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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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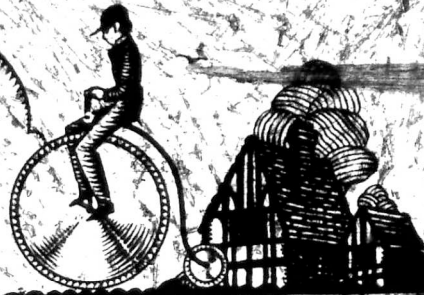
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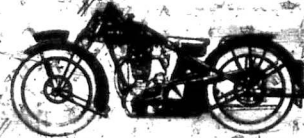
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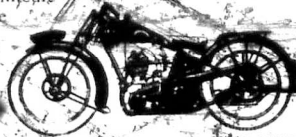
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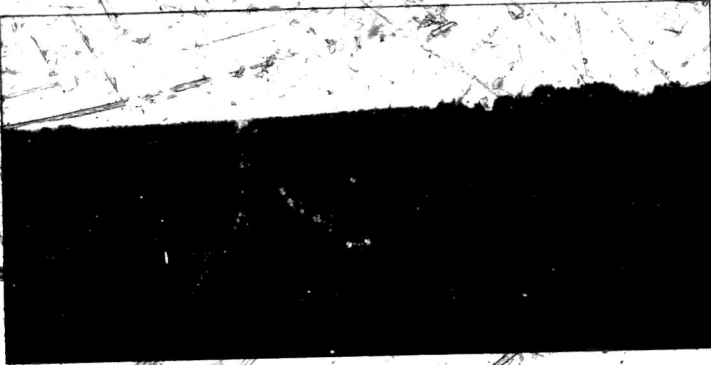
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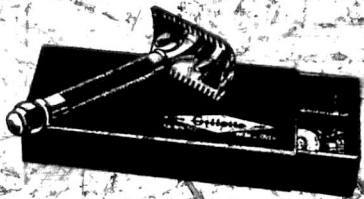
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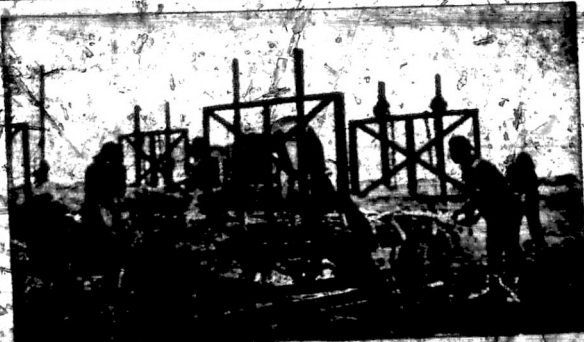
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EDITORIAL

THE PATH TO FEDERATION

THE memorandum on federation issued by the Convention of Associations of Kenya was expressly designed to provoke criticism within and without the Colony, but the authors of the document—which, be it remembered, did not bear the imprimatur of the Executive—must have been surprised at the vehemence with which it has been assailed in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. We have heard much private criticism in influential circles in this country, where there has been a disposition to abstain from any public utterance which might wound East African sensitivities, thereby aggravating, instead of alleviating, the difficulties of the situation. The news which we publish to-day of the special session of the Convention held last week to thrash out this question shows that Kenya public leaders have risen to the occasion with

an unflinching determination to ignore humdrum personalities and with a generous insistence that wounded amour propre shall have no part in deliberations and decisions so momentous as those which face East Africa as a whole. Some of the criticisms of the Kenya manifesto were little less than ribes and, human nature being what it is, there is always the risk that contemptuous attack will be met by ungoverned repulse. The statesmanlike attitude of the Convention to its critics, friendly and unfriendly, has obviated that danger. That the leading settler organisation of Kenya should offer to surrender as many as possible of its own demands in the best interests of East Africa generally is a gratifying gesture of hope and faith. Such a gesture deserves a suitable response; and it is surely not too much to expect that so great a scheme having such immense possibilities for the future shall be discussed by all the parties concerned in the broadest, most conciliatory and most statesmanlike spirit.

But it becomes increasingly clear that territorial opposition springs mainly from lack of official frankness—is it not the fact that the main urge behind the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission is the desire to lose no time in binding Tanganyika within the framework of the British Empire? Then why should there be a conspiracy of silence in this respect? If Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were told definitely by the Imperial Government that its main consideration is to safeguard the future of the latter, there would be less bargaining over details and greater readiness on all sides to take the big and the long view. We believe that an explanation of the real facts behind the proposal of Federation would do more than anything else to smooth the path to that desirable goal.

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A REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1927

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No event was of greater importance to East Africa during 1927 than the publication of the Imperial Government's White Paper on Future Policy and the consequent appointment of the Commission under the chairmanship of Sir E. Hilton Young to visit the territories and report on such vital matters as federation or closer union, the working of the dual policy, and especially their financial aspects. The Commissioners left England in the closing days of the year, which were also marked by the publication of a memorandum on federation by the Convention of Associations of Kenya; by the arrival in East Africa of two representatives of the Government of India deputed to assist the local Indian community in the preparation of its case; by a gathering of the East African Indian National Congress to register opposition to the proposals; and by memoranda from the Kabaka of Uganda and certain Native organisations.

The Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda criticised severely the Kenya proposals, while public opinion in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Sudan appeared to be undecided as to the best course of action before those individual territories. While the idea of federation had steadily gained favour throughout the first eleven months of the year, doubts and opposition had sprung up unexpectedly during December, but the period under review did not close unhelpfully, since a special session of the Convention was to debate the issue on December 30. The general principle of federation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had undoubtedly gained many adherents, though the practical difficulties still to be solved remain formidable. On the other hand, the original idea that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should be included had needed, and authoritative suggestions that they should amalgamate with Southern Rhodesia had been put forward. Yet the northern and southern groups had maintained and developed contact, and the Third East African Unofficial Conference held at Nairobi, Kenya, had been attended by delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Progress of Inter-Colonial Co-operation

Inter-colonial co-operation had been fostered by the Colonial Office Conference in London, at which Governors or other senior officers of each of the East African Dependencies were present. The Imperial Education Conference contributed to the study of the problems of Native education, and the Technical Conferences held in Nairobi were a marked success, while the Imperial Agricultural Conference, which met in London, made noteworthy progress in the matter of recruiting and training officers for agricultural work in the tropics and with the scheme for the establishment of a series of research stations throughout the Empire, of which the Anani Institute in Tanganyika is to be the first. Financial help from the Empire Marketing Board

facilitated the study observations East African problems.

The visits to England of Sir Charles Bowring, Sir Donald Cameron, Lord Delamere, Sir Edward Denham, Mr. C. L. N. Feilding, Sir William Gowers, Sir Edward Grigg, Sir John Maffey, Colonel Maxwell, Sir George Schuster, Lord Francis Scott, Sir Herbert Stanley, and other persons prominently identified with the life of the various territories were of great value in influential circles, and visits paid to East Africa by Members of Parliament and leading business men consolidated the effect. Sir Sydney Hearn's tour of the territories enabled him to re-investigate on the spot some of the major problems confronting the Joint East African Board, which gained in prestige.

Amongst those whose death removed were Sir Harry Johnston, one of the great names associated with the making of British East Africa; Sir Apolo Kagwa, for many years Kakiro of Buganda, a living link with the days of King Mwanga and the ancient régime, and probably as remarkable and able a Native as Africa has yet produced; Sir J. R. L. Macdonald, familiarly known as "Uganda Macdonald," who did great work in the building of the Uganda Railway and afterwards in military operations in Unyoro; Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia; Sir Malcolm Stevenson, Governor of the Seychelles, who died very shortly after his arrival in Mahé on his appointment; Mr. J. O. W. Hope, one of Kenya's old and most respected officials; and Captain F. Billinge, whose pioneer work in developing the Highlands of Southern Tanganyika is now beginning to bear fruit.

During the year Sir J. C. Maxwell succeeded Sir H. Stanley as Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. E. Mogat followed Sir C. Coghlan as Premier of Southern Rhodesia. The honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. C. A. H. Hollis, British Resident in Nairobi (K. C. M. S.), and on Mrs. E. Denham, Colonial Secretary of Kenya. Mr. Moffat was made C. M. G. Socially, the year was notable for the success of the East African Dinner, the East African Campaign Dinner, and the founding of an East African Dinner Club.

Transport Progress

The Imperial Government's grant of loans up to £10,000,000 for development purposes was a significant tribute to the wealth of East Africa's resources, but the beneficial effects were unfortunately weakened by a clause providing that funds should be allocated only to undertakings in which interest could be paid from the outset—thus ruling out the projected Mombasa-Lake railway, regarded by many people as the most urgently needed basis of communications in East-Central Africa. Surveys are, however, being made of the routes, and an all-weather road has already been built to Aringa. The Tabora-Mwanza branch line has made good progress, and the extension from Moshao Mushi is expected to be complete in 1928.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway was carried into Uganda and it was decided to connect up with Kampala via Jinja the line being bridged near the latter town. In Kenya the Thomson's Falls branch line was authorised, as well as a short line to Kavirondo, and the Trans-Nzoia and Nyeri branches were continued. Much of the £5,000,000 raised by the Colony on the London market was for railway and port purposes, and the sound financial position of the Railway was undoubtedly an influence in the instant success of the loan.

Nyasaland's communication problems were further investigated, and the building of the Zambezi bridge and extension of the existing railway to Lake Nyasa again recommended. There is a general belief that the interests concerned will shortly be able to report that arrangements to that effect have been concluded. In Northern Rhodesia a short private line for mineral purposes was authorised, and progress made with the road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson.

The Sudan Government Railways and Steamers report good progress, and useful work had been done in experimenting with six-wheeled and other mechanically propelled vehicles.

Road, Harbour, and Air Development.

Attention was concentrated on roads throughout all the Dependencies, motor vehicle imports responding accordingly. Regular motor transit was established between the Southern Sudan and Kenya and Uganda, the route from Mombasa to Nairobi became popular, and a regular service was established by enterprising interests between Nairobi and the Victoria Falls. Uganda and Nyasaland are reported to possess some of the finest motor roads in the Continent.

Deep water wharves were completed at Kilindi, and a satisfactory arrangement was made with the lighterage companies. Harbour development at Dar es Salaam was reviewed by the Imperial Shipping Committee, active steps were taken to improve the facilities at Beira, and Port Sudan registered new records. There was considerable discussion of ocean and railway freight rates, and certain temporary concessions were made, notably on cotton and sisal, to meet the position.

The fortnightly air mail from Khartoum to Juba and Kisumu inaugurated by the seaplane "Pebean" early in the year met with misfortune, but nothing daunted the promoters are determined to continue with the enterprise, which will save a full fortnight between Lake Victoria and England. A was measure of public support is assured once the service is in regular operation, and it is believed in business circles that it will assist Britain to regain some of the trade now lost to foreign competitors.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, the Trade Commissioner and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Trade and Information Office in London, spent several months in the Dependencies. Mr. C. Kemp reported for the Department of Overseas Trade on commercial conditions, and the East African Office in London extended its influence, which should be of great value to Kenya when her new settlement scheme is ready to be implemented.

Some of the outstanding events in the history of the individual territories, in addition to those outlined above, are given hereunder. It is regretted that lack of space necessitates the omission of a number of occurrences to which reference would have been desirable.

Kenya Colony.

The need for increased white settlement and insistence that federation was impossible without an official majority were repeatedly emphasised.

State-aided scheme for the attraction of immigrants was worked out in consultation with the Imperial authorities who undertook to contribute half the cost, and the plans were undergoing local re-examination at the close of the year. The Colony decided to establish a Law and Defence Force.

Agricultural development proceeded apace, and was well represented at an East African Agricultural Show held at Nairobi. Good rains in the early part of the year ensured a fine crop of maize in the High lands, but a failure later affected the coffee, which was also hit by a fall in prices of from 20s. to 25s. a cwt. Complaint was made by coffee planters of the inadequate help given by the Government in combating disease and pests, especially as the industry supplies 34% of the exports and employs 40% of the European inhabitants, and strong opposition was offered to any idea of sectional taxation. Sheep farming developed, the dairy industry was more firmly established, and wheat growing stimulated by the visit of Sir Roland Brien, attracted much attention. Sisal growers were faced with rising costs of production and falling world prices. Supplies of Native labour were generally better, the Labour Commission's report being a most valuable document.

The Native Reserves were secured to the tribes, for ever a more medical officers were appointed to Native areas, and a Jeanes school for Native teachers was opened. Mr. L. S. B. Leakey discovered near Bimbeneteia neolithic skulls which promise interesting developments.

Uganda.

Uganda was hard hit by a partial failure of the cotton crop and by the low price of the product, for cotton and cotton seed make up 94% of the total exports of the Protectorate. The diminished purchasing power of the Natives consequent on the drop in cotton reacted seriously on trade in general, but at the close of the year reports were rather more favourable. There has been a considerable increase of *Robusta* and *Arabica* coffee growing by Natives. The discovery of minerals, especially the valuable iron ore, cassiterite, seems likely to alter the whole life of the country. Foreign competition, especially Japanese, increased.

The jubilee of the C.M.S. was celebrated with great public rejoicing and in the presence of many high ecclesiastic visitors. The East African bishops then assembled in Nairobi and resolved that an East African Church Province and Archbishop were desirable.

Tanganyika Territory.

British settlers in Tanganyika Territory assiduously for an unequivocal statement regarding the permanency of the Mandate, as doubts on the matter had a serious effect on British settlement while encouraging the immigration of Germans. With the opening up of the South-Western Highlands, with their several million acres of land highly suitable for tobacco, coffee, citrus fruits, wheat and sheep farming, the influx of Germans in many cases displaced the native nationals continued. In spite of official assurances it is now hardly to be doubted that the German settlers, many of whom are subsidised, outnumber the British settlers in the territory. An improvement in the system under which land alienation is made is urgently necessary to combat this growth of non-British settlement. Tanganyika whose future would be secured by federation, is becoming. The proposal, though the supremacy of Kenya was criticised, and complications were anticipated from the terms of the Mandate, which precludes Imperial preference.

Official action was concentrated on Native affairs, mainly Native Councils being established. One Native school at Tabora was to cost £20,000. No Native Reserves were demarcated.

Sisal and coffee remained the two chief export products. Natives were encouraged to grow the *Robusta* variety, and the services of the Agricultural Department were largely devoted to the development of Native produce. Cotton had a bad season, though the plant promised well in Mwanza. A new Director was appointed to the Amami Research Institute.

Nyasaland.

Tobacco continued to be the staple crop, and a yield of 15,000,000 lb. for the year was confidently predicted. Large quantities of dark tobacco were grown by Natives, but the quality was often disappointing. Tea made great progress, and should bulk largely in the future exports. The yield of cotton proved far too low, and a supply of fresh seed is urgently needed. A visit from Sir W. Himbury on behalf of the British Cotton Growing Association produced a valuable report on cotton in Nyasaland as well as in Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia.

Mining development in the copper belt proceeded satisfactorily, and great hopes are being built on tobacco and cattle. The crop of tobacco for the year is estimated at 5,600,000 lb., which would be a record. The stabilising of Imperial preference has proved a great boon. Cotton, unfortunately, suffered from excessive rains, and the yield was very

low. Rumours that the capital was to be removed from Livingstonia were officially contradicted.

A remarkable increase to the success of the Gezira scheme and an improvement in the dura crop were features of the year. Tourist traffic was prosperous, and both the railways and steamers did well. Considerable interest was taken in the export of coffee from Abyssinia, and the completion of the Kassala-Gedaref railway promises to have a great influence on trade from that quarter. The resignation of Sir George Schuster from the office of Financial Secretary was a great loss to the country.

Zanzibar.

A fall in the price of cloves caused serious apprehension and led to the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, which reported in favour of economies in several directions, including the pulling up of the Babubu railway. These did not, however, meet with the approval of the Resident, who preferred an increase in import duties, a raising of the bonus on cloves, and the payment of the clove duty in kind instead of in cash.

Seychelles.

The normal quiet of the islands was stirred by the tragic death of the new Governor, Sir Malcolm Stevenson, the visit of the new German cruiser "Emden", which gave offence to many of the French residents, and by the failure of the local Government to obtain permission to raise a loan or even to participate in the Imperial £10,000,000 loan.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON FEDERATION.

A Leading Article on Federation appears in this issue.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONVENTION.

Kenya Taking the Broad View.

The special session of the Convention of Associations held in Nairobi on Friday last showed that Kenya settlers are anxious to take into account broad Imperial considerations, especially that of safeguarding the future of Tanganyika Territory, by binding it firmly to federation and the creation of another British Dominion. The Convention declared its willingness to consider fully any proposals of the Hatten Young Commission which were of advantage to the Colony and to East Africa generally, with the proviso that federation or closer union could be effected if responsible opinion in any of the territories opposed the recommendations of the Commission.

The question of safeguards caused considerable discussion, one party holding the view that the negotiators should have the freest hand, but it was unanimously resolved that the programme of the elected members' election manifesto of December, 1926, plus a European elected majority over all other parties in the Legislature and a satisfactory classification of reserved and transferred subjects, were essential safeguards in any scheme. The meeting refrained from dealing with details of the Constitution being objections of the harm unwittingly caused by the recent memorandum of the executive of the Convention, a memorandum which has been adversely criticised by Tanganyika and Uganda, although it was intended only to provoke thought

Emphasis was laid in the discussions on the point that Kenya was chiefly concerned in the preservation of white civilisation, not domination by Kenya. The executive was empowered to collaborate with the elected members to prepare a case to lay before the Royal Commission. The Convention guardedly indicated willingness to collaborate with other parties concerned in the negotiation of Kenya's case, thus offering a faint hope of a better understanding with the Indians.

An interesting memorandum has been prepared by the Kayrondo Taxpayers' Association for submission to the Commission. It opposes an elected European majority in the Legislature, welcomes federation unless it is only in the interests of the whites, accepts communal representation, and suggests the establishment of Native Provincial Councils and a Central Advisory Council of Africans, also that there should be nine representatives of the Natives in the legislature, including three Africans, but that none of these representatives should be settlers. Times telegram.

INDIAN OPPOSITION TO FEDERATION.

Outspoken Attack on Sir Edward Crigg.

INDIAN opposition to the proposal of East African federation has been steadily growing in recent months, and those who have closely followed its development will have anticipated outspoken

criticism during the special session of the East African Indian National Congress convened to meet in Nairobi towards the end of last month. Some two hundred delegates attended, and the two representatives of the Government of India deputed to assist East African Indians in the preparation of their case before the Hilton Young Commission were present. An attempt to secure a boycott of the Commission was pressed, but wiser counsels prevailed, and a resolution to submit a memorandum was carried.

The address of the President asserted that Sir Edward Grigg had hastened the federation issue to satisfy his personal ambitions and charged His Excellency with "entering into an unholy alliance with Lord Delamere and his henchmen," whereby the Governor agreed to support the demand for an elected majority in the Legislature if the European members promised to advocate him. (Sir Edward Grigg is High Commissioner of a Federated East Africa. A resolution emphatically protesting against the generally hostile attitude of Sir Edward Grigg towards Indian interests and aspirations was carried on the proposition of Mr. V. V. Phadke, a member of the Executive Council, and hitherto regarded as the most moderate Indian leader. Sir Edward Grigg was further charged with having revived racial bitterness by appointing the Feetham Local Government Commission, and publicly adopting its racial representation recommendations before referring the report to the country, and the Congress decided to adopt the policy of non-co-operation if the recommendations of that Commission resulted in unacceptable constitutional changes.

In the view of the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, the general atmosphere and tone of the Congress was scarcely distinguishable from that which marked the discussion of Indian problems in 1922, though present Indian grievances seem to be more against the Government than the white community. Adequate representation of Indians on all public bodies was demanded; acceptance of the communal franchise abandoned; and the demand for a common roll of voters reiterated, while those voters who are on the communal roll were asked to withdraw their names. The Congress further protested against the exclusion of Indians from the Defence Force; the higgardly Government contributions to education in Kenya; and the continuation of the segregation principle in the sale of township plots, and requested the extension of the system of trial by jury.

The Government of India was requested to depute an officer to inquire into the availability and utility of land for Indians in Kenya and Tanganyika; to prepare a scheme for family settlements assisted by the Government of India; to investigate other matters affecting permanent settlement; and to send its educational expert now in South Africa to investigate educational conditions in East Africa.

KENYA'S FEDERATION MEMORANDUM.

Major Crowdy's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
With the objects of the manifesto of the Executive of the Convention of Associations published in your issue of December 22, namely, (1) the accomplishment of a further stage in self-government for Kenya, and (2) development towards a Dominion which shall embrace East Africa, few who can bring an unclouded judgment to the problems which beset

that region can quarrel. But the objects are so different in essence, though interwoven by circumstance, that one may be pardoned if one has a clear view into the foreground, and a proportion to the details of the middle distance. I feel, therefore, that until further knowledge has been gathered by the Commission as to (2), comment must be confined mostly to (1).

That confronts the Kenyan as a necessity. The Colony has now reached the point of development and well-being of population when an elected majority was accorded to Southern Rhodesia. The history of Southern Rhodesian government since then has been one of sane policy and sane progress. Her politicians have been sober, hard-working, and well-balanced, and with the assistance of a wise and sympathetic Governor, have confronted difficult situations and conducted the affairs of the Colony without embroilments and with success exceeding expectation. There is in the nature of things nothing that would augur a different destiny for the Colony further north.

There you have a number of intelligent men, who have had every temptation to be exaggerated in their demands and language owing to the fact that, not only are they fettered by the obstacle of a constant minority, but that the onus of decision and action has rested not on them but on the official majority. Yet not merely have they in most cases resisted their temptations, but have rendered striking service to the better government of the Colony, and on occasion risked their popularity in the process, as few official members will deny. They have thus laid a groundwork of goodwill and respect on which to build and travel. The immigration of British colonists continues; the evidence of British development—railways, roads, schools, fences, automobiles, spreading ploughlands—offend the eyes of those who would a more virginal Kenya. It would not be in accordance with British tradition to deny to those colonists what from others in comparable but scarcely as formidable conditions has not been withheld.

Of the need of the amalgamation of British authority throughout the wide tracts over which we rule in East Africa, and of emphasising the influence of the highly civilised communities permanent in that area, I am as convinced as of the countervailing need of economy in the process. In so far as the Executive of the Convention of Associations has put on paper a definite programme they are to be applauded for their initiative. It would be rash, however, to commit oneself to criticism or approval of a scheme which may be altered by the meeting of December 30. I can only say that I hope the result of the deliberations of that meeting will be that while there is an steadfast adherence to those things which pertain to salvation and economy, room will be left for concession in matters where *amour propre* is concerned, and that a time limit will be affixed to those arrangements which permit of it.

Yours faithfully,

Corquay

W. M. Crowdy

VIEWS OF A TANGANYIKA CRITIC.

Major Walsh and the Memorandum.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
The Convention of Associations, the duly recognised agency of Kenya opinion, was to meet at Nairobi on December 30 to consider Kenya's participation in federation in terms circulated in their recent manifesto. No Kenya resident

will quarrel with these ambitious terms, and if Kenya settlers want the moon it is their own affair, always provided it is the Kenya moon that is their objective. In this document, however, they have blundered far beyond their own frontiers and presented a distorted version of Tanganyika's aims and ideals in federation.

The Governor of Tanganyika with ready wit has tactfully described the manifesto as a hoax. I wish we could all agree with him. The misrepresentation of Tanganyika in this document is merely clumsy Kenya political propaganda, and it must be accepted as such: Kenya demands primarily that the proposed office of High Commissioner be held by a Kenya Governor, thus clearly indicating at the outset that in their view federation with Tanganyika must yield to the more attractive absorption of the Territory. The Kenya creed is thus to be imposed on an unwilling Tanganyika with a sublime contempt of the reaction resulting from such fantastic aspirations. Unlike Tanganyika, the settlers of Kenya are an influential, virile and vociferous community, and they possess all the machinery for adapting Governors to particular Kenya views, but none the less in an issue of this character is it wise for them to discount the steady and balanced public opinion of Tanganyika. Tanganyika will not enter a fantasy of federation as visualised by Kenya with a Pootah replica of Governor and High Commissioner its boot.

The authors of the manifesto have taken much for granted in their efforts to drag on Tanganyika into this jumbled fantasy, and the peak point in ridicule is achieved when it is ruled by Kenya that a nominated Federal Council shall consist of European official and unofficial representatives of three States (Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda) to be determined on a *per capita* basis of the European population of each State. These Equatorial mathematicians then proceed to violate their own ruling by allotting representation on the Federal Council on the following astounding basis: Kenya official members two, unofficial four, and thus immediately demonstrate the flexibility of their *per capita* conception by an abstruse explanation that the above representation yields "a logical outcome of the proposed unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislative Council." Here we have the Brahmin and the Pariah, and such enviable elasticity in the future administration of a complex federated East Africa must respond eagerly to a free and easy solution by Kenya of any further irksome problems of State. It comes, therefore, as no surprise that those who can thus readily adapt themselves to such a free and easy view should likewise rule that Tanganyika's unofficial representation on the suggested Council shall be limited to 50% of that assumed by Kenya. We are to smile contentment through two official and two unofficial members, notwithstanding that the area of Tanganyika is 305,000 square miles, as against Kenya's 208,320 square miles, and population runs to 3,724,417 and Kenya's to 2,602,470, and yet this is the Territory it is suggested should be subordinated to the instability and light-hearted experiments of such administration as is set out in the Kenya manifesto.

In a reference to the railways it is boldly stated that Kenya through her superior white population is better able to face financial fluctuations than Tanganyika, who has not yet been able to make European progress in its volume and variety the chief stabilising factor in her financial position. Assuming industrial Tanganyika did accept such false thesis as governing economic stabilisation, we could readily retaliate by quoting, say, coffee and sisal alone. The former crop has increased from

105,222 cwt. in 1924 to 1,30,793 cwt. in 1926, and the latter from 18,428 tons in 1924 to 25,022 tons in 1926, making a total increase of approximately 60% over the period, as compared with 100% of coffee 158,411 cwt. in 1924 and 140,940 cwt. in 1926 and sisal 11,416 tons in 1924 and 14,028 tons in 1926, an increase of merely 19% over a similar period.

I look forward to the early federation of Tanganyika and her neighbouring States, but only on a fair and equitable basis and with a studied and mature consideration of all interests. We have, for instance, a great regard for our Native policy, which cannot be lightly brushed aside as an irksome impediment in the general scheme of capitulation pictured by the Kenya. It would, however, be idle to deny the utility of the Kenya manifesto to Tanganyika; it is invaluable as indicating to Tanganyika—the backbone of East Africa—just the very lines on which federation with Kenya is wholly impracticable.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2.

CONRAD L. WALSH.

SOME OBJECTIONS FROM UGANDA.

What Mr. A. J. M. Cameron Thinks.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

My views of the Convention memorandum on federation are the outcome of thirteen years' practical experience of Uganda, during which period I had the honour of being elected President of the Chamber of Commerce as well as President of the Uganda Cotton Association, and served as a member of the majority of the Committees appointed from time to time to advise Government, was also an Unofficial Member of Uganda's Legislative Council and represented Uganda on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council and was the sole unofficial representative of Uganda on the Kumiaka Free Advisory Commission.

Only a few years ago, when the Indian question was disturbing the peace of mind of both official and unofficial in Kenya, the British Government definitely stated that the territories which it is now proposed to bring into a federation were being and should in the future be held in trust for the Native and that his interests must be considered paramount; yet in face of that declaration the Convention's manifesto claims that the Federal Council should be determined on a *per capita* basis of the European population of each State, leaving the Native entirely out of the picture.

In Uganda the policy followed by the Administration has been in every possible way to encourage production by the Native and to endeavour to raise him from the condition of serfdom which formerly existed. The results so far achieved have fully justified the efforts made. It is typical of the Kenya attitude towards Uganda to quote the statement made in the Convention's memorandum that "Uganda's financial prosperity depends mainly on a single crop grown by a Native population under persuasion of a forcible intensity." I do not quarrel with the first part of this statement, but deny the truth of the latter. Were the Uganda Government to indulge in forcible persuasion there is not the slightest doubt that, given favourable weather conditions, it would not be at all difficult to increase cotton production to the "million bale mark" in a couple of seasons.

The Native plants cotton solely to satisfy his needs, to obtain the wherewithal with which to acquire clothes, bicycles, and luxuries, as well as to

pay his taxes, and as civilisation spreads and the effect of education is more widespread his demands will increase and he will increase production to keep pace with the economic pressure upon him. The popularity of cotton is owing to its being "an easy money proposition." The Native obtains his seed free of charge and the Government sees to it that he has a market provided for him within easy reach, and he is always sure of being able to turn his product into cash within about six months after sowing the seed. Competition is always very keen on the part of buyers, and so the grower is certain to obtain the highest price which market conditions at the time will permit. No other crop of an exportable nature presents such an attraction. Maize, rice and sisal will not stand the cost of the long haul to the coast, a distance by rail of over 800 miles. More attention is being paid to crops other than cotton, but for the reasons stated, cotton must always occupy premier place.

Europeans can settle down permanently in Kenya, Uganda is not a white man's country. Medical statistics will show that instances are rare where a man can remain longer than three years at a time without seriously endangering his health, and for this reason alone Uganda can never hope to attract Europeans to anything like the extent which Kenya Colony has succeeded in doing, but this circumstance does not justify Uganda being placed in the position of inferiority in a federal scheme, as proposed in the Convention's memorandum. As a set-off, Uganda possesses a highly intelligent Native population, many of whom are large landowners, and even among the peasant class, the desire to acquire land for their own homes and for agricultural purposes is increasing every year; in fact, in late years certain estates abandoned by their European owners have been cut up into five and ten acre plots to satisfy this demand.

I am convinced that a system of complete federation, such as would satisfy the ambitions of the Kenya Convention of Associations, would be entirely unsuitable to and would seriously retard the progress of Uganda. It is an undisputed fact that the more or less settled policy of those represented by the Convention is by every means in their power to discourage production for export by the Natives, mainly from the fear that Native development, so far as production is concerned, would tend to deplete the labour supply available for European settlers. Uganda's fixed policy is to encourage the wellbeing and advancement of the Natives by providing them with an efficient and well-organised educational system and in other directions, such as instruction by the Department of Agriculture, supported by the Provincial and District Administrators in the preparation of the soil for planting, not only cotton, but coffee, and latterly tobacco and their own food crops, and further by the provision of extensive facilities for marketing their produce to enable them to become prosperous smallholders. Since Uganda over the larger portion of its area is unsuitable for profitable cultivation by European settlers, the methods adopted are the only ones possible for obtaining out of the millions of acres of rich land the best results not only for the Native but for the Empire, as imports increase to a much larger extent from a large number who are producers than is possible from a similar community who are simply labourers, as is usually the case in Kenya.

Another serious and almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of complete federation is that of Native Government. In Kenya, on the authority of the Convention's memorandum, the power of the Native chiefs is diminished or gone, whereas in

Uganda the British Government operates so far as the Natives are concerned through the chiefs, under the advice and direction of the Provincial and District Commissioners. The Kingdom of Buganda possesses, in addition to its Kabaka, or King, a Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Ministers, together with a Parliament which enacts its own laws so far as the Natives within its jurisdiction are concerned, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Native chiefs are responsible for the collection of taxes from Natives and also administer justice as between Native and Native in both civil and criminal cases unless the latter are of a very serious nature.

The Kingdom of Buganda is also specially protected by what is known as the Buganda Agreement, a charter which must obviously be respected as consistently as would any similar treaty concluded between the British and any foreign Government. Thus a system of federation with Uganda reduced to the position of a very subordinate partnership with Kenya with a preponderating majority on a Federal Council, meeting in the atmosphere of the capital of Kenya, could never be acceptable to the Natives of Uganda, who must be considered and who would undoubtedly resent being annexed by Kenya, as the Convention's federation proposals suggest.

The memorandum condemns the inter-Colonial status of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, forgetful of the deplorable state of affairs existing while the administration was a department of the Kenya Government. The Hammond Report shows conclusively that during that period the permanent way was neglected, rolling stock and locomotives, etc., not maintained, and the services generally sacrificed, notwithstanding the high freight rates, of which about 50% was contributed by the export and import traffic of Uganda, in order that the Kenya Administration might annex the whole of the railway's profits for general revenue. Moreover, the development of Uganda was seriously retarded owing to the time occupied in transporting freight to and from Uganda and the coast (which usually exceeded that taken in the ocean transit to and from European ports); damage to goods owing to careless handling was the common experience of both importers and exporters; and the railway's consistent policy was to refuse to entertain any claim that might be presented for losses incurred. The railway services as at present constituted are on a business footing; determined and most successful efforts have been made to combat the evils which existed; and, while not perfect to-day, improvements are constantly being made. A considerable portion of the permanent way has been relaid, large additions to the rolling stock effected; complaints on the score of bad handling are getting fewer and fewer, and reasonable claims for losses incurred are usually admitted and paid.

The existing Inter-Colonial Railway Council, which gives equal representation to Kenya and Uganda, is purely advisory to the High Commissioner of Transport, who must be the Governor of Kenya, while the General Manager of Railways is a member of both the Kenya Executive and Legislative Councils, so that in practice Kenya has a preponderating voice in railway matters. The railway estimates are prepared in the same way as those of all other Government Departments, and must receive the sanction of the Executive and Legislative Councils, so that the statement in the Convention's memorandum that the railway escapes effective control by the State reserves and who are ultimately responsible for its liabilities, is incorrect. The marked improvement in the Kenya and Uganda Railway

services since they were divorced from politics and managed on business lines and run solely for the development of the two territories is remarkable. The change has made possible the wonderful expansion of the Kenya maize exports, which are carried at the preferential flat rate of 20s. per ton, and it has resulted in giving assistance in the shape of freight reductions to various other important commodities, such as a temporary reduction in cotton export rates during a bad season; it also provides annually for betterments and renewals and is pledged to effect reductions in freights generally whenever funds permit. Should federation pave the way for the railway services to revert to the conditions existing in the bad old days, then it would be the greatest curse that could ever be inflicted on the Uganda Protectorate.

Complete federation I look upon as being un-realizable in actual practice at present, and not very hopeful even in the remote future, except on a basis

of equal representation for each State, and that the High Commissioner should be the Governor of either, but a gentleman who would leave no doubt as to his impartiality, and that the States should preserve its individuality. The railway, posts and telegraphs, and Customs are at present joint services, and to these I should like to see medical, research, and defence added; and if the corresponding services in Tanganyika could be combined with those of Kenya and Uganda, with the Executive and Legislative Councils of each State exercising the same control over expenditure as now obtains in regard to the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbour Services, in my view, each of the States concerned will have gone as far on the road towards federation as will be safe.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. M. CAMERON.

Wimbledon.

S. W. 19.

EAST AFRICA'S NEW YEAR HONOURS:

Heartiest congratulations to the prominent East Africans whose names appear in the New Year Honours List.

THE RT. HON. SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

THE RT. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., who has rendered such distinguished services to Eastern Africa, and who receives a barony, was first commissioner to the Army in 1878. After having served in Afghanistan in 1879 and 1880; he went to the Sudan in 1885, being mentioned in despatches. In 1888 he commanded an expedition against slave traders on Lake Nyasa, and was very severely wounded. From 1889 to 1892

he was employed by the British East African Company and placed in command of the exploration of the Sabaki, afterwards becoming Administrator of Uganda. Since 1922 he has been British Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

GENERAL SIR A. S. COBBE, V.C., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

General Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., who is the recipient of the G.C.B. (Military Division), was awarded the V.C. for his services in Somaliland in 1902-1904. He is now G.O.C. Northern Army, India.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDWARD GRIGG, K.C.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., who receives the K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in July, 1925. After relinquishing his commission in 1921 he acted as Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, and was the Member in Parliament for Oldham from 1923 to 1925.

SIR R. A. J. GOODE, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Sir R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., who is appointed a Knight Bachelor, was until recently Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, in which territory he has served since 1900. He was recently appointed Railway Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

SIR W. ALISON RUSSELL

Sir W. Alison Russell, who also receives his knighthood in the Colonial Office List, has been Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory since 1924. Born in 1875, he was appointed Crown Advocate of Uganda in 1906. After serving in Cyprus from 1912 to 1924, he took up his appointment in Tanganyika. He is the author of "Legislative and Other Forms."

MAJOR R. G. ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

Major R. G. Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., who is the recipient of the C.M.G., is Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum. In 1907 he was seconded for service with the Sleeping Sickness Commission in Uganda, and two years later he served in the Blue Nile operations, being mentioned in despatches. In 1916 he was attached to the Dardur Expedition. Major Archibald is author of several works on tropical medicine, and has occupied his present office since 1920.

SIR M. R. MARGESSON

Sir M. R. Margesson, Chairman of the Kidderminster Division Conservative and Unionist Association, who receives a knighthood for political and public services in Worcestershire, is a Director of East African Estates Ltd.

A special character sketch of Sir Frederick Lugard—of whose barony all East Africans will learn with great pleasure—will appear in our next issue.

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

NATIVE BOYS.

Specially written for "East Africa,"
By J. C. Leighton.

HASTILY Kimilgo pushed the embers together and put on the kettle. Then he exchanged his blanket for shirt and, shorts of khaki, struggled into a white kanzu (long smock), filled the teapot, and ran to the kitchen, where he clattered the teapots on to the tray as an indication to the sleeping European that he was coming and that the day had begun.

He and his friends, who were raw savages three or four years ago and whose fathers never saw a white man, till middle life, go about their duty as a simple routine, but what do they think while they are doing it? They do not think very clearly, their minds being of the classifying genus, not of the emotional; what they feel they think. They are keenly conscious of what they feel and desire, but they do not set themselves out to argue and explain or to work out a problem, unless the need is an instant one, concerned with the really important matters of cattle, goats, and wives. Stock and wives are intimately associated, for the husband pays a dowry in stock to the father as a compensation for the food and care the latter has expended on the girl who now enters another household. It is a heavy dowry too, often five head of cattle and thirty goats, or more than £50. One English woman who twitted a Native with selling his women provoked the retort, "We buy our wives, but your fathers pay men to take you away." The custom is a form of insurance for both sides.

Natives, who are greatly afraid of ridicule, will frequently tell you, "If I do this everyone will laugh at me," or "I had to fight him because he jeered at me." But their ordinary laughter is pure fun, delight at mimicry, at any good story or ludicrous conjunction of facts, but especially at petty human misfortunes. If a man falls into the stream or gets kicked by an ox or splashed in the face by a cart wheel, that is indeed a splendid joke and we laugh till we have to sit down. The sufferer enjoys the joke, too, and it really seems as if this tendency were a natural relief to the system after a minor shock has ceased to be dangerous. The unexpected provokes laughter; play provokes it, perhaps from pleasure in exercising powers and muscles. Whatever it is, it is one of the happiest traits of the African and a means of escape from the devastating monotony which is the most deadly feature of his environment.

Machines and engines interest them extremely. When I first imported a mowing machine, the boys spent all one morning running it to and fro from curiosity. The lawn was mown that week by volunteers, but the life of the mowing machine was short for they ran it over bumps and stones indifferently.

This eager curiosity might be concealed from strangers lest they laugh at it, and the more sophisticated races hide it under the affectation of indifference. There is a story that a Swahili in Mombasa was called to the new telephone to hear his master talking to him from Malindi. He took it all as a matter of course, greatly disappointing the Europeans who had looked forward to watching him give demonstrations of surprise. But why should he? He knew that devils ran about the streets at night in Mombasa, sometimes so like ordinary donkeys that you only find out your mistake when they've caught you, and a neighbour of his takes

fortnightly gifts of milk to a snake who is his ancestor and inhabits one of the numerous ruined cities the Persians and Chinese built before the days of the Grand Cham Kubla Khan and earlier, and there is a medicine man round the corner of the street who can work wonders, and a witch doctor in the bush two miles from town who has an unsavoury reputation; and is it conceivable that the Europeans alone of races should have no magic? God is omnipotent and He has ringed the world with miracles from dawning into dark. Indeed what more inscrutable than the strange thoughts of these Europeans, to whom He has given powers and wealth withheld from true believers? It is just God's affair, not one for man to meddle with. So he is dumb and impassive before the European, but what he says to the cook in the kitchen to provoke such gales of laughter we do not know—unless we happen to overhear him from the bathroom.

Witchcraft colours the whole life of the up-country Native also. The Kikuyu is easily first in his dread of it, Arab, Swahili, and Somali a close second, the pastoral tribes possibly a little less, though they have it, and their chiefs hold sway by an appointment from the head medicine-man of the tribe. All have a short way with witches and witch doctors.

The Swahili boys are very religious, but incredibly casual in their religion. A Swahili, not of the highest caste, was on *safari* with me. I shot two hartebeeste and he cut the throat of one, but the other was despatched by a Muganda porter who also professed Islam. The boy gave the porter careful instructions not to mix the meat—a great luxury, for we had had no shooting for nine months. Next morning I found he had not eaten it. The porters had purposely mixed the meat to deprive him of it and get more for themselves, and though the porter was nominally a Muhammadan and there was no one in the *safari* to blame the boy, the latter would not eat meat slaughtered by a porter who was in the habit of getting drunk and otherwise deviating from Muhammadan precept.

But in other respects, Muhammadanism is too strictly logical. Fatalism and the willingness to leave in other hands the issue of matters which he feels above his competence are already too characteristic of the Native. Everything has been foreseen and planned by God, and man is powerless to avert the destiny pre-ordained. Consequently it is of little use to study to improve or to make any great effort in any direction. You take refuge in God from your own sins, since He willed them who willed all things. "I cannot conceive how you can have been so careless as to break that," I said to my boy. "Why, sir, we are all sons of Adam," was the grave reply. The serenity of their faith sometimes savours of freethinking to more strenuous and bigoted minds. "I don't know, sir. Perhaps God knows," is the answer to one probing too persistently the African riddle of existence. The Arabs of the towns have always been tolerant.

But Europeans are terribly censorious and fastidious, and their customs would be incredible if anything a European does could be incredible. The things they will find fault with are dreadfully puzzling. There are times when a soft answer unaccountably fails to turn away wrath. There is the reply, familiar in the west, of the boy who was found straining the soup through a sock. "But it's not a clean sock, sir," and its African parallel of the boy filling the teapot from the bath. "But it's your own bath water, *swana!*" A neighbour of mine told her boy, "I do wish when you steal the sifted sugar you wouldn't put the same spoon back in the

bowl. So he didn't—but for some time he thought he a witch.

Servants have possibly improved in loyalty and certainly deteriorated in efficiency since the lapse of the chit system, and the consequent decay, except in the towns, of the professional houseboy class. This system was bound to go, partly perhaps because the official class, with their strong sense of responsibility, have ceased to form such a large proportion of the population as they used to, and because more chits are issued now by women whose kindness of heart sometimes overcomes their sense of strict honesty—but mainly because, as soon as a boy receives a chit, he takes it straight to have it transferred to him; and if he does not like it he tears it up.

The days of the brutal chit (e.g., "Bearer has been in my service two days. In them I have suffered many things. It would be grovelling flattery to call him useless") vanished long ago, but for a time the semi-literate Hindi could be puzzled by the chit, equivocal. "Bearer is a good safari cook. One taste of his soup is sufficient to assuage all your hunger. I have his word for it that he can make bread. He cooks stew, with praiseworthy pertinacity. He leaves me because I think he needs a change. He has been in my service eighteen days." The jibe of being a good safari cook is unjust. There are cooks who do not understand how to make good pudding for effective savoury, who are worth their weight in gold on trek—who can have tea ready five minutes after arrival at camp and lunch in half-an-hour.—But to be a good bread-maker is an essential quality in a cook where bread has to be made three times a week.

The inevitable stew is one of the hardships of European life in East Africa. It has been said that the Native's imagination follows the line of his superstitions; in that case stew must certainly be one of them.

"What shall we have for Thursday, cook?"

"Er—soup, er—stewed salmon—er—tissu (stew)—and cornflour pudding."

"What for Friday?"

"There's the guinea-fowl."

"How will you cook it?"

"We've had him roasted and cold; there remains tissu, sir."

"And for Saturday?"

"Tissu of fowl."

"You've had stew before."

"But this is another kind of tissu, sir."

Some years ago a cook nearly landed his master, B. B., in an awkward position. The latter was D.C. at Witu, a cook forsaken hole up the coast, when his cook died or ran away. For days B. B. subsisted on the lethal perpetrations of the kitchen assistant. At last it was discovered that a long-sentence convict in the gaol had once been cook to a European, and B. B. was of opinion that it would better serve the true interests of the State to dispense with the services of a criminal than, owing to imminent decease, with those of a distinguished officer.

B. B. and his new cook were very happy together. The latter's unsavoury antecedents slipped from B. B.'s placid mind, and Hassani, too, never mentioned them. He never mentioned any wages either. B. B. gave him money from time to time when he asked for it. He had a golden rule, "Never give a Native more than half of what he asks for; he'll only squander it or become a drunkard." And this was known in the servants' quarters, where they got along comfortably by dint of always asking for double what they needed. Indeed the head-boy,

who had a great admiration for the wisdom of the European, applied the principle to the kitchen *mtoto*. "Children only squander," he remarked seriously. "I'll give you as much as I think you ought to have." It is improbable that the D.C. would have approved of this application of his principles to a lower walk of life, but, as he never knew, the question did not arise.

No one can hope to escape the attentions of the Secretariat for ever, and in the process of time B. B. was transferred to Kilima Gani on the Uganda border, the remotest place from Witu which the Secretariat could at the moment remember. With him went his faithful staff. When he had been there two years he received a letter from his chief requesting an early reply to the enclosed:—

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you that on taking over this station and gaol from Mr. H. K., we have been unable to find any trace of convict No. 762, Hassani bin Mbaruk. It seems the local opinion in the station that this man was transferred elsewhere by Mr. B. B., from whom Mr. H. K. took over the station," etc.

B. B. went purple with indignation. Fancy that idiot H. K. waiting two years before questioning the hand-over of the station! And how was he to remember the names of all the persons in Witu gaol after two years?

"Hassani! Hassani! Have you ever heard of a man called Hassani bin Mbaruk?"

"Yes, that's my name, sir."

"H'm! Are you? Oh, of course. But I thought you were Hassani Upesi? I've often heard the gardener call you so."

"Yes, sir, I am Hassani Upesi, but Hassani bin Mbaruk is a name my mother used to give me."

"Don't you know you're a prisoner in Witu gaol?"

"Oh, that was an affair of long, long ago, sir."

"No, it's an affair of now, your name. What's your identity disc?"

"I lost it, sir."

"Lost it! How dare you lose the Government property? I'll—"

"All right, sir, never mind, sir, I've got the label, sir. It's in the kitchen."

The ticket was shown and B. B. heaved a sigh of relief. It read: "Date of Entry, 16-8-1899. Date due for release, 5-8-1902." And thereupon the D.C. wrote:—

Sir,
In answer to yours, I have the honour to inform you that Hassani bin Mbaruk was transferred from Witu gaol to the gaol at Kilima Gani to perform essential services and has been duly released on termination of his sentence. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

B. B.
Officer in Charge,
Kilima Gani.

"Hassani, you will receive twenty rupees per month from now on and two suits of clothes a year, but if you had lost that ticket I would have gaol'd you for ever and ever. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir. Will you have the cold for lunch and keep the roast for later?"

"Because you want to visit the Police lines now, I suppose? I will."

"Peace with honour. But it was a close shave."

For years after the Nandi War there were occasional outbreaks of medal hunting. Two skin-clad Nandi warriors would be introduced into the office and claim the Nandi medal. The District Officer,

looking at them rather straightly. "I don't remember you. Are you sure you were there?"

"Oh, yes. We saw you at such-and-such camps."

"What camps were you in yourselves?"

"Oh, we weren't in any camps; we were in the bush."

"Which side were you fighting on? You did fight for the Government, didn't you?"

"Oh, no; we fought for the Nandi."

They could not understand the rejection of their claim. "But still we fought!" And indeed if medals were the reward for valour, the side with spears may have a better claim than those with rifles. The same applications used to come from the Sudanese in Jubaland, who had fought at Omdurman in the Camel Corps—the Mahdi's camel corps as transpired in cross-examination.

Besides ridicule they are very sensitive to abuse from those they like. They can be reduced almost to the final disgrace of tears by a severe wiggling.

"You do not hit me, sir, but you give me bad words that hurt inside."

"Yes, I am a *shensi* (savage), so how can I always serve you properly?"

Once when a boy was told not to move a new plough till his master returned, and, disobeying, broke it, he begged his master would not say anything just yet as "When the plough broke, my heart also was broken within me." He certainly felt the same pride that his master did in the new plough and its loss was very bitter to him. Nor is this unique. Drivers are pathetically anxious that their master should only buy the best oxen, and when a master at an auction is unwary and buys a barren cow, all his servants feel his shame.

There is a great deal of loyalty in Natives, but they must like you, and they must know that you have their interests at heart. It is childish for a European to expect loyalty from a new boy or from boys whom he is treating as mere pawns in the money-making game and in whose personal welfare he takes no interest. It is absurd to say that Natives are incapable of gratitude or affection. But there is no reason that they should feel either towards a master by whom they are regarded as a mere wage-earning machine. In the beginning of the War a Kavirondo boy whose master was killed howled all night in camp.

Europeans farming near Naivasha were awakened by a noise at night. When they went out they found the head-man covered with blood and fallen down in front of the cattle *boma* (yard). Two Masai were lying wounded in front of them. A party of six Masai had attempted to raid the cattle and the Kipsigis had taken them on single-handed. Four had escaped, but I marked them all, *uwana*, he said, and sure enough he had, and they were arrested owing to the spat wounds he had given. He was nursed through the night, and, with the extraordinary vitality of Natives, recovered.

On another occasion two Nandi stole some cattle from a European, and his Kipsigis servants found them in the possession of the thieves. They seized the thieves, but were interfered with by a medicine man—a relation of the late high-priest of the Kipsigis, who promised to get them by witchcraft if they did not release the men and conceal the theft. They refused, and the witch doctor was arrested by their report. As ill-luck would have it, the officers who tried the case was very young and just from home. The settler pressed for a heavy sentence on the witch doctor. The officer would have none of it and released the witch doctor

within a month, one of the boys fell ill and died.

Their loyalty and a good deal of their sense is personal. Courage is a custom, at any rate among the pastoral tribes, so are hospitality and belief. But where the sanction of customs and further opinions is lacking, only a personal tie can produce the desired effect. Thus the penalty for petty theft (exclusive of cattle raiding) among the Nandi was beating and disgrace, and on repetition of the offence, death, but this was for the tribe within the tribe. To deprive the hostile tribes who ringed each tribe round of their wealth and resources could only be a virtuous act.

Where does the European stand in this? Clearly he has no tribal right to immunity; it will depend on his personal influence. Many Europeans entrust their keys to their boys from the moment they land till the moment they leave for home, including the keys of their safe, and this trust is seldom abused. But it does not always extend to the master's acquaintances. Losses of his master's property are keenly felt by the boy, and he is apt to apply the doctrine of vicarious atonement, replacing losses due to the boy of the departing guest at the expense of the arriving one. "It's all right, sir," he will say when you complain that half your spoons are marked, say, Livingstone Hotel, Kisumu, "they've had many more of ours", or with, to our thinking, less reason, "I think that Somali boy of Mr. Simpson's went off with ours last week." Perhaps we are not quite so strait-laced as Europe, but we cannot emulate the Lost Dominion, to judge by the chit issued to his gardener by a Simla Staff Officer: "Bearer, is an excellent gardener. He has been with me seven years. I have never had a garden, but have never lacked flowers."

Though they do not expect it from each other, Natives have a very keen sense of justice and expect absolute justice from Europeans. The prestige of a good estate is cumulative, though it is not only the European who is responsible for it. A bad headman will lead to the Natives drifting away. Where thieves are, the Native never knows when he will fall under suspicion himself. A decent community on a farm attracts decent recruits.

They are very generous to each other. If food is being cooked, any stray comer can share, no one is ever refused a lodging. Any clothes that are given to one are at once borrowed by all the others, in succession and tried on and worn, if only for five minutes.

A lady leaving for Europe presented the house boy with an old garden hat of hers. When the little *ax* buggy arrived to take her, the driver promptly borrowed the hat. For the rest he wore a cloth, brown with dirt and grease, folded round his loins, a whip and a pair of sandals. A long linen-bound pigtail, like a sailor's tobacco-roll, hung down behind the hat which crowned his tunic. And though she was more than a year in the country, this is the picture that oftenest recurs to her—of a faded mauve straw, covered with a broad purple sash and bent in the lavish fashion of 1920, bobbing and dancing in front of her as its borrower ran and shouted round the heaving flanks of the heavy trotting oxen!

"East Africa is now a great force in East Africa, and I, amongst many others, congratulate you on a noble effort worthily carried out."
From an Unofficial Member of an East African Legislative Council.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"East Africa" is frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers, and by casual readers and inquirers whose questions will always be answered by post if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed. It has been suggested, however, that many of the inquiries may interest a considerable number of readers, and we therefore appear in abbreviated form some of the questions and answers recently received.

Labour Difficulties.—Why are accounts of the difficulties of settlers who have no labour anathema to "East Africa"? asks a subscriber who has on several occasions indicated that his operations are being handicapped by absence of Native labour.

Reply: He misjudges our attitude. *East Africa*, whose policy is to reflect the position as faithfully as it can, refrains from publishing news of isolated labour difficulties simply because it attempts to take the broad view on all questions. If labour shortage were general in a Dependency or district, we should focus attention on the problem and seek to find remedies; but when we are reliably informed that there is no general insufficiency in a given area, we feel that we are acting in the best interests of that district in refusing publicity to individual complaints from that locality. All of us have had personal experience that Natives will refuse work on certain estates and yet volunteer for neighbouring plantations. Just as we avoid the risk of creating a wrong impression by the above policy, so we endeavour not to paint too glowing a picture by narrating as what may seem a typical case an extraordinary instance of a settler's good luck. For instance, we know of newcomers to Northern Rhodesia who last year made phenomenally big profits from very small capital because everything, including the tobacco market, went strongly in their favour. But we should not think of citing their fortune as a criterion. Probably not a single one of them can hope to do so well again; they started at exactly the right moment. *East Africa* is always willing, nay anxious, to give both sides of any important question, as its pages testify.

Medical Farms in Kenya.—Are these still obtainable in the Colony by qualified medical men?

Reply: When this question was raised recently in the Legislative Council, it was stated by the Government spokesman that, on account of the great improvement in transport facilities, the system was considered to have outgrown its usefulness and would be abolished.

Motor Cars for Officials.—How much has Kenya Colony advanced during this year to its officials for the purchase of motor cars?

Reply: We have no record for 1926, but it has been officially stated that the Colony advanced £40,401 during 1926 and £27,304 during 1925. These sums are advanced free of interest, and the cost to Government in loss of interest during the two years was approximately £2,600.

A London daily paper assures its readers that the journey from England to East Africa and to Rhodesia will soon be shortened by landing in West Africa and going across country by train from Benguela.

Wonderful! And about the same time the journey from Dakar to Calais will be shortened by taking train to Southampton, boat to St. Malo, and then continuing by train to Calais and Paris.

E.M.B. IDEAS OF EAST AFRICA.

THOUGH the two latest Empire Marketing Board advertisements published to benefit the British East African Dependencies, East Africans will be far from grateful for the misleading publicity thus thrust upon them and upon the British public. Surely it is not too much to ask for elementary accuracy in the propaganda matter distributed by the Government office established expressly to disseminate information concerning the Empire!

Yet one of these posters purports to represent a sisal plantation in Uganda—Uganda, which has not exported a single bale of sisal! Why does not the E.M.B. depict sisal growing in Tanganyika Territory, the largest producing country in the Empire? It can hardly be that the Board is unwilling to acknowledge the Mandated Territory as an indivisible part of the British Empire, for Mr. Amery, its Chairman, and Mr. Ormsby Gore, its Vice-Chairman, have made unequivocal declarations to that effect. Moreover, the Board has promised to contribute substantially to the Antani Institute, the first research station in the Imperial chain. Then why deprive Tanganyika of its due as the premier East African producer of the fibre? To portray Uganda as an exporter of sisal is about as sensible as labelling Great Britain an exporter of bananas.

Scrupulous Accuracy Essential.

Such an error is serious, for it forces the public to inquire whether the rest of the Board's publicity is sound. If sisal is said to hail from a Protectorate in which it is not grown, may not similar errors have been made in the case of coffee, sugar, rice, or some other commodity? A professional advertising agent who did not produce a better poster for his clients would soon lose their accounts, and though the Empire Marketing Board may not be subject to the same salutary discipline, it should certainly be required to guarantee the accuracy of the stories which it offers to the public in return for the very generous amounts of public money entrusted to its stewardship.

We write in this strain only with the greatest reluctance, for the Board has already rendered really good service to East Africa, but we feel strongly that scrupulous veracity is an essential in its task of Empire education. The error to which we draw attention should be rectified immediately, and a searching inquiry made into its occurrence, which shows clearly that the resources readily available in London for the "vetting" of such matter have not been exploited by the Board's officials.

Who is "Kalambo"?

THIS question asked scores of times since the appearance of his noteworthy article "Success with Labour" in *East Africa's* special Settlement Number is one which cannot be answered.

But the settler's labour difficulties are excellently discussed by "Kalambo," who, from his wide experience, has important constructive suggestions to make.

Every settler NEEDS the Settlement Number.

9/9 post free in U.K. 1/1d post free Overseas, but free to all Annual Subscribers.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. B. Kopperud has arrived back in Europe from Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Lord and Lady Islington left London on Sunday last to visit Sir Edward and Lady Grigg in Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Alex. Holm, Director of Agriculture of Jersey, has been spending part of his leave in Kenya.

□ □ □ □

The wedding of Mr. Michael Lafone and Lady Elizabeth Byng will take place at Nairobi on January 26.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. S. Stenhouse has gone to Moshi as District Agricultural Officer on arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment.

□ □ □ □

Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, whose death at the age of eighty is announced, was a member of the Commission on Sleeping Sickness.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Salmon, whose death at the age of sixty-five is announced, served in the Sudan and was well known as a student of Arabic.

□ □ □ □

Capt. A. C. de C. Cussans, M.C., and Mrs. Cussans have arrived from Northern Rhodesia on leave pending the retirement of Capt. Cussans from the service.

□ □ □ □

The engagement is announced of Mr. John H. Beazley, of Gilgil, Kenya, and Miss Mary Armitage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rigby Armitage, of Manley, Cheshire.

□ □ □ □

One of Mr. Martin Johnson's animal films is to be released in New York on January 8. It is said by the American film Press to contain the finest lion pictures ever shown.

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Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes is this week appearing at the Marble Arch Pavilion with his film "Interviewing Wild Animals," while Mr. Cherry Kearton is at the Stoll Picture Theatre in "With Cherry Kearton in the Jungle."

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Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, left England last week-end by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle" for the Cape en route to Southern Rhodesia, where he will, however, spend only a few weeks.

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Mr. A. E. Webb, a well-known mining engineer, who had gone to Tanganyika Territory with two colleagues to investigate mineral discoveries in Urua, passed away in Dar es Salaam shortly after his arrival, the cause of death being malaric fever from which he suffered on the voyage.

Lieutenant-General Tilken, who was Chief of Staff to General Tombs, and was in-charge during the East African Campaign, has been appointed Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

□ □ □ □

Capt. Arnold Weinholt, D.S.O., whose "Story of a Lion Hunt" will be remembered by a number of our readers, and whose exploits with the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign will probably be recalled by many more, has been revisiting his old hunting grounds in Portuguese East Africa and Northern Rhodesia.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. D. Hubbard, an American, who expresses the belief that every wild animal in Africa is harmless unless first provoked by man, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to catch young lions, buffaloes, and buck of every type, and perhaps other game, in order to observe them as they grow up. He also proposes to cross the buffalo with the Herford, hoping thus to transfer some of the buffalo's immunity to tick-disease and East Coast fever. His headquarters are at Choma.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Robert Keable, the novelist, whose death in Tahiti at the age of forty is reported, was ordained in 1901, and joined the Universities Mission to Central Africa in the following year. His first book, "A City of the Dawn," published three years later, which dealt with his experiences in Zanzibar, attracted notice on account of the descriptive powers which it revealed. After serving in France as a chaplain to the South African forces, Keable devoted himself entirely to his writing.

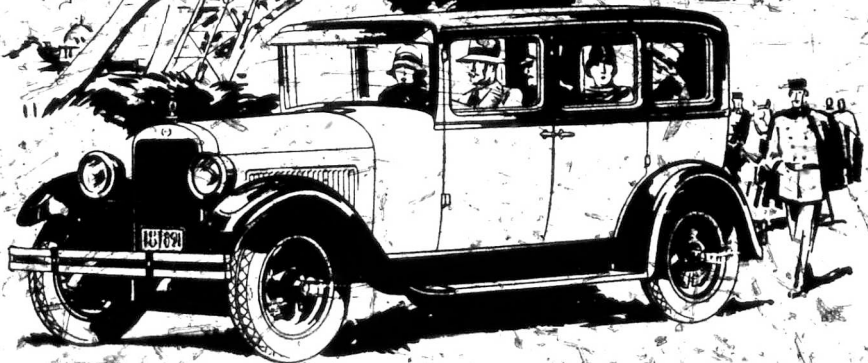
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Mr. George Eastman of Kodak renown, who visited East Africa last year for the first time at the age of seventy-two, arrived in Paris a few days ago in company with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson en route to the Sudan. They intend to charter a steamer from the Sudan Government to carry them up the Nile, by way of which they will enter Uganda. Mr. Eastman expects to return to Europe about the end of March, and hopes in the meantime to have laid careful plans for the photographing of the Akapi, by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who will undertake a preliminary survey of suitable districts of the Congo, with the intention of making a prolonged visit next year.

□ □ □ □

Captain Vere Henry Fergusson, O.B.E., whose murder by Natives in the Sudan was recently reported, was thirty-six years old. The son of Colonel W. S. Fergusson, of His Majesty's Bodyguard, he entered Wellington College, served in the ranks of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 8th Hussars, obtaining his commission in the 1st Cameroons (Scottish Rifles) in March, 1913. A month before the outbreak of the Great War he joined the West African Frontier Force and served on the staff of General Sir Charles Dobbell through the campaign in the Cameroons. In 1916 he joined the Equatorial Battalion of the Egyptian Army. In the Palestine Campaign of February to March, 1918, he served on the Headquarters Staff, and against the Ala Dinkas in 1919, receiving the medal and clasp, and for the Great War mention in despatches, O.B.E., 1914-15 Star and two medals. He transferred to the Civil Department of the Sudan Government in 1920, becoming District Commissioner in the Bah el Gazel, and was the first officer to penetrate the Nuer country and start a Native administration.

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Please mention East Africa when writing to Advertisers.

MR. PIENNAAR AS A BOY.

Of Mr. Andrew Pienaar, the hunter who led the party which recently filmed *The Natal Witness* says:

"When a boy of eleven years of age, Mr. Pienaar was in charge of another expedition to Kilimanjaro. This was when his family trekked north from Pretoria. One after the other the men folk were seized with malaria, until the whole party was left with only young Pienaar to protect them. Night after night this eleven-year-old boy kept the lions away from the kraal and slowly he led the party to the slopes of the gigantic, snow-tipped mountain. Probably no eleven-year-old boy has ever been through such wild experiences in Africa as young Pienaar. For two years he rose from his bed five nights every week to scare away the lions and the leopards that threatened the cattle kraals. Often he would run out when he heard a commotion among the cattle, only to reach the kraals and find two or three cattle dead with others carried away by lions. Often at the time he was half delirious with malaria.

"His first big game bag was a leopard that came regularly to the cattle kraal. It was a wary animal and evaded all the traps that were set for it. Baits were laid, but it seemed to know instinctively when the meat was poisoned. Young Pienaar taught his dog to hunt tiger cats and then set out with a gun to make the kill. His gun had no magazine, but was loaded like the old Martini-Henry, one cartridge at a time. The bullets were melted down from his mother's spoons and forks. He tracked the leopard to its lair and wounded it. The animal gave chase and Pienaar ran for his life and escaped. He loaded up once more and returned to the leopard's cave. Exactly the same thing took place. After stalking the animal for two hours, Pienaar at last shot it.

"At the age of sixteen, hardened by this life, keen-eyed and keen-witted, the young man left Kilimanjaro and started his schooling in Heidelberg. Since then Mr. Pienaar has become famous as 'Sangiro,' the writer of 'The Adventures of a Lion Family' and 'Op Safari.'

The story certainly does not lack the "action" with which every good journalist delights to improve such a narrative, but has someone not over-emphasised the heroic?

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT MERU.

MR. A. L. HENNIKER COTLEY, formerly District Officer at Arusha, has contributed to the *Star* of Johannesburg, a long account of the climbing of Mount Meru by his wife and himself. He says:

"Though not so vast or imposing as Kilimanjaro, with its snowy dome of Kibo and rocky pinnacles of Mavingi, Meru, with its sombre peak, is not without a certain austere beauty of its own. Its Native name, *Oldonyo Narok* (the black mountain), is singularly appropriate, though the south-western slopes are covered with a mantle of snow at certain seasons of the year.

"The view from the edge of the lava was magnificent and extended from Longido mountain with its pepper-box-like summit in the north to the heights of Lol Kisale in the south, while far away to the south-west Lake Manyara glistened in the Great Rift Valley like a silver mirror. To the west *Oldonyo Lengai* (the mountain of God) thrust its volcanic heights, covered with white ashes like a leprous finger into the sky. Far below us we could see the base camp we had left the afternoon before, and lower still, the Dutch settlement we had left the previous morning."

East Africa in the Press.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM JUDD.

MR. JOHN G. MILLAIS, writing to the *Evening Standard* of Mr. William Judd, the well-known big game hunter whose death in Kenya is reported elsewhere in this issue, says—

"William Judd went to South Africa some forty years ago. After a trial at farming he soon took to the bush, and became a professional hunter. Before 1900 he was in East Africa with the early pioneers. Here for some years he specialised in hunting bull elephants on the south side of Mount Kenya. In time elephants began to get scarce, and the number allowed to be killed limited, so with population increasing and visitors arriving, Judd turned professional guide, manager and hunter to safaris. For some years he accompanied Sir Northrup McMillan, and was once with Roosevelt and other distinguished people. I engaged him as hunter for Major Puller in 1913, and a more excellent camp manager or better companion could not be found.

"His temper (so important a quality on a shooting expedition in Africa, where blood is hot) was marvellous. Nothing was any trouble to him, and what glorious nights we had round the camp fire swapping yarns of bygone days when Africa was the unbroken field of romance.

"He had a nice little coffee estate in the Kikuyu Highlands, and this he sold to some profit. Every six months he wrote to me all the gossip of the hunting field and what people were doing. Every letter expressed a wish to come home to England and settle down. It was just as well he did not, as he would not have been happy.

"One day Judd came suddenly on eight lions that had just killed a zebra. The distance was only eighty yards, and Judd's first shot killed the big male lion dead on the top of the zebra. Two lionesses then charged him together. He killed one at thirty paces distance and the second within a few feet. There was just time to reload when two other lionesses charged. Judd stopped the first with a broken back, and killed the second when it was almost upon him. The three other lionesses then beat a retreat.

"He was out one day with F. C. Selous, both being mounted, and Selous suddenly dashed after a lioness he had seen galloping along a path in the bush in front. It seems, however, that Selous overran the beast, which had crouched close to the path without his seeing it. As Judd followed at a leisurely canter he suddenly became aware of a great yellow body coming through the air at him on his left side. There was not even time to raise his rifle to his shoulder, so he just cocked it up on the pommel and pulled the trigger. The lioness fell dead on the horse.

"There are plenty of good hunters in Africa today, but none better, with greater experience or more amiable in character, than the late Willie Judd. He died like a man with his boots on, as a man should."

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NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS IN AFRICA.

SIR HESKETH BELL, formerly Governor of Uganda and of Mauritius, has written a most interesting letter to the *Times* on the selection of Native civil servants in British Tropical Africa. Though he deals specifically with West African conditions, the subject is of definite East African interest, and, since the problem must become more acute in the near future, it is one to which East African public men, official and unofficial, might well devote study. In the course of his letter Sir Hesketh says:

great demand has in late years arisen for Native clerks who know English and can use typewriters and keep simple accounts. Northern Nigeria itself cannot supply them, since under the system of indirect rule, the teaching of English has been discouraged as a 'disintegrating influence.' The necessary staff has been secured from Southern Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and other parts of the West African seaboard. These young men have nearly all been trained in mission schools; they profess Christianity and affect the airs, costumes, and manners of Europeans. Most of them find themselves *dépaysés* among the Moslem inhabitants of the north and are not happy there. The Natives of Northern Nigeria are beginning strongly to resent the presence among them of these highly-paid strangers from the coast, and are begging for schools in which English would be taught and by means of which they could secure the good wages paid to the alien clerks. Provincial schools under English headmasters have been established at various centres, a well-equipped training college for Native teachers has been organised, and, while the vernacular will continue to be the channel of instruction in all the primary schools, the teaching of English is being distinctly encouraged.

Enough care has not been taken in the past in filling such places in the administrative offices. In most of our Tropical Dependencies the Administrations procure their Native civil servants either through the results of examinations or simply by requiring a certain pedagogic qualification. In Colonies of which I have had experience it was sufficient for a young man to send in his application to be placed on the register of candidates and to append certain certificates of clerical qualifications. Provided he passed the medical test, he would in most cases receive an appointment according to the place his name occupied on the list of candidates. Not the slightest inquiry was made into his personal disposition or mental attitude. Provided he had an outward appearance of decency and seemed capable of performing the simple duties of a copyist, he was usually appointed. It is not very important that admission to the public service should be given only to those whose characters have been properly tested and who give promise of being ultimately fit for responsibility and confidence. The tests should not be made a mere formality.

To show that what I am venturing to suggest is not impracticable, I beg leave to describe, in broad lines, what the French are doing in this connection in Madagascar. Primary schools have been established all over the country, and education is free. The limit of school age is fifteen, and instruction, save in exceptional cases, is in the vernacular. Special attention is, however, given to boys of outstanding intelligence and application, and in each school a special class of these is formed. These boys are selected not only for their wits, but especially for the character which they appear to possess. Preference is given to those who give the impression of being honest, respectful, and well-balanced; they are, in fact, selected as being worth the being in-

trusted with higher education. French is not to be taught to anyone who wishes to learn it, but only to those who may be expected to put such knowledge to a fit and proper use.

An examination of this special class of boys is held annually, and two or three *bourses* are competed for. These *bourses* are worth about ten shillings a month, and entitle the winners to go to the *École normale* for three years. The amount of the *bourse* pays for their board and lodging there. I visited one of these schools, and was very favourably impressed by the efficiency and suitability of the system on which it was run. The instruction was partly in the vernacular and partly in French, and the students were divided into classes according to the career which they hoped to adopt. A competitive examination is held annually for admission into the *École le Myre de Vilers*, which is situated at the capital, Antananarive, and in which the whole Native official staff is trained.

A process of selection runs concurrently with the results of the examination, and the preference is always given to the young men who show steadiness of character and reliability. The great central *École d'Administration* harbours some five hundred of these young men, and they are trained specially in those subjects which will be chiefly useful to them in the branch of the Civil Service which they are destined to enter. Particular attention is again, and all the time, paid to the development of the character and mentality of the students, and any who show signs of being likely to give trouble in the future are remorselessly eliminated.

Under this admirable system the French Government in Madagascar are securing the cream of the rising generation for their Civil Service. They have also, so far, avoided the creation of that large class of men, so increasingly noticeable in our own tropical possessions, for whom no suitable employment can be found, and whose education, on inappropriate lines, has divorced them from honest manual labour.

We commend this information to the consideration of East Africans.

COLONEL T. E. ROBINS FOR RHODESIA.

The selection of Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Robins as the general manager for the British South Africa Company in Rhodesia is singularly apt, says the *Daily Express*. Colonel Robins, an old Rhodes Scholar, has been secretary of the Conservative Club for seven years. He was born an American in Philadelphia in 1884, but his parents came of English families which had migrated to Virginia with grants of land in the Colonial days.

He came to Christ Church, Oxford, from the University of Pennsylvania as the first Rhodes Scholar from that State. After three years at Oxford he returned to America, and came back to England and London to be private secretary to Lord Warrington, M.P. He was naturalised in 1912, and saw service during the Great War in Egypt, the Balkans, and Palestine with the City of London Yeomanry. Then he was transferred to the staff of the Buffs Mounted Corps, and got a D.S.O. in the Jordan Valley operations.

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FOLLOWING our publication recently of Mr. Ramsey's account of a talk with Matthew Wellington, the only African still living who was with Livingstone when he died, we have had the pleasure of a talk with the Rev. J. I. MacNair, Chairman of the Executive of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone.

A year or so ago we gave full particulars of the scheme for the restoration as a national shrine of the great Scottish explorer's early home at Blantyre, and it is gratifying to know that the response has already been sufficient for the property to be purchased and repairs begun. Moreover, sufficient ground has been acquired to maintain for all time this national place of pilgrimage on the banks of the Clyde, but the committee entrusted with the work has become more and more impressed with the necessity for enlarging the scope of their proposals, and in order that the plans may be carried to full completion, £5,000 is still required. The receipt of that amount will ensure that the interior of the house is arranged in the manner best calculated to convey as much as possible of Livingstone's life story.

The narrow room in which Africa's greatest explorer was born will be exactly as it was in 1813, the poor cubicle in which, with his insatiable thirst for knowledge, the youth pored by candlelight until midnight over medical and other books, will be restored in its stark simplicity; in short, the living rooms will show Livingstone, as the child of poor parents, not as the offspring of those in comfortable circumstances, as so many people are inclined to believe to-day.

One floor will house a series of dioramas illustrating the outstanding incidents of his life, death and burial, the aim of the promoters being in each case to present a faithful and yet striking picture of events which did so much to shape the whole future of Africa and of the British Empire in that continent. There are other details, all interesting and carefully conceived, which it is unnecessary to particularise at present, but which promise to make of the Memorial a living, vitalising reminder.

No explorer has done more for Africa than Livingstone. He carried respect for the Briton into districts which had never even heard of the white man, and to him more than to any man Great Britain owes Natal and East Africa's living personal interest in the success of this Memorial appeal. Gifts, great or small, will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. MacNair if sent Ag. 62, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh. We commend this good cause to the generosity of our readers.

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MRS. MANSFIELD IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

A Lecture to the Royal Colonial Institute.

Specials reported for "East Africa."

IN the near past Central Africa was by no means so well known or so civilised as it is to-day, and then it was a feat for a woman to journey alone through its wilds. It required tact, endurance, and enterprise on the part of the traveller, and a good deal of unwelcome but invaluable help on the part of Government officials and others on the route. Eighteen years ago Mrs. Charlotte Mansfield undertook the trip from Cape Town to Abercorn and thence by Lake Nyasa to the coast, and last Thursday she gave before the Royal Colonial Institute an interesting account of her expedition.

As far as the Kafue river the trip was on conventional lines, but thereafter—the river was in flood—matters took on a more truly arduous character. After acquiring some smattering of the local dialects from an invaluable remainder of Native labour, Mrs. Mansfield was on her own, and it says much for her grit that the journey was quite placid to its successful end. Water porters gave no trouble, and she herself acquired the Native name of *Pana Nibwengon*, "The Lady who is Always Pleased"—which gives the key to the situation. She generously acknowledged the assistance she received from the Europeans she encountered *en route*, and must be complimented on not exaggerating in any way the common incidents of an African safari.

The lecture was illustrated by a remarkably fine series of slides, most of them coloured and giving a graphic picture of the scenes and scenery along the road. There must have been more than a hundred of them, for the lecture lasted nearly an hour and a half, and the slides followed each other in rapid succession during the whole of that time. The large audience certainly went away with a real idea of what African travel can give of the picturesque.

In one point only was there ground for criticism. Mrs. Mansfield's itinerary took her through both a wetsieby-bell and a sleeping sickness area, and she stated that in the former all the animals had died and that not even a bird was to be seen. Surely the latter is not so bad as that; the wild game are abundant. And even some human beings managed to survive the sleeping sickness.

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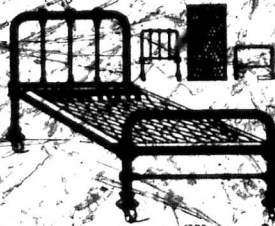
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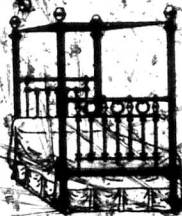
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Camp Fire Comments

Kipling and Coffee

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING is on a visit to Brazil, and a London paper has been publishing a series of articles by him on his experiences; and in the course of these he has announced that for the first time in his life he has tasted coffee—real coffee, as it ought to be. Brazilian coffee, he maintains, is not only a great drink, but a splendid soporific. Rightly enough, a crowd of correspondents have written to protest. Some have pointed out that Empire-grown coffee is better than any Brazil ever produced; others wonder what a great Imperialist like Kipling has been doing not to have tasted the real thing before this, and one sarcastically observes that on the Continent, where Brazilian coffee finds its best market, chicory is mixed with it to make it drinkable. A possible explanation lies in the making, for in Brazil coffee is made with hot milk instead of water, and the soporific properties of hot milk are well known. As for the quality of the coffee itself, there seems to be a first-class opportunity for East African planters to take Mr. Kipling in hand on his return and prove to him that Empire coffee fears no comparison with Brazil, and that in this respect a new and fascinating experience awaits him.

The Case of Kibirengi

IT IS VERY SAID TO READ THAT KIBIRENGI, the young African elephant sent to the London Zoo from Tanganyika by Sir Horace Byatt, has resisted all attempts to tame him and that his education has been given up in despair by the experts at the Gardens. It seems inexplicable, for from the day of his capture Kibirengi seemed to show quite a sociable and original type of mind. On the way to the boat he refused to march unless his ankles were hung with bells; this done, he not only consented to go with the safari but carried a pack suited to his age and ability. In Dar es Salaam he developed an intense affection for the Native boy who had care of him, to such an extent, indeed, that he refused to go anywhere without the boy, and equally refused to allow the boy to go anywhere without him—a devotion which had its embarrassing moments. It seems difficult to believe that so happy a beginning could have so distressing a sequel. Is it possible that Kibirengi is still pining for his lost companion and refuses to be comforted? Who can forget "Malachi" in "My Lord the Elephant," stuck in the Tangi Pass and holding up a whole British army because, as the mahout said, "he wanted a friend." And until his friend, Mulvany, was found, there he stopped like a cork in a bottle. Elephant mentality is a queer thing, and Kibirengi seems to have his share of eccentricity. Perhaps, after all, what he wants is his friend.

Gold in "Dorman East"

MR. ROBERT M. MACDONALD, writing to the Glasgow Evening Times of the new gold rush in the Kasanga district of Southern Tanganyika, hints that in pre-war days every Englishman in the northern district of Northern Rhodesia, when he found himself hard up, visited the south-west corner of a neighbouring German Protectorate, ostensibly in order to shoot big game, but actually to shoot gold, which, though it was widely known in Northern Rhodesia to exist, though its presence was entirely unknown to the German administrative offices in the

district. Was that the experience of any of our readers? We do not recall having previously heard anything to indicate that Northern Rhodesian settlers and traders—and they were many—made a habit of scooping nuggets from the throats of the Germans. In another gold-bearing district, near Komati to the east of Lake Victoria, Englishmen were, however, among the most active prospectors—which fact cost several of them many unhappy months as prisoners of war.

Humour in the Kenya Census

HUMOUR is the salt of life, and it must have been a whole secret to Mr. A. G. Baker, to whom fell the task of dealing with the non-Native Census taken in Kenya on the night of February 11, 1926. In the Report recently issued, he shows some of the brighter phases of his work. Among the "Returns of Occupations," for instance, he found "paddler," which—as he had never heard of anyone earning a living by paddling—he interpreted as "pedlar." "Braker" at once suggested to his experienced mind a domestic servant, but on reflecting he guessed that "broker" was intended. But the "most unkindest cut of all" was "grouser," which prompted the query: "was he a farmer from a drought-stricken district?" The correct answer was a "grocer." One is glad Mr. Baker got some fun out of his job, for no one who has not taken on Census work can imagine how dreadfully wearisome it is.

Rats and Rhinos

A LONDON PAPER quotes a young coffee planter in East Africa as writing to his sister, "I am certain you would like being here. There are masses of rats; but I have two cats which will deal with them, and I have also two Airedale pups." He then relates a mild and harmless adventure he had with a rhino, and the journal heads the paragraph, "Sister may reply, 'No thanks.' Certainly, if the girl is frightened off her trip by such very minor horrors as rats, East Africa is no place for her; but probably the paper does her and her sex an injustice. And I make her as present of a tip to take out with her, writes a contributor. If her brother wants to get rid of the rats, let him see to it that no food of any kind is left about the house. The rats, no fool, likes easy food; and when he finds there is none to be had, he soon clears out. A nightly tour of the house to make sure that the cook has carried out strict orders to leave not even a crumb about the kitchen, and a rat proof store-room, are better means of getting rid of rats than cats or Airedale pups."

The Foolish Fowl

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The story you publish of a small cobra being found in the stomach of a domestic fowl is only another instance of the inherent foolishness of the breed. I myself once saw a similar instance. A motherly old hen of mine spotted a centipede in the fowl run, and before I could do anything she rushed at it with the idea, I suppose, that it was a new and toothsome variety of worm, and promptly swallowed it whole, with the gratified cluck of fowls on such occasions. Her delight was of short duration, however, for the centipede, one of the hairy, horny sort, resented the proceeding and got his fangs into her gutlet. She gave a squawk, started to career round the run at about twenty miles an hour, and finally 'keeled over' and died. I expect a scientist would explain her feat as a case of 'reflex action'; she saw what she thought was food, and instinctively gobbled it. I should say she was just stupid. Fowls are

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

The Governor at Nakuru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

It has been customary for the Governor to attend the annualaledonian Dinner at Nairobi, and in the past Lord Delamere has been the chief guest at Nakuru. This year His Excellency attended the function at Nakuru, where he stated that he did not anticipate any increase in taxation, and held out hopes of still further reductions in the cost of fuel oils. In addition to the 20 cents per gallon reduction in kerosene oil through the reclassification in the new rate, a further 20 cents has been provided for the rebate of the Customs duty, and it is expected that the oil companies will make yet another reduction. These reductions will have a big effect in a district such as Nakuru, where very large areas are planted and cultivated each year by mechanical means. Incidentally, the decrease in acreage of maize owing to the ravages of the stalk borer and the corresponding increase in wheat is significant. Wheat is not quite all that the optimists of a year or two ago would have had us believe, it will probably become a good steady crop. His Excellency referred to the new East Coast fever service. That this service is badly needed and that the co-operation of the whole Colony is required in order to get this disease controlled is evident to anyone who has been through some of the cattle districts lately and has talked with some of the stockmen of the country.

Garage Proprietor Missing.

For two weeks Mr. E. W. Benson, proprietor of the Capital Garage, Nairobi—who used to be well known at Nakuru when he was a partner in the firm of Legg and Benson—has been missing. He left Nairobi a fortnight ago to fix a new motor cycle, and was seen that afternoon some fifteen miles from the town, and later the same day was seen travelling towards Nairobi in the Kedong Valley, about forty miles from Nairobi. Since then no reports have been received regarding his whereabouts, though the police have had patrols searching the neighbourhood of the Escarpment on the off-chance that he might have met with an accident there.

Indian Unofficial Conference.

The Unofficial Conference of Indian Associations in East Africa was opened on Saturday last by the Governor, who expressed his view that the communal system of representation was essential to the peaceful development of Eastern Africa. Except for this opening ceremony, the Conference is being conducted behind closed doors.

The Rains.

In my last letter reference was made to the welcome rains which had started. Unfortunately, they have not continued, although there is still plenty of time now that we have had a little to go on with. Occasional showers have fallen, but the steady downpours of light rain which fell during the first three or four days have ceased. Nevertheless, the rain that has fallen has done right to the ground, and has been of enormous benefit. Outside Nairobi the coffee districts, which were badly in need of rain, have benefited greatly. There is always the difficulty of drying the crop during a season at this time of the year, for picking is not well in hand, but improved methods go a long way towards overcoming this difficulty. The mechanical drier is more popular than it used to be, though the high price prohibits its more extensive use.

Land for Civil Servants.

The report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the subject of land for responsible Civil Servants on their retirement recommends that it would be of immense benefit to the Colony to secure as settlers men who know the country, the conditions, and its requirements, and suggests that in addition to land for agricultural purposes, suburban plots should also be made available. Every effort is intended to encourage officers to make their permanent homes in Kenya, and it is not intended that these farms shall be used for the purpose of speculation. Civil servants from any of the other East African Dependencies should, in the opinion of the Committee, be on the same favourable footing as those who have served in Kenya.

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER CLUB.

MANY of our readers who should be really interested in the East African Dinner Club, have evidently not yet applied for membership, for we are informed that there are at present only twenty-three life members and fifty-nine ordinary members. Considering that the Club was formed only a few months ago and that no active campaign has yet been launched to increase the membership, the above figures are cause for satisfaction, but they ought to be rapidly increased, and we invite our readers to rally in support now, at the beginning of the New Year.

As life membership costs only £2 and the annual subscription merely 5s, financial considerations need not hinder the application of anyone interested in any part of East Africa. Applications for membership may be made to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary, Major Garbet Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

The Dinner Club establishes for the express purpose of affording opportunities for those with East African interests to gather at periodical lunches and dinners, can achieve its object only by the individual co-operation of those anxious to see the Dependencies prosper. Every reader of *East Africa* is, we trust, imbued with that desire—and that is the type of member which the Dinner Club most needs. As a *point d'appui* it can become valuable, and it is for that reason that we make this appeal for new members.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Ewbank and Mr. Kanwar Maharaj Singh to visit East Africa in the interests of Indians, has told a Bombay reporter that it would be difficult to find two men with more expert knowledge and greater intellectual ability who could more thoroughly present the Indian case before the Commission. They were personal friends, accustomed to work together, and knew the subject thoroughly. The experience of Mr. Ewbank in the department at Simla which dealt with Indians abroad would give him an expert knowledge, and Mr. Singh had even greater experience than Mr. Ewbank, for he had been to Mauritius and British Guiana, and had made a mark in both those countries as a singularly fair-minded man. He had gained respect and popularity among the Indians abroad by his profound patriotism and goodness of heart.

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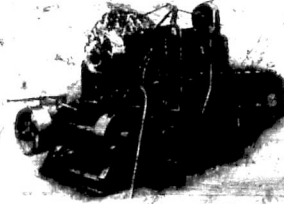
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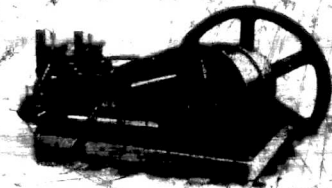
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KENYA'S NON-NATIVE POPULATION

Points from the 1926 Census.

The Report on the non-Native Census of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (Government Press, Nairobi, ss.) is a ponderous volume of over 700 foolscap pages embodying a mass of tabulated figures, but the genius of Mr. A. G. Baker, Director of Land Surveys, who acted as Census Commissioner, in analysing the results makes the book quite good reading.

The ordinary man might not imagine that the date of a census required particularly skilful choosing; but he learns that dates of race meetings and shows must be avoided, movements of the Fleet and mail steamers must be watched, the month of Ramadhan introduces a disturbing factor, and school holidays are important. So the night of February 21, 1926, was chosen, and in the event proved satisfactory.

The area of Kenya has undergone curious changes. In 1901 it was 108,456 square miles, in 1911 200,000 square miles, and in 1926 it was 225,700 square miles. The cession of Jubaland complicated the percentages. The non-Native population in 1926 was found to be 53,669, or one person to every four square miles; the Natives numbered 2,515,330, or eleven per square mile, thus bringing Kenya in line with South Africa, New Zealand, and Tanganyika Territory. Since the Census of 1921 the non-Native population has increased 22%, the Europeans alone being 2,578 more, an increase of 30%. "Non-Natives," it must be noted, include Europeans (and Americans), Indians, Arabs and "Others," the last being Baluchis, Seychellois and 2,565 Goans. 93% of the non-Natives were British or British protected, and 3,984 were foreign. Germans were above pre-war strength—121 to 112—and from experience elsewhere it is probable that the new immigration of Poles, Czecho-Slovaks and other European races included some who were really Germans in disguise.

Growth of European Population.

Remarkable increases in Europeans were noted in Laikipia (87%), Nakuru (54%), and Usain Gishu (51%), for a good deal of which the Soldier Settlement Scheme was responsible. Europeans born in Kenya numbered 2,065, an increase of 16% as compared with 12% in 1911. The increase in the Indian population was 21%, Arabs 20%, and "Others" 19%. Among the density figures appears the extraordinary one of 28,900 per square mile for Mombasa Old Town, which connotes an overcrowding deserving the attention of the Municipal authorities.

There was the usual humour in the return of ages. Some European women gave their ages as "full"—an ingenious bit of "hedging"—and among the

Arabs one claimed to be 120 years of age. The Commissioner refused to acknowledge any age over the century. Males outnumbered females, and rather less than half the non-Natives were married. There were many "grass-widowers."

Christians were 38.7% of the total, non-Christians 70.9%; of the former 14% belonged to the Church of England, and of the latter 42% were Muhammadans and 20% Hindu. Of the male Europeans 39% were engaged in agriculture, 22% were in Government Service, and 19% in commerce. Of the female Europeans 28% pursued some profession, 25% took up commerce, and 24% domestic service. Farmers numbered 1,860, of whom 503 grew coffee, 343 maize, one flax, and 231 had stock farms. One man was wholly occupied in air transport—a significant record. The number of white missionaries had not increased.

The building trade occupied 2,380 male Indians and there was no immediate prospect of white labour being so engaged. Of the "Others," half were tailors, 16% of the Europeans were employers of labour, and 84% of the "Others" were employees.

Education.

Under education, one European put himself down as "Fully educated." "He is to be envied," remarks the Commissioner. Of Europeans of school age—six to sixteen—50% attended school, 19% had private tuition, and 22% were having no education. As the Commissioner explains, these last included children of six years of age waiting for vacancies and some under sixteen who had left school. The figures for Indians, Arabs and "Others" were far below the European standard, and the children of South African Dutch were handicapped by lack of instruction in their own tongue.

The cost of the Census, apart from the salaries of the Superintendent and his assistant, was just under £1,000.

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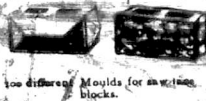
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, 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.

New stores are being built in Fort Jameson.

A post office has been opened at Bombo, Uganda.

A bi-weekly train service between Mombasa and Jinja is to be started from January 31.

Amendments to the Native Liquor Ordinance of Kenya are made public in a recent Gazette.

A session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council is to be held in Dar es Salaam on January 11.

Mr. W. M. Keatinge has been appointed Custodian of Enemy Property and Liquidator of Enemy Farms in Kenya.

Coffee is being grown in the Kivu, Ituri, Haut Uele, Kasai, Sankuru, Kwango, Lake Leopold II, and Stanleyville districts of the Belgian Congo.

Messrs. Motor Tours, Nairobi, write that the cost of motor transport by their Kampala-Bejaf service is £31.5s. per person in either direction, and not £41.5s.

The East African Investment Co. Ltd. is holding an extraordinary general meeting at 17, Old Broad Street, E.C., on January 12 for the purpose of increasing the capital from £300,000 to £500,000.

Mr. H. W. Cox, an enthusiastic wireless amateur of Mombasa, has succeeded in establishing communication with three stations in Australia over distances of between 6,000 and 7,000 miles. This appears to be the first time that Australia and Kenya have been in direct touch by wireless.

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury announce that the provisions of the Act have been complied with in respect of the Kenya Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1914-52. The restrictions mentioned in Section 2, Subsection (1) of the Trustee Act, 1925, apply to the stock.


The East African Lands and Development Company Ltd. gives notice that £38,000 of its Mortgage Debenture Stock has up to date repurchased for cancellation, and that the sum of £21,176 (plus accrued interest) had been deposited with the trustees for the debenture stockholders for the final extinction of the debenture stock on or before December 31 last.

The Mountains of the Moon Hotel, Fort Portal, Uganda—of which the telegraphic address is, appropriately enough, "Roosevelt"—intimates that "No cheques can be 'cashed' or exchanged, and are endorsed by Kampala banks; for instance, as a endorsement from Hong Kong, or other wild and woolly place will not be accepted." A gentler way of conveying the hint—though Hong Kong will surely not be pleased with Toro's description of it!

Two experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, Messrs. L. W. Kephert and R. L. Plumeisal, are reported to be visiting Kenya to study the forage grasses of East Africa. They are particularly interested in the indigenous grasses found at high altitudes, and they hope to find some varieties which can be introduced into the United States to repeat the success which followed the introduction of Sudan grass some years ago. They have climbed Kilimanjaro, and they plan to visit Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, and Ruwenzori.

A live stock officer is required for the Department of Agriculture of Kenya. Qualifications.—Full technical training and subsequent experience with specialisation in dairying and swine husbandry. Emoluments.—£480 per annum rising by annual increments of £20 to £600; then by £30 to £840 per annum. To a candidate possessing high qualifications and extensive experience a salary above the initial step may be offered. Free house or quarters provided or allowance in lieu thereof, also free first-class passages on taking up appointment and when proceeding on or returning from leave. Liberal leave privileges in accordance with Regulations. There is no income tax in Kenya at present. Applications should be made immediately on prescribed form obtainable from the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond Terrace, London, S.W. 1.

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BIG GAME MISHAPS IN KENYA.

MR. WILLIAM C. JUDD, who had hunted elephant in East Africa for thirty years, was killed just before Christmas in the Masolelem district of Kenya. He had wounded an elephant, which charged, knocking down Mr. Judd. Junior, who had fired a second shot. Impaling the father on his tusks, the elephant raised his head in the air and whirled the unfortunate man round and threw him off. According to the *Express* account, Mr. Judd died shortly afterwards in his son's arms.

Mr. Charles Cottar, who had hunted big game for twenty years, is also the victim of a hunting mishap. He was one of a party rounding up leopard in the bush near Thomson's Falls, when a leopard jumped on him and mauled him seriously. This is the third time in ten years that Mr. Cottar has been mauled by leopards. He had previously lost the power of his left arm, and his right is now so badly bitten that it is unlikely to be of much use in the future. The attacking animal was shot by Mr. Cottar's son.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

THE current monthly review of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) gives the following information:—

Kenya.—Mainly as a result of the approaching Christmas trade, European and bazaar business shows increased activity. It was feared at one time that losses on coffee would be sustained as a result of the dry weather, but rains towards the end of October effected a considerable improvement, and it is estimated that this season's crop will give a return of about £750,000. Maize prospects are satisfactory.

Tanganyika.—A healthy tendency is noticeable in the bazaars. Owing to poor rains early in the season, the quality of the Moshi and Arusha coffee crops is not so good as usual, but an improvement is reported in both the quality and quantity of the Usambará crop.

Uganda.—The cotton crop has benefited as a result of good rains and the output is estimated at 126,000 bales, with a value of about £2,000,000.

Nyasaland.—General trading conditions remain satisfactory. The export of tobacco to August 31 amounted to 13,411,014 lb., an increase of 5,217,523 lb. over the figure at the corresponding date last year. It is expected that in 1928 the European acreage under cultivation will be increased, while Native acreage will remain about the same as in 1927. Prospects for the coming tea season are considered favourable, but rain would improve the position. The cotton crop is small, but the quality is satisfactory.

Sudan.—The salient feature during the month has been the confirmation of an abundant sugar crop, and if any further proof were needed, the fact that the Government have already sold out 200 tons of forward seed, which it was holding for its employees, native troops, etc., would be sufficient. Cotton cultivation is making good progress, and it is expected that the ginning of rain-grown cotton will begin at Atbara towards the beginning of December. In spite of the estimated disbursement of about £2,000,000 to the tenants of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate as their share of the profits in last season's cotton crop, the money has not gone into circulation, and it is assumed that most of it is being hoarded.

UGANDA'S VIEWS ON FEDERATION.

A PUBLIC meeting held in Kampala a week before Christmas, at which a memorandum on federation resolved, we learn, to reject all proposals which did not provide for equal representation of the Dependencies concerned. Closer working of common services was recommended as an alternative.

BETTER NEWS FROM UGANDA.

CABLED information received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office from Uganda just before the holidays indicates that all danger of famine in the Protectorate, in which considerable fears had prevailed in official and business circles, has now passed.

Fair quantities of Native coffee have recently reached Kampala, where sales have been made at from 40 to 44 cents for *Robusta* and from 52 to 56 cents for *Arabica*. The money which has thus passed into Native hands has resulted in a slight but prompt improvement in the bazaar position, with increased withdrawals of old merchandise stocks from bond.

First quality roller-ginned *Bussa* lint is quoted at 95 to 96 cents for delivery fifteen days after cotton bolls open, and cotton seed is reported to have been sold in Jinja at 40s.

UP-TO-DATE GARAGES IN EAST AFRICA.

The garage and service-station proprietors in British East Africa are rapidly eliminating the obsolete methods of the Asiatics by employing skilled European mechanics and installing the latest types of garage tools and machinery. A recent report of the American Department of Commerce, which continues, "Six of the eleven garages in Nairobi have rebuilt and enlarged their buildings to about three or four times the original size. The garages in Mombasa are operated entirely by East Indians, and their methods and equipment are very crude and unsatisfactory. Several Europeans have tried to operate garages there, but none of them have been able to make a profit. The same condition exists in Zanzibar." Repairs of many kinds cannot be made outside Nairobi as the country is without proper equipment or skilled personnel.

The information concerning Mombasa garages is already out of date, and the use of the sweeping term British East Africa when only Kenya and Zanzibar appear to be in mind, is unfortunate. There are to-day a number of garages outside Nairobi, and our information rather conflicts with the assertion contained in the closing words of the above paragraph.

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NOTES FROM SEYCHELLES.

The Giant Tortoise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Make

The Seychelles giant tortoise has gone on a journey to the British Museum. He is only stuffed, it is true, but the tortoise is one of the few animals that look alive when dead and stuffed; at least, they look no more alive when in the flesh. I have seen a large-sized man riding the one remaining live one—which is about the size of the specimen sent to London—without causing the tortoise any apparent inconvenience. When annoyed, these tortoises rear themselves up on their stumpy hind legs, and endeavour to crush flat with their weight whatever they are angry with! A jest is to suggest to the visitor that he roll his solar topee towards the tortoise to frighten it. The tortoise promptly responds by squashing the helmet flat.

"Le Reveil Seychellois."

The little French and English paper "Le Reveil Seychellois," which has for a good many years made its weekly appeal to about two hundred subscribers in Seychelles, has now ceased publication. As there was a widely expressed desire for an opposition paper, the Editor, Monsieur Edouard Lanier, decided that he would discontinue his sheet and let the other fellow have a clear field. Monsieur Lanier, though not a professional journalist, took on the job of editing as a labour of love, believing that a news-sheet was necessary for the good of the country. He has conducted it with a consistent desire to interpret *vox populi* and to guide people into correct ways of thinking and acting. He retains the right to issue a broadsheet when something of special interest to public welfare transpires.

THE NYASALAND BLUE BOOK FOR 1926.

A Complete Compendium.

The junction of a... compendium of every kind of information. Nyasaland Blue Book for the year 1926 (Government Printer, Zomba, 5s.) is an excellent specimen of its kind, and if anyone wants details of the Protectorate, why, there they are, clearly set forth with all the authority of a Government publication.

Some of the details are extraordinarily detailed. You can find exactly when and how to use any of the many roads. Thus the Limbe-Cholo-Lichezha road has eleven miles metalled, and is open to 8-ton vehicles during the dry season and to light cars and lorries in the wet season; and so with five foolscap pages of other roads. There are three horses and nine mules in Nyasaland. *Strophanthus* seeds to the value of £1,100 were exported in 1926. It is not everyone who knows that, as Educated Evans would say: And still fewer know what *Strophanthus* seeds are for and what a valuable medicine is got from them. The minimum price of beer was 2s. 6d. a bottle, and the average price of fresh butter was 2s. 6d. a pound. Tobacco to the value of £457,122 and cotton, which fetched £93,243, are among the larger exports. Nothing is too large or too small to find a place. And the printing, paper and general get-up of the book do real credit to the Government printer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Forestry Department of Nyasaland. Government Printer, Zomba.

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

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," which left Marseilles for East Africa to-day, January 5, carries the following passengers for:

<i>Mombasa</i>	Rev. W. H. Meredith
Lady Elizabeth Byng	Mr. H. Moorhouse
Mr. Henry Clark	Mr. Morris
Rev. H. Doyle	Mr. J. Raft
Miss J. Gallus	Mr. W. A. Shaw
Rev. W. Glasville	Mr. Smith
Comdr. and Mrs. F. T. Park and Countess of	Stafford
Hare	Mr. Thötham
Mr. Humphreys	
Mr. T. D. Jackson	
Miss I. P. G. Kemhard	
Mr. R. G. Kirby	
Mr. Ivor Lean	
Rev. E. Lee	
Rev. J. McGuigan	
Miss A. C. MacKenzie	
Miss I. Mackinnon	
Mr. and Mrs. J. MacKinnon	

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," which left Genoa for East Africa to-day, January 5, carries the following passengers for:

<i>Mombasa</i>	
Lord and Lady Arlington	
Miss Sheffield	
Baron and Baroness Van de Tuyl	
Mrs. I. M. Wilson	

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Public auctions have been suspended until January 10, after which date our usual Produce Reports will appear.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, January 5, and at the same time on January 12, 17, 19, 26 and 31. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, January 6.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 14.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

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"Malda" left Marseilles for East Africa to-day, Jan. 5.
"Madana" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 1.
"Khanballa" left Bombay for East and South Africa, Jan. 4.
"Karon" left Kilindini for Bombay, Dec. 28.
"Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Jan. 3.
"Karagola" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Jan. 4.
"Elloa" left Bombay for Kilindini, Dec. 28.

CITRA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" leaves Genoa for East Africa, Jan. 5.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Zanibar for Genoa, Dec. 29.
"Caffaro" left Durban for Genoa, Dec. 29.
"Casaregia" left Genoa for East Africa, Dec. 29.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Huntsman" left Zanibar outwards, Dec. 29.
"City of Mobile" left Antwerp outwards, Dec. 31.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Sprugfontein" arrived Antwerp for Rotterdam, Dec. 25.
"Nybeker" left Cape Town homewards, Dec. 24.
"Meliskerk" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Dec. 23.
"Parana" left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Dec. 23.
"Heemskerk" arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, Dec. 25.
"Ryperkerk" left Port Said homewards, Dec. 22.
"Jagfontein" arrived Beira for East Africa, Dec. 26.
"Grynskerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Dec. 24.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin St. Pierre" left Mombasa homewards, Dec. 25.
"General Duchesne" left Port Said for Mauritius, Dec. 28.
"Amiral Pierre" left Zanzibar for Mauritius, Dec. 28.
"Explorateur Grandier" arrived Marseilles, Dec. 29.

UNION CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Dec. 29.
"Carlow Castle" left Dar es Salaam for London, Jan. 2.
"Dunluce Castle" arrived East London for London, Jan. 2.
"Garth Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, Jan. 2.
"Glenorm Castle" left St. Helena for London, Dec. 31.
"Gloucester Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Dec. 31.
"Guldford Castle" left Marseilles for London, Dec. 31.
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, Jan. 2.
"Llandovery Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Dec. 30.

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N. RHODESIA AFRAID OF TANGANYIKA.

In this issue we record a number of most important statements regarding the political future of the Rhodesias and their relation to the other British Dependencies in East and Central Africa. The Premier and the Governor of Southern Rhodesia frankly express the hope that the two States founded by Rhodes and bearing his name may become one; the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as was to be expected, reviews the four courses before that Protectorate without indicating in which direction his own inclinations lie; but the elected members of his Legislative Council, though some of them hold opinions diametrically opposed to those of the others, agree on two main points, namely, that the chief obstacles to the present inclusion of Northern Rhodesia in an East African Federation are the lack of communications and fears engendered by the course of affairs in Tanganyika Territory.

For three years this journal has concentrated attention on those two essential factors. We urged the construction of a railway from the Tanganyika

Central line to the Northern Rhodesian border not only because it would open up the rich Southern Tanganyikan Highlands to British settlement, but because it would do more than any other conceivable item of public work to knit the two territorial groups into one. We have focused light upon the steady and organised settlement of Germans in the Mandated Territory for several reasons with which our readers are familiar, but our main contention has been that Britain's East African Empire to be cannot be sound if its Heart State, Tanganyika, is unhealthy. The mass of correspondence which our disclosures have evoked is the clearest possible proof that the vast majority of East Africans endorse our attitude; but the policy which all but a negligible minority of East Africans realise to be necessary has unfortunately not been adopted.

Procrastination has become so ingrained that it is no longer recognised as an eradicable weakness; officials and unofficials have erroneously accepted the situation as inevitable, instead of doing everything in their power to stimulate the inflow of an adequate number of British settlers of the right type to redress the balance. "We cannot discriminate under the Mandate" is the parrot cry of the unimaginative, but *East Africa*, which has never suggested that we could, will not cease to declare its conviction that, given enthusiasm, enterprise and organisation, Britain can send to Tanganyika enough settlers of fine character and calibre to safeguard its future. We have wasted precious years and we continue to waste precious months while Germans entrench themselves in the best places. Again and again we have vainly demanded a monthly return of immigration into the Territory, but at long last our insistence has been rewarded. And what does the most recent official return disclose? That of the eighty non official immigrants (excluding visitors) who entered Tanganyika in September only eighteen were British and fifty-seven were ex-enemies. Perhaps the monthly publication of immigration statistics will destroy complacency and lead to action.

Unadmitted and undisguised fears of Tanganyika entertained by Northern Rhodesia's elected legislators are a censure on Britain's lack of a settlement policy for the central State in her future East African Dominion, and, as such, may do good; but we do not share those fears, for we retain our faith that our fellow-countrymen will yet demand action. Nevertheless, persistent inaction up to the present is now seen to be the principal obstacle to Northern Rhodesia's entry into the proposed East African Federation. May the recognition of that fact teach its lesson.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND ELECTED MEMBERS.

ADDRESSING the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia said recently—

The representation on the Legislative Council is nine official to five unofficial members. I should have no objection whatsoever to asking for an amendment to the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council which would permit of an increase in the number of unofficial representatives, but after full consideration I have decided that it would be premature to do this before the Council meets again, probably in April next. This Council has yet got over a year to run. If steps are taken now to increase the number of unofficial members, the present Council would require to be dissolved in time to allow of the new Council considering the estimates for 1928-29. Thus elections would take place at a time when members of this Council and others should be considering what they propose to submit to the Commission which the Secretary of State has appointed to consider and advise on future policy in East Africa, for this Commission is expected to be in Northern Rhodesia between April 7 and 16. A year is a very short time in the life of a territory, and I trust that hon. members will agree with me that it is advisable to defer consideration of any alteration in the Constitution until it is known what the Commission recommends to the Secretary of State.

During this session I propose to hold informal conferences of members, but not with the idea of hurrying discussion in the Council itself. It may be that the result of such informal conferences, by giving up-to-date information to members, may enable them more fully to express their views in opposition to Government proposals. Two which I propose to hold, if members consent, are a conference respecting the Agricultural Research Station at Mazabuka and another to discuss whether any alteration is required in our present procedure in dealing with the estimates and financial policy.

The Four Proposals.

Four proposals which have been publicly discussed are the inclusion of Northern Rhodesia in a federal union with the East African territories, the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the dissolution of Northern Rhodesia as a separate political unit and its incorporation into different territories, and fourthly, the retention of Northern Rhodesia as a separate political unit.

While Northern Rhodesia is the second largest in the group of territories mentioned, it is the most sparsely populated, the population being only 1 per square mile, compared with 65 in Southern Rhodesia, 125 in Kenya, and 316 in Nyasaland. The distribution of the Native population is unequal, the most densely populated area being the Lialu District of Barotseland with 25.4 inhabitants per square mile, while the Tempa District in the north-west of the territory has only 1.6 per square mile. At the end of 1920 the European population was estimated at 5,381. The greater part of the lives in the agricultural and mining areas, on and near the 500-mile stretch of railway line from the Southern Rho-

desian boundary on the south to the Belgian Congo boundary on the north. From the last voters' list of a total of 1,113 electors, 901 live in the railway zone and 105 in the Fort Jameson area, the remaining 107 voters being distributed over the rest of the territory.

Communications.

Geographically, and having special relation to means of communication and accessibility, Northern Rhodesia may be divided into several distinct zones. Barotseland, in the west is not readily accessible from anywhere, the best route at present being by the Zambezi from Livingstone. If, however, the upper reaches of the Zambezi are found to be navigable, then a great part of Barotseland can be brought into ready communication with the Lobito Bay-Katanga Railway. The whole of the rest of North-Western Rhodesia, through which the Rhodesia Railways run for five hundred miles, has access either to Beira or to the South African ports, and on the completion of the Lobito Bay-Katanga Railway it will have access to the Atlantic at Lobito Bay. The East Luangwa area borders on Nyasaland, and at present its trade finds an outlet through Nyasaland. This area is, however, being connected with the Rhodesia Railway system by a motor road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson. It is not possible to say at present what effect this will have on commercial development.

Abercorn and the territory adjoining the mandated territory of Tanganyika are now connected by motor road with the Rhodesia Railway system at Broken Hill. They have also an outlet on Lake Tanganyika and the harbour is to be improved, and in the future they may be connected with the Tanganyika Railway and Dar es Salaam by road or rail via Dodoma. There would be considerable difficulty in connecting this area with the upper part of Lake Nyasa. The Fort Rosebery area, on the other hand, has its best outlet to the town of Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo. It could, however, be readily connected with Ndola on the Rhodesia Railways by a motor road, but this road would cross the Belgian Congo.

Native Labour.

Numbers of labourers, especially in the north-east, leave their homes for three to six months in the year, or sometimes longer, to find work in the mining and agricultural areas in other parts of Northern Rhodesia and also in the Belgian Congo and Southern Rhodesia, and I am informed that some Northern Rhodesia labourers are now finding their way to plantations in Tanganyika. On the other hand, a number of Nyasaland Natives and Natives from Portuguese East Africa come to Northern Rhodesia to find work. No obstacles are put in the way of labour from this Territory seeking work outside, though recruiting is controlled. All these facts are well known. I cite them here to show that this Territory has common interests with all the adjoining territories, including the Belgian Congo.

In his last annual report the Secretary for Native Affairs writes as follows: "In the year 1920 the Natives repatriated through the agencies of the

Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau and Messrs. Robert Williams and Company, after completion of their contracts to work in Southern Rhodesia and the Katanga, brought back in cash actually paid out to them in the shape of deferred wages on their return a sum amounting to no less than £54,205, and it may further be assumed that those who returned after proceeding abroad independently brought back at least half as much again. One may perhaps be permitted to doubt whether employers within the territory would have been in a position to pay the emigrants even this proportion of their wages had they remained at home, and if they would not and other labour had been prevented from leaving the Territory there would have been a clear loss of over £80,000 of cash circulating within our borders. If a closer political union with one or other of the adjoining territories were to cause an alteration in existing labour conditions, then there might be economic disturbances in the territory itself and in adjoining territories as well.

Customs.

Turning next to Customs relations, the greater part of Northern Rhodesia lies in what is known as the Zambezi basin and is within the Customs Union of South Africa. A very small part lying to the north-west of a line drawn from Isoka to the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo is in the Congo Basin, and by the Berlin Convention there must be commercial equality for all nations. Within the Zambezi Basin it is possible to give commercial preference, and preference is given not only to British goods but to goods from the Dominions and British Protectorates as well. The Agreements existing between Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia whereby they collect and credit it with revenue collected on our behalf have undoubtedly been of great service in the development of this territory, as the following will show. The total Customs revenue in 1926 was £102,234 and was collected as follows—

Union of South Africa	£16,975
Southern Rhodesia	40,355
Livingstone	25,332
Fort Jameson	9,106
Ndola (for Belgian Congo)	7,892
Abercorn	3,770
Other Customs Stations	1,004
	£102,234

and the complete figure for export and import trade which will be found in the Customs report bears out the great importance to Northern Rhodesia of its trade relations with the Union and Southern Rhodesia.

Turning next to the question of a closer Customs Union with the other East African territories, I would like to draw attention to the following statement made by the Governor of Tanganyika before the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva. In reply to a question by Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Donald Cameron stated that the Berlin Act did not affect the Territory of Tanganyika, and Uganda and Kenya fully realised that if they entered into a complete Customs Union with Tanganyika they would therefore come under the Mandate, and be unable to maintain preferential duties. This is a most important and far-reaching statement, and it applies not only to Kenya and Uganda, but equally to Northern Rhodesia. Closer Customs Union with Tanganyika would involve Northern Rhodesia breaking away from the existing Customs Union with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, and the advantages and disadvantages of this in relation to this Territory require to be weighed very carefully before such a decision could be taken.

A Complicated Question.

I have co-ordinated these facts to show that the decision as to the future of this territory means a simple one, and every solution proposed has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. At present the development of Northern Rhodesia cannot proceed as rapidly as one could wish, and possibly, though it is not certain, incorporation in some other territory might enable development to be more rapid. At the same time, if the mining development of this territory comes up to expectations, the economic position of Northern Rhodesia in relation to its neighbours will be entirely changed in a few years' time.

I have dealt only with certain phases of a very complicated question. Apart from a closer political union, much can be done by co-operation in questions of scientific investigation and in the development of communications, and there can be no question as to the value of close co-operation between the territories referred to. Honourable members will also observe that I have not touched on the very important Native questions as they would be affected by any of the schemes put forward. The establishment of Native Reserves should take place at an early date, but the subject is not before this Council, and it is too large a question for me to discuss now.

I can see no necessary conflict between the interests of the Native population and the white settlers. I see no reason why the progressive improvement of the Native population inside or outside the Reserves should not be beneficial to white settlement and to the prosperity of the territory as a whole, and I feel confident that I can rely on the whole-hearted co-operation of the European settlers in this territory in proposals which have as their object the raising of the standards of Native life and the well-being of the Native peoples.

Mr. Moore Opposes any Change.

The following statements on federation and amalgamation have recently been made by leading public men in Northern Rhodesia.

The Hon. L. F. Moore has said:—

So far as I am concerned we shall never have anything to do with the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. For six years I lived in Southern Rhodesia, and I have lived in Northern Rhodesia for over twenty-three years, and I think the best thing is that it should remain a separate political unit. We have sufficient ability, vitality and courage to make this State at least as progressive and prosperous and useful as any other State in the Empire, and probably more so than half of them.

I do not see what is going to be achieved by federation that cannot be achieved without it. The aim is vague, and I think there must be something behind it, some excellent purpose to be served; but if they have any real reason for federating these five territories, they should tell us what it is. They have urged that co-operation and co-ordination of the public services, Native policy, inter-communication and trade will be facilitated, but they do not show how. We all wish to facilitate these things, and we all wish for co-operation and co-ordination. If they would show how by federation it would be achieved, we should have more time for that proposal.

I do not suppose two people in one hundred in this country favour federation. Its major disadvantages are apparent. At present we suffer from having to send every item above 7s. 6d. to Downing Street. If we federated, I take it all these things would have to go to Nairobi, and as 7s. 6d. is a financial matter, it is fair to assume that Nairobi

would transfer it to... should have... under the Imperial Treasury... of these... the Treasury would... upon... we were doing... what we had left over... Treasury control would remain... That is to... a very... objection... federation

Fear of Tanganyika.

If we federate we have to include Tanganyika and if Tanganyika federates with Kenya and Uganda and with Northern Rhodesia it has got to make its customs similar to those of Tanganyika. Tanganyika governs the situation. It is a mandated territory. I do not think that we can rightly give up a policy that we have adopted of giving preference to our own people to Great Britain and the Dominions and the Colonies. We have federated so that extent, and it is a federation of which I strongly approve, and I am not prepared, unless very strong reasons are shown, to surrender our right to give preference to our own friends and our own people. But there are worse disadvantages.

We all know that Tanganyika Territory is being settled by Germans, and they are coming in there very fast. I do not know what the proportion of Germans in Tanganyika is to Englishmen, but I believe they are in the majority as far as the settlers are concerned. But they are coming in, and they will come in and they cannot be kept out. If Tanganyika is going to become one of the federated States, and there is to be co-operation between us, there is no reason why the Germans should remain in Tanganyika Territory. There is one thing the German Government may intend to regard Tanganyika as a colony in which case it will see that its subjects are concentrated in Tanganyika, or they may say "We shall go to Northern Rhodesia or to Kenya, or all over the place, as they have no other territories or colonies to go to, it may be that Germany will concentrate on sending its colonising population to those five colonies rather than any where else." In a federation or two the preponderating number of settlers may be German, and we shall lose East Africa to the Empire. If the Germans must be admitted, it cannot be helped, but let them stay there. We do not want them here. I think the bitterness of ten years ago had better be done up, but I do not want these East African territories to slide back under the control of Germany.

Let us look at the difficulties of federation with these East African territories. There is no railway, and there is never likely to be a railway in my time. Inter-communication has not reached a stage where it is possible to talk about federation or co-operation. A large gold mine may be found at Serengeti, and in that case a railway will be built to Dar es Salaam. If that comes, then the question can be reopened.

Is Compensation worth offering?

I favour amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia only to avoid a worse fate. I could agree to amalgamation if there was no hope whatever of a solid federation, or of the country being set up, or of our retaining it as a separate State. It is one day for self-government. I hope with hard work and patience we shall do as well for ourselves as Southern Rhodesia. The gentleman who favours amalgamation and has mentioned the laws of Southern Rhodesia is an adherent of the law of the Roman Dutch law and not of English law.

It has been said, "You are opposed to anything beyond what has a few interests in... a plot of ground... You do not care what is going to happen to the country."

...of the great deal and... must suffer... satisfied that anything... kept ideas of amalgamation... a paper for a great cause... sacrificed myself... for an ideal which may prove... maintainable for them out of failure... adventure of that kind... all the benefits we have acquired in this country... my friends might, because such it would be if we amalgamated. In Livingstone the mortgagee could call up their loans and people would rush frantically about trying to borrow or to sell and see whose place would come to grief. If I thought there was a possibility of just and fair compensation being paid that would be another thing, but there has not been a word said about it.

Capt. T. H. Murray's Broader View.

None of the other Elected Members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has shown such rooted opposition to at least an exploration of the possibilities of reaching a basis of agreement mutually agreeable to Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Capt. the Hon. J. H. Murray pleaded for breadth of view, saying: "We cannot consider this problem purely from the point of view of Northern Rhodesia. We are all citizens of the British Empire, and we owe a duty to it. I personally am in favour of exploring every avenue that will lead to securing and strengthening the British African Empire. It is a fact, I think, that all young countries are cursed with parochialism, and possibly in this country we have our full share, but we must endeavour to suppress it and think on broad lines."

I think Southern Rhodesia can only be made absolutely safe for the Empire against the possibilities of being forced by amalgamation into the Union of South Africa by a closer association with the north. It must not be overlooked that 40% of Northern Rhodesian settlers are ex-Southern Rhodesians. Your Excellency has pointed out the great importance to Northern Rhodesia of her trade relations with Southern Rhodesia. If we federate with East Africa, without Southern Rhodesia, then Imperial preference will go. Personally, I am convinced that no form of federation will be acceptable to the people of this country, unless it includes Southern Rhodesia in some form. I am not sure I consider amalgamation as the greatest evil without a question is the best solution. Not necessarily. But I think that the proposals from Southern Rhodesia should be welcomed and should be given careful and sympathetic consideration. No one can say definitely that one is in favour of amalgamation until one knows what the terms are.

In some quarters there seems to be a disposition to fear Southern Rhodesia. To this I cannot subscribe. "I have always thought the second with the affection that one who has just reached manhood bestows upon a younger brother, possibly a somewhat turbulent younger brother. To me it is inconceivable that any Government should definitely penalise one portion of the colony for the benefit of another. Federation at the present time or in the near future with the East African territories without Southern Rhodesia is inconceivable. The conditions in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda are entirely different from those prevailing here. In Tanganyika there are a great number of Germans, and these are at least loyal to the British Empire. There are also Asiatics who have come here under the Mandate.

"I look forward to the time when all six territories will be federated or confederated and will constitute a great British Colony from the Limpopo to the Nile. That must be many years ahead. The members of the northern group must settle their domestic difficulties first, and communications must be established before it can be possible."

The Hon. Louis Gordon said: "Federation can be ruled out on account of the lack of communications at present, but so far as amalgamation is concerned, I think there can be no objection to going to Southern Rhodesia and asking for their terms and conditions. It will then be for our electors to decide what they want to do. Mr. Moore raises the objections that Livingstone would be ruined if we went into amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. That might to some extent be true, but it is the country as a whole that has to be considered, not only Livingstone."

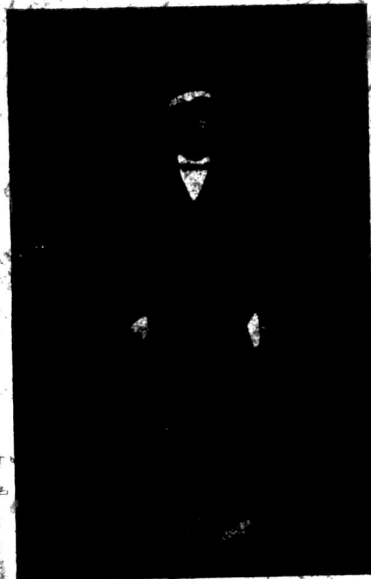
The Hon. D. E. C. R. Stirke's main plea was contained in the words: "The point of retaining both Rhodesias as a part of the British Empire is of the utmost importance, and if it can be achieved by a little help from the humble north, I think the humble north should consider it."

The Southern Rhodesian Attitude

Sir John Chancellor, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at a recent banquet, said: "At our present rate of progress, our population should be doubled within the next ten years, and, if the well-founded hopes for the development of base metals, tobacco and agriculture, are fulfilled, there is no reason why even that rate of increase should not be safely exceeded. I hope, too, that by that time the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia will have been extended, and that she will have become a large British State, maintaining British traditions and ideals, lying between the Union and the equatorial States of Africa. She will perhaps by then have earned the right to rank as a Dominion and to send her Premier to sit at the Council table at the Imperial Conference to discuss matters of Imperial and world policy."

A New Year's message issued by the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Moffat, urges the Colony not to forget its responsibilities, and expresses the hope that 1928 will see the first step taken in the matter of the union of the two Rhodesias. "Union," Mr. Moffat believes, was the idea Rhodes had in mind when speaking of the dominant North.

In Southern Rhodesia the question of amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia is not a political question. For Government and Opposition agree that amalgamation, if it can be reasonably effected, is desirable, says *The Rhodesia Herald*. The position was neatly summed up by Mr. Allan Welsh, the R.P. candidate for Bulawayo North, when he said: "It does not matter who first thought of the idea. It is a good idea." The Premier of Southern Rhodesia and other Ministers have so far avoided the attitude that the first step should come from the north, but there is some difference of opinion as to who should take the first step. Captain Bertin, speaking at a Progressive Party meeting in Bulawayo, favoured this Colony approaching Northern Rhodesia.



Last week we published further details of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone. By the courtesy of the Executive we are now able to reproduce this picture of the famous missionary explorer. £3,000 is still required to complete the Memorial.

TORORO-JINJA RAILWAY OPENED

The Colonial Office announces that the Tororo-Mbulamuti Jinja extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was opened to traffic yesterday, January 11, and that large cotton-producing areas of Uganda will thus be provided with a direct railway outlet to the coast. Hitherto communications from Uganda to the sea have been by way of steamer from one of the Lake Victoria ports and Kisumu, the former terminus of the Uganda Railway.

The new line, which has been constructed from the £3,500,000 loan voted by Parliament in 1924, runs from Mbulamuti—a point on the short-line running from Jinja on Lake Victoria to Namasagali on Lake Kioga—through one of the main cotton-producing areas to Tororo, near the Kenya border. The line then passes across the north Kavirondo district of Kenya, and, joining the Ususi Gishu Railway, connects with the old main line at Nakuru. Mbulamuti is 106 miles from the Kenya-Uganda border.

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"AFRICA," A NEW AFRICAN QUARTERLY.

The Journal of the I.A.A.C.

We welcome the first volume of *Africa*, the new quarterly journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, the origin, aims, and organisation of which are described by Sir Frederick Lugard, Chairman of the Executive Council, who stresses the desire of the Institute to be of practical assistance to those engaged in the solution of African problems of any kind. It also discloses the Council's ambition to issue two series of publications, one of "African Studies," by experts on various subjects, and the second of "African Documents," which will consist of brochures or texts written or dictated by Africans, preferably in their own language and translated into a European language.

There is a thoughtful memorandum on textbooks for African schools and a plea for recognition of the great importance of securing the best possible quality; the best is only just good enough, we are told. An article on African music states that:

"In the life of so-called primitive man, and especially of the African Negroes, music and dance have a quite different and incomparably greater significance than with us. They serve neither as mere pastimes nor recreations. They are not meant to edify the mind aesthetically, nor can they be regarded as a brilliant decoration on festive occasions, or as a means of effectively staging ceremonies. They rely ultimately on psychophysical conditions. Bodily motion is freed from effort by repetitions. It is moulded into a precise shape, and proceeds in accordance with its own laws, and seemingly by itself. Along with it, and as a part only of the whole movement, speech forms itself rhythmically and tonally. Thus vitality is heightened above its normal state. The movements are relieved of the constraint which in everyday life binds them to the pursuit of their immediate aims.

"Music is neither reproduction (of a piece of music as an existing object) nor production (of a new object); it is the life of a living spirit working within those who dance and sing. Of this they are conscious, and the feeling of being possessed (or inspired) gives their singing and dancing a superhuman character, connecting it with the sphere of religion. Secular music as a separate kind belongs to a later period—in Africa it already exists. It detaches itself slowly and gradually while the main body of music retains its halo, at least through the belief in its extraordinary (magic) effects: music exorcises evil powers (disease and the dead), and attracts the beneficent ones (rain, fertility, good luck in hunting, and in war, etc.). Those who interdict the *ngoma* do not save souls from the devil's clutches, but deprive them of the means of escaping from a hell of agony.

Primitive Law in Eastern Africa.

One of the most interesting contributions is that on "Primitive Law in Eastern Africa" by Mr. L. H. Driberg, who tells us that:

"There is not one law, but many laws, or more accurately many spheres of law—family, clan, association, and tribal, interrelated but independent, all subservient to the one tribal law, but individually self-sufficient. Primitive law does not say 'Thou shalt not,' but 'Thou shalt.' Law does not create criminal offences, it does not make criminals; it directs how individuals and communities should behave towards each other. Its whole object is to maintain an equilibrium, and the penalties of primitive law are directed, not against specific infractions, but to the restoration of this equilibrium. It is constructive, always constructive and palliative.

"A crime consists in a disturbance of individual or communal equilibrium, and the law seeks to restore the pre-existing balance. That is why so often a thief goes unpunished. If a crime is committed, material equilibrium has been impaired, and restitution is made there as far more to be done. The deterrent or purely penal theory does not enter into primitive law. Even homicide is not punished from such a point of view. A member of one family or community has been killed and its numbers have to that extent been lessened, with the result that the equilibrium is disturbed. The law steps in to restore it, whether by the execution of the murderer (which is rare) or by the payment of compensation in kind or cattle or both. The basic idea is the restoration of the lost

equilibrium, which is partly why, in nearly all cases, a girl has to be given in marriage to the victim's family; and that the murderer may be admitted to his family, and is in no sense whatever punished. Underlying motive, and it is in no sense whatever punitive, may be vindictive; the community is rarely vindictive: the law never.

The law introduces a religious sanction, which is perhaps the most potent factor of all. No compensation for an offence, no reparation is complete without sacrifice. Every offence has to be both legally compensated and purged ceremonially. All the pomp and circumstance of a religious exercise are required to carry the matter to its conclusion. Ritual is inseparable from restitution. The Church and the State are one; and this is not because there is any question of morality involved, but entirely because the past still continues into the present, because the dead ancestors, transmuted and deified, still partake in the continuity of the clan. Reparation satisfies the living, but without sacrifice and oblation the wrath of the gods is not appeased. Behind all profane obligations, therefore, there is always the conception of a sacred compulsion, a belief in the omnipotence of the spirit world to avenge a slight or an injury on their descendants. It is this religious nexus which gives primitive law an authority sufficient to dispense with the mechanics of enforcement."

There are also articles (in English) on Anthropology and Christian Missions, on a Visit to the Gold Coast, on Recent Literature on Bantu Tribes, and on the Practical Orthography of African Languages; in addition, there is an article on *Le Théâtre Mandingue (Soudan Français)* in French and one entitled *Sprache und Volkstum in German*. The journal is priced at 6s. (or 21s. per annum), a figure which will, we fear, restrict its circulation, but we look forward with pleasure to further issues of the publication.

Incidentally, *East Africa* is the only newspaper connected with Africa which has booked advertising space in *Africa*. Not a single British commercial concern connected with Africa has sent advertising support.

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A CHARACTER SKETCH OF LORD LUGARD.

A Life in the Service of Africa.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Edwin W. Smith.

Forty years ago a little band of Britons was engaged in a desperate struggle against Arab slave dealers in Nyasaland. Ambitious to create a vast Muhammadan dominion in Central Africa, the Arabs realised that the white men, whose presence and peaceful trading were inimical to their designs, must first be extirpated. Hence their attack upon the trading post at Karonga. For four days and five nights half a dozen white men and a few faithful Africans resisted the onslaught of five hundred gunmen and a crowd of spearmen. Almost their last cartridge was expended, and they were brought to the verge of despair, when relief came. Thereafter there could be no baulking of the issue. Once and for all it had to be determined whether Islam and slavery or a Christian civilisation was to hold sway in Central Africa.

in Nyasaland and the Sudan.

At this juncture a young officer of Her Majesty's Army appeared on the scene. Travelling on leave down the East Coast, he heard of these events, and hastening to Lake Nyasa, at once threw himself chivalrously into the conflict. He was given command of the little army, consisting of a score of Europeans and a number of undisciplined Africans, that was to decide the fortunes of the land. He drilled them and led them dauntlessly against the Arab stronghold. Built of heavy timber, interlaced high with thorns, the stockade appeared impregnable to such a small force. The commanding officer, in endeavouring with his own hands to force a way through, was wounded by a bullet which broke his left arm, after passing through his right, and tearing across his breast. But he won. I believe he got into trouble with the Army authorities for averting his leave; but on learning how gallantly he had employed his time he commended him.

It was not his young officer's first introduction to Africa. Three years before that he had gone to the Sudan to fight the Dervishes. But this was the first considerable exploit in Africa of the man upon whom the King has now conferred the dignity of a peerage—Lord Lugard. From that time till now with one brief interlude when he was Governor of Hongkong, he has given of his best to Africa.

A Fight of Forty Years.

His whole career has been consistent with that early adventure. As he began, so he has continued to fight against slavery and its evil associates, injustice, anarchy, and a servile habit of mind. Through it all he has shown the same characteristics: the same unflinching devotion to duty, the same resolution and fearlessness, the same directness of speech and action, one may add, the same faithfulness.

Nearly forty years ago he was attacking the slave-trading strongholds and drawing up far-reaching plans for ridding Africa of the slave-trade, its greater curse. Analogous tasks engage his mind to-day. He served on the Slavery Commission of the League of Nations, the Slavery Commission of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and on the Education Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office. He is also Chairman of the Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. He has laid aside the sword, but the fight is one with that in which he engaged forty years ago. Anyone who reads the minutes of the Commissions to which I have referred may know with what pertinacity, albeit courteous, he fights the battle.

With his vast knowledge of Africa, he will not allow his questions to be sidetracked. He is not vociferous, like certain other champions of Africa; but his passion for the just treatment of the Africans is a flame that has burnt pure and steady and strongly for all these years. His words, if few, are weighty. He has earned the gratitude of every well-wisher of the African peoples.

Africa, East and West.

Lord Lugard has left an indelible mark upon Africa, East and West. He had a hand in bringing Nyasaland within the Empire. Uganda owes its position to-day in no small degree to his wise handling of the situation in the early nineties, his military and diplomatic skill, and the energy with which he publicly opposed the Government's contemplated abandonment of the country. Uganda secured, he went to make treaties with the chiefs of Borgu on behalf of the Royal Niger Company. They boasted that no white man ever returned from their country; but he got his treaties—and returned. There followed a dash across the Kalahari to Lake Ngami, and then he was back on the Niger to raise and command the W.A.A.F., Nigeria, as we know it to-day, is more his creation than it is of any other single man. His great career in Africa culminated in the Governor-Generalship of that vast Dependency.

To the majority of his fellow-countrymen Lord Lugard remains "the great Proconsul," as a newspaper described him the other day. The word carries the suggestion of a proud, aloof figure, hardly human. As I have tried to indicate, such a conception misrepresents him. He has made a name as soldier and administrator, but he is much more. Of simple tastes and frugal habits, innately modest, careless of comfort, he has always been a prodigious worker.

A Man of Action and of Thought.

He is not only a man of action, swift and stern, he is a thinker. He has brought a keen and constructive mind to bear upon the problems of which he has gained so considerable an experience. As a writer his fame will rest mainly upon his classic volume, "The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa," a book that has wielded enormous influence. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the science and art of administration is the system of indirect rule which he inaugurated in Nigeria. It is a mark of his largeness of mind that, while hating their slave-raiding propensities, so wholeheartedly, and after fighting and beating them in East and West Africa, he was ready to entrust to Muhammadans such large responsibilities in his northern provinces.

Lord Lugard is generous to learners in the field in which he has won renown. One of them had the temerity to ask him to write an introduction to a book he was producing. The response was swift and kind. Busy as he was, he read every word of the proof and sent it back with many errors corrected that had escaped the notice of a professional reader—so carefully had he perused the book of a man who had no claim upon him. The incident is illuminative.

"I apologise for speaking about India, but I was born in India and often have India in my thoughts."
—Sir Badayat Grigg, Governor of Kenya.

"You may think that British civilisation in Africa should perhaps be judged not entirely on what it has done for itself but for what it has done for the millions of Africans with whom it is in contact."
—Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

A NEW LIFE OF RHODES.

By J. G. McDonald's Volume.

If Mr. J. G. McDonald does not add greatly to our knowledge in his book, "Rhodes: A Life" (Philip Allan, 21s. net), the volume will nevertheless be read with the greatest pleasure by all who realise the immense services to the British Empire and to Africa which were rendered by the outstanding personality of whom he writes. We see Rhodes as that rare combination, a dreamer and a worker, who drew constant inspiration from the beauties of Nature, the solitude of wide spaces, and the philosophy of certain of the classics. Though not a religious man, he knew his Bible well, and a volume of Marcus Aurelius was almost always in his pocket. At Oxford he came under the influence of John Ruskin, whose powerful lectures made a great impression upon him, and amongst his most treasured possessions was a sheet of notepaper bearing the thoughts he had jotted down after listening to one noble lecture. "The words of Ruskin are perhaps not so well remembered in these days as they deserve to be." He declared with all the force of his influence:

There is a destiny now possible to us, the highest ever seen before a nation to be accepted or refused. Will you youths of England make your country again a royal throne of kings; a centre of life, for all the world a source of light, a centre of peace, mistress of learning and of the arts, faithful guardian of time-tried principles, under temptation from fond experiment and licentious desires; and amidst the cruel and clamorous jealousies of the nations worshipped in her strange valour, of good will towards men? This is what England must either do or spend. She must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and youthful men, turning any piece of fruitful waste ground that she can get her foot on, and there teaching her colonists that their chief virtue is to be fidelity to their country, and that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and sea. There are men who will plough and sow for her, who will behave kindly and righteously for her, and who will bring their children to love her, and who will gladden themselves in her glory more than in all the light of tropical skies. You think it is an impossible ideal. Be it so; refuse to accept it if you will, but see that you form your own in its stead. All that asks of you is to have a fixed purpose of some kind for your country and for yourselves, no matter how restricted, so that it be fixed and unselfish.

In four hundred pages of close type Mr. McDonald shows us Rhodes in all his vitality, impatient, yet thoughtful for those around him, morally and physically courageous, working tirelessly towards his one set goal, namely the furtherance of the interests of the British Empire. Though Governments and peoples might deride his visions, Rhodes, who had the power of drawing forth the utmost loyalty from those about him, strove steadfastly for the realisation of his dreams.

His services to South Africa and Rhodesia are still alive in the public mind to-day, but his immense services to British East and Central Africa are too seldom recalled. His insistence, in and out of season, in influential circles on German designs in Tropical Africa, undoubtedly played its important part in belatedly arousing Britain to the need for action. The Kaiser—at a moment which suited his political purposes—gave permission for the trans-continental telegraphic line to cross what was then German East Africa. Rhodes did not trust Germany (for he had seen German capital and German agents intriguing in the Transvaal with Kruger against British settlers and miners, and in Rhodesia German agents had sought to poison the mind of Lobengula against Rhodes and his emis-

saries). When a British Government wished to withdraw from German East Africa, Rhodes would have occupied with alien capital, "to run a gangla for £25,000 a year," as a result of which Sir Gerald Portal and Colonel Frank Rhodes were sent out as a Government Commission to report. By the importunities of Rhodes, Uganda was saved.

At his behest explorers gathered from the most distant parts of the then Dark Continent. Amongst his scouts for the advancing army of British civilisation, which he desired to see firmly established between the Cape and Cairo, are to be found such honoured East African names as those of Joseph Thomson, H. H. Johnston, Alfred Sharpe, Robert Coryndon, and F. C. Selous, while General Gordon had cabled asking Rhodes to help him in the last struggle with the Mahdi in the Sudan. One of the latter's regrets was that he had not been able to accept and thus share Gordon's death in Khartoum.

We do not recall a life which better describes Rhodes's negotiations with the Matabele in the Matoppos and his constant concern for Native well-being. From his unsuccessful cotton-planting days in Natal he had possessed the flair for handling the African. "If you are really one who cares for the Natives," he once said, "you must make them worthy of the country they live in, or else they are certain by an inexorable law, to lose their country. You will certainly not make them worthy if you allow them to sit in idleness and if you do not train them in the arts of civilisation." To his insistence, in the face of much opposition, was due the Glen Grey Act, which advocated the four great principles of work, segregation in Native reserves, individual property, and local self-government; and he it was who formulated the doctrine, which scandalised many of his contemporaries, of equal rights for every civilised man south of the Tropic of Capricorn. "Civilised man" being defined as "a man, whether black or white, who has sufficient education to write his name, has some property, or works—in fact, who is not a loafer." He had an unusual memory for Native faces, and is said never to have forgotten a Native to whom he had spoken once or twice. At Kimberley he loved nothing better than to saunter through the compounds, chafing his labour, settling their difficulties, and dismissing their tribal customs.

But he could be firm when necessary, as it well proved by Mr. McDonald's story of the meeting with the chief Sigcau, who had insulted the Governor, Sir Henry Loch, by keeping him waiting three days. Rhodes repaid the indignity by keeping Sigcau waiting three days for an audience and then taking the chief and his sub-chiefs for a walk towards a field of mealies in which machine guns had been trained. At a given signal the guns opened fire and dramatically laid low the mealie crop; "and that," remarked the then Premier of the Cape, "is what will happen to you and your tribe if you give us further trouble." Even in the Matoppos, when he was carrying in his hands the life of himself and his companions, Rhodes did not hide his thoughts from the Natives by whom he was surrounded. "You have deteriorated to the level of hyenas and jackals by killing women and children," he snapped, "and if there is any man here to-day who is guilty of such a crime, let him leave this meeting at once, for I will not remain in his company." "There are none such here," was the reply; "we are none of us curs nor wolves, so let the Inkosi speak to us." "It is well," said Rhodes. "The sudramen must be sought for and punished; the great Queen who has sent a few of her many subjects to this country, which she is now going to

protect, will never rest till every murderer is caught and hanged." "It is what such dogs deserve," was the reply. Not many men in such a situation would have spoken so courageously.

To read this book is to take a tonic. We have sometimes felt that every public man working for the advancement of British Africa should re-read a life of Rhodes at least once each year; he would be refreshed in his ideas and ideals, reinvigorated in his enthusiasms, reinforced in his determination.

Great in his life, Rhodes was equally great in his death. The last chapters in this volume are inexpressibly sad, for they convey the personal sorrow felt throughout the sub-continent by thousands who had never spoken to him; but they also show how firmly he had builded his foundations for the completion of the work to which his forty-nine years were devoted. By his will, a document of world-wide importance, the British Empire was made his chief heir, and the beneficent work made possible by the gift of large funds increases with the passage of the years.

F. S. J.

ROBERT KEABLE'S VISION OF ZANZIBAR.

An East African Missionary Novelist.

ROBERT KEABLE, the novelist, whose death in Tahiti at the age of forty was reported in last week's *East Africa*, was a young man of twenty-five when he first went out to Zanzibar as a *padre* of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. A young man, newly ordained, with the creative urge in him, he was constrained from the very first to write, to put down his impressions of the great, new and wonderful world which was opening to him. Undeterred by his inexperience as a neophyte, unashamed by his ignorance of the strange people he met and the land which was to be his new home, he wrote, and he wrote well. "A City of the Dawn" (Nisbet, 3s. 6d.) describes Zanzibar with a wealth of imagery, a power of language and a fidelity which mark the true artist.

He began by grasping a great truth—

"The thing which struck me most on landing first at Port Sudan and which has grown upon me every day since, is the fact that these men live in what is no less than a different world from that world which we know. It is so hard to express, but there it is. They do not live as we do; that were a little thing; but they do not think as we think. Our needs are not, by nature, theirs materially or spiritually, and what moves us, leaves them unmoved."

There speaks the broad and open mind. Nowhere in his delightful book does he display prejudice or sectarian bias. He did his duty manfully as a missionary; he never shirked his obligations to his Church; but above all he loved life, the fecund life of the Tropics which surged around him.

In one place we are lighted on a perfect natural aquarium, perhaps six feet long, three feet broad, and four or five feet deep, its bottom ablaze with strange weeds and corals, above which swam ceaselessly some fifty fish, barred with rainbow hues, wee and wonderful. Peering in, the queer creatures present themselves, and we see that the beautiful floor of the pool is really spread with death. A species of starfish (as I suppose) is busy there. He has five long, brittle, many-tentacled arms, and a mouth hidden in the centre of a body no larger than a three-penny piece. With one arm he catches tightly the innermost point of a hole in the rock, and with the other four in constant motion, he waits for his prey. The rocks are black with these, and at first sight you fancy they are a kind of water-weed. Probably the small fish and remote marine creatures are no wiser to their death. But one could peer into the pool all day.

He is always picturesque—

A charming road of a few miles takes one out to the village. All the way hedgeless. With a riot of beauty of

colour and scent and form. The tall, high, slender, calluarinas tower up in soft lights to meet high overhead, there where the twisted coconuts rise to their rich coronas above the brake of banana and acrub. . . . You can see the vivid yellow of piled plantains, the orange and gold of mangoes and oranges, and the scarlet of a . . . and of fruit which grows in clusters on a black . . . A tall coconut palm behind shelters a colony of . . . uttering yellow birds as pretty as canaries and as small as London sparrows. I am glad that the good God made some birds only capable of a joyful note: one feels less lonely.

To all who love Zanzibar, and to all who have not yet that happy experience, this book will appeal. It is a wonderful picture of the island, drawn by a genius as yet hardly conscious of his powers, and therefore fresh and unspoiled.

Fig. "Pilgrim Papers."

Quite different is Keable's "Pilgrim Papers" (Christophers, 6s.), a collection in the form of letters from a priest in Africa. Here, following his experiences as a chaplain on the Western Front, he seeks to probe his spiritual difficulties, always in a frank, manly way. He writes of matters which the East African settler or official often discusses: of Christianity versus Muhammadanism; of the cost of missions and the picture of them painted by missionaries on leave in England; of the conflict in the mind of the African who is taught one thing by one mission and something entirely different by another mission; of the African's frequent demand for learning, not for the religion behind it. But if he faces these facts squarely, he records also the triumphs of the missionary calling; he seeks to reflect the best in life, and he reminds us of what we often forget.

"The trouble with the white man is twofold. He does few things naturally, and least of all his thinking. He no longer grows like a flower and opens up to the sun. He starts so as a child, but then conventions and civilisations and other people's ideas and the realisation of his mastery of so much come in, and he ceases to be natural."

Here, too, we find acute understanding of the Native.

"Once I rode painfully up the last hundred of a thousand feet to a village, the wind cold and biting, and the rain coming up. There were a couple of men and some women about, and the women stared a little and then went indoors, while the men sat on without moving. We got off, and Cyril went up to the men. They tramped at each other and fired out questions, and got up and looked at me and spat and sat down again. I fear I lost my temper. It was six hours since I had eaten, and I was cold and very tired, so I off saddled my own horse, got out a ground-sheet, lit my pipe, and removed myself a score of paces. There I sat on a rock in the rain and thought evil things of Natives."

After a bit a man got up and came over to me. He stood a few yards off and stared. Then he said, "Hum-hum!" sadly several times, and finally held out his hand for a shake. I restrained myself enough to take it. Then he said, "Would I not come to a house?" I said in English, fortunately, for I was too angry to remember his language, "Good heavens, man! Do you think I like sitting on a ground-sheet in the rain?" And he did not understand and smiled sweetly, and said, "Hum-hum!" again, and led the way. And then I found that the women had already been removing their goods into the rain to clear one a hut, and that the head man had seen us coming, and had gone off at once to find a sheep to slay for me. You see, a Native would not have been particularly cold or tired or hungry, nor would he have minded the rain, nor is it his code of etiquette at once to usher a stranger within doors and offer him a drink. But I had not thought of all that."

There is good writing, clear thinking, kindness, and sincerity in these "Pilgrim Papers." Few East African missionaries have had the literary faculty as strongly developed as Keable.

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CAN ELEPHANTS BE DOMESTICATED?

Uganda Game Warden's Views.

CAPTAIN C. R. S. PITMAN, D.S.O., M.C., whose first annual report of the Game Department of Uganda was reviewed at length in these pages some months ago on account of its exceptionally interesting nature, has just issued his report for the year 1926 (Government Printer, Uganda, price 1 sh. 50 cents). This also is an outstandingly interesting document, which can be commended to East African game lovers. From it we quote the following:

"From the experiences and achievements of the Belgian elephant school at Api the following conclusions can be drawn:—

(a) The method of catching is thoroughly unsatisfactory.

(b) Immature animals are comparatively useless and a great source of expense. In regard to this, the fact that 'must' has never appeared in any of the animals, while in no case has the sex instinct been manifest suggests that no single elephant there has yet attained maturity. In this connection it is hoped that the school in due course will be able to furnish valuable data on the ages at which either sex can be regarded as adult. From the point of view of domestication the catching of elephants unless mature or nearly so would appear to be entirely uneconomical.

(c) The daylight hours during which an elephant can be worked are extremely short. Practical experience of the habits of Uganda elephants reveals the fact that this race is even less likely to prove of any real economic value. In uninhabited areas where food is abundant, and at seasons when the day temperatures are by no means overpowering, elephants will return to cover and shade in the vicinity of water as early as 7 a.m. and frequently not leave it until as late as 4.30 or 5 p.m.

(d) The amount of food required is out of all proportion to the work accomplished by an elephant. Any elephant, more especially a working one, requires a tremendous amount of fodder. In the case of domesticated animals this necessitates much manual labour unless there is a sufficiency of grazing near at hand. The digestive system of an elephant is different to the majority of animals. Food passes through the stomach with rapidity, and therefore a constant supply is necessary to keep up the animal's vitality and physical fitness.

(e) Elephants cannot be used for haulage purposes on main thoroughfares as they take fright at motor traffic. This fact is an almost insurmountable obstacle in these days of mechanical transport, besides which the marching capabilities of these animals when at work are nothing out of the ordinary. It might also be added that the Uganda elephant is notably soft-footed, hence haulage over hard country or 'murrum' roads for any considerable distance or for protracted periods would apparently be out of the question.

(f) It is no use trying to keep elephants unless bathing facilities are adequate, and lines could not be located in the vicinity of towns. Throughout the heat of the day, the Uganda elephants more than most are peculiarly dependent on an adequate water supply, principally for external use rather than for internal requirements.

(g) Sickness and injury necessitates an animal being laid up for an abnormally long period. This at Api is almost certainly due to immaturity on the part of the animals concerned. An elephant is a slow grower, and while young is evidently a slow healer.

(h) Owing to the numerous drawbacks enumerated in addition to the vast initial expenditure neces-

sitated, the value of a domesticated elephant for general utility. Domesticated elephants prove useful in semi-civilised areas where bullock transport is out of the question on account of 'fly'. They could also be used in farming operations of an extensive nature or in forest areas for timber work; but it is doubtful if the results would justify the heavy initial expenditure. It appears that the limitations of utility overwhelm all the advantages.

(i) Finally, if it was eventually established that capture and training of African elephants was a simple and inexpensive process, it would be quite impossible to find work for the thousands of animals which represent the normal annual increase, much less for the tens of thousands already in existence.

Elephant Contempt for the 303 Rifle.

At the end of September it was found necessary to hold a board on the 470 double-barrelled hammer rifles with which the Native guards were armed. The limitations of these weapons were numerous and for a variety of reasons they were unanimously condemned and consequently recalled from use. For the last month of the year and in certain cases for a longer period the guards once again were armed with 303 rifles as a temporary measure, and a report from one district claims that the elephants immediately appreciated the situation thereby created and were manifesting the utmost contempt for these weapons. It is unquestionable that the guards when working in dense grass and bush have no confidence in these rifles, and their lack of assurance would probably react unfavourably on the demeanour of the elephants. New rifles have been ordered of a more suitable type, and it is hoped that after their arrival and issue early next year control measures will produce results at least up to expectation. There is a dearth of suitable Natives for employment as Native guards.

Miscellaneous Notes.

In Ankole an Italian prospector was fined Shs. 300 for killing game without a licence and for selling game meat, and in addition his licence was cancelled. This person is a menace to game, as he is known to have contravened the game laws in Uganda at other times, but there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution while at a later date, but when still working in the Protectorate, he was charged at Bukoba with killing more than one hundred black rhinoceros in Tanganyika Territory just across our border and convicted and fined Shs. 1,000.

The illegal killing of white rhinoceros in the West Nile district still continues, as the number of 'found' horns that are brought in to district headquarters cannot be the result of deaths from natural causes. Horns brought in during 1926 were Arua 22, Gulu 12, making a total of 34. Horns from Gulu presumably originate from West Madi and would be those of white rhinoceros. It is impossible to believe that seventeen of these long-lived animals are likely to die naturally in a year.

Spiked foot-traps combined with nooses are still freely used in parts of Ankole, Masaka, and Bunyoro. These are set in game paths or round licks, and sometimes salt is put down on ant-hills set about with snares, in order to lure animals to their destruction. Topi and harebeest are the most frequent victims of this method of trapping. Game netting on a fairly extensive scale occurs from time to time in the uninhabited areas, but on the whole the attentions of the game-netter are confined to the cultivated localities and to species not included in the list of scheduled animals.

East Africa in the Press.

QUEER IDEAS ABOUT THE MASAI.

MR. WILLIAM HICHENS, who, we believe, once served as an Administrative Officer in Kenya, and later in Tanganyika, has contributed to *The Outlook* an article, under the title "Political Sidelights on Man-Eating Lions," in which the Colony's treatment of the Masai is depicted in a very unfavourable light. With the historical statements we need not concern ourselves, but his declarations that the tribe has been driven to "worthless land" and that "Kenya has directed all her efforts... to force Masai men and youths by economic pressure to work on European farms, railways, and similar undertakings," needs contradiction.

If the land now occupied by the Kenya section of the tribe was "worthless," it could not support vast herds of Masai stock; their existence proves his judgment of the value of the grazing to be completely erroneous. And on what grounds does he make the charge that Kenya "gathers him to believe that officialdom is lazzard with the settler community in the dire design... is concentrating her efforts on forcing the Masai to work on European farms? We have no knowledge of facts which justify such an interpretation. It is true that the Government and the official European population wish the Masai tribe to become of more use to itself, to the country over which it roams, and to the world at large—for which reason educational facilities have recently been provided in the Reserves as an experiment, and instruction in the care of stock made available; but that is vastly different from exerting pressure in order to make the men come out for labour on farms."

"Why, the Masai won't even work as porters!" is cited by Mr. Hichens as a common plaint of Kenya settlers. "That we take leave to doubt. No experienced East African would expect the Masai to act as carriers, for their racial pride is known to everybody. Moreover, Kenya settlers have to day little need to worry about supplies of porters, for the ubiquitous motor car has made their movements largely independent of head transport."

Bitterly the writer alludes to the trusteeship of the British Empire for her Native subjects, and declares: "This proud race of warriors, robbed of their lands, of their wealth, of the proud heritage of valour which has won them fame from Zambesi to the Nile, will become an economic asset. Each erstwhile warrior with the tin disc of the labourer tied round his neck, stamped with his number, with a *kitasi*, a voucher, in the pouch of his belt, bearing his name, description, and thumb-print, a record duplicated by the Labour offices so that he may be caught and sent to gaol if he deserts from his work (a paternal provision of Kenya's labour laws), will be emancipated from savagery into civilisation with the proud right to earn enough for a meagre living and to pay the taxes which Kenya demands of him." Not a word, he is noted, of the constructive benefits of civilisation—of, for instance, the veterinary services so valuable to these wealthy cattle-owners.

The article is the kind of thing too often written concerning East Africa by critics who have little personal knowledge of the countries of which they prate, but seldom indeed does a man of Mr. Hichens' experience give vent to such expressions.

A KENYA SETTLER ON

We are glad to see that Mr. Laurence H. Strain, a Kenya settler on leave, has taken Mrs. Delisle Burns to task in the columns of the *Glasgow Herald* for certain statements made by him in the course of his Stevenson Lecture on citizenship. Mr. Strain says:

"The advantages of contact with white settlers are becoming more and more apparent to the Natives. Each year sees more Natives bringing their families and possessions out of the Reserves and settling permanently on white men's farms. There is no obligation on them to come out of the Reserves at all; they do so voluntarily because they realise the benefits."

Take the writer's own case as fairly typical of settlers in Kenya. When I bought my land there was not a single person living on it—nothing but vast herds of game, the food of a few lions. Now it has been forty families permanently resident on it, with about one hundred casual labourers in addition. It produced nothing; now it grows food for those resident or employed on it and enough for a thousand more people. The Natives are well fed, doctored when necessary, taught to work (some of them at skilled trades) and to play, and they enjoy life. They are free to go back to their Reserves or anywhere else whenever their contracts with me are finished, but they do not go except for an occasional holiday, and then they bring back their friends and expect me to employ them. In their own interests white settlers must treat the Natives well; if they do not make life on their farms more attractive than in the Reserves they will not get labour."

There are two ways of treating Natives: one is to teach them to develop their resources and abilities on their own land, the other is to attract them to come in contact with white men and let them profit by example. Personally I advocate the latter, as the Native learns best by copying what he sees done, and the settlers there are an exceptionally fine band, chiefly ex-service and public school men, who appreciate their responsibility to the Native. There is room, however, for both systems, and both are practised in Kenya.

MISSION TEACHERS LURED AWAY

The Reverend T. H. Hicks, of the Nyasa Diocese of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, writing to the missionary monthly *Central Africa*, charges the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory with encouraging mission teachers to leave the U.M.C.A. by offering wages about four times as high as those which the mission can afford to pay. He further complains that these wages are offered to teachers of poor moral character, citing the following case as an instance: "A teacher of ours, released into polygamy, was dismissed from his work as a mission teacher, but immediately obtained employment from the Government, senior of the category of the province at a salary about three times as large as he had been receiving from his former board. I never have heard in any single case of injuries being made into his moral character by the Government official responsible for the appointment, and so I found him living the life of a heathen or worse and a fine example of official instructor of youth."

There is no doubt that East Africa is filling a great need, and I wish it continued success, and many years of useful life from a well-known Kenya missionary.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Milsom Rees is staying in Cannes.

Dr. C. B. B. Reid has left Bukuyu on leave.

Discount Broome is shortly leaving for Kenya Colony.

Sir George Nobles is on his way from England to East Africa.

Count Alberto di Corneghiano leaves Genoa in a few days for Kenya.

Mr. C. T. E. David and family are leaving for Mombasa next week.

Capt. H. G. Lloyd is due to sail from Genoa for Mombasa in a few days.

Lieut. E. J. A. H. Brush has joined the 4th K.A.R. on first appointment.

Mr. L. Sabbatini is returning immediately to Nyasaland for the East Coast.

Mr. S. G. Williams, M.C., has assumed charge of the West Nyasa District of Nyasaland.

General Claude de Crespiigny is leaving England almost immediately for East Africa.

Mr. A. H. L. Wyatt, M.C., has assumed charge of the Tabora province of Tanganyika.

Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Soper-Whitburn are due to sail for Mombasa a few days hence.

Mr. C. E. D. Stiebel, Cadet, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Bukoba to Biharamulo.

Mr. R. C. Bentall recently reached Kenya on first appointment as an Assistant Agricultural Officer.

Mr. Martin Johnson's book, "Safari," is to be published by Putnam's of New York during March.

Sir Charles MeLeod, whose East African interests are well known, left London last week for Bombay.

Sir Hoskiah Hill, a former Governor of Uganda and afterwards of Mauritius, has decided to settle down on the Riviera.

Mr. W. J. Kayment, of the Technical School, Makerere College, has now left Uganda on the termination of his appointment.

Mr. E. Gillman, Senior District Engineer of the Tanganyika Railway, has returned from the Dodoma-Pwani survey to Harar es Salaam.

Sir Edward and Lady Dawson are expected to arrive in London about January 28 on their return from their tour in East and Central Africa.

Among Administrative Officers on leave from Nyasaland are Messrs. B. Barnes, and H. C. Foulger.

Mr. E. E. Jenkins has recently been transferred from Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia as Assistant Registrar at the High Court.

Mr. George Howland, who will be remembered by many of our readers, especially in Kenya and Uganda, is at present visiting Abyssinia.

Brigadier General Arthur Broadwood, who died suddenly last week at Juba at the age of seventy-eight, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885.

General Sir Edmund Ironside, who presided at last night's dinner of the South Russian Expeditionary Force, was on secret service in East Africa some years ago.

Mr. Charles Mcoll, who has retired from the general management of the National Bank of India after forty-four years' service, has been succeeded by Mr. W. K. Hegarty.

Capt. H. M. Tunell, who has spent over twenty years in Uganda, and who was D.C. of Kabale and Mbarama during his last tour of duty, has just retired from the administrative service.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, Managing Director in East Africa of East African Estates Ltd., has, we regret to learn, been unwell for some little while, but he was better when the last mail left.

Congratulations to Mr. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Lands of Kenya, and Chairman of the Kenya Advisory Committee, on his appointment as a nominated member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Capt. Browne and Capt. St. Clair have been elected Directors of the Nanyaki Co-operative Creamery in place of Major L. Gascogne, who has been appointed Secretary, and Capt. R. K. Gooch, resigned.

Sir Hilson Young, Chairman of the East African Commission, and Sir Reginald Mant's party inspected Gezira on January 5, and the same night proceeded south to join Sir George Schnater at Mangala. Thence they go to Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, three special matinee performances of the former's African drama, "Mavana," recently reviewed in length by East Africa, realised the appended sum of £2,500 for the charities concerned. Congratulations.

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Mr. John Harvey, an ex-Foreign Legionary, who has just been released by the French authorities after serving a term of imprisonment for deserting from the Legion, is said to be thinking of settling in East Africa.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. Alan Crossman, one of the best-known Europeans in the coastal area of Kenya, whose geniality and striking appearance will be remembered by many of our readers. A barrister by profession, he was a rolling stone by instinct.

At last week's meeting of the East Africa Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mr. Max M. Kay was re-elected Chairman, Mr. C. A. W. Kronig Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. Fletcher Honorary Secretary. The three office-bearers of 1927 have thus all been re-elected for 1928.

Colonel Commandant the Hon. A. G. At Home, Ruler, V.C., who has just been appointed Governor of South Australia, commanded the Camel Corps detachment at the Battle of Gedara in the Sudan campaign of 1898, in which campaign he won his V.C. He also served in the Somaliland campaign of 1903.

Major G. J. A. G. Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Uganda, who has, we hear, been appointed Director on the retirement of Dr. Reford, will receive widespread congratulations on his well-deserved promotion. It will be recalled that the Ormsby Gore Commission paid special tribute to Major Kram of the work he had done in extending hospital facilities throughout the Protectorate.

We have regretfully to record the death last week, from bronchitis and heart failure, of Mr. W. H. Hollingsworth, who, after spending some thirty years on various newspapers in South Africa, joined the staff of a Nairobi publication which no longer exists. A year or so ago he was brought to London by Mr. Carlyle Galt, as assistant editor of his series of handbooks. Mr. Hollingsworth, who was a bachelor, will be especially well remembered in Nairobi, many of whose citizens will learn of his passing with deep regret.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of December:

- KENYA COLONY—*Deputy Administrative Dept.*—Messrs. R. D. F. Ryland and W. H. Low, *Veterinary Officers*; Mr. T. B. Maclean, *Northern Rhodesia*; *Adviser, Agricultural Dept.*—Mr. J. Williams.
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—*Deputy Administrative Dept.*—Messrs. D. K. Daniels, D. W. Malcolm, and W. J. A. Forbes, *Reclamation Officer*; Mr. V. A. C. Findlay, *Asst. Commr.*
- UGANDA—*Deputy Administrative Dept.*—Mr. R. Scott.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following: Mr. T. R. Barton, Assistant Auditor, Kenya, to be transferred in the same capacity to the Gold Coast; Mr. K. E. Tom, Horticulturist, Zanzibar, to be Assistant Superintendent of Plantations, Amami Institute, Tanganyika Territory.

DADDY LONELYWORM DIES AWAY

Specialty written for "East Africa" by "Effendi."

Among the White residents of Kenya and Uganda Daddy Longworth was a well-known and universally popular personality, and they will learn with deep regret of his death at the age of seventy-five in Charing Cross Hospital.

An American by birth, he had at one time done excellent publicity work in London for Kenya, and especially for the Uganda Railway, but in recent years things had not gone well with him. Several old friends had, however, stood by him, and those who knew where to look could usually find him at one of the two places within a hundred yards or so of Piccadilly Circus.

Last time I yawned with him, he knew his health was failing, but his spirit was as staunch as ever. He cracked jokes with the old sparkle and recalled safari incidents and Nairobi practical jokes with undiminished zest. He joked even about his ailment, and the doctor's strict injunctions that he was not to drink or smoke any more of the cigars of which he was so fond. But he obeyed the orders.

No wonder he was so good a gatherer and dispenser of worldly wisdom and so alert an advertising man, for he had begun life with Barrion and Bailey's Circus. He saw the tourist possibilities of Egypt years before most people, and spent a decade or so in Cairo, where he founded *The Sphinx*, a journal which has had a successful career.

The Globe Trotter, which Daddy afterwards started in Nairobi, met with less success, but he got an amount of amusement out of it, and strange tales are still told by some of the pioneers of the work of putting the paper to press. Here you fellows, the boys, was known to say to four or five of my companions at two or three o'clock in the morning: "Come just, remember that the paper goes to bed to-night. Come along and do a job of work." And transport contractors, big game hunter, concession hunter, prospector, and farmer would be summoned to tackle the work—which, somehow or other, managed to get done. Nairobi at the beginning of the century was a cherty, casual township, in which Daddy was known to everyone.

Then he undertook publicity work for the Uganda Railway, producing startling and attractive posters, of which a few still remain in London. That led to his appointment as London representative of the Railway. He came home—London was always "home" to him, though he was born in the U.S.A.—and made his office in the Haymarket a gathering-point for those who had felt the call of Africa. What yarns were swapped in his room! And how many men down on their luck were unobtrusively helped by the sympathetic old optimist. Peace to his ashes!

His death is announced at the age of fifty-two of Captain Archibald E. Butler, the noted traveller and big game hunter, who in 1904 received the C.M.G. in recognition of his services as leader of the British Survey Expedition engaged on work in the Abyssinian frontier. Capt. Butler had a wide knowledge of Abyssinia of which he had been appointed Chief Elephant Hunter by the Emperor Menelik, who also asked him the same laws to regulate the killing of game in the country.

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NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SUDAN.

Sir John Macleay, K.C.M.G.

The Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Sudan in 1926 (Cmd. 209), as set out from H. M. Stationery Office) is a most interesting and useful document, which opens with the following statements by Sir John Macleay, the Governor-General:

"In the course of the six months or more that I have spent in the Sudan since my appointment, I have become convinced that of the larger issues facing the Government of this country few, if any, are comparable in importance with that of placing upon a more clearly defined basis our policy in regard to Native Administration. In this annual report for 1926 my predecessors wrote:

"The principle of administrative policy towards the Native population has been indicated in previous reports. Briefly, it is one of decentralisation; to leave administration as far as possible in the hands of Native authorities wherever they exist, to be guided, advised and corrected, where required, to assimilate traditional usage to the requirements of order and good government. This involves the employment of Native agencies under supervision for the simple administrative needs of the country to which consent is compatible with a reasonable standard of efficiency."

With these aims, which are in conformity with the recommendations of the Milner Commission of 1919-20, I am in full agreement, but the time-factor is of importance, and there are two distinct agencies for the realisation of the object in view. The first of these consists of the tribal chiefs and sheikhs, as such—that is, as Native authorities administering their own people; the second consists of executive officials selected for the public service from the ranks of the Native population. The lines along which these two agencies function are not, of course, the same. The first is an instrument of decentralisation, the second of bureaucracy, and it is to the former that it has appeared to me wise to devote more particular attention.

"As regards the time-factor, the Sudan may be regarded as still in its 'golden age,' but its cannot long remain so, and it behoves us to take steps while the opportunity remains to lay a foundation upon which a lasting structure may be built from the best material to be found in the country."

A tribal organisation, tribal sanctions, and old traditions still survive, though their validity varies from province to province, but under the impulse of new ideas and with the rise of a new generation all these alike will tend to crumble away unless they are fortified betimes. Some progress has been made successfully on these lines during the last few years, but I have felt that opportunities of an even more definite progress are slipping away, and that it is essential that experiments of wider scope should be made while the ideal is rendered comparatively easy of realisation on account of the arrival of the older generation.

Moreover, the alternative is a costly elaboration of the administrative machinery, such as it is impossible to contemplate with equanimity. By the judicious and progressive application of decentralisation measures in districts where conditions are suitable, and by ensuring that the Native agencies which are to be responsible for administering these measures are remunerated on a scale sufficient to give them their requisite measure of status and dignity, it should be possible not only to strengthen the fabric of the Native organisation, but, while maintaining our supervisory staff at proper strength, gradually to reduce the number of sub-magistrates, clerks, accountants, and similar bureaucratic adjuncts in the out-districts.

realisation of the object in view towards the agreed aim of that of strengthening the authority wielded by the Native chiefs over their people as judges in criminal and civil cases, for the power and status required by the chief as a judge, whether sitting alone or as president of a tribunal of elders, must naturally tend to enhance his authority as administrative and executive head of his tribe or district. With this aim in view, a simple permissive ordinance (the Powers of Sheikhs Ordinance, 1927) has recently been passed by the Governor-General's Council, and it is hoped that its application to the provinces will become effective from the beginning of next year.

The Benefits of the Gezira Scheme.

A particularly satisfactory feature of the Gezira project is its undoubted popularity with the people. Cultivation and production have been quickened by science, to the vast advantage of the Native, but there has been no upheaval of the social system. The people live in their villages, pursue their customary occupations, and reap contentment and prosperity from their profitable association with the Government and with the Gezira Syndicate, under whose instruction and supervision the crop is grown and marketed.

In a country where the people have had to rely for their sustenance on a capricious rainfall, the guarantee of freedom from the menace of famine is the richest of blessings. Some 50,000 acres of irrigated land has sown with grain, and their harvest made a doubly welcome addition to the food supply in a lean year.

It must not, however, be forgotten that the very leanness of the year in other parts of the Sudan may conceivably mean a less ample supply of labour in the Gezira, but it is not unreasonable to think that the habit acquired in the last two years by the immigrants of neighbouring provinces of going to the Gezira to earn money in cotton picking will not be relinquished, however good the conditions elsewhere.

Away from the Nile the measure of the Arab's prosperity is his supply of water and grazing, and in respect of these he is never entirely free from anxiety. On the other hand, so implicit is his trust in Providence that he is apt to meet somewhat intellectual efforts on his own behalf to obtain or conserve water, which may surce his needs in the dry season. An organised attempt has been made and is being continued with gratifying success in the northern provinces to stimulate Native interest in this problem. Wells and hafirs (shallow ponds) are being made, not only for the provision of drinking water, but with a view to rendering grazing grounds accessible for longer periods, and funds towards such an enterprise are being supplied by the Government where the circumstances justify the experiment.

Material Progress of the People.

Business men, who have often complained that consumption in the hands of Native population was not increasing satisfactorily, will be especially interested in the following paragraphs:—

"The material progress of the people is hard to measure statistically. No conclusions based on consumption per head of the population are of any value, as statistics of the number of inhabitants of the Sudan are mostly guess-work. Also, conditions of life in the central and northern parts of the country differ profoundly from those prevailing in the pagan and Negroid regions of the south. It is impossible, moreover, to estimate the rate of increase in the population of a country which has emerged in late

than thirty years (that is, a state of barbarism, pestilence and intertribine fighting into one of the settled and peaceful conditions).

Outward signs of progress are visible almost everywhere and there has undoubtedly been a widespread rise in the standard of living. Compared with twenty years ago, the Sudan spends about ten times as much on sugar, thirteen times as much on tea and coffee, and five times as much on cotton goods. As only about half the population, or probably less, have more than a trifling interest in these imports, it may be said that the increase in consumption is substantial. In the same period exports have increased tenfold in value, from ££ 449,329 to ££ 5,066,236.

These developments, of course, mainly confined to the settled Arab population of the northern part of the country, and there remains the problem as to the economic future of the nomadic tribes of the north and the vast areas of the Southern Sudan with their large though scattered and primitive Negroid population. It would be out of place in this note to discuss the ethical side of this problem, it is enough to point out that the pursuance of a *laissez-faire* policy and to leave these people in their primitive conditions, attractive as it is in some respects, is impossible in practice. As the country progresses, so many points of contact are set up between these backward peoples and civilisation that the joint issue of moral and material welfare and the question of the extension of the ancient methods by modern forces inevitably present themselves.

In the south the economic problem is by no means new, but of late it has been gathering greater importance, chiefly, perhaps, owing to the ubiquity of the motor car and the extension of motor roads, which are partly the cause and partly the effect of the first deliberate attempt to encourage the cultivation of the fast-growing (American) cotton in southern areas. This movement was greatly encouraged by the high prices at which cotton was selling when the campaign began. The recent fall in value of cotton has made it necessary to recast estimates as to the rate of progress, but even at its present low price it will pay for cultivation in many parts of the south and constitutes an important nucleus of development in areas where a few years ago the people had no means of earning any money. Gineries for cotton are being provided by Government (in promising areas to enable the cost of transport to be reduced, and the question of reduced railway and steamer rates is under examination).

Peaching by Abyssinians.

The activities of Abyssinian teachers continued during the year, and on several occasions riots were exchanged between armed bands and the police. In April the British Consul at Dambala met Negadras Dasta, an Abyssinian official sent by Ras Tafari to inquire into these incidents, and the Negadras agreed to the Emperor's proposal that Fitadras, the Abyssinian Governor at Balaya, should be recalled, as he was either unwilling or unable to prevent these occurrences, and in August it was reported that Ras Tafari had consented to his dismissal.

EARTH SHOCKS IN KE

EARTH tremors of considerable severity occurred, about 10 p.m. on Friday last in all districts of Kenya, from the coast to the Lake, but there was no damage to business buildings, though the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Hall suffered. A fissure nine miles long has opened near Lake Baringo. The severest shocks were felt in the Rift Valley.

ABYSSINIA AND THE BLUE NILE

Mr. G. F. Rey's Lecture.

Special Report for East Africa

The lecture on "Abyssinia and the Blue Nile," which he gave under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society last Friday, Mr. C. F. Rey, passed largely unheeded over the difficulties and dangers of the explorations in unknown Abyssinia. He gave an excellent idea of the country and the people; the forty slides of lantern slides kept the large audience closely interested, but it was from Admiral Sir William Goodenough, who proposed the vote of thanks to the lecturer, that they learned that Mrs. Rey, who accompanied her husband throughout, had to be carried for days with a broken ankle. But a typical incident of the trip.

Though vital to Egypt, the Blue Nile which runs for 250 miles through Abyssinia in a great curve, is of no use to the Abyssinians and is little known to them. Along its upper reaches, ants make huge hills in the rich red clay, and these are washed away by the floods and carried down stream. It is these ant-hills which are the real terraces of Egypt. The suggested barrage at Lake Tsana would conserve the water when not wanted and release it when needed, or represent the floods occur at the wrong time of year.

Of the climate Mr. Rey had nothing but good to say of the plateaux, four to eight thousand feet above sea level, the climate is beautiful and healthy, and the country very fine. The Abyssinians, who number only one-third of the ten millions of the total population, but are the dominant race, carefully avoid the lowlands. To judge from the photographs it is a wonderful country for mules and ponies, which kept their condition remarkably on a long expedition, there being no roads outside the Ababa, the capital, pack animals are the only means of transport.

Abyssinian etiquette is strict: the Empress is fed by slaves, for it would be undignified for her to convey food to her own lips. The priests who boast that they were Christians before we were—one told Mr. Rey that they were Christians before Christ—are very powerful, and are the treasurers of the law—based on that of Moses—which is written in a language they only can understand. The real ruler of the country is Ras Tafari, a remarkable man, who works fourteen hours a day.

Mr. Rey hopes to be in Abyssinia again by this time next year, and Admiral Goodenough more than hinted that he was hoping to get some suitable young men to accompany him.

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

- Voortrekkers of the Usain Gishu. By D. LAWRENCE BROWN.
 - Burnham, Africa's Great Scout. A REVIEW OF HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
 - Hints to Prospective Farmers. By A KENYA SETTLER.
 - Care suitable for East Africa. A SERIES BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT.
 - First Impressions of Kenya. By K. NEW CHUM.
 - What the Native Thinks. More Saa Sita Stories.
- Subscribe to East Africa

BURIED TREASURE ON KILIMANJARO.

An Abyssinian Tradition.

MR. P. J. SINGLAI, writing to *The Times* from his estate near Moshi, makes the following most interesting statements:—

"I live on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and do my best to raise coffee there. I have at times been repeatedly asked by my Natives when people arrive to climb the mountain why the white people want up there for the snow. Do they want to find the treasure? is the actual way they put it, and when I explain that they are going up for the pleasure it entails, they quite evidently do not believe it. Native tradition is a curious thing, but in my little experience there is always a strong reason, and strange to say a rather curious corroboration of the reason for the treasure belief turned up the other day. The tribe here are Wachaga, and, beyond saying the treasure exists, know nothing about how to get there, or anything else.

"Mr. Reusch, who is a missionary near my place, came across three Abyssinians in his congregation at a place near the Usa River, about forty miles away to the south-west of the mountain. They were old Germanaskaris previously, and had been a long time in this country. They state that the belief in their country is that the first Menelek, Negus of Shoa, and son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, came down and conquered the whole of this country to the Rufiji River. When he was old he brought the whole of his army to the slopes of Kilimanjaro and there he felt his time had come. He ascended the mountain with all his generals, officers, and slaves carrying his treasure, which consisted of stones and gold, also Solomon's ring, which he had on his finger. They saw him reach the snow line on the summit, when clouds came and hid the view. In the evening the generals and officers came back without the King, who, they stated, had been left by his own orders in the crater, which is on the summit. They then went back to Abyssinia. Their belief is that a King will eventually arise who will possess the old King's spirit and who will reconquer this country, which they still call Ethiopia.

"To-day I met an Abyssinian who is a servant of a Mr. Zedler, who in company with Mr. Sedlak is walking through Africa, and incidentally made the ascent of the mountain on October 27 last. He could speak Swahili, and stated that the story was well known in Abyssinia, except for the fact that the old King returned to Abyssinia, but left his treasure in the crater. I am sure many of your readers know Abyssinia, and if they could throw any fresh light on this subject I would be deeply grateful if they would communicate with me, as it is a matter of historical interest here."

Comments by Correspondents.

MR. E. H. V. Schwarz writes:—

"The buried treasure legend appears in many guises in Africa, and Mr. P. J. Singlai has apparently struck a new version. During the War it was Tippoo Tib who had hidden two millions' worth of ivory on Mount Elgon. African Natives have no idea of chronology, attaching exploits to any hero they may have in their minds, no matter when they were done. I was a Kaffir candidate at a history examination and was asked who was Sir Thomas More. The reply was that he was a famous man in the time of Henry VIII and is now Superintendent of Education at the Cape.

"The Abyssinian legend about the first Menelek, son of Solomon and Maqbalat Queen of Sheba, is that while the King was saying good-bye, he stole the Ark. His followers carried it home with them, and at every camping place built temporary chapels

to shelter the ark, and to pray to the Holy. Finally, when the attendants were asleep, they found it stuck to the ground, and no effort was available to move it, and then it is to-day. The Kilimanjaro legend of King Solomon's ring is evidently founded on this.

A well-known authority, who prefers his name not to be quoted, suggests that the story is merely a trimming to the very common belief that great people do not die in the ordinary way, but disappear during a storm or on ascending a mountain.

Brigadier-General G. B. Smith, R.E., has written:— "In one of my earlier journeys in Kenya Colony, probably in 1925, I remember hearing one of my porters singing or reciting in a sort of sing-song about silver on Kilimanjaro. His remarks in Swahili ran something like this: 'Kilimanjaro! Kilimanjaro! Kilimanjaro!! See the silver on the top! More silver than anyone ever had. But no one can get it. No one can live to climb it. Kilimanjaro! Kilimanjaro!!' etc.

"I interrupted to explain that the shining top was ice. But he was so convinced and went on with his song. My servant remarked that he was only a porter and too ignorant to understand. But I was inclined to think that he thought silver more poetic than ice. This was some years after the summit was climbed, a fact well known among the Natives. Nothing was said to make me suspect any ancient legend of buried treasure."

From Professor Alice Werner.

Professor Alice Werner, of the School of Oriental Studies, who was asked whether she could throw any light on the matter, has kindly written *East Africa* the following note:—

"The connection of King Solomon with treasures hidden on Kilimanjaro is quite new to me. Krapf and Reimann found that the Swahili thought snow on the mountain to be silver, and New, in my memory serves, heard of jewels (*vito*) to be found up there; but I have nowhere come across any further details of such treasures, or any hint that they were supposed to be Solomon's. Moreover, I am inclined to doubt whether the Abyssinians, whatever traditions they may have of Solomon's treasures, knew anything about Kilimanjaro till after the European occupation.

"The Wachaga themselves, who knew nothing about Solomon, believed the top of the mountain inaccessible to them, and to be inhabited by 'little people' (*Wakonyingo*), who were much like our own elves and fairies, kind to those who knew how to propitiate them, but prone to play tricks on those who provoked them, and especially ready to take offence at any allusion to their small size—as, for instance, when a tactless man took them for children and asked them when their parents would be coming home. This and other stories are told by the Rev. Bruno Gutmann in his *Folksbuch der Wachaga*, and *Dichten und Denken der Deschaga-Neger*. (Parts of the latter work, but not I think the particular stories alluded to—have been translated by the Hon. Charles Dundas in his book on Kilimanjaro.) But the riches of the *Wakonyingo* always seem to consist of cattle—not of gold and silver, such as European dwarfs and pixies specialise in.

Mr. Gutmann also mentions a Chaga variant of the well-known legend of the place (in this case a cavern) where the old elephants go to die. Anyone who finds this cave may carry off a tusk, if he takes the first that comes to hand, but if he stops to pick and choose, he will be struck blind and never find his way out again. It would be interesting to know whether any of your readers have heard of this."

Mr. C. F. Rey's Comments.

Mr. C. F. Rey, author of "The Country of the Blue Nile" and "Unconquered Abyssinia," who was also invited by *East Africa* to express his opinion, comments as follows:—

"While I was in Abyssinia I never heard the legend about Menelik's treasure on Kilimanjaro, though I heard countless tales and legends regarding that mythical potentate. Assuming that such a person ever existed, it is extremely improbable that he should travel all the way to Kilimanjaro to hoard his wealth. Storing treasure on the tops of mountains (flat-topped mountains, known as *ambas*) was a common practice in Abyssinia. Their history is full of such cases, and Menelik would have had a large selection of practically inaccessible *ambas* to choose from in his own district. He lived and reigned in the north at Axum, 2,000 kilometres as the crow flies north of Kilimanjaro across very difficult country, and I never heard of his making excursions to the south.

"Again, it must be remembered that Solomon—and possibly the Queen of Sheba—drew their gold from Ophir (which is probably Sofala), 2,000 kilometres as the crow flies south of Kilimanjaro—but on the coast. Solomon's ships took three years to get there and back owing to the monsoons. Now, though Menelik may have known of the Ophir mines from his parents, it is hardly likely that he would go to Sofala for gold, bring it half-way back to Axum and then dive inland all the way to Kilimanjaro to hide it. On all grounds, therefore, I think this extension of the Solomon-Queen of Sheba legends even more improbable than the original, and I think it must be some purely local effort. I have found natives in different parts of Africa who know I was interested in that sort of thing inventing legends for my benefit."

BIG GAME AND WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Points from Press Correspondence.

"DISAPPOINTED SPORTSMAN" says in the course of a letter to *The Times*—

"The visitor's private land licence, which enables a visitor for £10, to pursue game on private land only in Kenya with the consent of the owner, is an imposition on the settler, as the Game Department gets the benefit of the fee, while the licensee is debarr'd from all Crown lands. The motor car has driven the game far afield, and the coffers of the Game Department are enriched chiefly by the contributions of wealthy tourists who are prepared to spend £1,000 or more on a *safari* by employment of white hunters, high-powered motor cars and lorries, with gangs of gun-bearers and porters to say nothing of taxidermists and cinema photographers. The sportsman with modest means, who is out to collect a few trophies, is not welcomed, especially by those who exploit the existing game laws to their own advantage, and he would be well advised to compare the cost of a trip to the Rocky Mountains or Tibet before making Central Africa his objective.

"Is it for such a heritage that pioneers like Livingstone, Speke, and Johnston laboured, and in more recent times numerous Big Game hunters, attracted by the romance of the country, bore the brunt of the campaign from 1914 to 1918? Settlers of the right class are not now being attracted in numbers to the African Protectorates owing to the high cost of living, scarcity of labour, and the discomforts of existence. The thinning out of the game of the country in accessible areas, which can be avoided by the introduction of sensible rules based on those of our older possessions, will certainly discourage British immigration in the future."

While the great majority of our readers will endorse the plea that everything possible should be done to prevent the extermination of game in Kenya and the adjacent Dependencies, there are statements in the above quotation which most East Africans would question. That the sportsman of modest means is unwelcome is clearly not correct of East Africa as a whole, though the big *safari* outfiters very naturally prefer to cater for parties able and willing to spend large sums of money. That is but human nature.

And what authority is there for saying that settlers of the right class are being kept away from the African Protectorates by the high cost of living, the scarcity of labour, and the discomforts of existence? The prospect of initial discomforts does not deter the right man, he who hesitates on that account is not of the fibre which Africa demands. Broadly speaking, labour shortage is not at present hindering development in any of the territories with which this journal deals, and the Native Labour Commission, which recently investigated the position in Kenya, the most closely settled of the Dependencies, reported optimistically. Costs of living are certainly high in many places, especially in the towns, but, again speaking broadly, the settler can usually contrive to live quite economically if he is prepared, as he should be, to eat chiefly the produce of his own farm and restrict the consumption of imported luxuries until he can well afford them. "Disappointed Sportsman's" disappointment has led him into exaggeration.

Sir Sydney Henn's Views.

Sir Sydney Henn says in the course of a reply to the above letter:—

"If the people of this country were presented with a true tale of the loss of Native life annually due to cannivora and of the destruction of Native foodstuffs directly due to the depredations of wild animals (both protected and unprotected) they would not acquiesce for one moment in the present state of affairs. The preservation of game to provide disappointed sportsmen with pleasant holidays should not be allowed to weigh in the balance against the primary needs of the Native peoples, and in spite of the protests of those who on purely scientific grounds support the existing Game Ordinances, the preservation of wild fauna should be confined to strictly limited and well defined areas, outside of which the land should be completely cleared of wild animal life. If this is not done it is hopeless to expect any rapid development in East Africa. I visited East Africa in 1923 and again last year. From personal observation I unhesitatingly assert that the menace to life and foodstuffs is greater to-day than it was in 1923, and this is entirely due to the policy of the existing Game Ordinances."

"Another correspondent asks whether the amount of ammunition allowed to a licensee under a big game licence cannot be limited, and cites the case of a man who admitted using 1,500 cartridges on one licence. He also states that a friend of his found an elephant in the last stage of starvation, owing to having been shot in the trunk, and concludes: "After all, the man who uses his camera instead of the rifle gets more pleasure out of his *safari*, and does not leave a trail of wounded beasts behind him."

More and more East Africans are substituting the rifle with the camera, and East African opinion is very definitely against the person who "leaves a trail of wounded beasts behind him." To hear the comments passed round a camp fire on the callousness of such people leaves no room for doubt on the point.

EAST AFRICAN SECTION OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting Specially Reported for "East Africa."

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce separate resolutions were carried congratulating Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Edward Grigg on the honours they had received at the New Year and hoping for the continuance of their great work on behalf of East Africa.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who presided, referred to the registration of companies which was being undertaken in Kenya, and suggested that the names of firms and their partners should be added, and that the rule should be uniform for all nationalities. Commenting on the difficulty merchants had found in getting Natives to pay for goods sent out on the C.O.D. system, the Chairman said that out of 1,026 parcels sent to non-Natives in Uganda 29 were undelivered, and of 2,490 to Natives, 80 were left on hand. The meeting was of opinion that merchants should quote a price to include freight, postage and duty, even if they had to take some trouble to find out these details, for advices from East Africa indicated that a remarkable trade was being done C.O.D.

Undesirable Advertising Matter.

Unfortunately, said Sir Humphrey, certain firms—not the great London stores—had flooded East Africa with advertising matter representing white women in various stages of distress. These pictures had the worst possible effect on the Natives, who stuck them up in their huts and gloated over them. They were worse than cinematograph films, which were now censored. Some of the firms concerned were foreign, but some were, unfortunately, British. He thought it would be a good thing that the Press should take note of these most undesirable circulars and enlist public opinion against their distribution.

After discussion on the reduction of railway rates, especially on kerosene, on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Major Walsh remarked that Tanganyika did not want a reduction if it meant putting the railways "on the dole"; any such scheme must be economic. Mr. H. Portlock protested that Tanganyika badly needed such a reduction, and emphasised that fuel oils sent in bulk were actually penalised by the present rates. On his proposal that a reduction in railway rates on fuel oils similar to that in Kenya should be granted by Tanganyika, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Chambers of Commerce in Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

Wireless and Telephone Services.

Reference having been made to the Joint East African Board's strongly worded protest on the subject of cable traffic at Mombasa, Major Walsh raised the question of the telephone from Tanga to Mombasa, and it was resolved to ask the Colonial Office what action was being taken, and to communicate with the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Discussion ensued on the use of the beam system of wireless, and complaints were made of excessive mutilation in messages. In one case quoted, eight out of eighteen words were mutilated. Mr. S. Barr, however, claiming that his company used the beam system constantly, said that the mutilation occurred in the land line and that it was not by any means excessive on the beam. The instance given had been investigated, and it was proved that the mutilation was due to a Goan clerk. There was an overwhelming demand on the beam system, with which the staff was unable to cope. Mechanically its capacity was ample, but it was impossible to obtain sufficient trained operators at present. It was resolved to communicate with the Empire Radio Company,

drawing their attention to the existence of a certain amount of mutilation and asking for improvement.

To Assist Settlers.

On the important subject of Government assistance for settlers in East Africa, the Chairman read a communication from the Colonial Secretary stating that a final decision had not yet been taken, but it was improbable that assistance would be given to employees of firms. Major Dale stated that he had been officially informed that from January 1 the "concession tickets," by which immigrants could travel for half fare on the Uganda Railway would be given only to those travelling under the auspices of the Overseas Settlement Committee. The Tanganyikan Railways gave no such concession, as that Government declared that they did not want the type of settler who needed such tickets. The Chairman protested against any discrimination between those travelling under a contract of employment and those on their own.

Major Walsh asked whether assistance would be given to nationalities other than British, and pointed out that "British subjects" would include the hordes of Indians who travelled from Bombay. Major Dale assured him that the funds of the Empire Settlement Committee could be used to help only British nationals, travelling by the Union-Castle and British-India ships. Those travelling by foreign lines were not assisted. Tanganyika Government funds could not be so used, and the assistance given applied to sea passages only. It was a fact that the cost of such passages to the immigrant would be reduced to practically £10.

The E.M.B. Poster, and Pedigree Stock Freight.

Mr. Portlock raised the question of reduced rates for pedigree cattle, instancing the concession given to South Africa in this respect. Mr. Barr said that though the shipping lines had carried pedigree stock to South Africa free of charge, that was in very exceptional conditions, which bore no resemblance to those in East Africa. Mr. Portlock protested that reduced rates, not free transport, were demanded, and Major Dale pointed out that the Kenya budget allocated £3,000 to enable reduced rates to be given on the Railway. The Chairman added that the Empire Marketing Board was to give a "pound for pound" grant to bring the sum available to £6,000.

Major Walsh made a forcible and humorous speech on the Empire Marketing Board's poster on sisal in Uganda, criticised in last week's East Africa, and it was resolved to write to the Board asking that future publications should be submitted to the East African Section of the Chamber before issue. The poster has now been over-printed, "Sisal in East Africa."

The Customs and Whisky.

The British East Africa Corporation drew attention to the discrepancies existing in the Customs calculations for whisky duty. A case of whisky was reckoned in Kenya to contain 175 gallons of proof spirit, while in Tanganyika it was estimated at 2 gallons. The Chairman pointed out the absurdity of this, for it was obvious that a case of whisky could not contain two different proportions of alcohol. The matter had been taken up by the Whisky Association of Great Britain and Scotland, who suggested that each case should be charged on a content of 1.5 gallons of proof spirit, and on the motion of Mr. Portlock it was resolved to write, in conjunction with the Whisky Association, to the Colonial Office.

A Homeward Shippers' Committee.

On the subject of the Homeward Shippers' Committee, the Chairman remarked that the matter was

serious as homework shipping was entirely unrepresented to-day, and Major Walsh added that Tanganyika and Uganda were even now not represented on the Committee, which would not ever meet. This matter had been dragging on for years; and on his motion it was resolved to submit to the Imperial Shipping Committee that it was important that a Committee should be formed in London. This was carried amid applause.

Freights on Uganda Cotton.

Discussing the question of freight rates on Uganda cotton, Mr. Baden commented on the withdrawal of the railway reduction and the automatic increase in shipping rates. Mr. Barr stated that the shipping companies had not increased their rate to the full extent to which they were entitled; it was now 40s. instead of 45s. a ton. The meeting expressed its gratitude at this action of the companies.

The Japanese Economic Mission.

Major Walsh having asked for information regarding the Japanese Trade Commission which was touring East Africa and was receiving every assistance from the local Governments, Sir Humphrey Leggett said the Section was dependent for such information on the other side, but the Advisory Committee on Trade and Development had sent no word. The people in East Africa seemed singularly unalert. The Trade and Information Bureau in London was the department which ought to have the information, and they should write there for it. If it was not forthcoming they would write to the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

January Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa"

The January meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (in the chair), Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Major C. E. Walsh, and Miss R. B. Harvey (secretary).

It was resolved to send to Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Edward Grigg letters of congratulation on the distinctions conferred upon them in the New Year's Honours List.

Major C. E. Walsh was appointed to act as alternate Member of the Council during the absence of Sir Trevorlyn Wynne.

Nyasaland Game Ordinance.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that wild game was increasing in many areas of East Africa, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm endorsed his view that white settlement and development were incompatible

with the maintenance of wild game. Lord Cranworth, however, did not think there had been an increase of game, but maintained that there had rather been considerable decrease in recent years. Major Walsh pointed out that, according to the Tanganyika Official Gazette, game licences were being issued in increasing numbers to every class of nationality in that country, and Mr. Hobley thought there was no real conflict of view between the policy of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire and those who made the interests of the Native peoples their chief concern. Sir Humphrey Leggett recommended that a letter be written to Mr. E. C. Swynnerton asking for his latest views in regard to the spread of tsetse in Tanganyika, especially in its relation to the existence of wild game.

It was resolved to re-submit the question for consideration by the Committee which had already dealt with the matter, and more especially to ask them to report to the Board on the extracts from a recent report to the Colonial Office by the Governor of Nyasaland on the Nyasaland Game Ordinance.

Rights of Occupancy in Tanganyika.

Major Dale read to the Council a letter from H. M. Trade Commissioner dated December 8 at Dar es Salaam, commenting upon the grave disability imposed on land settlement in Tanganyika by the conditions under which a settler who had already selected land and occupied it in anticipation might be outbid at the auction for rights of occupancy, and suggesting that this matter might be brought up at the next Conference of the Board with the Colonial Office. The subject was deferred for further consideration.

Transport Charges on Fuel Oil.

Note was taken of the allocation by the Kenya Government of £10,000 to subsidise railway freights on kerosene and of the reduced railway charges on kerosene carried by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and it was decided to ask the Colonial Office whether the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda might grant similar concessions.

Miss R. B. Harvey was formally appointed secretary of the Board.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO E.A. OFFICE.

General Sir John Davidson accepts Chairmanship.

East Africa is able to announce that Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., has, on the invitation of the Colonial Office, accepted the chairmanship of the London Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office. Sir John Davidson will also become Chairman of the Kenya Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee. Both these offices were recently resigned by Lord Cranworth.

DECEMBER COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for East Africa from Board of Trade Returns.

	1927 sq. yds.	1926 sq. yds.	1925 sq. yds.	1924	1923	1922
British East African Territories						
Grey cotton piece goods	7,300	13,500	19,000	302	546	682
Bleached	464,890	135,600	425,600	10,196	4,228	12,218
Printed	764,000	457,600	759,600	23,113	44,304	26,223
Dyed in the piece	57,400	318,600	786,000	21,770	17,302	36,239
Coloured	400	25,500	96,600	792	991	4,336
Non-British East African Territories						
Grey cotton piece goods	114,400	36,300	25,500	2,388	815	865
Bleached	297,200	304,600	193,300	6,451	7,123	6,321
Printed	224,900	245,900	66,800	7,105	8,489	3,075
Dyed in the piece	619,300	141,400	173,000	7,690	7,057	8,400
Coloured	120,700	61,000	90,300	3,605	1,812	3,115



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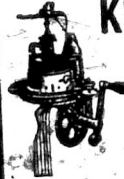
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References: Barclay's Bank, Golden Square, London.

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Camp Fire Comments.

The Native and the Brass Bedstead.

A LONDON contemporary tells a story which recalls Edgar Wallace's stirring yarn of Chief Mumbo, trader Halley and the brass bedstead. A Native, it says, saw in a local *duka* a beautiful brass bedstead, and, as an American would put it, "fell for it." By hook and by crook he raised enough money to buy it, and carried it off in triumph. He found it was too big to go into his hut, so he chose a new site, deposited his precious bedstead on it, and built a new hut round it. Then he slept on the ground under it, for fear he would damage it! And has done so ever since.

Can You Beat It?

The champion snake story has arrived. Mrs. Keith Miller and Captain Lancaster are flying to Australia in the plane "Red Rose," and shortly after leaving Rangoon a brown-coloured snake suddenly appeared from under Mrs. Keith Miller's seat. Captain Lancaster tried to kill it by stamping upon it, but he missed the snake, which wriggled away into the cockpit. Mrs. Miller, quite unperturbed, and showing great presence of mind, took out the front control lever, and with it killed the reptile!

The Colonel's Fear of Scorpions.

"Talking of scorpions," writes a correspondent, "it used to be said that Anglo-Indians acquired the habit of tapping their boots before putting them on to make sure that no scorpions were concealed in what was to them a very favourite hiding place, and that the habit became so ingrained that you could always tell an old 'nabob' by his behaviour with his boots. On one occasion—and on one only—a peppery colonel forgot the ritual and slipped on a riding boot without giving it the preliminary shake. At once he felt a sharp prick on his heel, and suddenly realising his mistake stamped his foot into the boot with all his might. His servant had left a spur in the boot!"

Nerves, not Nio.

A Kenya contemporary recently related a case of an eland charging and wrecking a motor car on the Nairobi-Mombasa road, which reminds a correspondent of East Africa of a parallel instance of a bushbuck charging a *safari* train on the Bomole road at Anjani and sending the occupant—a lady—and the porters pell-mell down the hill. In neither case was any injury done to life or limb. Natives clearing their plantations are occasionally fatally hurt by charging bushbuck, as any mission station can testify. It will be noted that these accidents happen in wooded country. It would seem that the animal is unintentionally cornered, and in its rage takes the shortest cut to safety, without any desire to do damage. In fact, it is nerves, not nio, that occasion the danger.

An Inquisitive Rhino.

A very thrilling episode, which could quite easily have turned into a terrible calamity, took place recently on a farm on the Uasinjirio River, twenty miles due west of Nanyuki and Mount Kenya. A little after six in the morning a large bull rhino was discovered calmly walking up from the river in the direction of the homestead, and it was not until he was actually within twenty-five yards of the house that he was scared off by shouts, screams, etc. A tickly he was coming up with the

wind, and being fairly blind did not smell or see any of the six kiddies who were on the homestead at the time. He was chased on for the best part of ten miles, but then his spoor was lost in the hard and dry ground. It was only three years ago and on the same farm that another inquisitive rhino put his head in the kitchen door. Can any other reader of East Africa narrate a greater curiosity on the part of a rhinoceros?

Native Nicknames.

It does not take long for the new-comer to Africa to find out that his boys have given him a nickname, and it is often best for his peace of mind that he does not know what it is, but not always. Did not Allan Quatermain acquire the complimentary cognomen of "Macumazahn," or "He who keeps awake," and was not Captain Good known as "Bongwan" or "Glass eye" because of his eye-glass? Mrs. Mansfield was dubbed "Dona Chibwene," or "the Lady who is Always Pleased," which is one of the prettiest nicknames we can recall. "The Vulture that Thirsts for Blood" was, on presumably good grounds, applied to a certain East African district judge. "Bwana Tumbo," or Master Stomach, is a commonplace. Europeans often catch this complaint of nickname-giving. Thus a particularly restless person possessing the two initials S. S. is known to all and sundry as "Sleeping Sickness" James, though James is not his actual name.

Poisons and Immunity.

The subject of poisons is a vastly interesting one and teems with paradox. The potato family—the *Solanaceae*—includes some of the most poisonous plants known, yet it supplies us with some of our most valued vegetables. Castor oil is a splendid medicine, but the alkaloid ricin is one of the deadliest poisons, and has caused fatal accidents to cattle which have eaten oil-cake in which the shells of the seeds have been carelessly left. Caterpillars will eat leaves, such as those of the *Euphorbiaceae*, which are harmful to human beings, and thrive on them. Birds live on many seeds and fruits poisonous to us. Dogs are very susceptible to sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is indeed poisonous to human beings, but in a far less degree. A contributor mentions that the jerboa is immune to the stings of scorpions. No doubt immunity can be artificially acquired. In the West Indies the Negro farmers are often bitten by small specimens of the libinia snake (*Lachesis atrox*), when they are cutting bushes of bananas, and after a while find themselves indifferent to the bites. In Brazil a whole system of treatment for snake bite is being worked out on this principle.

In South Africa pigs are turned into the fields when snakes become a nuisance, and they enjoy crunching up the reptiles and suffer no harm. In that case it is probable that the thick skin of the pig and its layer of fat prevent the fangs from penetrating to any depth. Some birds, such as the famous secretary bird of Africa, are able to tackle any kind of snake, and their again feathers and scales probably act as armour. The mongoose seems to be in another category. While it is no doubt true that that nimble little beast is able to dodge the lightning stroke of the cobra, cases are on record where the snake's fangs were found actually embedded in the mongoose after a fight. The story of the mongoose seeking a plant in the jungle after being bitten and curing itself therewith is, no doubt, romance, but further investigation is needed to explain satisfactorily the well-proved success of the mongoose in dealing with the most poisonous of snakes.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

Rains and Nerves

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

Nairobi is beautifully green again as a result of nice showers which have restored both our shattered nerves and our dried-up pastures. Taking the Colony generally, 1927 will long be remembered as a year of decidedly deficient rainfall, all districts receiving far less than the normal quantity; but in spite of this handicap it is doubtful whether the total exportation of domestic products will be inferior to any previous records, owing to the greatly increased area under European crops and improved methods of tillage combined with better agricultural organisation in numerous directions.

The Lady Northey Home.

The Lady Northey Home, tumult has subsided as a result of the tactful acceptance by Government at the last Session of the Legislative Council of Lord Delamere's motion on behalf of all Elected Members regarding the previous Government resolution to expend a sum of money in moving the Home from its present site. The Home is to continue to function on the lines originally laid down, the committee of management, under the Chairmanship of Lady MacMillan, having been strengthened by an infusion of new and virile blood. An appeal for financial support is meeting with the response that might be expected for such a deserving and valuable institution. It will be remembered that the present site was considered by Government to be the best position for the Memorial to the late Sir Robert Coryndon, and it is unfortunate that two really distinct questions should have been discussed as one issue. The assertion by a small minority that other equally suitable sites for the Memorial cannot be found can hardly be taken seriously. If the Coryndon Memorial is to take the form of a Natural History Museum or a Public Library, as has been suggested, a considerable number of people whose opinions are entitled to respect consider that as central a position as possible should be selected.

The Feetham Commission's Report.

A burning question under discussion in Nairobi and its environs at the moment is the Feetham Commission's Report, which recommends the incorporation in the Nairobi municipal area of a number of small, separate, and purely residential suburban areas. Their incorporation is recommended on economic grounds, owing to the recognised need of the suburbs for some form of municipal Government and of the community of interests existing between them and the present municipality. Every major municipal work affects the whole area, and economy as well as efficiency must result from unified control and unified staff arrangements. Alternative plans of separate sets of local authorities with a central co-ordinating authority involve a cumbersome and complicated organisation and duplication of work. The serious disadvantages of such a system, and the difficulty of bringing about unification once separate authorities have been set up, have been illustrated in the case of the Cape Peninsula municipalities.

Study of such criticism as has appeared in the Press of the proposal for a Greater Nairobi brings the conclusion that few if any of the critics have read the Report or appreciate its significance, and it is unfortunate that Government has not taken effective steps to explain to suburban residents the full import of the Feetham recommendations. The public should be led rather than driven in such matters. It is fairly obvious that the burden of

taxation for municipal amenities should be distributed as widely as possible over all who enjoy the services provided, and dwellers in private townships must remember that there is a certain amount of general revenue available for purely local services.

Many have expressed the fear that what are now "White Highlands" will if brought within the municipal sphere, change their status and lose the existing privilege by which transfer to other races is banned; but it is important to remember that the White Paper can be taken to refer only to townships existing at the time of its introduction, and what were "White Highlands" then will remain "White Highlands."

If municipal taxation is based on unimproved site values, suburban residents are unlikely to find themselves at a serious disadvantage with land owners in the commercial areas.

Kenya's Interest in Aviation.

Considerable local interest is evinced in the amalgamation between the Alan Cobham Aviation Company and the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company (though the latter does not strike Kenyans as being a particularly happy title for a company pioneering Darkest Africa), and Sir Alan is assured of a hearty welcome on his arrival here. Capt. Gladstone, of the North Sea Company, made a series of extremely successful flights in which he skilfully demonstrated the possibilities of the Kisumu-Cairo section of the Cape-to-Cairo air route, and the experience he gained will be invaluable to later aviators. At present it looks as though the flying boat will prove the most suitable machine from Cairo to Kisumu or to Mwanza (the Tanganyika port on Lake Victoria), but after that a land machine will probably be preferable. The Colony is keenly interested in aerial developments.

Sir Edward Davson's Visit.

Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire and a member of the Empire Marketing Board, who is at present a guest at Government House, is occupying his time meeting representative bodies and individuals. Kenya can gain a good deal by giving the Empire Marketing Board an indication of the numerous directions in which it can assist development of production and trade in this Colony. Few items in the Budget Select Committee's Report gave more satisfaction to local pastoralists than the announcement that £2,000 has been set aside for collaborating with the Empire Marketing Board in defraying freight charges on purchased cattle importations from England, a policy which is likely to give considerable impetus to an important local industry.

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THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN N. RHODESIA.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In view of the sincere hope for a spirit of statesmanship and the will to look into the future from the generous standpoint of East Africa as a whole, expressed in your leading article of December 20, I think the following opening words from a speech by Capt. the Hon. T. H. Murray at the Legislative Council at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, are most welcome. Capt. Murray is not an enthusiastic supporter of federation, yet in his speech on the subject he begins—

"To my mind it is a problem which we cannot consider purely from the point of view of Northern Rhodesia. We are all citizens of the British Empire and we owe a duty to it. I personally am in favour of exploring every avenue that will lead to securing and strengthening the British African Empire. It is a fact, I think, that all young countries are cursed with parochialism, and possibly in this country we have our share, but we must endeavour to suppress it and think on broad lines."

This, surely is the right spirit, and one likely to help the labours of the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK H. MELLAND.

United University Club.

MOMBASA AND CONTINENTAL CARGO.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce recently discussed the surcharge of 5s. per bill of lading ton on all cargo shipped from East Africa for Rotterdam or Amsterdam, etc. The general feeling of the meeting was that Mombasa had no complaint and was not affected; it was thought, according to the local Press report, that Tanga or Dar es Salaam might have cause to complain although some members doubted this, and it was agreed that there was no call on Mombasa to take up the matter on behalf of other areas. The following resolution was passed without a dissentient—

"That the Chamber is of the opinion that the interests of all exporters trading with the Dutch ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam also with Hamburg, are adequately served by the existing steamship services so far as Mombasa is concerned."

In my opinion the above resolution deserves to be widely known.

Yours faithfully,

STONION HEADLEY

London, E.C.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers and other correspondents, whose questions will always be answered in this column, are requested to send their queries, where possible, addressed to the Editor. It has been suggested, however, that many of the enquiries may interest a considerable number of readers, and we therefore append in abbreviated form some of the questions and answers recently received and given.

Books.—Can you recommend me some books dealing with British Somaliland?

Reply.—The Mad Mullah of Somaliland, by P. Jardine (published in 1923 by Herbert Jenkins at 10s.) gives an excellent account of the political and military history of the country, and "Major Dane's Garden," by M. E. Perham (published in 1925 by Hutchinson's at 7s. 6d.) is a novel from which a good idea of life in Somaliland may be obtained. Three other good books are: "Sun, Sand and Somals," by Major Rayne (Witherby); "Somaliland," by J. A. N. Hamilton (Hutchinson); and "British Somaliland," by R. E. Drake-Brockman (Hurst & Blackett)—but they are, we believe, all out of print. They could doubtless be obtained from your local library.

British motor cars.—Is there no British car as suitable for East African use as the American makes?

Reply.—A number of British cars are now produced for Colonial use, and are selling well in East Africa. Of some of them we hear excellent reports, and if only their makers would advertise half as progressively as do American manufacturers, East Africa would certainly buy many more of them. Our Motoring Correspondent will shortly write a short series of articles on the subject of this question.

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EAST AFRICA'S TRADE IN COTTON GOODS.

In a recent issue we reviewed Mr. G. Kemp's Report on the Trade and Commerce of East Africa during 1926-27 (obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at 5s. 1d. post free). Hereunder we quote some of his comments on the trade in cotton piece goods.

Cotton Piece Goods. Uganda and Zanzibar still are the two "quality" markets; elsewhere the income of Native producers confines their purchases to the lowest grades of piece goods. In regard to unbleached cotton piece goods, Japan has fully consolidated her gains of the past two years. Where light weight sheeting of 5 lb. to 8 lb., manufactured in India and the United States of America, formerly supplied the demand, the heavier weights subsequently introduced by Japanese manufacturers have become extremely popular and now supply the bulk of the imports. For some time after the introduction of heavier weights of Japanese manufacture a cut-throat competition in markets arose between the Japanese manufacturers and exporters, and this phase was complicated by an off-loading of stocks surplus to Indian requirements by the importers in Bombay, who took advantage of their close geographical and ethnographical connection with the East African coast to use the market as a dumping ground for those stocks that could not be absorbed in India.

The subsequent establishment of direct shipping lines with Japan, thereby saving at least trans-shipment charges in India, the elimination of a number of marks, control of Japanese-owned mills in China, and the fact that grey sheeting is handled through the same channels as deal in the exports of a fair percentage of Uganda cotton, have tended to consolidate the Japanese hold upon the East African market for grey sheeting. Today that hold is so complete that, apart from the fact that there are relatively no overstocks of unbleached cotton piece goods, weights of from 8½ lb. to 10 lb. of Japanese manufacture enjoy some three-quarters of the demand for grey sheetings. In certain directions the fall in purchasing power in the "quality" market has also tended to depreciate the quality of goods bought, and grey sheeting, being the cheapest line of cotton piece goods, has naturally benefited thereby.

The import figures for 1926 show a reduction of some 20% from the 1925 figures for bleached goods, the fall being solely due to the excess stocks held at the end of the 1924 and 1925 consuming seasons. Dutch marks of long known and popular quality naturally benefited at a time when deliveries from England could not be guaranteed. A cheap

batch of Japanese origin is enjoying an increasing market, and cheap drills of reputed Italian manufacture, have also made their mark. Japanese drills are also making headway at the expense of American manufacturers, which had formerly captured a large share of the market. Reduction in individual purchasing power is again the cause of the immediate and possibly temporary gains of these cheaper lines.

Printed goods are possibly the most difficult upon which to report. There has been in the last two years some amount of unreasonable competition between the principal Dutch shippers, yet until the effects of the British coal stoppage were felt Manchester had not appreciably lost ground. The most recent figures would even seem to indicate that what was lost during the coal dispute is being slowly regained. A new factor is, however, arising in the renewal of supplies from the Continent, particularly Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. There is a growing import trade from these countries into not only the northern part of the East African area, but also into Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. It is somewhat difficult to explain these imports. The depreciation of the Italian currency may have its effect in neutralising possible advantages of British and Dutch organisation and manufacture, but regard should also be given to the subsidies paid to those Italian steamships that serve this coast.

In dyed goods the recent troubles of the Indian textile industry have resulted in cheap offers from that country to this market, with which India is so intimately connected, and reported improvements in Indian manufacture and dyeing are expected fully to sustain the recent increase in India's share of the imports on this coast, when considered generally. Again, in this group industrial troubles in England gave an impetus to imports from Holland, but a recent study of the question seems to show that where Holland apparently enjoys an advantage in competitive prices, it is not, as formerly, a question of more popular or lasting colours, but rather of differences in weave whereby lesser counts are now put up in similar colours to higher counts of British manufacture.

In coloured goods the figures bear witness to the increasing popularity of striped drills of Japanese manufacture for making up into Native shirts. With the gradual off-loading of the excess stocks of imported cotton piece goods as held during the past two or three years, it is believed that the gradual cessation of price cutting and a partial stability of price will enable British manufacturers to compete in this increasingly popular line. Belgium is increasingly taking the place of Germany as a competitor in cheaper lines of woven goods.

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

Sixteen Kenya planters have recently applied for land in the Toro District of Uganda.

"Claxco" is the new telegraphic address of the Clerk of the Councils, Dar es Salaam.

Zanzibar clove exports during the first nine months of 1927 totalled 177,519 cwt.

Trade imports into Zanzibar during the first nine months of the year totalled Rs. 16,755,702.

The Kenya Ordinance to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments has received the King's assent.

Nyasaland's exports of tea between January 1 and September 30 totalled 1,047,943 lb., valued at £40,514.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Ordinance, 1927, is published in the Official Gazette of Kenya Colony for November 15.

The area under native-grown *Arabica* coffee in the Bugishu district of Uganda has increased by 125 acres during the past year.

It is interesting to learn that bee-keeping has been started on the Government Plantation, Kampala, and that courses of instruction for Natives are in prospect.

Direct telephone communication between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam will, it is hoped, be established shortly after the line is through from Mombasa to Tanga.

Nyasaland imported vehicles and parts worth £108,930 during the first nine months of 1927, or rather more than twice as much as during the corresponding period of 1926.

Statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya put the cost of ploughing by bullocks in the Colony at 4s. per acre, which is just double the figure estimated by certain large users of tractors.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended November 18 included: Blankets, 715 bales; cattle and sheep dipping preparations, 295 packages; cement, 17,818 casks; cotton piece goods, 3,290 packages; disinfectants, 409 packages; galvanized iron sheets, 5,556 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 7,735 packages; painters' colours, 4,857 cases; and wines and spirits, 4,006 cases.

The Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Kampala, reports that present stocks of merchandise are generally low, and that considerable quantities of cotton crop can be gauged.

Kenya imported 270 tons of cement, 798 tons of corrugated iron, 855 tons of iron and steel manufactures, 200,341 Imperial gallons of petrol, 152 motor cars, and 44 motor tractors during the last month for which statistics are available.

Exports of tobacco leaf from Nyasaland during the first nine months of the year totalled 12,204,068 lb., valued at £613,203. The exports of tobacco strips during the same period amounted to 2,282,495 lb., valued at £145,125.

Intense building activity is reported from Uganda, this being explained by the fact that building covenants, which were relaxed after the War, are now being tightened up. Native labour is also plentiful at the moment, and building materials are relatively cheap.

A recent decree prohibits the export of leaf tobacco from Madagascar for seven years, except when intended for the French Tobacco Monopoly. Exceptions to the prohibition may be granted by the Governor-General. All tobacco actually exported, whether to the Monopoly or not, is to pay the legal export duty, at present 10% *ad valorem*.

There is every sign of better trade in artificial silk fabrics in British East Africa, says the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, and it is interesting to note that in October our shipments to this market were 37,736 square yards, against 11,880 square yards in September and 4,848 square yards in October, 1926. During the first ten months of the year to date our exports were 106,572 square yards, against 127,719 square yards in the corresponding period of 1926.

Few houses in Beira are let for less than 20% of their capital cost, and 25% is by no means unknown, says *The Beira News*, which cites the case of a house which cost £300 thirty years ago and which is still leased at £15 per month, i.e., a return of 36%. Another wood and iron building is said to be returning 64% per annum. The monthly rents of houses in Johannesburg is about 4% of the total capital value.

East African Campaign Stories.

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Even if you do not win the three guineas, your entry if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. The best story, not necessarily that with the most literary polish, will win.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

Two public coffee auctions have been resumed this week, and we shall therefore resume publication of the usual quotations in next week's issue.

COTTON.

According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association quotations of East African cotton are reduced 20 points. Imports of East African cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 20,507 bales, compared with 18,000 bales during the same period of 1926-27, and 22,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton since August 1 total 7,183 bales, as against 7,000 bales in 1926-27 and 5,000 bales in 1925-26.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor-Seed.—The nominal value of East African for January shipment is £18 per ton.

Cotton Seed.—£8 10s. ex-ship is being bid, but sellers are asking £8 15s. It is thought, however, that business might be possible at £8 12s. 6d.

Groundnuts.—Though sellers are asking £21 5s. for December-January shipment, no business is reported.

Maise.—For January-February shipment sellers of East African No. 2 white flat are asking 37s. per quarter in bags, but in the absence of definite business it is difficult to gauge the value.

Sisal.—The market is unchanged.
Sisal.—No. 1 East African is valued at between £36 10s. and £37. No. 2 being worth about £35 5s. to £35 15s. The market has been quiet and rather easier. Reduction in freight rate to New York has resulted in reduced prices to American buyers, though certain stocks in Europe are not so advantageously placed for shipment to the U.S.A. and have in consequence been offered more freely.

NATIVE TOBACCO GROWING IN NYASALAND.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING, Governor of Nyasaland, stated in a recent public speech:—

"For the season 1926-7, 66,327 Natives were licensed to grow tobacco. We know what a large number of failures occurred and what great disappointment ensued. A large number of last season's licensees will probably make no further attempt to become tobacco planters themselves, but their desire to earn money has been aroused, and many of them, having found it unprofitable and uncongenial to assume the role of producer, with its attendant risks and anxieties, will, it seems to me, inevitably look round for other means of acquiring the wherewithal to meet their growing necessities and requirements. It is so with all other races, and I see no reason why it should not be so with the African. The natural inclination of every human being is to be independent and to carry on as an employer rather than an employee, but we know how many amongst ourselves come under the latter category."

His Excellency also said:—
 "I venture the opinion that a smaller, but better led, and better organised labour force will prove to be capable of a greater output of work than the larger numbers of labourers which are so frequently employed under existing conditions on low wages, inadequate rations, and without those amenities of life which tend to satisfaction and contentment."

N. RHODESIAN TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE.

Settlers in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia have formed a Co-operative Tobacco Society (with limited liability) to handle the produce of its members. Membership is conditional on the acquisition of at least one share of £50, and it is proposed that each member shall pay in commission one-halfpenny per lb. on his tobacco as it is delivered to the grading shed, this to cover working expenses. An initial capital of £1,250 was considered necessary, and £750 had been raised at the date of the meeting. Mr. E. H. Chomeley, Lusaka, Chairman of the Midlands Tobacco Growers' Committee of Northern Rhodesia, will welcome communications on the subject.

East Africa is informed by cable from Nairobi that last week's annual meeting of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa elected Mr. Kenneth Archer as President and appointed Mr. McEellan Wilson and Cofriel R. P. Collings-Wells as Vice-Presidents.

EX-PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, age twenty-seven, desires post Planter's Assistant or similar. Keen, capable. Good testimonials. Apply "Box 157," East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EX-OFFICER, 34, seeks post as Manager or Assistant. Practical knowledge of all stock, dairy and arable farming, also poultry. Good organizer. Wife would take charge of house, if necessary. Apply "Box 158," East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

FARM IN SONGHOR DISTRICT.
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," which arrived at Marseilles on December 29, brought the following passengers from

<i>Mombasa</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dhane and child
	Miss B. M. Dugh
	Mr. and Mrs. Filoche and child
	Mr. and Mrs. Ledent
	Ms. Mackay
	Mr. and Mrs. Massin and child
	Mr. and Mrs. Royers
	Mr. Stiermon.
<i>Zanzibar</i>	
Miss Amadié	
Mr. Deghaye	

Mr. J. A. Watson, until recently Town Clerk of Nairobi, is one of the Directors of the company formed to operate as a modern hotel Great Fosters, the magnificent house on the river nineteen miles from London, and once a home of Queen Elizabeth. The prospectus, which may be obtained from the management at Egham, Surrey, gives splendid views of this fine old property, which, although now boasting all the conveniences of a twentieth-century hotel, retains its old-world attractions. It would not surprise us to learn next summer that a number of East Africans on leave were staying at Great Fosters, parts of which date from Shakespeare's time.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, January 12, and at the same time on January 17, 19, 26 and 31. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, January 13.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 14, 21 and 28.

POSITION REQUIRED.

CAPTAIN, late E.A.M.R. and K.A.R., requires position secretary, estate and office. Knowledge of architecture, survey, accounts, typing. Ten years experience East Africa. F.R.G.S., age 37, married (no children). Excellent references. Apply BRUTTAFOED, 2, George Terrace, Plympton, Devon.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

"Modasa" arrived Suva homewards, Jan. 7.
"Maida" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 7.
"Matiana" arrived Beira, Jan. 7.
"Ellora" left Kilindini for Bombay, Jan. 7.
"Kbandalla" left Seychelles for Durban, Jan. 10.
"Karagara" arrived Durban, Jan. 11.
"Karagala" arrived Kilindini for Bombay, Jan. 12.
"Karôa" arrived Bombay, Jan. 7.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Rietfontein" arrived Antwerp, Jan. 6.
"Zenada" passed Beachy Head homewards, Jan. 7.
"Nias" arrived Natal for South African ports, Jan. 2.
"Meliskerk" arrived Beira for South Africa, Jan. 5.
"Randfontein" left Aden for East Africa, Jan. 5.
"Billiton" arrived Amsterdam, Jan. 5.
"Ryperkerk" passed Gibraltar homewards, Jan. 3.
"Sumatra" left Port Said homewards, Jan. 3.
"Gekerk" left Kilindini homewards, Jan. 7.
"Klipfontein" left Port Natal for further South African ports, Jan. 6.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Dumbea" left Mauritius for Marseilles, Jan. 9.
"Leconte de Liste" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Jan. 5.
"General Duchêne" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Jan. 3.
"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Tamatave for Marseilles, Jan. 3.
"Bernardin St. Pierre" left Djibouti for Marseilles, Jan. 3.
"Amiral Pierre" left Majunga for Mauritius, Jan. 2.

UNION CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, Jan. 4.
"Carlott Castle" arrived Mombasa for London, Jan. 6.
"Crawford Castle" left London for East Africa, Jan. 5.
"Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Jan. 6.
"Garth Castle" arrived Beira, Jan. 9.
"Glongorm Castle" left Ascension for London, Jan. 8.
"Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Jan. 4.
"Guildford Castle" arrived London from East Africa, Jan. 8.
"Llandaff Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Jan. 9.
"Llandovery Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Jan. 7.
"Sandgate Castle" arrived Cape Town for Mombasa, Jan. 9.
"Sandown Castle" arrived London from Beira, Jan. 3.

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