gathered. Six partially trained Africans, all from the East Coast, readily joined the expedition which left for Zanzibar to organise the caravan.

At Bagamoyo the caravan of Stanley, on his return after finding Livingstone, was met, and Stanley prevailed on those responsible for the expedition to return to Zanzibar for further consultation with the authorities there. After a brief conference at Zanzibar it was decided to reorganise the caravan and with armed guards send provisions to Livingstone in charge of the six Africans from Nasik.

After months of weary tramping the caravan reached Tabora, where they found "the great white father." The meeting with these noble sons of the Dark Continent is told by Matthew Wellington, is touching, for the hearted Scotsman was moved to tears. The fact that Stanley had arrived safely at the coast and that additional provisions had been sent greatly cheered him, and after giving those responsible for the journey a well-earned rest, the longing to achieve his objective soon found him with sextant and medicine chest tracing rivers and climbing hills. The constant traffic in slaves made his Scottish blood boil, and many a shackled African was loosed and the raiders scattered.

#### How the End Came.

Constant attacks of fever and dysentery weakened his frame, and evidences of a serious breakdown were obvious even to those around him, and the last few months of his life were spent almost entirely in his little grass hut. One of the six chosen men, who had assisted in the medical side of the work at Nasik, was of great assistance to Livingstone, whose strength was rapidly failing. The last two nights, according to the old man's story, were anxious ones, and the tender ministries performed by those six men, together with his personal servant, Susi, during the last hours of that noble life, are worthy of the greatest praise.

"Did you all know that Livingstone was dying?"

"Yes, we could tell that we should be left alone, because he could not talk to us."

"Did you leave him the night he died?"

"Yes, because he asked Susi to light a candle and put it by his bed as he wanted to read his Bible and be alone."

"What did you all do?"

"We went to our hut and talked about what we could do when he died. And about the sun, the cockerels crow in the morning Susi went to see if all was well, but soon came back to call us for to go with him, and we found him dead beside his bed."

#### The Decision of his Porters.

It was on May 1, 1873, that the hero of Blantyre and the faithful servant of God and Africa passed to his reward in the little grass hut at Ilala.

A grave responsibility now rested upon these simple-minded Africans. The most cultured and refined Englishmen would have been perplexed as to what course to take. They had no one to whom to turn for advice, and to make their task more difficult they were surrounded by superstitious and unsympathetic savages to whom the lifeless body of a man was an object of dread.

"Why did you not bury the body and return with the report to Zanzibar?" I asked.

"*Bwana*, we knew long before we left India that we must search until we found the great *bwana*, or die in the attempt. Had we buried his body no one would have believed it. Also, we had made up our minds what to do when we saw he could not live."

Long before the sun was up these humble but resourceful men had performed the operation of removing all the perishable parts from the body, which, together with the heart that for thirty-three years had beat for Africa, they buried under the *mola* tree at Chitambo. A simple inscription was carved on the tree which became his monument, and the men returned to prepare the body for its long and last journey in the land Livingstone loved.

The cavity was filled with salt and the mouth with brandy, and laid out in the sun. Carefully the body was turned for fifteen days, and after collecting the precious journals and personal belongings, their precious burden was put into a hollow cylinder of bark, and a covering of canvas was sewn over it to



prevent the appearance of a body. Then the long and trying journey of fifteen hundred miles from Chitambo to Bagamoyo was undertaken.

#### The Journey to the Coast.

The armed guards kept together the porters who carried the loads, but the six Nasik men alone carried the remains of Livingstone. Over hills, through rivets and swamps they toiled. Slave routes and frequent gangs of slaves en route for the coast enabled them to find their way, but sickness reduced the caravan by the death of a number of carriers. Shortage of water caused a number of men to go in search for the same, and, rather than face further hardships they ran away. Often progress was slow owing to sickness, and on two occasions they were compelled to reorganise their caravan on account of reduced numbers. The hostility of a certain tribe forced them to alter their road and disguise the package containing Livingstone's remains.

At the end of nine weary months of discouragements and hardships they reached Bagamoyo, to be welcomed, and greatly assisted by Roman Catholic fathers, who, after hearing their story, put the body into a rough wooden case and made arrangements for the last part of the journey from the mainland to Zanzibar. To prove the accuracy of their story, a medical officer was summoned, and the fractured arm—mauled by the lion at Mabotsa thirty years before, proved the remains those of Livingstone.

#### A Plea for Recognition.

Matthew Wellington could not follow his master to England, but England still owes a great debt of gratitude to this African hero. He neither asks nor expects any consideration, but can we allow this grand old African to pass off the scene unnoticed? The other five have no story to tell; they have gone, and soon Matthew Wellington will follow.

Could no flowers be given before his burial? And when he goes, will there be no memorial to perpetuate his memory?

## A JOURNEY TO THE SHRINE OF AFRICA.

A Traveller's Recollection of Chitambo.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I have read with considerable surprise a statement made in a recent issue of *East Africa* by the new Bishop of Central Tanganyika in his letter appealing for funds towards the building of a Cathedral at Dodoma. He said "Tanganyika is Livingstone's territory. The great pioneer missionary's heart is buried at Ujiji, within the diocese."

Ujiji, as I imagined everyone knew, was the place on Tanganyika where Livingstone and Stanley met, and where the latter, overcome by his feelings and at a loss, as he says, for words, blurted out, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume!" After spending some weeks together, they parted, Stanley to return home and Livingstone to resume his unsuccesful search for the source of the Nile which led him eventually into the terrible marshes to the south-east of Lake Bangweulu, and finally to his last halting place under the shade of the old *mupundu* tree at Chitambo on the Luwé river. It is there, and not at Ujiji, that his heart is buried.

The baobab at Shupanga on the Zambezi, the wild fig tree at Ujiji, and the *mupundu* at Chitambo have all helped to make African history.

At the time of my journeys to the "Shrine of Africa" in 1866 and '68, the bits of broken antheap used by Livingstone's boys to place their cooking pots upon were still there, but the little grass hut in which he died had, of course, disappeared.

Chitambo struck me as one of the most depressing

spots I had ever come across. There were a few gaunt, more or less lean, and some with undrinkable brown, smelly water, and to speak of—the Luwé—a dull purple, smoke-laden sky (owing to grass fires) and the colours of the surrounding country were purple, grey and black. Over all hung a silence which seemed to affect us all, for even my boys spoke only in hushed tones. They said they were in the presence of the dead, the dead white chief—whose letter, as they called the inscription, was on the *mupundu* tree—and the dead chief Chitambo (of Livingstone's day) who was also buried under the *mupundu* opposite to where Livingstone's heart lies.

I used to sit on an antheap near the Luwé of an evening and watch the dense white mist which I called "the Whity Death," rolling up the marsh towards the camp. In less than half-an-hour my little world was completely blotted out—not a thing to be seen but vague shadows through the mist. And that was in the dry season!

At Chitambo an old Native came to pay me his respects. He had seen Livingstone, I said, "You must have been a young man then." He replied, "Yes, my wife had her first baby at the breast. It was during the first rains, and I was working in my garden on this side of the Luwé. Suddenly I heard voices and then Natives of a *safari* calling to me to bring my canoe over. So I went to them and brought the white man to this side. He was very sick in his stomach, and died that night in the grass hut, his boys put up for him." The old Native showed me a *mutowo* tree, some thirty yards or so from the *mupundu*, in the branches of which Livingstone's body was placed, after his heart and other organs had been removed and the cavity filled with salt to preserve it, to dry in the sun. Later on it was taken down and wrapped in bark cloth for its long journey to the coast.

To give some small idea of what that part of Africa to the south-east of Bangweulu is like during the dry and wet seasons, I crossed during the dry season—great plains the surface of which blistered my feet (I always wore composite rubber-soled sand shoes) and scorched those of my *safari* badly. At every step we broke ankle-deep through a thin dry crust, beneath which the soil was a burning hot grey powder. The horizon and all distant objects could be but dimly seen through ghostly wavy white flames of the intense heat radiating from the ground. Each day we had to dig for our water, and the little we obtained was usually merely liquid mud, sometimes full of nasty little tadpole-looking fish about the size of minnows and mostly head, which on being sampled tasted as nasty as they looked. These holes we covered over as best we could, so as to make use of them on our return journey. Here and there we passed a miserable collection of huts, near which waterholes—a courtesy term!—had been dug, and in each village I saw to my unbounded astonishment canoes lying about. One might as soon expect to see canoes in the Sahara! I was told by the Natives that during the rains it was impossible to move without them, the whole country being under water. Livingstone was unfortunate enough to find himself here during the wet season.

And now, to conclude this long letter, may I very respectfully suggest to the Bishop of Central Tanganyika a perusal of "Livingstone's Last Journals," in case he has not already read them? They are inexpressibly sad towards the end, but worthy the time spent on them by anyone who is an admirer of Livingstone's life and work half a century before the Dark Continent came into the limelight.

Yours faithfully,

POURFERT WEATHERLEY.

## THE SPIRIT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Frank Oldrieve,

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

HAVE just visited Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, in all of which there are numbers of European settlers; but I liked Southern Rhodesia better than any of the other territories. Not that it is more beautiful than Uganda, for it is not; nor has it the wonderful Highlands of Kenya, the spaciousness of Tanganyika, or one or two of the attractions of Nyasaland; but it has an atmosphere which must appeal strongly to every visitor.

The self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia is thoroughly British; and that is attractive. It has received the great boon of being allowed to govern itself; it has excellent ideas as to how the Africans should be treated; it has a good climate, in most of the Colony at least; it has a splendid policy in providing land for settlers, a policy that is attracting the right sort of men and women to go and live there; and it provides the best possible information and advice for those who wish to take up land. These are but a few of the things about Southern Rhodesia that attract me.

### The Child of Cecil Rhodes.

Rhodesia, the child of the dreams of the greatest of our modern Empire-builders, Cecil Rhodes, is about three times the size of England—that is 150,000 sq. miles. It lies entirely in the tropics, but its elevation, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. above sea, gives to it a temperate climate. Its total population of less than 1,000,000, including Africans, Asiatics and Europeans, is thinly distributed over the land, which is moderately fertile, at an average density of five to the square mile. So there is ample room in the country. Plenty of land has been set apart for the Africans, and there is still a great deal left for European settlers; indeed, some 45,000,000 acres of Crown land remain unalienated.

The Natives (Mashonas and Matabele) number some 926,000. There are about 2,300 coloured people and some 1,500 Asiatics. Of the 40,000 Europeans, about 10,000 are engaged in agriculture, 5,000 in the public services, 5,000 in mining, 6,000 in commerce, and 4,000 on the railways. It is interesting to note that of the 250,000 Natives working for Europeans some 60,000 are engaged in agriculture and 40,000 in mining.

### Splendid Progress under Self-Government.

Since responsible government was established in 1923 splendid progress has been made in the Colony, which has bright days before it. The soil is moderately fertile and the country as a whole is well watered, except in parts of the south-west. A few areas, unfortunately, suffer from drought, which has brought great suffering to the Natives and loss to settlers, but it is hoped that irrigation will mitigate some of this trouble.

The average man who wishes to settle in Southern Rhodesia should possess a capital of at least £1,200. He can then expect to obtain a farm of some 1,500 acres from Government and pay for it in twenty years. He must be content to commence in a small way and go on steadily, and whatever he does he must not pin his hopes to one crop alone. He ought to take up general farming, including poultry, pigs, dairying, a few sheep, and a small herd of cattle. His main crop should then be either maize or tobacco; probably if he decided on the latter he ought to be content to have fifty acres under tobacco, and perhaps 200 to 300 acres under maize. I have been assured that if a man will do this he is

almost certain to make good in a few years, and he will be able to expand in any direction and be free to expand in any direction.

It is estimated that some 70,000 children, out of a probable total of 170,000 children in the Colony, are in schools of some sort, and if this is so Rhodesia must receive high rank among the African Colonies. Many of the small schools are not very efficient; but efforts are now being made by Government and the missions in co-operation, the former giving financial grants to enable the missions to improve the whole educational system, and the present Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Education are to be warmly commended for their action.

### The Grandeur of the Falls.

Most readers will know at least a little about Rhodesia, whether Northern or Southern, because the Victoria Falls are on the boundary between the two countries. It is impossible to convey any idea in cold print of the grandeur of these awe-inspiring Falls. To say that they are so wide that they would reach from the British Museum to the Marble Arch, and so high that the Cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral would be on a level with the river before it comes to the Fall if the Cathedral were built in the chasm into which the water is hurled, gives little idea of their size; while it is impossible to describe the series of glorious glimpses one gets of the Falls as one walks through the Rain Forest. The Devil's Cataract alone would make the name of any country, as would the Eastern Cataract, and so would the Rainbow Cataract; yet these are only parts of the wonderful Falls.

Niagara, which I have seen, just does not compare with this magnificent spectacle. The clouds of spray, reaching at times hundreds of feet into the air over the chasm, can be seen many miles away. The native name for the Falls was "The smoke that thunders," and it is a good name. The roar of the water is so great that one can hardly, in some places at least, make one's self heard; but my experience is that one does not wish to talk much when looking at this greatest of all Falls. It is enough to gaze and wonder.

The ruins at Zimbabwe, one of the riddles of that part of Africa, are interesting; The World's View on the Matoppos is something that one will never forget, for that is where the great Cecil Rhodes is buried, and one feels that there is something grand about the whole conception; but the Falls are the most wonderful.

### A Glimpse into the Future.

Southern Rhodesia is doing splendidly, and one can only hope that the progress will not be too fast, and that there will not be any sign of a land boom there, on account of the very glowing accounts now being circulated at home as to the prospects of making fortunes out of tobacco; for that would be the worst thing that could happen to the country. I hope that the Government will keep a very sharp look out for any sign of land speculation and put a stop to it immediately.

Probably Southern Rhodesia will amalgamate with Northern Rhodesia before many years have passed, I hope so, and then it may be that Nyasaland will combine with the United Rhodesia to form a Southern Federation of African Colonies, while Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika could well form a Northern Federation. This would be a much sounder policy than trying to amalgamate all the British Colonies and Protectorates in East and Central Africa into one unit. I think it is quite certain that Rhodesia will never consider joining the Union of South Africa, for recent events in the South have made that practically impossible.

## VII.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specialy written for "East Africa."

By J. Granville Squires.

UNTIL 1916 our patrol work lay exclusively in the game reserve, which rather complicated matters. It was often difficult to ride out on patrol without having one's presence advertised by the herds of game stampeding in every direction. However, by watching the game herds one soon saw if anything strange was stirring, for any big movement in the herds meant the presence of humans—or lions. Patrols were constantly meeting lions, which usually got out of the way. Sometimes a lioness and cubs would be met with, and then the patrol took another route.

I think we lost only one man with lions, but then our mules usually saw to it that we did not take any risks. Indiscriminate shooting was not allowed, though I am afraid there was a good deal of it done. In the slack days there were plenty of people anxious to add to their game record without the expense of a licence. Two raw sportsmen, privates of the Lancers, left camp one day and succeeded in bagging what they described as "two of them rummy things with horns on 'em," which turned out to be valuable trek oxen!

### Off-saddling alongside Rhinos.

It was the work of the E.A.M.R. to watch the little-known waterholes in the bush—often twenty miles from the main camp. The sections of fours sent on these duties usually had a strenuous time. Horses and mules had to be grazed away from the waterhole, cooking had to be done, and a constant look-out kept for enemy patrols. Often the section would stand during the night, slaying things at prowling lions while the animals plunged about in fear. A constant procession of game of all kinds visited the waterhole, often stampeding past the outpost in terror, so that sleep was obtained only in snatches.

Once I rode a patrol up to off-saddle by an anthill under a tree—and the anthill dissolved itself into two rhinos, which we left in possession. Later in the War, four of these little pets stumbled unexpectedly into a resting column, and we were regaled with the magnificent spectacle of five hundred infantrymen trying to climb two small trees at once.

### An Unrecorded Battle.

One battle of 1914 was never officially recorded, though a local poet did it justice. One evening a particularly "windy" Indian unit saw some strange figures flitting from rock to rock and opened fire. Volleying and independent firing was kept up throughout the night, and every outpost within a radius of twenty miles was wired to and stood to arms until dawn.

In the morning, forces rode out from all the camps and spent a lot of time in capturing each other. One of the defenders nursed a bullet wound in a tender portion of his anatomy, but that had been dealt him by his own people. The officer in charge of the post that commenced the racket got a good deal of chaff, as witness the last verse of the local poet's effort:—

"In the bosom of his family  
When fighting days were done,  
And he relates the stirring tale  
Of how he fought the Hun,  
His wife affectionately croons.

Not Huns, my dear; they were baboons."

When a squadron of the 17th Indian Cavalry arrived, we were often sent out patrolling with them, generally about eight men of each unit, including

some Hindustani scholar who could usually be found in our ranks. We admired these "fine Pathan and Afridi horsemen and got on well with them. We were told they had a great admiration for us because we never lost our way. They certainly seemed to have the defect of getting very easily bushed, perhaps owing to the dissimilarity of their country and ours. Incidentally, they upset a few East African theories by charging a rhino with lances and returning uninjured.

### Taught to hold a Rifle.

Our lines of communication on the border were too long, so we retired some fifty miles, made a good permanent camp, and started in to improve ourselves. We still patrolled and sometimes made a sortie in force over the border, giving us enough real work to keep interest alive.

About July, 1915, we were properly equipped, mounted on good horses, and well fed. Riding schools were started and everybody had to pass a test. Musketry classes were held, and many who had fired shots in anger were instructed on how to hold the rifle.

Always deficient in drill, we were somewhat self-conscious when paraded with other units, but they overlooked it, for we were on very friendly terms with everybody. There was a good deal of fellow-feeling among all the units, white, black, or brown, in the early part of the campaign.

### The Break-up of the E.A.M.R.

We were glad to see the South Africans arrive in 1916 because they told us—and we believed them then—that it meant the speedy finish of the campaign. But they did not love us, nor did we love them, for nobody can get up quite the same enthusiasm for a South African that the South African can! They took over completely, and it meant the break up of the E.A.M.R.

A large proportion went to the K.A.R. and Intelligence, and nearly all these won decorations. The remainder went to Carriers, Political, and other units to whom their local knowledge was of good service. Perhaps we did more useful work that way, but we can look back with happy memories to our days in that little band that fought first and trained afterwards—the little army that found itself.

## The E. A. M. R.

We have still a limited number of copies of each of the last six issues of *East Africa*, each containing an instalment of Mr. J. Granville Squires's interesting record of life in the East African Mounted Rifles.

East African campaigners not already subscribing can, as long as the supply permits, date their annual subscription of 30/- back to our issue of October 20th, which contained the first of the series "The Army that Found Itself" and a full report of the East African Campaign Dinner.

Send your Subscription To-day!

## CENTRAL AFRICA AT THE SAVOY.

Mr. Frank Worthington's Play, "Mavaha."

MR. FRANK WORTHINGTON, a former Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, who had already given us "Chimomo, the Witch Doctor" and "The Little Wise One," has never portrayed Africa to better effect than in his three-act drama "Mavaha," of which a charity matinee was performed last week at the Savoy Theatre.

Even before the raising of the curtain one had strong hopes of a faithful presentation of Savage Africa, for the sounds of an *ngoma* were so true as to transport the mind to a bush village at night, to which scene the audience was introduced. Music, costumes, and dance were as near the real thing as the London stage is likely to provide, and as the play proceeded one wondered whether congratulations were most deserved by the amateur actors for the skill with which they rendered their unusual parts, or the author and producer for the success which had attended their efforts to bring Africa to the Savoy. Now and again one noticed little actions and intonations foreign to the environment, but the chief impression was of surprise that the spirit of the Dark Continent was being so well interpreted.

The story is of life, love, and witchcraft in Central Africa thirty years ago, and is wound chiefly round Mavaha, a half-caste woman, who, having promised to marry Mutobo, a young man just returned from work on the white man's mines, is bold enough to repel the schemes of Chila, head of the chief's household, to make her one of the chief's wives. Mutobo consults the Kishi, leader of a band of sorcerers, who warns him that a cockerel cannot escape a hawk. Chila, coming for medicine to turn the heart of a woman, quarrels over the question of payment, and then repairs to the store of Wilson, an up-country trader with whom he cements friendship by the gift of a wooden vessel carved with emblems symbolic of the entry of death into the world.

## Poison for an Old Hyena.

Brown, a hospital orderly, should he not have been made an M.O.?—sure for leave, gives a case of drugs to Wilson, of whom Mavaha begs medicine to kill an old, crafty, and troublesome hyena. The trader, telling her that the medicine is too dangerous to allow her to handle even a pinch of it, promises to treat a piece of meat with the necessary quantity, but when she returns with the meat she arouses his suspicions by inquiring whether the medicine will harm it in cooking. Who ever heard of cooked meat for a hyena, he asks, searching her face.

"But this is an old hyena which will not eat raw meat," she replies, to be confronted with the accusation that she seeks the death of a man. She confesses that it is for Chila, who has overheard the conversation, and two of whose men slay the half-caste.

We see her in the next act, now as a wife of the chief, summoning the sorcerer and his band of dancers, and from the leader she obtains poison to kill Chila, the best hated man in the tribe and an especial enemy of hers, for he has bitter memories of the taming she has flung at him. When the villagers are gathered at a dance Mutobo ventures into her compound in full daylight, and she makes him promise never to repeat the risk. They are disturbed by a tap on the door at one side of the yard, and while a little slave opens it, Mutobo escapes by another exit. Chila enters, and, after hypocritically deferential greetings, discloses his knowledge of the visit of the Kishi and the young man, whose cries as he is being strangled are heard

Mavaha, who, as a wife of the chief, cannot by tribal custom, be punished for her crime, and her possessions and ordered to leave the village, she finds shelter where she can. Stricken with the death of Mutobo, she drinks the poison intended for Chila.

## A True Picture of Africa.

It is a picture of the Africa of yesterday, the Africa which would exist to-day but for the white man's coming; and as such, the play should do valuable educative work among the many unthinking folk in this country who, swayed by a sentimental feeling that British penetration has deprived the African of many of his possessions, are oblivious of the immense benefits brought by white administration and settlement. Certain politicians are constantly levelling criticisms, which can be explained only by ignorance of the history of Africa during the past three or four decades. For such men "Mavaha" has an especially useful lesson.

The dialogue could have been written only by a playwright with deep knowledge of Native thought; of the songs, all true to life, perhaps none was more artlessly effective than the lullaby of Pute, the little slave girl; the dances were executed with verve but without exaggeration; the music was the real thing, not the poor imitation that usually does duty at the showing of an African film; and the costumes and trappings had evidently been arranged with meticulous care.

At the fall of the curtain Mrs. Worthington was able to announce that the matinee had realised over £750 for the Royal Free Hospital and the Invalid Children's Aid Association. What she did not state was that during the past five years she has been instrumental in raising £18,246 for charity. It is a record of which she and her author husband must be proud.

## THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

Sir Charles Elliot accepts Chairmanship.

East Africa is authorised to announce that Sir Charles Elliot, who was H.M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the British East Africa Protectorate and Consul-General at Zanzibar from 1900 to 1904, and who recently retired after six years' service as British Ambassador to Japan, has accepted the Chairmanship of the East Africa Dinner Club.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, Nyasaland's first Governor, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Club, which will henceforth be responsible for the organisation of the annual East African Dinner and other occasional functions.

The annual subscription is 5s., life membership costing £2.

## TWO GERMANS TO EVERY BRITON IN THE CAMEROONS.

EAST AFRICANS are interested in the Cameroons chiefly as a former German territory in which citizens of the Reich have invested considerable sums of money in recent years and in which German commercial penetration has been marked. The report for 1926 of His Britannic Majesty's Government now establishes the unpalatable fact that of the 210 Europeans in the country, 136 are Germans and only 74 British. Dr. Stresemann must have chuckled with gratification when he read that part of the report at Geneva.

Yesterday was St. Andrew's Day—on which East Africa's Caledonians and their friends gathered in time honoured celebration.

**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF DAR ES SALAAM.**

Need for British Commercial Enterprise.

From a Correspondent

Dar es Salaam.

DAR ES SALAAM is being visited as I write by a delegation officially appointed by the Government of Nippon to investigate thoroughly the trading possibilities of East Africa. This should give us food for thought, for in spite of the attractive way in which East Africa was advertised at Wembley I have yet to hear of any delegation of British business men making a similar tour. Incidentally, as I passed through Cairo recently I met a representative of an American engineering firm who was on his way to make a comprehensive tour of East Africa. Let British-business men come out and see for themselves what abundant opportunities the territories offer them.

**The Danger of German Penetration.**

I have been more than mildly surprised at the energy displayed by the Germans in this Territory. One firm is becoming a serious rival to the largest British concerns, and Germans are cutting prices to a minimum. Moreover, they possess many interests besides trading. There is the well-known story of a large German interest in a paying mica mine, which a British company is commonly reputed to have been too timid to finance, and there are undoubtedly authentic cases of plantations offered to British companies a few years ago for a mere bagatelle and to-day in German, Gbeek, or Indian ownership. I also hear that a German concern has just purchased large properties on the Island of Mafia for a very good price.

The average number of German immigrants entering Dar es Salaam alone in the past seven months has been about thirty-seven monthly, most of whom are, I hear, going to Mchlu, Arusha, and Iringa. I understand on excellent authority that a great many Germans are likewise landing at Tanga every month. The numbers I cite may seem unimportant to some readers, but the sad fact is that practically no new British settlers have come in during the same period.

In England I had read *East Africa's* statements regarding German penetration of Tanganyika Territory, but, to be frank, had not thought overmuch about it. Since my arrival, however, the danger had been absolutely forced on my notice, and I now think it a fact that deserves the greatest publicity at home.

**The Native and the War Memorial.**

In a very prominent place in Acadia Avenue, just behind the new Africa Hotel, stands a small cement column, on the top of which is to be placed the effigy of an *askari* in honour of the Natives who took part in the East African Campaign. Wooden tablets bear in gold lettering the following words written in Swahili, English, and Arabic:

"This is to the memory of the Native African troops who fought to the carriers who were the feet and hands of the Army; and to all other men who served and died for their King and country in East Africa in the Great War, 1914-1918.

"If you fight for your country, even if you die, your sons will remember your name."

A very excellent idea, which most Europeans would appreciate, but what does it convey to the average Native? I ask simply because I have today watched a crowd of Natives reading the inscrip-

tion which caused them the most extraordinary curiosity. Do they see it as an extravagant piece of foolishness on the white man's part?

**Impressions of Officials.**

Settlers will not find it so difficult to enter the Territory as it was a few years ago. I have found the officials most helpful though handicapped in some cases by an excessive amount of red tape. The Land Officer and the Commissioner of Mines proved most helpful, although the former will not in any way commit himself by recommending any special district for any particular crop, which attitude one can understand. The Customs however, are not nearly so efficient as in Mombasa, this being perhaps due to lack of European supervision. It is pleasant to say of the Police that they combine efficiency with courtesy.

"Altogether, I find Dar es Salaam nicer than I had anticipated."

**THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS.**

"East Africa" to Publish Mr. John Boyes's New Book.

BEFORE sailing a few days ago for Kenya and South Africa, after having spent a holiday of some two years in this country, Mr. John Boyes was able to pass the proofs of his new book, "The Company of Adventurers," which *East Africa* will publish early in the New Year.

We have undertaken to issue the volume because it is one which we can confidently recommend to our readers, and that will always be *East Africa's* guiding consideration. From start to finish the author, one of the real pioneers of East and Central Africa, writes modestly and most entertainingly of his adventurous life. He is generous in his appraisal of others, always good-humoured, making the best of difficulties, and getting the maximum of enjoyment out of his experiences.

His tales of the ivory poachers of the Lado Enclave far surpass anything of the kind that we can recall. Public school boys and drapery assistants, naval officers and ex-stokers, hard-bitten African wanderers and one-time Klondyke miners—these were the men who gathered to filibuster to their heart's content. Mr. Boyes, one of their number, devotes a goodly portion of this book to recollections of their every-day life and boisterous escapades, their idiosyncrasies and foibles, and to the yarns they used to spin. His tales of the Lado will be a sheer delight to everyone interested in Africa.

He has been lost in the bush and saved by a miracle; has been thrown into a tree-top by an elephant which first tried to kneel upon him; has, for a five pound note, when down on his luck, pegged for other people land which they afterwards sold for scores of thousands of pounds; has been host to President Roosevelt and guide to Sir Northrup McMillan and more than one East African Governor; has been tried for his life by the British East African authorities, who entered the Kikuyu district only after he had made blood-brotherhood with the paramount chiefs and established himself as practically king of the tribe; and for years he carried his life in his hands literally day by day.

The book, which will undoubtedly make a strong appeal, will be published at 16/- net, to which postage of about 1/3 will need to be added, but any orders received direct by us from our readers before February 1, 1928, will be accepted at 15/- post free if accompanied by a remittance for that amount.

This, the first book to be published by *East Africa*, will interest every East African. Of that we are sure.

## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

## East Africa in the Press.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" MESSAGE TO LANCASHIRE.

The comments of our Nairobi correspondent on the visit to East Africa of a Japanese Foreign Office economic mission were recently quoted in full by the Lobby Correspondent of the *Daily Dispatch*, who considered that the only comment necessary was: "What is Lancashire doing about it?" Next day the following leading article appeared in the newspaper in question, which has a wide circulation and considerable influence in Lancashire:

Our Lobby Correspondent yesterday quoted a most significant extract from *Pan Africa* detailing the visit of a Japanese Foreign Office economic mission to Kenya. It was a munificent and an inspiration, especially to industrial Lancashire.

If we are to maintain a market in East Africa, we must see to it that our methods and our goods are better than those of our competitors. We cannot trust to sentiment or patriotism. The Native buyers differ no whit from the English housewife in this respect. They want certain things, and they do not stop to inquire as to their origin. Furthermore, if two countries supply these things, the question of price is the deciding factor. British is best is an admirable slogan, but a penny lower than the price of the other man's wares is a better offer.

The Mombasa and Nairobi Japanese economic mission was accorded that hospitality which is the hall-mark of British official life. We would not have it otherwise. We trust that it will enjoy a similar reception wherever it goes in British territory. At the same time we should like to know what our officials have learnt from the presence of the Japanese commissioners which will prove of value to British traders, shippers, and manufacturers. We trust that they did not restrict their energies to dispensing hospitality. Further, we should like to know whether the information and knowledge they may have garnered are being passed on to the interested parties or merely consigned to Whitehall. Not that we would advocate that dependence should be placed on our officials alone.

The traders and manufacturers who want to capture their share of the East African market must go out and fight for it. If it pays the Japanese Government to send an important mission there, it should pay textile manufacturers and shippers to send a corps of efficient representatives to push the wares on which Lancashire depends for its very livelihood. The growing prosperity of East Africa calls for the closest attention on the part of English traders. It is England that is responsible for that prosperity, it is England that should benefit by it.

*L'Echo de la Bourse*, the well-known Brussels daily newspaper, so keenly interested in Colonial affairs, again holds that the Belgian Government shall follow the principle adopted by Mr. Ahery, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Sir Donald Cameron, with regard to the British Mandate for Tanganyika, and declare categorically that Ruanda and Urundi "conquered by Belgium, which was attacked without the slightest reason by Germany, are and shall always remain Belgian territories."

...swamivel... of Knightsbridge I won... either at...  
...died how many...  
...the East African Campaign...  
...spondent of *The Times*...  
...my ticket was...  
...thirty would be a good company...  
...have been over two hundred but...  
...round the bar. Man after man seemed to spring...  
...from the fast—generals, captains, orderlies, ser-  
...jeants and full privates, but thought dead long ago...  
...all looking very pink and tanned and fit and thin...  
...Admiral King had had not changed a wrinkle...  
...Captain Guest did not look a day older—at a few...  
...years. Generals Orr and Grady positively looked...  
...younger, and so did Captain Brown—if that were...  
...possible. I heard Lieutenant (now Captain) Ford...  
...had ask Major Heselgrave where the cloakroom...  
...was. I heard Captain (now Colonel) Powell say the...  
...one man he wanted to see again, was Colonel...  
...Driscoll. Doctor Lates was able to shake hands...  
...with a few of the men whose lives he saved by...  
...refusing to certify them fit for further service, and...  
...they knew it. Eddie Keel was still smiling. Corporal...  
...Flannery had come all the way from Wales, Corporal...  
...Mantel from Weymouth, Cross, Nelson, Barron—there...  
...must have been a score of us—the...  
...Old and Bold.

It was a great game. The dinner over, we talked of the days of short rations and forced marches in the tropics and of those who had gone. Not so much of those we left behind as of those who have become casualties since the War stopped—so-and-so who died of starvation in London, and another one who slipped out of the hospital window in the night. Who knows? Who cares?

We who went through the campaign and knew what it cost ought to meet not in hundreds but in thousands, and regularly to see that the people and the Government of the Empire do not neglect to hold Tanganyika Territory in our Commonwealth of Nations and do send out the right kind of settler and do help finance the necessary roads and railways.

## AN OUTSPOKEN INDIAN CRITIC.

The *Indian Social Reformer* of Bombay recently published a supplement devoted to Indians in East Africa, who, we imagine, will be inclined to cry "Save us from our friends!" Some of the statements in the supplement would have produced wrathful denials and denunciations had they been made by a European critic, but as they are uttered by M. E. A. Oza, who until recently edited an Indian newspaper in Dar es Salaam, and who has now been appointed special organising officer of the East African Indian Congress, they cannot be accused of anti-Indian bias. He says, *inter alia*—

No understanding of a race by another race is possible without the closest social intercourse and exchange of habits. It is unjust to demand equality of social status and free admission to the society of another race which allows an independent social position to its women without our doing the same. And our refusal to give colonial freedom to our women has deprived them from exercising all restraining influence on men who have freed themselves from the restraint of public opinion also. Deprived of their legitimate social activities, living amidst uninspiring and unpleasing environments, and closely suppressed from further development by the suspiciousness of lascivious and licentious husbands, our women are greater slaves in the Colonies, are to a far greater extent objects of men's lust and tyranny than in India.

**SUDAN INTEREST IN ABYSSINIAN COFFEE.**

The current issue of the *Journal of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce* refers to a scheme at present under consideration for the installation at Gambala of a mill for the cleaning and grading of Abyssinian coffee, of which it provided the trade is not handicapped by heavy duties and expensive freights. Exports to overseas markets could be almost indefinitely increased.

The coffee has a fine flavour and aroma, and, if improved methods of cultivation could be introduced, it is conceivable that it might be preferred by connoisseurs to the real Mocha. This fact is emphasised by Sudan residents visiting other countries, who find that few other coffees suit their palates, although the quality imported to the Sudan (Habashi) is considered by some to be slightly inferior to that grown in Harar. The latter is grown in a soil of extraordinary fertility and the quality is excellent. It commands a higher price than genuine Mocha. The crop this year of Habashi is of exceptionally good quality, and it has been observed that the Natives are becoming better skilled in collection.

The plant is indigenous in Gomo, Harar, Kafa, and many other districts, and the yield varies in quantity considerably according to the district and the rains. Unfortunately, no reliable statistics are available, but we have been informed that about 300 rolls (a roll equals 90 lb.) is a fair average per acre. The crop begins to ripen in August and picking is carried on until about December. The bean is composed of usually two seeds and varies, of course, in size, but up to the present, no attempt has been made by Sudan importers to grade according to size or to separate the broken and imperfect beans. After plucking they are simply dried and bagged indiscriminately in gunnies containing 4 bushels, or 120 rolls, and transported by donkeys to Gambela. Shipment to Khartoum is effected between June and October.

The question of transport by donkeys became more serious during the past season, owing to the high rate of mortality among these animals. The average buyer must advance approximately 10,000 dollars at the beginning of the season for their purchase, and a loss of £F. 300 out of this sum, due to deaths, is no uncommon occurrence. The cost of hiring a donkey for the journey is usually 3 to 3½ dollars, but towards the end of the season this is sometimes raised to 6½ dollars. We shall probably witness an improvement next season when the Ethiopian Motor Transport Company completes the road between Gambela and Rocca. The Morris six-wheel two-ton lorries recently purchased appear eminently suitable for local conditions, and they were urgently required.

The price paid by buyers at Burci when the buying season started in December last was 4½ to 47 dollars per bushel, but, owing to scarcity of ready money in Khartoum and a fall in Brazilian, this rate was reduced to 3½ dollars in January. In past years the erratic movement of the exchange value of the Maria Theresa dollar with the pound sterling has been the cause of considerable anxiety, but fortunately this season we had a steady exchange of about 9½.

**UGANDA'S FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS.**

The first postage stamps of Uganda were printed among the least conventional of the many curious varieties known to philatelists, having been typewritten by the Rev. E. Millar, C.M.S., as an emergency measure to enable the postal service organised by the Deputy Commissioner at Kampala to be put in operation, says a writer in the *Times Educational Supplement*, adding: "At this time this typewriter was the only printing appliance in the Protectorate, and was also used for writing all the postal notices. The stamps are naturally of the simplest description, consisting merely of a rectangular frame composed of hyphens with the initials U.G. (denoting Uganda Government) at the top and figures indicative of the value in the centre."

The denominations were calculated in terms of cowries, tiny shells that were the recognised form of exchange with the Natives of Uganda. Two hundred cowries was taken as the equivalent of a rupee (1s. 4d.). At a later date, in June, 1896, the inscription upon the typewritten stamps was amended to 'U. 96 R. Uganda,' in consequence of the postal service having been taken over by the military authorities when a purple ribbon was substituted for the black one employed for the original issue. A printing press having been set up at the Church Mission at Lubas, in Usoga, Uganda, a more ambitious series of postage stamps, bearing the words 'Uganda Protectorate,' and with values in Indian annas and ruppes, was produced there under the supervision of the Rev. F. Rowling in November, 1896, which served until the introduction of regular postage stamps of handsome design, showing the head of Queen Victoria, some two years after.



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**"East Africa"**

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**ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP WANTED.**  
WANTED, February, Assistant Managership by ex-pupil of Cattle Farm (20,000 acres), Njoro. Age 20, very tall and strong. Apply Rev. TURNBULL, "Bradwell" De la Warr Road, Bezhill-on-Sea.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

## The 5/- Freight Surcharge.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bundee, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that all the British steamship lines engaged in the East African trade had agreed to the proposals of the Shipping Conference that they should impose a special surcharge of 5/- per bill of lading ton upon all goods shipped by British steamers, whether he was aware that the German and Dutch lines were free from this surcharge; and whether he proposed to introduce legislation to relieve British trade from this burden imposed upon it by an international body?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (Hendon): "The hon. member is under a misapprehension. I am informed that when goods are shipped from East Africa for Continental destination by British steamship lines which are sailing direct to the Continent, no extra charge is made. The British lines charge the extra 5/- per ton on goods shipped for Continental destinations only when trans-shipment between this country and the Continent is involved, and the 5/- per ton is charged to recoup them to some extent for the cost of trans-shipment. If cargo destined for Great Britain is shipped by foreign lines which are proceeding to the Continent, so that trans-shipment from the Continent to Great Britain is involved, the foreign lines similarly charge 5/- per ton extra. The last part of the question does not, therefore, arise."

Mr. Johnston: "Arising out of the last part of the answer, is it the case that when foreign lines bring goods from East Africa to this country that 5/- surtax is not charged?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "No, nor when goods are shipped direct from East Africa to this country. This charge is only made where there is either trans-shipment in this country for further shipment to the Continent, or trans-shipment on the Continent for further shipment to this country."

Mr. Waddington: "Will the right hon. gentleman make inquiries as to whether four months ago British steamship owners did not withdraw this 5/- surtax, recognising that it was injurious to British trade, and whether they have been compelled to reimpose the surtax at the request of Dutch and German ship owners? In that case, will he take steps to protect British traders?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "Obviously, I must have notice of a question of that comprehensiveness."

Mr. Waddington (Rossendale, U.): "Will the right hon. gentleman take steps to refer this important question to the Imperial Shipping Committee?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "Most certainly, and every case which either traders or the Government of any branch of the Empire desire to bring before the Imperial Shipping Committee has been brought before me. I quite agree that that Council is the best forum in which these difficult and complicated matters can be thrashed out."

## Kenya Land Bank.

Mr. Gillett asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the land bank, which had been approved by the Government of Kenya and which was to be financed out of the recent loan, was to be open to natives as well as to the white agriculturists.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "The proposals for a land bank in Kenya have not yet been formulated, and the Loan Ordinance does not authorise the financing of such a bank out of the recent loan. In the circumstances I have nothing to add to the answer given on February 24."

## Taking Native Finger-prints.

In reply to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ormsby Gore said: "A Bill has been introduced into the Council of Kenya to provide for the registration of Native domestic servants. Under the Bill a registrar of domestic servants would be appointed in each registration district, who would be required to take the finger-prints of all persons before being registered as servants. It was decided to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of the Council."

Mr. J. H. Thomas: "Will the Government express its strong disapproval of this proposal whatever the result of the Committee's discussion may be?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "No, I certainly cannot do that. Personally, I take the view that registration is probably a very desirable thing in the interests of Native domestic servants themselves, so that people should not pose as domestic servants with false or misappropriated testimonials, thereby affecting honest servants."

Mr. Ammon: "Is it considered that all Natives are either prisoners or slaves?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Certainly not. You must have some means of identification."

Mr. J. H. Thomas: "Is there no other means of protection against fraud than finger-prints, which have always been associated with criminal proceedings?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Thousands of Native finger-prints are taken in every Colony in Africa, and no suggestion of criminal taint has ever been made."

## Ordinances in Native Languages.

In reply to Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ormsby Gore said: "I have just received a dispatch from the Governor of Kenya Colony in which he reports that the question of publishing ordinances not only in English but in a Native language has recently been considered and that the publication of enactments particularly affecting Natives can best be effected by district officers explaining at *barazas* in the local vernaculars the principal provisions of such enactments and by recording, similarly in writing, such main principles for the benefit and guidance of local Native Councils. It is hoped in course of time to provide Native councillors and the chief headman with summaries in the vernacular of the chief ordinances directing Natives, and directions to this end have already been given."

## Native Land in Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, replying to Colonel Wedgwood, said: "The proposals of the Governor of Kenya for the formation of a Native Land Trust have just been received."

## SIR EDWARD GRIGG &amp; KENYA INDIANS.

## ConfERENCE IN NAIROBI.

A CABLE SENT from Nairobi at the beginning of this week states that Sir Edward Grigg formally opened the East African Indian conference convened to make submissions on the subject of federation to the Hilton Young Commission.

The Governor urged the Indians to consider that the East cannot entirely repudiate European influence. One cannot turn an African into a European, he said, but the Native could become a good African. As the communities in Kenya varied so greatly in capacity and in standard of life, it seemed that communal representation was the best method to adopt. He considered that both the European and Indian immigrant races must stand on their own merits without external support.



**EAST AFRICAN BOOKSHELF.**

**A FORMER TANGANYIKA JUDGE.**

Mr. Gilchrist Alexander's Book.

LIFE for a legal member of the Colonial Civil Service is tranquil, an ordered progress from promotion to promotion, with an assured pension at the end. Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, M.A., once Chief Police Magistrate of Tanganyika, but better known to East Africans as a one-time Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika, is a case in point. The story of his life, told in "From the Middle Temple to the South Seas" (John Murray, 15s.) leaves the impression of a calm and ordered existence even in the romantic islands in which the greater part of his work was done. Not that the book lacks interest, on the contrary, it makes good reading, but its outlook is Olympian.

Perhaps the most unusual of Mr. Alexander's experiences was a seventy-four days' voyage in the four-masted barque "Wareloo," from Callao to Newcastle, N.S.W., undertaken in the course of an investigation into a case of real, old-fashioned piracy on the high seas. Few have had similar good fortune, and the author's account engenders envy. Mr. Alexander shows a sympathetic understanding of Natives, of whatever race, and a sense of humour which lightened existence for everyone, including the delinquents who had the good luck to come before him. He has travelled extensively in the Pacific, and narrates incidents without exaggeration or bias. He has the judicial mind.

But it is to be regretted that Mr. Alexander does not include in his book any account of his work in Tanganyika. He must have had there some experiences which would have been most adding to the charming story of his life in the South Seas. It is only fair to add that at the age of forty-six Mr. Alexander volunteered for service in the Great War, and did sound work, which is modestly recorded. The trial of a conscientious objector at Aldershot makes good reading.

A. I.

**BRITISH WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.**

A Valuable Colonial History.

The Royal Colonial Institute has an excellent scheme in hand for assisting the publication of monographs on Imperial Studies by which young authors (they must be under thirty years of age) just entering the ranks of scholarship may prove their ability. "The British West African Settlements, 1759-1821," by Dr. Evelyn C. Martin, Lecturer in History, Westfield College, University of London, is one of these studies now published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. at the very reasonable price of 2s. 6d. It deals with a serious gap in our knowledge of the West African colonies, and traces very carefully the gradual transition in administration from the joint-stock company to Crown Colony control. Three separate and highly experimental methods were tried in three separate British holdings, one, the attempt by a company of trading philanthropists to run Sierra Leone on "honourable trade" lines instead of by slave-trade methods, being especially instructive. Incidentally much light is thrown on life on the insalubrious Coast and the conditions of service in the early days. Though having no direct bearing on East Africa, the book is a valuable contribution to the general history of British African colonisation.

A. I.

**ANTS AND THEIR WAYS.**

Dr. Ewers' Discoveries.

The publication of Dr. D. H. Ewers' book "The Ant People" (John Lane, 8s. 6d.) so closely on the heels of M. S. Gahan's "Life of the White Ant" reviewed in our issue of (October 13) almost compels comparison. But that comparison need not be odious. True, the contrast between the painstaking ponderosity of the German author and the light but penetrating touch of the Belgian artist forces itself on the reader, but the former has the advantage of personal experience of his subject and a mass of startling facts collected at first hand.

Dr. Ewers, who proclaims himself a layman, is inclined to be severe on the professional scientists, who, he says with some justification, ignored the great Fabre and criticised Brehm; but an apology seems quite unnecessary. Splendid work in science has been and is still being done by amateurs. Science is severe only on those who carry anthropomorphism to an extreme. Dr. Ewers incurs no blame in this respect. His attitude is commendably scientific throughout, and his observations are correspondingly valuable. His rejection of the current theories of the mutual relations of the Brazilian trumpet tree and the Aztec ants is quite justified. He is inclined to support the agricultural activities of the "Bearded" Texan ant—a remarkable insect—while his exposure of the proverbial industry and persistence of ants in general will be read with pleasure by the average man.

We read in the Introduction that Dr. Ewers "has fought the Fire Ants of Texas; studied the common Red Ants of Georgia; faced the Wandering Ants in Mexico, and been bitten by the Bull Dog Ants of Australia," but apparently he has not yet encountered the *gifu* ants of Tropical Africa. That is a pity, for we should have welcomed his opinion on these very forceful insects. Perhaps our author will remedy the omission in the future. We are sure the *gifu* will repay investigation.

The translator, Mr. C. H. Levy, is evidently an American, and the American language is used throughout. So we get "fructify" where we should write "fertilise" and "fertile" where we should expect "manure." Occasionally a solecism crops up, "invaluable of apex" for "chief pouches of monkeys," for instance. These things grate somewhat on the English sense, but detract little from the charm of the book. "The Ant People" and "The Life of the White Ant" make two complementary and companion volumes which would adorn any library.

A. I.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

We have received from the Government Printer, Nairobi, the following publications:

Coffee: Principles of Pruning and Observations on Trials. By Arthur D. le Poer-Trench, Senior Coffee Officer.

Report of Proceedings of Coffee Conference.

Meteorological Records for 1926. (Price 1/-.)

Public Works Department: Annual Report for 1926. (Price 2/-.)

Kehya Police Annual Report for 1926. (Price 1/50.)

Prisons Department: Annual Report for 1926. (Price 1/-.)

Judicial Department: Annual Report for 1926. (Price 1/-.)

Forest Department: Annual Report for 1926. (Price 1/2/-.)

Subscribe to "East Africa."

## NATIVE AFRICAN SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Request for Co-operation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

In the preparation of my book on the above subject I am finding that I have yet to learn a good many things to make the book as complete as possible, and possibly some of your readers might like to help me. Information (or hints as to where the information can be obtained) is therefore requested concerning the following secret societies.

*Barichilishi*, the "society of sorcerers" of the Awemba tribe.

The *butwa* society of the Walunda and Wansi tribes that functions on Kurui Island.

*Chisungu*, the society for women of the Bakaonde of the Tanganyika Plateau.

*Eloga*, a Langa society of Uganda.

*Gala* or *Galo*, a Boidesi society of the East Coast.

*Kwanga*, a society for women akin to *Gala*.

*Kuluhuka*, the best-known Baluba society, widespread in east and east-central districts.

*Mazwani*, the Nandi society.

*Mwari*, the Chagga society of the Kilimanjaro district.

*Nasini*, the Pare society of Kilimanjaro.

The *Ngoni* rites.

*Ngoni*, the society found amidst the Embu, Chuka, Embororoi and Mwimbe tribes.

*Nzaka*, the society of the Wakamba of Kilimanjaro.

*Shuga*, the woman's society of the Wachagga.

The *Watumungu* rites.

And any notes about societies amidst the Baronga, Namaqua, Songo, Wagogo and Wanika tribes not mentioned above.

The particulars I seek may be placed under a few general headings.

(a) Place of meeting and season. Whether in bush or in special huts in villages.

(b) Officials, titles, duties, and dress.

(c) Members; initiation rites, degrees. Whether split into lodges or septs founded on year of admission.

(d) Secret signs and names for members, and secret languages or pass-words used by the societies.

(e) Masks, dresses, and regalia. (f) Dances.

(g) The "magic" practised, such as tricks of ventriloquism, sleight-of-hand, &c.

In explanation of the above may I add a few notes?

(a) The largest and most important of the societies generally meet annually or periodically in a specially constructed "sacred place" in the bush, where a village is built for the occasion, carefully guarded from uninitiates, and approached by many devious windings and camouflage. Photographs of the entrances to these villages can sometimes be taken.

(b) The officials are many and (generally) weird in dress and duty. For instance, an Ehek society (West Coast) has a Head, a Deputy Head, a champion or fighter, a slinger, a punisher, an executioner and assistants, and a horn-blower. The Head in some of the societies is never seen, and the Deputy only comes into contact with the members. Most have an official called a messenger. Sometimes the officials form the council of the society, sometimes they are servants of the council. Their duties are generally expressed by their titles, but they also act as tutors of the novices. And they represent the society at public functions, such as coronations, oath-swearing of chiefs, naming of sons of important persons, the "blessing" of new ventures like village building or clearing ground for a farm, and "smelling-out" or "spotting" those who have broken society taboos or been too free (in a consideration) in explaining how their society functions.

(c) The initiation rites are interesting for their preservation of the old-time and widespread idea of the African that he "dies" when he is initiated and is reborn in the puberty school. Circumcision is practised in many of the societies, and excision in the

girls' schools. In various ways the boys and girls are taught their history (in

folk-lore stories and in dance), and a botanical first-aid class is formed, and gardening and agriculture taught. Most societies have several degrees (one has eleven) through which the members pass by purchase or selection. The highest degree generally forms the council, and few members attain to it. As much as twenty pounds is the fee charged for promotion into some of the higher degrees.

Some of the greater societies are so widespread that they function through district lodges, each with its officials and ceremony. Others, like those amongst the Amazonian tribes, are divided into septs or bands, all those having been initiated in the same year being brothers. These often take the name of the chief's son who was initiated with them. And that suggests another thing. Some societies initiate all the boys or girls at puberty, and others wait until a chief's son is ready, and again others admit at any age. A few of these last mentioned societies admit both men and women.

(d) The secret signs are manifold, including hand touches, instrumental and vocal calls, marks made by the toe on the ground, words that must be complemented, and sentences that must be finished. In some of the women's societies a verse of a song is begun, and those who seek admission, or wish to be known as a member, must complete the missing words, and sing them to the official tune. The wands of office are popular as signs, the name of the wand being spoken as a pass-word.

Thus in the Kikuyu societies, if one "staff" is mentioned, the word *mithegi* must be whispered, and if a tree is pointed to, the word *mutathia* is the right one, meaning the bunch of sacred leaves that the Head of the society carries. The ornaments that top these wands merit attention; variations of the swastika are often found, as is also that Pythagorean symbol of friendship, a pentagram, and some of the horrid things, like the Mukanda have a boneless, long-haired human head, now no larger than the palm of a baby's hand.

The secret names and languages are a study in themselves. Each initiate has a name given by the society, that is held so secret that not even the other members know it, save the officials and council. It is generally a composite word manufactured of the names of deceased members. The "languages" are sometimes mere collections of words used generally, words clipped or lengthened or turned about (as boys at school might do to carry on a secret conversation with a chum). But those that approximate the title "language" are now being given some attention, for not only have they been built up with patience and skill, but only can they be reduced to syntax, albeit incomplete, but they have preserved many ancient tribal words, that, understood, like some of the notes, help largely these who attempt to describe the past history of Africa.

(e) The masks are legion, but, unfortunately, many of those already described by travellers and missionaries have no connection at all with the secret societies. An alert family, Aku by birth, in Freetown, has lived for a couple of generations on the proceeds of exhibiting themselves, the women as *Bundu* "deals," and the men as *Egungun* and his officials. But if the spectator happens to be informed regarding these societies, the same masks and dresses become *Belli-Paaro* or *Mungu*, or whatever their nimble wits suggest. The society masks are generally carved in wood, as old as the societies themselves, and that is generally lost in *dun* past ages as to origins, and mainly represent spirits (the word here used for deities) and emotions, as fear, hatred, vengeance, &c.

The masks worn by officials sometimes represent the duties of the officials, as, for instance, that of the messenger will have a mouth exaggerated in size, often being a protrusion like a speaking-trumpet. But few of the Heads (this word used to differentiate between "chiefs" of tribes and "chiefs" of societies) wear masks. They are generally "crowned" with some symbolic headdress, with pendant veil to shroud their features, that of the Head of *Poro* (a West Coast society) being the piled bleached skulls of his predecessors.

Of the "dresses" there is not much to say, for in all the societies the rattan or fibre gown can be seen, but there are variations worthy of note. The material and cords of the bands put about some novices, the covering placed about initiates, when they are restored to the outside world, and the "web" suits being cases in point. And some of the regalia is artistic enough to merit attention.

(f) The dances spoken of are the ceremonial ones only, those taught in the puberty schools by experts, and only infrequently seen out of the "sacred enclosures." Some are pageants of history, some teach the strategy of hunting or warfare, and some are dramas of various phases of life, both life now and life beyond the grave. And some are of emotion, passion, and such "magic" as birth and death.

Of what might be called the zoological dances, the one that describes the career of a snake is of exceptional interest. It is not helped by carrying live snakes, like that of Arizona, and it is generally danced by a bevy of girls, from fifteen to thirty in number, whose nude-bodies are striped with paint, and whose clasped arms over the shoulders of those in front keep the line unbroken throughout all the movements of the dance. It would be a courtesy that I should greatly appreciate if any of your readers who have heard of this dance along the eastern shore of the continent would so inform me.

(g) Vestibulism is widespread, and it may be said to be better done by some of the officials of the societies than anywhere else in the world. And there are tricks done by some of these men that would astonish European audiences. I should like to know if the "writing-stick" is known on your side, and the "bottle-calabash trick." This last is a small bottle calabash poised on the rounded tip of a stick planted in the ground, the calabash being filled with water, and moving to the spoken command, tilting and spilling drops of the water or retaining it at the performer's will.

These tricks have other interest beside their cleverness, some of them connecting the tribes to civilisations and days outside Africa—as for instance, the bones thrown into a calabash bowl, given of which will at the command group themselves on and around a central bone, and bow to it until they fall prostrate before it. This trick, be it noted, is older than any of the present missionary organisations save that of the Society of Jesus, and it would be of interest to know if they learnt the story of Joseph and his brethren.

In conclusion, may I add that much of the picturesque, if barbaric, life of the African is passing, even the tribes are merging, and it would not be wasted time to take notes of what remains before it is all gone. Many in past years had unrivalled opportunity to do so, but they were too busy trying to graft European customs on their stems to spend time in the "study" of the life as they found him. More's the pity. That, then, is the only apology I make for occupying so much of your space, and for making this request to your readers.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. BURT THOMPSON

Laverstock, Ventnor

## NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Some Things

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

There is one great obstacle to the proposed union of the Rhodesias of which I do not recall seeing a mention in the Press, and that is that Southern Rhodesia is under Roman Dutch law, with two Courts of Appeal and ultimately the Privy Council, while Northern Rhodesia has the law of England and no Court of Appeal. If a Judge makes a mistake, the only appeal is the Privy Council direct, with not only enormous expense and delay, but without the case having been thoroughly argued and threshed out beforehand. Just think what that really means.

Some unthinking folk up north say that we in Southern Rhodesia want their Native labour. We already get all there is to spare, and if there was amalgamation to-morrow, I do not believe that this Colony would send one single recruiter up in consequence.

It would be a grand thing to have a federation of the Colonies north of the Zambezi, but it seems to me that at present Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia must be out of it; for they are isolated. Southern Rhodesia could come in afterwards. Geographically she should be in the Union, but that will certainly not be in our day. The fact cannot be hidden that the types of Dutchmen now in the ascendant do not want the English to have any share in the Government of the country; our brains, energy, probity and capital, yes; but not as co-legislators. Is it realised how especially bitter this knowledge must be to men like Sir Charles Coghlan and Mr. Moffat, this Colony's late and present Premier, who, if circumstances were different, would naturally wish to unite with the land that gave them birth, and which they love just as we love the Home Country?

Yours faithfully,

Southern Rhodesia

EX-TANGANYIKA

## "MVULE" FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Too Good for Railway

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

May I protest against Forest Lover's suggestion in your issue of November 24 that *mvule* wood should be used for railway sleepers. African experience is not a common wood in East Africa, is distinctly local, and in the district I know best was being rapidly exterminated. Artificial plantations of it had failed badly. It is so beautiful a wood for horse work I believe the Governor's palace at Dar es Salaam is mainly built of it, and ornamented with it—that it is almost criminal to use it for any other purpose.

The comparison with British Guiana *mora* is fallacious. British Guiana is covered to the extent of about 90% with dense, moist tropical forest in which *mora* abounds. The river banks are often lined with huge *mora* trees, some of them 200 feet in height. In spite of persistent "pushing" I believe that the use of *mora* wood for railway sleepers has been practically abandoned, as the timber, like most tropical woods, is hard to work and is not more durable for sleepers than ordinary creosote-injected banks.

Yours faithfully,

A LOVER OF WHAT IS LEFT OF THE  
EAST AFRICAN FOREST.

Bedford

## DEATH OF SIR MALCOLM STEVENSON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Seychelles.

WITH deep regret we record the death on Sunday last in Mahé of Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Seychelles, and formerly High Commissioner of Cyprus.

Sir Malcolm was appointed to the Seychelles only in May last, and reached the island in the middle of August. On the day following his arrival His Excellency caught a chill, which forced him to keep to his bed for some days and necessitated the postponement of various functions which had been arranged. Our correspondent reported that the chill was followed by a bad attack of rheumatism, and from another quarter we learn that rheumatic fever and heart trouble supervened. Death appears to have been caused by the heart affection.

Both Sir Malcolm and Lady Stevenson had achieved immediate popularity in their new sphere. As our Mahé correspondent recently wrote: "We had expected our new Governor to be fortiter in re. We find now that the quotation is well balanced; for the *suaviter in modo* is very much in evidence. Lady Stevenson charms everyone with her hospitality and genuine kindness."

The late Governor, who was born in 1878, entered the Ceylon Civil Service at the age of twenty-three. Twelve years later he was appointed private secretary to the then Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers (now Lord Chalmers), whose daughter he married in 1914. To Lady Stevenson and her son and daughter we tender sincere sympathy in their sudden and irreparable loss.

## SOURCES OF THE CONGO AND NILE

A Tribute to Captain Poulett-Weatherley.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

*East Africa* of November 17 contained an important contribution on this subject from Captain Poulett-Weatherley, doubly important because he has been over every inch of the ground. There seems to be no longer any doubt that the river Saisi is the source of the Congo. In recent maps there is a river marked Chazi, which is evidently the river he calls Saisi, rising near the Stevenson trade road from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika, with a definite course to join the Chambezi, and thus onwards as the Luapula and Lualaba, to the main Congo.

I see from an old print that Lake Tanganyika was at one time considered the source of the Congo, the Lukuga river connecting the lake with the main stream; but the Lukuga is far from being an important river. When Stanley was there, he was uncertain whether the Lukuga flowed into or out of Lake Tanganyika. He cleared a portion of the reedy stream and put a float on the water. The float showed that the water came from the lake, and in this way he established the fact that Tanganyika had an outlet, and that the Lukuga was an affluent of the Congo. But it was not the main source of the Congo, any more than Lake Nyasa could be called the source of the Zambezi because a river flowed from it to the main stream.

As regards the Nile, Captain Weatherley is quite correct. Lake Victoria is the great supply reservoir of the Nile, but there are a dozen or more rivers and streams that fall into Lake Victoria. Of these, the Kagera is by far the most important. It rises in

Urundi, within fifty miles of Lake Tanganyika, just about the spot where the parallel of 6° South latitude cuts the 30° East longitude. It flows northwards for about 400 miles from the source to the Victoria. There is no doubt whatever about the Kagera, for an important part of it was definitely surveyed and mapped by Majors Bright and Delme-Radcliffe when they were delimiting the Anglo-German boundary along the first degree of South latitude. These Commissioners established an important fact—important at that time because the greater part of the Kagera flowed through the German sphere of influence—that the estuary of the Kagera was completely British, giving us the control of exits and entrances to the river. It is all British now, so that the special control of the estuary ceases to have international value.

It is now thirty years since I had the good fortune to meet Captain Poulett-Weatherley in British Central Africa. I was then Secretary to the Administration at Zomba. Amongst my duties was that of editing the *Official Gazette*, and I was fortunate in securing him as a contributor to its pages. His articles were always valuable from many points of view—as a naturalist, a sportsman, and a geographer.

I will mention only one of many services he rendered to geography: no one knew anything, or hardly anything, about the Luapula river. He was shooting big game in that direction, and he set about mapping that river. During his journey in the daytime he left a Native with a gun at each bend of the river, as he passed, taking the magnetic bearing of the various stretches, then at night time the men with the guns fired shots, and the time between the flash and the sound gave the distance, reckoning that sound travels approximately 1,111 feet per second. This system he carried out, from Bangweulu to Mweru, and thus fixed the direction and distance of that section.

This is only one instance of the valuable work done by Weatherley in Central Africa. A volume or two dealing with his experiences is long overdue. In the matter of big game shooting it would be most interesting. I know of hardly any other sportsman who has had his unique opportunities, except perhaps His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nyasaland, whose numerous records I see in books of reference; or the Hon. William Wheelton, C.M.G., who also had full scope in the days before Game Reserves were thought of. A book by Captain Poulett-Weatherley would be a lasting memento of days that are gone.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. CUNNINGHAM

Formerly Secretary to the Administrations of Nyasaland and Uganda.

London, 21/11/27.

Lord Delamere has given notice of the following motion, which he intends to move in the Legislative Council of Kenya:

"That in view of the undesirability of controversy about the proposed site, this hon. Council considers that another plot should be offered to the Coryndon Memorial Fund Committee; that the question of the Lady Northey Home should be left to be decided on its merits in the future between the Committee of that Home and the Town Planning Committee in the interests of the lay-out of the capital; and hereby rescinds the vote of £6,500 granted in Supplementary Estimates at Mombasa on September 16 last for the purpose of purchasing the Lady Northey Home."

## PERSONALIA.

The Aga Khan is on the water for Bombay.

Lady E. M. Preston is outward-bound for Beira.

Mr. Justice Stephens is Home on leave from Kenya.

Mr. J. G. McDonald's "Life of Cecil Rhodes" is published to-day.

Sir Abe Bailey sailed on Friday last for a short visit to South Africa.

Sir John and Lady Norton-Griffiths left Marseilles last week to visit Ceylon.

Viscount Gage has returned from Kenya, and is in residence at Firle, Lewes.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Wilcocks left London last week for Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim have arrived in England from Mombasa.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hollingsworth sailed last week to return to Zanzibar.

Capt. J. V. Creagh, D.S.O., R.N., arrived from East Africa a few days ago.

The death is announced in Nairobi at the age of seventy six of Mr. George Irwin.

Mr. R. A. Kelly has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Maffey left London last week to join the "Naldera" at Marseilles for Port Sudan.

Capt. G. B. Burton has been appointed Acting Major of the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Mr. C. F. Chambers has arrived in Zanzibar on transfer from Uganda as District Engineer.

Mr. John McClellan has been appointed a member of the Kasama Village Management Board.

Mr. J. B. Clements and Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane sailed last week by the "Arundel Castle" for Beira.

Capt. W. H. Oliver Rutherford, late K.O.S.B., was recently married in Kenya to Miss Isabel Hewson.

Mr. A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika, leaves Marseilles on Saturday for Dar es Salaam.

Prince Eugene de Ligne is travelling down the East African coast as far as Durban by the s.s. "Matiana."

Mr. C. G. Moody and Brigadier-General A. Wainwright are recent arrivals from Uganda and Kenya respectively.

Mr. T. A. M. Nash is on his first appointment as Entomologist in the Game Department of Tanganyika.

Lady Brassey and Lady Milsom Rees laid the foundation-stone last week of a new orthopaedic block at the Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings.

Sir James Frazer, author of the "Golden Bough," has been elected Associate Member of the French Academy of Science in the Section of "Inscriptions et Belles Lettres."

Mr. Henry Hoyle, a well-known Newcastle solicitor, who served with the Royal Artillery during the East African Campaign, has passed away at the age of forty-eight.

M. Jaspars, the Belgian Premier, who last week tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, has formed a new ministry in which he remains Prime Minister and Minister for the Colonies.

Amongst those outward-bound for Kenya are Capt. K. F. T. Caldwell, M.C. and Mrs. Epstein, Mr. R. W. G. Murray Jurdine, Archdeacon R. A. Meynard, and Commander and Mrs. Veasey.

Sir Percy Girouard, the well-known military railway engineer, and a former Governor of Kenya, had a narrow escape last week when his motor car collided with a motor ambulance at Leybourne.

An American party of five, headed by Mr. Benjamin Burbridge, has left for the mouth of the Congo *en route* for Zanzibar. Their object is to film pigmy and cannibal, gorilla, and elephant.

Prior to his departure from Mombasa, Mr. W. A. M. Sim was presented with a silver rose bowl suitably engraved, and an illuminated address, from the local Caledonian Society, of which he was the first President.

Mrs. Charlotte Mansfield, F.R.G.S., is to lecture under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute on "My Tramp through Africa" at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, at 3 p.m. on Thursday, December 29.

Count Guillaume du Parc, Count R. de Liedekerke, Count Xavire d'Ursal, and Count A. de la Rochefoucauld leave Marseilles on Saturday for Mombasa. *En route* it is said for the Lake Kivu district of the Eastern Belgian Congo.

The Duke of York has loaned to the Natural History Museum the mounted head of a gazelle shot by himself on Great Hainish Island, Red Sea. This specimen represents a race of the Arabian gazelle hitherto unknown to science.

The Bishop of Lebombo (Dr. I. N. Fisher), whose diocese is in Portuguese East Africa, hopes to arrive in England in December for a short visit before proceeding to Portugal for three months in order to become proficient in the language.

Mr. J. Cumming, this year's Chairman of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, is acting as temporary Member of the Legislative Council for Mombasa, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. G. G. Atkinson. The name of Mr. A. Morrison, another well-known Mombasa resident, had also been put forward as substitute member.

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One of the best compendiums and most solidly informative publications yet issued about Kenya. The articles are contributed by real experts on local conditions . . . Other portions of the book yield similar information regarding Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. A great deal of care and organisation must have been spent on its compilation and issue."—*Mombasa Times*.

"Its low price is out of proportion with the actual value of the accumulated knowledge embodied within the covers of this fine production. It is worth many times more than its published price."—*Tanganyika Times*.

"The 200 pages of *East Africa's* Settlement Number are full of good reading. Intending settlers will find it a most useful compendium and for the old-timer it is a most readable magazine."—*Nyasaland Times*.

"An extremely fine production, not of mere ephemeral Colonial propaganda. It is a handbook of experience and information, invaluable to anyone desirous of knowing 'What is it like out there?'"—*Blue Peter*.

"Settlement in East Africa, while it will prove of greater interest and service to intending immigrants, is to be highly commended to those who have already made these States their home."—*Livingstone Mail*.

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"We most heartily commend the purchase of this excellent issue by all interested in or thinking of proceeding to any of the British Territories in Eastern Africa."—*Colonizer*.

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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**The Nandi Bear: Another Earston.**

The "Nandi Bear" is getting into the London newspapers, thus helping to keep East Africa and its perennial interest before the British public. The latest story is told by a farmer resident in the Trans-Nzoia district in 1921 or '22 who saw the beast on the edge of the undergrowth bordering the Nooigameget river. He describes it as "not a hyena, but without the shadow of a doubt just a bear, with a rather vivid coloured tawny coat." He fired at it with a shot-gun at a range of forty or fifty yards, though what he expected to accomplish with such a weapon at such a range is not very obvious. The "bear" of course, got away unhurt, but was subsequently seen by two other white people, who added nothing of interest. A neighbour stated that his boys had shown him "several dead hyenas mangled in a peculiar way," this being apparently put down as the work of the "bear." Whatever it is, the "Nandi bear" is not a true bear, for there are no bears at all in the African zoological province. And bears would be the last animals to maul hyenas, for they are only occasionally carnivorous. Moreover, could not hyenas, which dodge lions easily, keep clear of any bear ever cubbed? But perhaps the tale is worth adding to the dossier of the mysterious "Nandi bear."

**Drum Language.**

The value of communication by sound must have been realised very early by people living in mountainous and hilly districts. It is interesting to note that some form of bagpipe occurs among the Highland Scots, the inhabitants of the Alps, and the Gurkhas. But nowhere, perhaps, has drum language been brought to such perfection as among Africans, and nowhere is skill in its use so widely spread. Even in civilised areas, such as the Usutu baras, the drums is nowadays in frequent use, and missionaries who remember the old days when each village was stockaded, tell thrilling tales of its value in the summoning of warriors and the warning of raids. According to a Government report on the Cameroons in the Bamenda district, where the tall trees are simply to their height of 7,000 feet that to visit places only a mile apart involves descending and ascending a thousand feet or more, drum language is very highly developed. Every compound has its large wooden drum, and men and women when leaving to visit their farm or a neighbour take a small hand drum with them in order to communicate freely with those left at home.

**"Weeping Trees."**

The good folk of Butuwaya are intrigued over a "weeping tree" in their township, which, according to the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, is called by the Natives the "Tagati tree," and was known to Dr. Livingstone. It is reported to weep at the end of a prolonged drought, and some days before rain comes. Livingstone noted that the tree was covered with insects of the frog-hopper, "cuckoo-spit" type, but he failed to trace to them the source of the "weeping." Rain trees are well known in other parts of the world, and the Rain Tree of Peru is delightfully pictured in an old natural history book with a cloud round its upper branches and with great drops of water falling into a bucket held beneath it

by a surprised and delighted local inhabitant. This tree is generally identified as *Colobium Saman*, which is a popular ornamental tree of the West Indies, and which provides in its pods a valuable food for cattle. Such trees are favourite haunts of insects known as "shell-rotas"—a name no longer—and it is these insects which distil the drops of moisture which undoubtedly fall from the branches.

**Africa's Noted "Snake Park"**

It is not given to everyone to have the taste and the talent for making a hobby of snakes, but Mr. E. W. Fitz-Simons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, has both in abounding measure. His "Snake Park" is one of the sights of the town, and a creepy sight it is. A four-foot wall surrounds a large rectangular space, and just inside the wall is a shallow ditch. Snakes are everywhere—swimming in the water, crawling on the ground, literally "slipping" from the numerous bushes, or sunning themselves in the open spaces; and among them moves a Native, clad in khaki coat, breeches and gaiters, and armed only with a hooked stick. Monarch of all he surveys, he is fully aware of it. For the delectation of visitors, he will put the cobras through their paces, catch a specimen for close inspection, and generally display his nerve to the stupefied admiration of the onlookers. It is not the place one would imagine, which would attract thieves, but we believe it is a fact that recently two Port Elizabeth urchins were convicted of stealing snakes from the Park at night, and selling them to the Museum, by day. What will not youth dare!

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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**DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF THE SURCHARGES.**

**Representations of Sisal Interests.**

In connection with the official announcement that the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had been received by the East African Steam Conference, a City correspondent informs us that the Sub-Section made strong representations that no official intimation had been received by either of the original intention of a section of the Conference to remove the 5% surcharge or of the subsequent decision to reimpose it.

It was suggested to the shipping companies that the moment is now opportune to abolish the surcharge of 5% per bill of lading ton (equal to 10/- or 12/6 per ton weight), and that the rate should be the same from East Africa to the United Kingdom and to the Continent. As the lines are able to carry sisal from East Africa to Antwerp, which sometimes involves trans-shipment in the United Kingdom at 40/- per bill of lading ton, it was argued that they should be able to quote the same rate for Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen.

Present prices of sisal are, it was pointed out, about £15 per ton below the peak point, namely £11 10s., reached in 1924, while costs in Africa are rising and competition, especially from Java and Sumatra, is increasing. The result has been a serious shortfall in the American demand for East African sisal, and the sub-section—which was represented by Mr. Campbell B. Hausberg, Mr. A. McNeish, Major Conrad Walsin, and Mr. Wigglesworth—therefore asked also that the freight from East African ports to the U.S.A. be reduced to a parity with the freight to Europe.

At a recent general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, held at the Piccadilly, a resolution was adopted endorsing the demand of the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section for the abolition of the 5% surcharge and for reduced freights on sisal from East African ports to the U.K. and U.S.A.

**THE HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION.**

**Strongs Request of Kenya Government.**

The Kenya Government has issued an invitation to the public to submit memoranda for the consideration of the Hilton Young Commission but it adds that memoranda should be forwarded to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Nairobi.

Why? Is it not better that public bodies and individual colonists should have unrestricted approach to the Commission?

**NATIVE WAGES IN TANGANYIKA**

The latest labour report for Tanganyika Territory states that eight to nine months is the average period now occupied by a Native in completing his six months contract of thirty days' work each. Ruling rates of wages are given as follows—

	sh.	sb.	per month
Arusha	20	25	
Central Area	18	20	
Irindi	18	20	
Moshi	10	12	
Pangani	18	22	
Tanga	22	30	
Usuhara	15	30	

In each case the above amounts include *posho*, i.e. the labourers purchase their own food out of the above-mentioned wages.

**VETERINARY WORK IN UGANDA**

**The Report for 1926.**

The Protectorate experienced only slight loss from rinderpest during 1926, owing to the carefully organised quarantine of suspected areas and to the prompt suppression of those outbreaks which occurred, says the Annual Report of the Uganda Veterinary Department (Government Printer, Entebbe, 1s. 6d.). The Buganda and Western Provinces have been maintained free from contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, while no outbreaks have been recorded from the Northern Province. Shortage of staff combined with anti-rinderpest work hampered the Department in dealing with this disease, so difficult to eradicate entirely.

It is pleasant to read that the staff of native assistants has shown distinct progress, and that the standard of knowledge and work has improved. An efficient Native personnel is likely to prove economical. A very favourable report has been received on the quality of the hides and skins prepared at the two Government posts in Buganda. No opportunity was lost of impressing on Natives the advantages of better hide and skin preparation. The success of the quarantine against rinderpest, the anti-trypansomiasis work in Masaka, and the suppression of rinderpest in the West Nile were valuable object lessons to the Native of the assistance afforded by the British Administration, and the frequent appeals by Natives for help shows the steady progress made in obtaining their confidence in general veterinary measures.

**EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING FIGURES.**

**Greatly Increased Traffic through the Canal.**

The Bulletin issued by the Suez Canal Company has just published some most striking statistics to show how East African trade is growing. The whole coast between Cape Guardafui and Cape Town is comprised in the figures.

In 1922 the total measurement of the ships passing through the Canal bound to and from East Africa was 831,000 tons net. By 1926 it had increased to 1,475,000 tons. The movement, which was practically equal in the two directions of transit, was shared by the principal European powers as follows:—

	1922	1926	Increase
British	315,000	466,000	+151,000
French	281,000	435,000	+154,000
Dutch	68,000	192,000	+127,000
Italian	137,000	192,000	+55,000
German	1,000	142,000	+141,000
Norwegian	30,000	29,000	-10,000
Swedish		4,000	+4,000

The detailed figures show that the British tonnage more than doubled in the four years, increasing from 315,000 to 467,000 tons, while that of the Union Castle Company increased only from 112,000 tons in 1922 to 125,000 tons in 1926. The increase of 634,000 tons shown in the total traffic for 1926 as compared with 1922 corresponds to an increase of only 111 in the number of transits—which indicates that much larger vessels have been placed on this berth.

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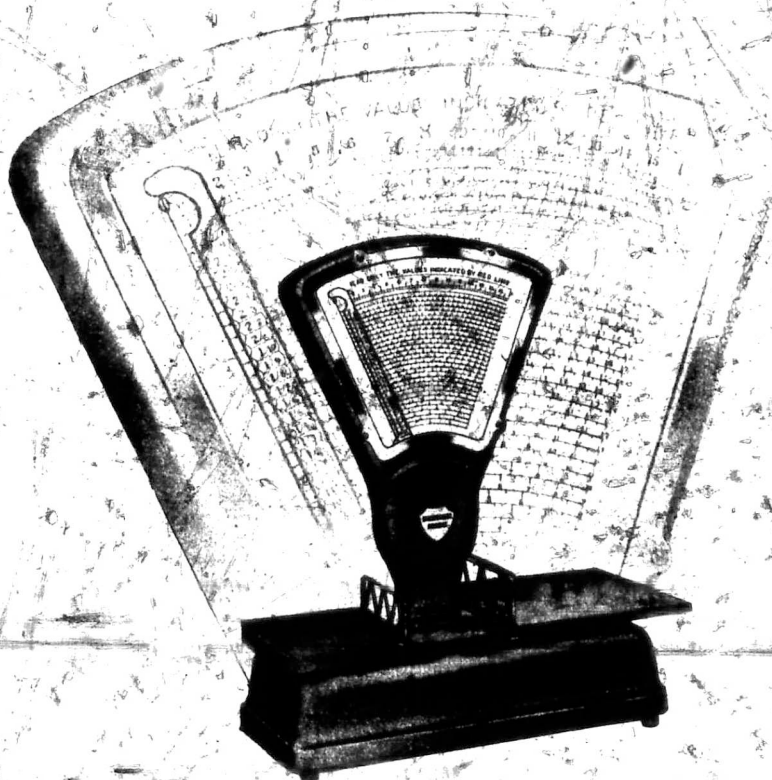
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**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.**

The current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:

**Kenya**—Bazaar business in Mombasa is quiet but steady, and the general market has improved. The surplus stocks of piece goods have to a very large extent been disposed of and local prices have hardened.

Dry weather has prevailed in most of the areas around Nakuru during the month, with the result that the maize is still somewhat retarded. The Uasin Gishu crop is reported to be on the whole up to average, and in the Trans Nzoia a fair to moderate maize crop is now assured.

Most wheat-growing areas are in need of more rain, although in the Trans Nzoia the crop is reported to be looking well. In the Nakuru district prospects are still uncertain. In Nanyuki and the Narro Moru districts large areas are now being ploughed and will be sown with wheat at next plantings. There are still large stocks of last season's wheat on hand unsold, and with the reaping of this season's crops an outlet will have to be found by way of export.

Coffee in some districts has been affected by the prolonged drought, and it is anticipated that the total crop will be a little below normal. The prospects of the Kipkarren and Trans Nzoia areas are fairly favourable.

**Tanganyika**—The general tone in the bazaars is satisfactory. Cotton buying along the Central Line is in full swing; prices are high and competition keen. From Mwanza the total crop is estimated at approximately 600,000 lb. Coffee picking in the Moshi and Arusha districts is well in hand, and on the whole the crop is satisfactory.

**Uganda**—Bazaar business everywhere stagnant, but stocks are apparently not excessive, and the position of the merchants is generally to be fairly sound.

**NYASALAND CONSOLIDATED LIMITED.**

The report of Nyasaland Consolidated Ltd for the year 1926 states that the results from the commercial department were more encouraging, the loss, including depreciation, amounting in only £2,262, as against £10,780 in the preceding year. Satisfactory results are anticipated as the territories develop, but the directors regret that the Portuguese Government has decided to take no action towards extending the Charter of the Companhia do Nyassa until 1930, when it is due for revision. The good progress of Nyassa Plantations Ltd, a subsidiary company, is noted.

Lieutenant Colonel E. I. Elkan, D.S.O., O.B.E., managing director of the Mocimboa Sisal Development Syndicate Ltd, a concessionaire company of the Companhia do Nyassa, which is developing extensive sisal plantations in Nyassa, stated the territory during the year and wrote to the Administration of the Companhia do Nyassa:

"I was very much impressed with the able manner in which the territory is administered. We were employing 1,800 labourers during my visit, and the way in which they came for work and the cheerful manner in which they performed their duties was in my opinion a proof of the administrative way in which the Native affairs are administered. I hope it will not be considered presumption on my part in writing this to you, but as I was myself a District Commissioner in West Africa for some years I am able to fully appreciate a well-administered country.

**THE HEALTH OF NYASALAND.**

The Medical Report for 1926

A SERIOUS shortage of staff is the Report of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Nyasaland for 1926 (obtainable from the Government Printer, Zomba). The Protectorate is divided into nineteen administrative districts, and there are five in which no form of qualified medical assistance is available for either Native or European. The improvement of public health in the villages is also hampered by the inadequacy of the present staff.

The year appears to have been a healthy one on the whole. No case of small-pox or plague was reported, no deaths occurred from malaria or black-water fever, influenza was of a mild type and was in no instance fatal, and there was no tick fever among Europeans. Ankylostomiasis, due to what in the United States is called "the lazy worm," was prevalent, but in many cases the Natives infected seemed to suffer no harm from the parasite.

Two cases of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) occurred among Europeans, one a Portuguese from the coast, and both were successfully treated. Bayer 205 was the drug administered, and its effect in destroying the parasite is most encouraging. The Briton, on returning to England, went to the London School of Tropical Medicine under the care of Dr. Manson-Bahr, and was found to be quite free from trypanosomes. He has since returned to Nyasaland in perfect health.

"Among Natives in general," says the report, "the food supply annually alternates between plenty and semi-starvation, while their diet is at all times lacking in proteins and fruits." Housing for Europeans was unsatisfactory, many buildings being insufficiently sun-proof, while for Natives, even for the educated classes such as clerks and overseers, it was frankly bad.

A long and valuable report by the Medical Entomologist, Dr. W. A. Lamborn, dealing with the biology of the tsetse-fly, is embodied in the brochure, and will be welcomed by all students of that difficult subject.

Addressing the Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W., on Saturday on "Rhodes and Rhodesia," Sir Francis Newton said that he had known Cecil Rhodes at Oxford, where they had both been undergraduates. Rhodes was not then an outstanding scholar, but a man of extraordinary ideas. The spirit of intense nationalism was one of his most striking attributes, and he had a lively imagination and notable powers of concentration. Moreover, he was always able to appreciate the other standpoint. That capacity for detachment was one of the reasons for the success he achieved in life.

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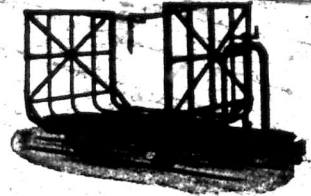
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**WHAT KENYA THINKS.**

The Aero Club of Kenya.  
From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

THE Aero Club of Kenya, though founded only twelve weeks ago, has already a membership of about 150, for whom accommodation has been offered in its offices in the Memorial Hall by the Secretary of the Convention of Associations. Affiliation has been sought with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, and the Club has received recognition and a promise of all possible assistance from the Air Ministry. Applications have been made to the Kenya Government for: (1) The grant of a light aeroplane under similar arrangements as the grants made by the British Government to all Light Aeroplane Clubs in England; and (2) the grant of a suitable site for the establishment of a properly equipped aerodrome, including hangars, fuel supply, meteorological equipment, etc. The Committee has decided upon a scheme for the establishment of landing grounds throughout the Colony, but perhaps the most interesting item disclosed at last week's meeting was the report of a Sub-Committee which had been appointed to "inquire into and report upon an Air Defence Force and the possibility of its connection with the Aero Club of Kenya."

This report claimed that the Colony has already a sufficiency of skilled men amongst its Service members to form the nucleus of an Air Defence Force. Following the proposals at the recent session of the Convention for the abolition of the K.A.R., this suggestion provides food for much earnest thought, for the extreme mobility and important psychological effects of the living arm commend themselves to a country in which mobility is of supreme importance and psychological effect of great value.

**Chamber of Commerce.**

Railway finances and their relation to freight rates were discussed at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, when Colonel K. Tucker and Mr. P. H. Clarke, Kenya's unofficial representatives on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, showed the difficulties of reductions in present financial circumstances, and suggested that when the time comes for such reductions the only equitable step will be to revise the classification from top to bottom. After discussion it was resolved, "That this Chamber is of opinion that on the figures before it, it is impossible at present to recommend piecemeal reductions in railway freight rates, but feels that an early revision of railway classification is desirable so as to be ready for the moment when substantial relief can be granted on the present rates."

**WHEN MR. CARBERRY WAS A BOY.**

"I AM reminded," writes "Peter Simple" in the *Morning Post*, "by the fact that Lord Carbery, or Mr. John Carberry, as he prefers to call himself, has started on his flight to Cape Town, of a story I heard of him a good many years ago. He was then a small boy, having succeeded to the Peerage at a tender age, and he was told that when visitors came to the house it was his duty to pay them some attention. Shortly afterwards a Mrs. Daniel called, and the small head of the house shook hands with her politely and exclaimed in his best drawing-room manner, 'How do you do, Mrs. Daniel. I've just been reading about your husband in the den of lions.'"

**EAST AFRICA'S**

THE Hon. Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association issues the following information based on the Customs returns of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar for the first six months of the current year.

**Motor Cars.**—Although we have nearly two motor vehicles per capita of our adult white population, cars still appear to be sold at the same rate. English cars are most popular in Zanzibar and Tanganyika, where they comprise 44% and 30% respectively of the imports. Kenya shows the lowest percentage of 13 and Uganda 17. Out of nearly 1,000 cars imported during the first six months of this year into East Africa, 17% are English, 57% are from the United States, 21% from Canada, and 5% from the Continent, the total value approximating £165,000.

**Motor Tractors.**—Kenya shows a wonderful increase in motor tractors, amounting to 304 vehicles out of a total of 476 for East Africa. English makes are only 4% of the total, the United States having the lion's share of 61% of the business.

**Motor Lorries.**—Tanganyika shows the greatest increase in motor lorries, i.e., 202 out of 460 vehicles imported into East Africa. This is the direct result of the present policy of more roads and better roads for Tanganyika. Kenya comes next with 144, and Uganda with 105. English lorries only approximate 10% of the business for the whole territory.

**Motor Cycles.**—Nearly 400 machines have been imported during the half-year, England's share being 91%.

**Spare Parts and Accessories.**—The importation for the six months amounts to the large figure of £75,000, of which Kenya has the major share of £47,000.

**Tyres and Tubes.**—The total imports for the period amount to £88,000, but it is a pity the Customs returns do not show what share of the business comes from England and how much from the United States.

**Petrol.**—The imports for the six months are over 2,500,000 gallons, to the value of £186,000. In 1924 the importation of petrol was only 1,250,000 gallons. It was indeed welcome news to me on my return from England to hear that the price of petrol had been reduced by the importing companies. I do hope, however, that a further reduction will become possible soon, as petrol and paraffin are vital necessities in East Africa.

**The Great North Road.**—One of our members, Mr. Bastard, of Nanyuki, has just returned from a motor trip to Johannesburg. The distances are as follows:

Arusha Dodoma	450 miles
Dodoma Abercorn	557 "
Abercorn-Livingstone	691 "
Livingstone Bulawayd	404 "
Bulawayo Johannesburg	475 "

The outward journey was accomplished in sixteen days and the return journey in fifteen, which is certainly a record for the road. What makes the performance all the more wonderful is that Mr. Bastard is seventy years of age and he drove himself the whole way accompanied only by a boy. He found the roads good practically the whole way, the worst section, I believe, being the first forty miles outside Nairobi.

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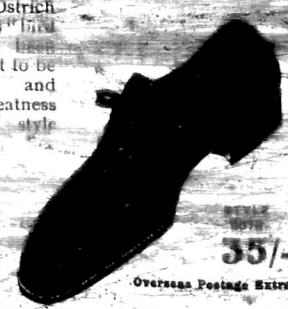
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**THE RAILWAY TO NANYUKI**

To Be or not to Be?

From Our Own Correspondent.

**Nanyuki.**

RUMOURS are as plentiful as flies in summer regarding the extension of the Nairobi-Thika-Nyeri branch line from Narra Moru to Nanyuki.

One rumour is that the line will be at Nanyuki within a year, another that it will never reach Nanyuki at all; and again, that the line will proceed due west from Narra Moru, and link up with the new line to Thompson's Falls branch line, which is to be started early in the New Year. The argument for the last supposition is that it would be economically cheaper to have one circular line instead of two termini, and that much less rolling stock would be required. The first of these rumours seems the most probable of the three; the second, we hope and believe, is certainly untrue; and the third strikes most of us as very improbable, as it is more than unlikely that the excellent grazing lands of Laikipia would ever be turned into a large agricultural area, which after all is the chief claim for a railway.

The extension from Narra Moru would be a matter of fourteen miles and would not be fraught with any great engineering difficulties, as, except two small rivers to be negotiated—the Narra Moru and Burguret—the majority of the line would be laid across the plains of West Kenya.

**A Promising Wheat District.**

Four years ago wheat was scarcely thought of as a commercial farming asset in this district, though small experimental patches had been grown here and there with complete success. When last year the railway was promised to Narra Moru, the wheat acreage immediately increased at least three hundredfold, and to-day, with the very sanguine hope of the line coming nearer, this will soon be three thousandfold greater. Nanyuki has already definitely proved itself as a wheat area, so far as suitability of soil and climate is concerned. This year's results have all been very satisfactory, averaging four to five bags per acre, and there being no failures to report. There are many thousands of acres immediately available for cultivation, and no doubt, as soon as the line is definitely promised, these will all be put under the plough.

**The Advantages of Nanyuki.**

Nanyuki is undoubtedly an ideal place for the terminus of the line, as it is the intersecting point of the three main roads feeding the settled areas of North Kenya, West Kenya, and Laikipia, as well as the main Meru-Northern Frontier road.

At present next to nothing is known of the wonderful timbers of the Meru forests—the ones the Colony can produce—but if the railway eventually comes to Nanyuki, it is probable that further saw-mill concessions in the Meru forests will be granted, thereby opening up another branch of this lucrative industry. Moreover, with a terminus at Nanyuki, the railway would tap the Meru Reserves, and a large quantity of Native traffic would best performance ensue, and that is admitted by one of the best-paying Departments of the Railway.

If it were ever deemed necessary to build a strategic line to the Northern Frontier, surely an extension from Nanyuki would be the most feasible proposition. These are only a few of the major claims of Nanyuki as the terminus. The very many other minor ones, such as the conveyance of live-stock, the products of the creamery, etc., need not be enumerated.

Meantime, the Governor having ordered an economic survey to be made from Narra Moru to Nanyuki—a hopeful sign—the Nanyuki Farmers' Association has appointed a deputation to wait upon His Excellency to submit the claims of the district.

Nanyuki, though one of the youngest districts in the whole Colony, is one of the most enterprising and progressive. It possesses the three essentials for development, the land, the cash, and the farmer, and if Government grants the extension, the line should soon pay for itself, and bring in its wake further prosperity for all concerned.

**East African Campaign Stories.**

East Africa offers three guineas for the best true story of the East African Campaign received on or before March 1st, 1928. Entries may be of any length, and may deal with any side of the Campaign.

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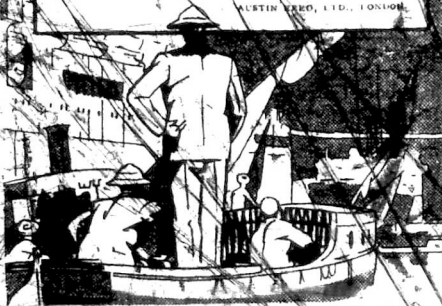
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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"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.

The Uganda coffee crop is expected to exceed that of last year.

□ □ □ □

The first 1,000 lb. of tobacco from Uganda have been shipped to England.

□ □ □ □

An import duty of thirty-eight rupees is levied on all dogs imported into Seychelles.

□ □ □ □

A post office has been opened at Kamachuma in the Bukoba Province of Tanganyika.

□ □ □ □

The price of our contemporary South Africa is to be reduced from 1/- to 6d. on January 1.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. J. Raffles Cox and Co. have, we are informed, moved into new premises at Kampala.

□ □ □ □

Another well-known Kenya motor agents intends, we understand, to open a garage in Dar es Salaam.

□ □ □ □

The Sudan Light and Power Company Limited advertises for an office superintendent in Khartoum at a commencing salary of £E.600 per annum.

□ □ □ □

An Army order issued from Panama states that the 1st Battalion and Madras Regiment, which served in East Africa during the War, is to be disbanded.

□ □ □ □

East Africa's recent paragraph on the Pemba lumber (published in our issue of September 22) has been re-published in the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

□ □ □ □

Kenya Civil Service pensions, which have now reached the annual sum of £9,000, will, says Colonel G. C. Griffiths, of Kipkarren, reach the huge sum of £267,000 annually in twenty-five years, unless the present system is altered.

Trade is so quiet in East Africa that cotton piece goods are selling below cost; the rents of shops are reported to be 50% lower than in 1926.

□ □ □ □

Zanzibar has now some three hundred motor cars, lorries, and buses, while in Pemba where two years ago there was only one motor vehicle, there are now over forty.

□ □ □ □

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of October included: Coffee, 2,812 bags; hides, 1,177 bales; maize, 10,662 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 5,087 bales; wattle bark, 810 bags.

□ □ □ □

The Department of Agriculture at Tanganyika Territory has suggested the planting by Europeans of *Hibiscus cannabinus* as a new crop. The plant produces a fibre somewhat similar to Indian jute.

□ □ □ □

The principal articles exported from Tanganyika Territory during August were: Coffee, 46,819 cwt.; cotton, 2,039 cwt.; sisal, 1,035 tons; groundnuts, 3,848 tons; gum arabic, 1,700 cwt.; and hides, 3,774 cwt.

□ □ □ □

Tenders are invited by the Commissioner of Lands of Kenya for the right to cut sansevieria fibre on a royalty basis, plus a rental of 5 cents per acre over the concession. Tenders must be received not later than December 31.

□ □ □ □

The total export traffic railed to the coast over the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first nine months of the year totalled 223,761 tons, an increase of 47% over last year's figures. Import traffic during the same period was up to less than 53%.

□ □ □ □

The proposed expedition of the Aircraft Operating Company in Northern Rhodesia is to carry out a survey of the Upper Zambesi and parts of Angola, with the object of investigating the possibilities of river and railway communication between Livingstone and Lobito Bay.

□ □ □ □

In spite of previous assertions to the contrary the Kenya Postal Department estimates for 1928 include a sum of £5,000 for the Mombasa-Tanga telegraph and telephone line. This is a distinct triumph for the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, which has been very active in pressing for this concession.

□ □ □ □

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited have resolved, subject to audit, to pay to the shareholders an interim dividend for the half year ended September 30 last, at the rate of 14% per annum, subject to income tax. Warrants for the dividend will be posted on January 27 next.

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### A tip about LEAVE.

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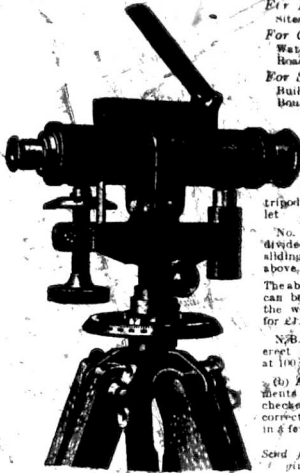


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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

At last week's public auctions there was an irregular demand for East African sorts, prices for some descriptions being rather lower than those of the previous week.

**COFFEE**

A sizes	1258	od.	to	1528	od.
B "	1138	od.	to	1348	od.
C "	868	od.	to	1188	od.
Peaberry	888	od.	to	1508	od.
London graded					
First sizes	1208	od.	to	1458	od.
Second sizes	988	od.	to	1338	od.
Third sizes	858	od.	to	1208	od.
Peaberry	1008	od.	to	1538	od.
Ungraded	808	od.	to	1028	od.
Brown and Buni	648	od.	to	1008	od.
London cleaned					
First sizes	1128	od.			
Second sizes	1048	od.			
Third sizes	1008	od.			
Peaberry	1068	od.			

**Tanganyika**

**Arusha**

London cleaned					
First sizes	1218	od.	to	1448	od.
Second sizes	1108	od.	to	1208	od.
Third sizes	638	od.	to	1008	od.
Peaberry	1108	od.	to	1308	od.

**Mwanjaro**

London cleaned					
First sizes	1258	od.	to	1408	od.
Second sizes	1148	od.	to	1208	od.
Third sizes	1008	od.	to	1208	od.
Peaberry	1108	od.	to	1308	od.

**Moshi**

London cleaned					
First sizes	818	od.			
Second sizes	1218	od.			
Third sizes	1018	od.			
Peaberry	1158	od.			

Public sales will be discontinued after December 20 for the Christmas holidays, the market being resumed on January 10.

London stocks of East African coffee on November 22 totalled 26,381 bags, as against 18,151 bags at the corresponding period of 1926.

**COTTON**

Good business in African cotton has been done during the past week, quotations for East African sorts having increased 25 points. The current circulation of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that imports of East African cotton into the United Kingdom during the seventeen months since August 1 total 16,143 bales, as against 10,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1926, and 17,000

bales in 1925. Imports of East African cotton during the period of 1926 and 1927 total 17,000 bales, as against 10,000 bales in 1925.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Castor Seed**—No business is passing, the value for November-December shipment is about £17 17s. 6d. 15s.

**Cotton Seed**—The market is firm at nominally £8 ex ship, though a higher figure might be paid for November-December shipment.

**Groundnuts**—The market is quiet, quotations for November shipment being £22 12s. 6d.

**Maise**—Business has been done in No. 2 white flat East African at 15s. 6d. in bags for January-February shipment, and at 35s. 6d. in bulk.

**Sisal**—There are no offers for East African and values are easier.

**Sisal**—The market has become a shade firmer, business has been done at No. 1 at £37 per ton, and there are buyers at £35 10s. No interest is being shown in making forward contracts, for which, however, lower indications are being given by buyers.

The British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd. are, we learn, about to issue for display on the British railways a striking coloured poster in connection with their liner services to and from East African ports. A B.I. ship entering harbour is the central feature of a design which should certainly attract public attention.

This International Mercantile Diary and Year Book for 1928, just published at 10s. 6d. post free by Siren and Shipping Ltd., contains much information of real value to the business man, who will find seven pages devoted to the territories with which this journal deals. Each of the Dependencies is taken in turn, and information given on area, population, principal ports and towns, place of residence of foreign Consuls, principal banks, currency, postal regulations, etc. It is, therefore, quite a useful little compendium.

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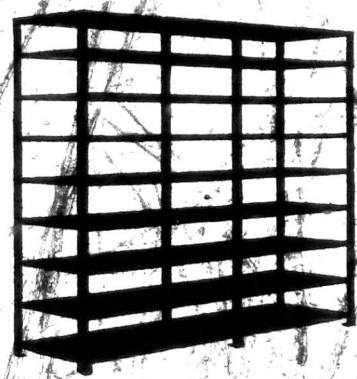
**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

The British India liner *Matiana*, which left London on November 25, carries the following East African passengers:

- Mombasa*
- \*Miss A. L. Allen
  - Dr. G. V. Allen
  - Mrs. G. V. Allen and infant
  - Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Arnold
  - Capt. G. A. Aubin
  - \*Mr. H. C. Bibby
  - \*Mrs. Bibby and infant
  - Miss F. M. Biggar
  - Mr. F. Burward
  - Miss M. E. Beazley
  - Major S. W. Bingley
  - \*Mr. F. Buckley
  - \*Mr. T. C. Braine
  - \*Col. F. W. Gatton Jones
  - \*Mrs. Gatton Jones
  - \*Mrs. P. Chandler and child
  - \*Mr. P. Chandler
  - Mr. B. M. Carter
  - Mrs. B. M. Carter
  - \*Mr. Jesse Coope
  - Miss A. Carter
  - Capt. K. F. T. Caldwell
  - Mrs. C. F. C. Clause and two children
  - Mr. C. Croxford
  - Miss Case
  - \*Dr. W. Yorke Davies
  - \*Mr. T. Davies
  - \*Mr. E. V. Dudgeon
  - Mrs. Dudgeon
  - \*Lieut. E. B. E. Dundas
  - Miss M. C. Downes
  - Mr. B. F. Dresser
  - Mr. F. R. Dresser
  - \*Le Count Guillaume du Parc
  - \*Le Count R. de Liedekerke
  - \*Le Count Xavier d'Ursut
  - \*Comte A. de la Chapelle
  - Mr. and Mrs. Epstein
  - Miss Epstein
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  - \*Mr. E. H. Fletcher
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  - Lieut. E. B. Francis
  - \*Mr. N. E. Gladwell
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  - Mrs. Charles Higgins
  - Miss V. P. Houldley
  - Mrs. W. S. Hanson
  - Mr. R. H. Harris
  - Miss Harris
  - R.O.M.S. L. Hogan
  - \*Mrs. Harrison
  - Mr. H. O. Jones
  - Miss Jones
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  - Miss Johnston
  - Mr. R. W. G. Murray
  - Mr. R. Lyons
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  - Mrs. Morton
  - Miss Morton
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  - Mrs. Stuart-Watt and two children
  - \*Miss J. Stuart-Smith
  - Mr. C. C. I. Sharp
  - Mr. H. D. Salt
  - Mr. L. Sharp
  - \*Mr. B. L. Thomas
  - Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Comdy Vansee
  - \*Mrs. Veasey, two children and two nurses
  - \*Mr. De Vanston
  - Mr. W. S. Walter
  - Capt. R. White
  - Mrs. White, child and infant
  - Mrs. W. S. Walker and child
  - Miss A. R. Whittemore
  - Mrs. G. Walsh and child
  - Miss A. Williamson
  - Tanga*
  - Mrs. A. D. Caldwell and child
  - Mrs. Carrington B. Williams, two children, infant and nurse
  - Zanzibar*
  - Capt. F. H. Bustard
  - Mrs. M. N. Charlewood and child
  - Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth
  - Mrs. Hollingsworth
  - \*Mr. R. C. Samuel
  - \*Mr. L. A. White
  - \*Mrs. White
  - Dar es Salaam*
  - Mr. J. G. Athbury
  - Mr. J. G. Athbury
  - Mrs. Athbury
  - Mrs. Barnes and child
  - \*Mr. H. W. Claxton
  - Mr. D. M. Fraser
  - Mrs. S. M. Fraser
  - Mr. E. Hooper
  - Mr. and Mrs. R. Holley and infant
  - Mrs. E. Howell, child and infant
  - Mr. W. W. B. Kitching
  - Mrs. W. W. B. Kitching
  - Mr. G. H. Kirkham
  - Mr. A. H. Kirby
  - Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lake
  - Mrs. J. L. Latham
  - Mr. R. A. Le Moigne
  - Dr. C. S. Macquillan
  - Mr. R. C. Northcote
  - Mr. W. T. Pritchard
  - Mr. W. F. Page
  - Mr. G. Parfitt
  - Mr. C. H. Ross
  - Mrs. G. Ross
  - Mrs. Richards and infant
  - Mr. E. H. Rose
  - Mr. J. H. Ritchie
  - Mr. J. H. Ritchie
  - Mr. R. D. Vernon
  - Lieut. E. Washburn
  - Dr. C. Wilcocks
  - Mrs. C. Wilcocks
  - Dr. J. Wilkinson
  - Beira*
  - \*Miss Flores
  - Mr. J. G. Gantlow
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  - Miss E. Gantlow
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• Mrs. J. Aldis	Mr. Jameson
• Mr. T. A. Angus	Mrs. Jameson and child
• Mrs. Angus	Mr. C. B. Jolly
• Master Angus	• Mr. E. V. Jones
• Mr. H. E. Bader	• Dr. Kelly
• Mr. Bailey	• Mr. King
• Mr. Blacklock	• Mr. G. A. C. Lane
• Mr. H. Blackwell	• Mrs. Lane and child
• Mr. T. G. Boys	• Miss J. E. Lamont
• Mrs. Bridgeman	• Mrs. O. W. Laxton
• Miss Bridgeman	• Mrs. R. Lindley
• Capt. G. R. N. Campbell	• Miss J. MacLure
• Dr. G. R. H. Chell	• Mr. A. S. MacKinnon
• Mrs. Chell and children	• Mr. H. Martin
• Lt. R. P. Clarke	• Mr. F. H. Mason
• Capt. F. E. Cox	• Mrs. Mason
• Mrs. Cox	• Miss Mason
• Capt. J. V. Creagh	• Mr. D. C. Mathews
• Mrs. A. M. Creagh	• Mrs. O. E. Milne
• Dr. C. Christv	• Master Milne
• Mrs. G. Darvill	• Mr. J. N. Mitchell
• Mr. J. A. Darvill	• Capt. A. S. Newton
• Mr. C. F. G. Doran	• Mrs. L. O'Neill
• Mrs. Doran	• Mr. G. T. Posts
• Mr. J. Duffy	• Mrs. H. Ruhl
• Mr. W. H. Drake	• Mr. C. H. Ryan
• Miss H. Fergusson	• Mr. C. H. Sartin
• Miss S. C. Fichtel	• Mr. E. J. Shand-Tully
• Rev. Finn	• Mr. W. A. M. Sim
• Mrs. Finn and children	• Mrs. Sim and children
• Mr. E. B. Gahan	• Mr. Skinner
• Mrs. Gahan and child	• Dr. R. C. Spiers
• Mr. E. L. Garland	• Mr. Justice Stephens
• Mrs. E. J. Gilbert	• Mr. C. Y. Stevenson
• Master Gilbert	• Mrs. F. H. Swift and child
• Mr. E. A. Giles	• Mrs. J. A. Taylor and child
• The Misses D. A. and R. C. Goodall	• Mr. R. J. Thomas
• Mr. C. J. Hagg	• Mrs. Thomas and child
• Mr. J. T. Harby	• Mr. J. G. Walker
• Mr. J. Harby	• Mrs. J. Waterall and child
• Mr. M. Harworth	• Mr. R. J. Thomas
• Capt. E. W. P. Haymen	• Mrs. Thomas and child
• Mr. H. H. Hearne	• Mr. J. G. Walker
• Mrs. Hearne and child	• Mrs. J. Waterall and child
• Mr. L. W. F. Hillman	• Lt. L. B. Watts
• Miss G. R. Ibbs	• Mr. F. S. Williams
• Mr. R. Jackson	• Mrs. Woodward
	• Miss Woodward
	• Mr. W. Wilde

Passenger marked \* land at Marseilles

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

"Maldā" arrived  
 "Mantola" left Kilindini homewards,  
 "Matana" left London for East Africa, Nov. 25.  
 "Modasa" left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 19.

## CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"City of Mandalay" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, Nov. 24.  
 "Clan Mackenzie" left Tanga outwards, Nov. 20.  
 "Huntsman" left Suez for East Africa, Nov. 20.  
 "City of Mobile" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Nov. 20.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" arrived Antwerp homewards, Nov. 21.  
 "Rietfontein" left Cape Town homewards, Nov. 15.  
 "Springfontein" arrived East London for further Cape ports, Nov. 21.  
 "Nyberk" arrived Beira for South Africa, Nov. 21.  
 "Nias" left Suez outwards, Nov. 18.  
 "Gruyskerk" passed Quessant homewards, Nov. 21.  
 "Bilbyou" left Port Said homewards, Nov. 21.  
 "Sumatra" arrived Durban for East Africa, Nov. 17.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Leconte de Lisle" left Majunga homewards, Nov. 22.  
 "General Voyron" left Djibouti homewards, Nov. 22.  
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Nov. 23.  
 "Bernardin St. Pierre" left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, Nov. 22.  
 "Dumbea" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Nov. 24.  
 "General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, Nov. 23.

## UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, Nov. 26.  
 "Bampton Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, Nov. 26.  
 "Durham Castle" left Cape Town for London, Nov. 26.  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, Nov. 23.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived London from Beira, Nov. 26.  
 "Guildford Castle" arrived Beira, Nov. 27.  
 "Llanstaphan Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Natal, Nov. 26.  
 "Sandown Castle" arrived East London for London, Nov. 26.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on December 6, 8, 15 and 20. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, December 2.

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