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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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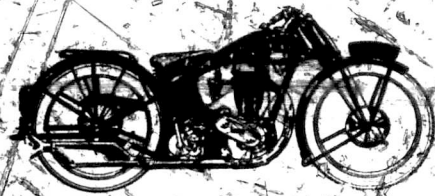
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## URGENT PROBLEMS BEFORE EAST AFRICA.

In the address which he recently read before the Geographical Association, Sir Humphrey Leggett focused attention upon several points which deserve the careful and constant thought of all who are concerned for the wise development of the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa. The danger of Native detribalisation exists in greater or lesser degree for each of them, and each territory has to safeguard itself against the creation of what is usually termed a "poor white" population; but which Sir Humphrey Leggett calls, perhaps more aptly, a "mean white" population.

The question of detribalisation is already engaging the serious thought of many friends of Africa: administrators and missionaries, settlers and business men should be equally anxious to avoid any course of action which deprives the Native of moral sanctions and encourages him to adopt a mode of life unregulated by tribal loyalty and obedience. Our readers, practically all of whom have first-hand experience of East African life, will not be misled, but the uninitiated audience whom the lecturer was addressing may not improbably have gathered the impression that detribalisation sprang only from the land policy of Kenya, which, he emphasised, differed

fundamentally from that of Tanganyika and Uganda. Such an impression would be unfortunate, for the detribalised Native is as easily to be found in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Blantyre, or Broken Hill, as in Nairobi or Mombasa, and the Wangoni or Wanyamwezi who travel hundreds of miles from their homes to the European plantations of Tanganyika Territory or the Banyarua who gladly walk long distances to offer their labour in the more advanced districts of Uganda, are as much exposed to the risks of detribalisation as the Kenya tribesmen who leave their Reserves to work in the white settlement areas.

It is unfortunately the fact, as patent in Europe as in Africa, that modern industrialism, when it attracts the labour of an urban population, tends to loosen hereditary restraints, and the certainty that the Native inhabitants of a number of East African ports and commercial and mining centres must become more numerous in the immediate future but serves to emphasise the urgent need for a study of the steps which can be taken to ameliorate conditions and to prevent demoralisation of the Africans who live and work in large communities. So important is the problem that we propose at an early date to start the publication of extracts from a most illuminating report by an East African correspondent concerning Native administration in Durban, which has much to teach the growing towns further north. The ill-effects of detribalisation must be neutralised, and it is high time for attention to be concentrated upon the need.

Of the danger of a "mean white" population in any African Dependency we need write little, for it is universally recognised, but Sir Humphrey Leggett's warning that the encouragement of settlers with little or no capital must increase the danger is merely the public enunciation of a fear which has been expressed to us privately by numerous Kenya residents, amongst whom there would appear to be overwhelming opposition to this suggestion of the Colonial Government. It is recognised by all East Africans that in the mutual interest of white and black, it is essential that Europeans in Tropical Africa should be not merely men of character, but that they should be able to maintain a high standard of life, and that principle, adopted as the result of off-tried experience, should not be recklessly abandoned, and certainly not from mere considerations of political expediency. If a new policy is proposed in this respect, it should be introduced only after thorough examination by East African opinion, and not as the whim of a small minority, however powerful.

## ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

### SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S VIEWS.

WIDESPREAD interest is now being taken in this country in the British Dependencies in Eastern Tropical Africa. Seldom does one take up a daily paper without finding articles, letters, cabled news, etc., as to what is going on in those countries. Very certainly the news agency experts responsible for selecting and cabling Press despatches are not incurring the heavy expenses involved without conviction that there is insistent and growing demand for such information. Nation of shopkeepers though we may be, a striking feature in the matter is that so much of the supply of news, and therefore, by inference, so much of the demand for it, is in connection with the moral, as distinct from the purely economic side. Great public interest is taken in this country in Native education and hygiene, and the meting out of justice between man and man, irrespective of creed or colour. Press news and discussions in Parliament and elsewhere centre around these subjects even more than they do about matters that might be perhaps assumed to be of more immediate economic concern to the dominant white races.

A quarter of a century ago, except for occasional references to the final suppression of the slave trade and reports on missionary enterprise, public interest in these territories was rarely manifested except in connection with military and exploration adventure. True, the sometimes rather tortuous manoeuvres of sundry European Powers during the period of the "scramble for Africa" were good subjects for headlines, and considerations of prestige, no doubt, were not absent. Sometimes there was almost an apology for adding to "The White Man's Burden". It was argued that it would be better to shoulder the liability for safety's sake, to keep out some other Power. Uganda was a case in point. Even with the strategical argument to back the case for retention of the position won by the Imperial British East Africa Company and a handful of devoted missionaries, the Home Government of the day actually ordered withdrawal, and Uganda was only saved to the Empire by the indomitable spirit of Lord (then Captain) Lugard, who had pledged the British word and saw it through.

#### Early Days in Kenya and Uganda.

How little recognised was the potential economic value of these areas can be judged from the proceedings of the Commission which examined the project to link up Uganda with the coast by means of a light railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. They assumed that the line would always work at a loss of about £80,000 per annum, and they could see little or no export traffic for it beyond some ivory and hides! The project was accepted merely on the grounds that it would be cheaper to suppress the slave trade, its source, at the expense of the railway working than to maintain in East African waters the warships necessary to deal with the slaying dhows on the high seas.

*Being the salient extracts from a paper read before the Royal Geographical Association.*

In those early days the men on the spot had to handle each problem with even-handed justice and to uphold the sacredness of the spoken word, cost what it might, and it was done on the highest British standards of disinterestedness and selfless devotion. The overriding instruction laid down by and adhered to by successive Home Governments was that the grant of monopolies for private gain should be in no way countenanced. Thus was avoided in the British East Africa Territories the system of concessions and domains *gratias*; which for nearly a generation marred the Belgian Congo, and, to a less extent, French Tropical Africa.

The administrative control of the British sphere was vested in the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888, but was re-assumed by our Foreign Office five years later. The Uganda Railway was commenced in 1906 and reached the Lake in 1907. In 1904 the control in London was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and it is from the latter date that economic development may be said to have commenced. The intermediate period had been a time of pacification, the establishment of the *Pax Britannica* and of exploration work generally. The rough outlines of tribal occupation were ascertained and treaties entered into with the various tribes. One such treaty was concluded with the Masai, a pastoral tribe who for generations had terrorised the whole country lying between the coast and the Lake, the particular object of that treaty being to define their tribal area, which was done on a very generous scale, and to ensure freedom from molestation to the neighbouring tribes. Another treaty of that period was the agreement concluded in 1900 between Sir Harry Johnston and the Kabaka and ruling chiefs of the Kingdom of Buganda, assuring to them the continued freehold ownership of their gigantic estates, which were bound up with the feudal system of that powerful and highly organised Native monarchy.

#### When White Settlement Began.

Until the Colonial Office assumed responsibility for the British Territories of East Africa, the possibilities of these countries as a field for colonisation by European farmers and planters had not come upon the tapis. The first Colonial Office Governor, or, as he was then styled, Commissioner, Sir Charles Elliot, became impressed by the large areas of obviously fertile land lying practically uninhabited and unproductive in the Highlands of the East African Protectorate. He sent one of his officers to South Africa to invite settlers from that country, and by 1907 some two or three hundred had arrived from South Africa and from England, and were granted land on easy terms, subject to development conditions.

Concurrently, gradual definition of the tribal areas was taking shape, with the object, in the first instance, of ascertaining what lands should be regarded as at the disposal of the Crown for alienation to immigrants. This policy of creating Native Reserves followed the precedent that had existed



for many years in South Africa, dating there from the incursion of the *voortrekkers*, who regarded the occupied areas in the Free State and Transvaal as theirs by conquest, with the corollary that the Native tribes should be relegated to defined sections of the territory. The system of setting aside Native Reserve areas is unknown in East Africa outside of Kenya. It was not brought into force in Uganda, and the German administration in Tanganyika did not adopt it.

May I say that it appears quite incorrect, as is sometimes suggested by well-meaning people, that the relegation of the East African tribes to defined areas, as Native Reserves, carried with it any deprivation of an ample sufficiency of land for the Native populations both in their present numbers and with large margins to spare for the future increase of population? The practical fact was that the extent of country was far beyond the capacity of the Native populations, then or for many generations to come, even to occupy, or certainly to turn to beneficial account. It was a question of granting those empty areas to men who would develop them, or of leaving them as a wasted asset.

#### Land Policies and Demobilisation.

Whether a somewhat different policy of land distribution might not have been adopted with advantage, as is being now done in Tanganyika Territory, is open to argument. Instead of delimiting the Native Reserve areas in such a way as to leave large intermediate spaces for alienation and white settlement, the policy being pursued in Tanganyika by the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, is to regard the entire country as Native land, roughly apportioned as between tribe and tribe, and to alienate for white settlement purposes, farm blocks of reasonable size, selected within the tribal areas in consultation with the chiefs. The result of this system of inter-penetration is that the European farms and plantations thus established are in close proximity to the lands remaining in Native occupation. The work on the European-owned blocks is a valuable object-lesson to the surrounding tribe, and the European holdings automatically become agricultural training centres, and the flow of Native labour between the villages and the farms becomes simplified.

The system adopted in Kenya Colony, on the other hand, has resulted in the creation of large and practically continuous separate zones, owned by Europeans and Natives respectively. It may be suggested that under this system a certain distinction on racial lines has unconsciously, but inevitably, developed in the all important matter of land ownership by the two most important racial elements in the Colony. Moreover, the Native labourer who comes out of his Reserve to work in the white settlement area is, on the Kenya system, separated from his tribe, his chief, and very often from his wife and family. A tendency to detribalisation is created, along with the slackening of the hereditary restraints that are so strong a feature of tribal life. It is surely too much to expect that the influence for good to be gained from contact with the European can all at once replace the loss of tribal discipline. Technical efficiency as a human unit in the economic sphere may be dearly bought in the history of a race, if it is to be at the cost of the factors that maintain character.

The Government of Uganda adopted the inter-penetration system from the outset. The entire country is treated as a Native territory, and only a comparatively few and carefully selected small blocks of land have been from time to time granted to immigrant planters for development under

special crops, such as coffee and sugar. White colonisation, in the sense understood in Kenya Colony, is unknown in Uganda. As regards Tanganyika Territory, where the grant of land to immigrants up to 1914 followed the inter-penetration system, although it was really carried to an excess in some districts, and this has had to be rectified by the post-War British Government of that Territory in allowing some of the alienated lands to revert to Native occupation.

In 1914 some 6000 to 800 farmers had been established by Europeans in the Highlands of the East African Protectorate. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work of those earlier European farmers and planters in testing what the soil and climate could produce. They proved the suitability of various districts for sundry crops, unknown to the country in its purely Native days. Coffee and sisal were two of the most important successes, and pedigree livestock was imported to improve the local sheep and cattle. Relations between the white farmers and their Native employees have always, with rare exceptions, been cordial and satisfactory, the employer regarding himself as a benevolent autocrat, and the employee looking to the farmer as a combination of master, friend, and doctor. There is no reason to doubt that similar excellent mutual relations subsist to-day. Indeed, further functions have been voluntarily assumed by the employer in many cases, such as the starting of elementary schools for their employees, and closer attention to hygiene, scientific diet, and last, but not least, the organisation of healthy recreation.

#### Development and Native Labour.

It is remarkable that during this period up to 1914 so little regard was paid to the fact that the Native population, taken as a whole, is very limited. In Kenya it is roughly 2,500,000, Uganda 3,250,000, and in Tanganyika Territory about 4,000,000, and in Tanganyika women and children. As there is very little movement of Natives between the Territories, the development of Kenya has to depend upon its own 2,500,000 Natives. It is only recently that statistics have become available, but even in the early days the alienation of land for European settlement was preceded with as if the population was unlimited. Nearly 5,000,000 acres were set aside for European settlement. Even allowing for the fact that much of this land might eventually be used for ranching and dairying, requiring only a small labour force, it should, one suggests, have been obvious that the granted areas with soil and climate suitable to intensive agricultural development, were far more than could be turned to full beneficial use, even if the entire Native manhood of the country were to be employed on a wage basis.

Statistics now show that the number of males of working age, say, sixteen to forty-five, is about 550,000, and that about 30% of these are in wage employ at any one time in the towns, on the railways and other services, and on the farm and plantation areas already developed, which total less than half a million acres out of the 5,000,000 in the hands of European owners. Assuming that the average period worked by a wage Native per annum is six months, thus allowing him half the year with his tribe and family, it seems that more than half the registered total of male population is away from the tribe, and in most cases from the family, for half of each year. Such severance can hardly fail to have had results. I have already referred to the disintegration of tribal life, and it can hardly be doubted that the increase of Native crime, chiefly among Natives in and around townships, is a conse-

quence of the undesirable widening of the release from tribal disciplines, the growth of Native immorality can be traced to the same cause. The birth rate also is affected, and it is by no means certain that the Native population is not actually decreasing among some of the Kenya tribes.

The raising of an "export surplus" of economic crops by the Kenya tribes within their own Reserves is now insignificant, a matter which is in marked contrast to the amazing increase of cotton, oilseeds, and even coffee, grown by the tribes in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory on their peasant holdings. The conversion of a by no means small proportion of the Natives of Kenya from a state of anchorage to the soil to become a virtually floating population may well create a new and dangerous problem before many years. One is tempted to ask whether it is for the ultimate good of European settlers on the one hand, and of Native welfare on the other, to press forward still further land alienation in the so-called European areas, or even to encourage, as has been suggested, the incursion of further large numbers of European immigrants requiring still additional Native labour, for the purpose of adding very materially to the acreages already under cultivation on the existing farms and plantations.

#### Avoiding the Creation of "Mean Whites."

In considering white settlement and its effect upon Native races, it is important to keep in mind the "mean white" position that has arisen in South Africa. In the early days of a new country there is no difficulty in finding land for all, though this is not enough without labour to cultivate it. Capital is required, and a high standard of living is essential to Europeans on the Equator, especially when surrounded by Native races. When the third and fourth generations are reached, there can hardly fail to be an increasing number of individuals who, by character, or lack of it, or by lack of capital, are unable to find occupation as landowners and employers. What are these men to do, and still more so, their wives and children? In South Africa the creation of this so-called poor white class is already a grave danger.

How can it be avoided in East Africa? Up to the present, it has been safeguarded by requiring some proof of financial means before admission to the country, and it has been made widely known on high authority that substantial capital is needed by a newcomer. Very recently Sir Edward Northey, a former Governor of Kenya, repeated that in his opinion a minimum capital of £5,000 is still necessary, but there have been suggestions in other quarters that the country offers a field for smallholders, with little or no capital, who would be assisted financially by some Government Department or by a Land Bank in their early days of settlement. I am glad to notice that genuine alarm has been expressed at this proposal by some of the present colonists themselves.

The Governments of all the British East African countries have extended to the Native races an increasing measure of medical attention and educational facilities. The avidity of the Natives for education is extraordinary and there are cases in which chiefs have offered to build the schools themselves, and even to defray the staff expenses when they thought that the Government is slow in the matter. Progress in these matters is, in fact, conditioned only by the financial resources available. In all the Territories the chiefs, assisted by their Native Councils, are being entrusted more and more with the duties of administering the minor affairs of their own communities, district Native Treasuries being set up to receive and account for funds placed in the hands of the chiefs, and Native Councils for these

purposes. Central schools of craftsmanship, for the training of the Natives in such work as carpentering, masonry, etc., are being established under the Railway management, Public Works Department, Post Office, and so forth. Similarly, Native education in agriculture and animal husbandry is being pressed forward.

#### East Africa's Political Future.

There are thus many points in common between the several Territories, and that would seem to suggest the advantages of some form of federation or centralised control. In such matters as railways and other communications, Post Office, Customs Department, etc., this is generally admitted. The real difficulty lies in the fundamental difference that exists between Kenya and its neighbours in land policy and colonisation.

The colonists, in common with Britons all the world over, are impatient to manage what they consider to be their own affairs. They have asked for an elected majority of their own community in the Legislative Council of their Colony. They claim that by this means they can take their share in exercising the British trusteeship of the Native races. They have not, I think, indicated in what way they believe that the general government and administration of the Colony would be bettered by this change. The subject is to be examined by the Hilton Young Commission on the spot during the next few months. The crux seems to lie in whether it is compatible with the responsibility of the Imperial Government towards the Native races to share that responsibility with individuals, however sincere, well-meaning, and even experienced they may be, but who are not actually the agents of the Imperial Government and subject to its instructions.

#### Present Population.

According to the official census taken in 1926, the white population of Kenya was then 12,500, of whom about 5,750 were men, the rest being women and children. Of the adult males, 2,407 described themselves as engaged on the land as working owners or as paid managers and pupils. The number of working farms and plantations was then about 1,750 and is now about 1,850. Of the balance of 3,600 men, 1,300 are in the employ of the various Government Departments, including the Railways, and about 700 described themselves as temporary visitors to the Colony. The remaining 1,500 was made up of professional men and business men, employees of banks, steamship companies, etc., and missionaries. Probably about half of the business men and employees do not intend to remain permanent colonists. The Government officials are pensionable and mostly return to England. The number of men who intend to remain as permanent colonists was therefore about 2,000 to 2,500, with the proportion of women and children and has perhaps increased by 500 to 700 during 1927. The total white populations of Uganda and Tanganyika are very much less, about 1,600 and 4,500 respectively, including a much smaller proportion of women and children than in Kenya, a much smaller proportion being made up of Government officials and missionaries. Indeed, the bulk of the unofficial European populations of Uganda and Tanganyika are employees of business firms and of plantation companies owned at home.

There are about 30,000 Indians in Kenya, 10,000 to 12,000 in Uganda, and the same in Tanganyika, say, about 50,000 in all. Their presence creates a special problem, and is recognised by the appointment to the East African Commission of a distin-

(Continued on page 619.)

REN-PICTURED OF EAST AFRICA.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF KENYA

The Most Fascinating of Countries.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By a New Chum.

IMPRESSIONS must be recorded at once if they are to be fresh and clear-cut. Even a few weeks convert the novel into the customary, and it is of the novelty in everyday things that the folk at Home want to know. The old-timer can speak with authority but he does not see those things that hit the eye of the newcomer.

Mombasa is the gateway of Central Africa—and what a gateway! Its reddened roofs, its tropical vegetation, even its tortuous approach, delight the stranger, though those who have come from the south cannot but reflect what a boon such harbours as Beira, Lourenço Marques—and especially Port Anaxia with its forty square miles of deep water and absolutely safe anchorage—would have been to Great Britain. The best harbours on the East African coast are Portuguese.

Mombasa, always to be associated in the mind of the new chum with immigration and Customs officials, offers no difficulties or complications. Local agents meet the ship. They will see to the landing of your gear, steer it through the Customs, get you seats and tickets for the train, and present the bill in due course. They know their job and make easy your path. Be warned, however, to book their services beforehand. *East Africa* gives the names of the principal firms.

### En route to Nairobi.

By the time he has reached the railway station the stranger has discovered that the Indian generally speaks English, that the Native does not, and that the Swahili of the text-book he has studied on board seems of little help.

Who can cavil at the Kenya and Uganda Railway? Its carriages are comfortable; it is punctual, though slow on account of gauge and gradient; and convenient halts are made for meals. No one who has made the journey from London and Scotland need fear his trip on the Kenya and Uganda Railway. Its economies do not arouse his concern as a novice. That will come when he foots the freight bill for his goods and chattels, by which time he will have noticed that if he does not pay income tax he pays otherwise in heavy Customs Duty and in rail transport charges that increase with more than geometrical progression with every mile he travels from the sea.

A night of travel, a halt for a surprisingly good breakfast, and the train starts to traverse the plains which form a great Game Reserve, extending to the very gates of Nairobi. During this part of the journey it is impossible to read. The traveller has his carriage windows wide open. He cranes his neck. He learns to sweep his eye over the plain when the movements of the animals arrest his vision. He shouts to old hands in adjoining carriages to name the buck he has spotted, and he dashes from side to side of his carriage that he may miss nothing of the wonders through which he is passing.

And so it goes on, mile after mile and hour after hour. He sees buck of many kinds, from the graceful Tommy to the hideous wildebeests, from ostrich to giraffe, from zebra even to lions. The game is there in swarms, and presents a truly overwhelming spectacle for one used all his life to Piccadilly Circus.

Suddenly he finds himself in Nairobi, and very

much alone. His fellow travellers are fully occupied meeting friends and finding their kit, in a hurry to be off. Natives surround him, and he addresses them; and he recollects that one may help him, is indeed there to prompt by his necessities.

### Hotel Thoughts of a Stranger.

And so to that great caravanserai, The new Stanley, the Charing Cross of East and Central Africa. Find fault with it he may, for no hotel yet pleased everyone. The fact remains that it is a great clearing-house. Everyone coming or going halts there sooner or later, meets his friends, discusses crops, politics and sport.

The stranger feels at once that he does not belong. These men and women are of a different world. They are indifferent to him, one glance convincing them that he is not one of them. So he sits in the great sunless lounge for hours, watching the endless traffic of the hotel. The numbers of dogs, usually huge and of vague breed, surprises him. The hats of their owners, stacked high in the fireplace and mantelpiece, terris of all shapes and sizes, clean and dirty, Stetsons and helmets, hold his eye. The moving throng fascinates him.

He tries to analyse it, to sort men out—for this is one place in the world where men far exceed women. There are farmers, brick-red and brown, men hard as nails, with earnest faces. They are clad in khaki shorts and bush shirts, nothing more than a jumper with belt, or in khaki slacks or flannel bags, cotton khaki shirt, or cotton vest or shirt and tweed jacket. He sees ankle boots with nails in the soles, ankle boots with rubber soles, field boots, shoes, black, brown, or untanned, but all dusty.

There are the "bloodes" resplendent in gaudy shirts, sporting a belt and hunting knife, though from their skins and hands one may suspect that some of them spend more time in the Stanley than on their plantations. There are the office men bearing that yoke of servitude, the tie, in khaki drill lounge suit and black leather dusty shoes. Then there are men in ordinary European clothes, the very *dermer cri* of fashion. Never was there a community of men in such diversity of dress.

As for the women, the bulk of them strike the stranger as being experienced. Paint and powder are to be seen in excess. Slacks and shorts and breeches are quite *a la mode*, but why it should be so mere man cannot guess. On the farm it may be useful, but here in Nairobi such garb is surely out of place. One surmises that in East Africa youth and would-be youth of both sexes tend to strut as they do in Piccadilly or on the Riviera; and the lounge of the Stanley is a good stage.

### In the Town.

The town is like all young towns the world over, with fine stone buildings and tin shacks cheek by jowl, banks, garages and stores predominate, for Nairobi is the emporium for East and Central Africa. There are sidewalks and none at all, deep drains and no drains in this town built on a marsh. There are wide roads and splendid avenues with execrable surfaces and a heavy traffic in rickshaws, ox wagons, and cars—nine out of ten of the cars of Transatlantic origin because they suit the country, because there are stocks of spare parts, and because the makers advertise properly.

The stranger cannot wait. Alimony and sun make it a burden at first. Let him then be content with the Indian driver and expensive taxi. When he can make himself understood he will choose the ricksha, unless indeed he starts to think he will have become, he is almost sure, will be the owner of a car.

There are astonishing numbers of the *basari*-bodied car, with the usual two seats in front, behind which is an oblong box with a wooden roof sustained by iron members, the whole being enclosed by roll-up canvas curtains. In this he can convey passengers, goods, provender, game, blankets, lamps, rope, shovels, rifle, and many another piece of impedimenta. He can remove the seat, let down the side curtains, and sleep in it at night. If he chooses the right bus, he can drive across country and travel by road to Khartoum or Johannesburg. The car is as necessary to him as the camel to the Arab or the dog to the Eskimo. That is why we have more cars in Kenya per head of the white population than anywhere in the world, except, I believe, little Nyasaland, a sister Protectorate.

Now the stranger is ready to jump off, but if he is wise, he will do nothing in a hurry. He will hesitate to invest his money until he has informed himself of local conditions, learned the snares, and until he finds he likes the country which he is bound to do. The day-long sunshine, the stimulating breeze, the joys of early morning and evening, the wide vistas, will grip and hold him. After a very few weeks he will have decided that even if he may but make a bare living, he must live and work in the most glorious climate and fascinating country in the world.

### SAIDI: THE POT AND PLATE WASHER.

In Africa the cook as often as not

Refuses to clean the plates and pot.

So the *bugra*, a nipper has got to pay

To do cookie's job from day to day.

When the cook is courting or on the loose

His master at morning will get the news

That cookie is down with a horrible head.

Quite unable to leave his lowly bed.

Then Saidi has got to mind the fire,

And no one expects him ever to fire.

He kills the chickens with a big blunt knife.

And has also been known to want a wife.

Though he's only twelve, and all he's got

Is a loin-cloth rag, and a reed-mat cot—

He sometimes thinks it doesn't matter

To boil the kettle without any water.

His dish-cloth assumes the colour of soot,

For he uses it often to polish a boot.

And oft-times he takes a handkerchief white

To make the kettle and saucepan bright.

When cleaning the knives he cuts his tongue,

All bloody before with a chicken's lung.

The spoons and forks he wipes with spittle

And proves that china cups are brittle.

When master's razor declines to cut,

You can bet it's been over Saidi's nut,

Or Saidi has used it to crop the cook

As probably both have a draughty look.

He takes the clothes to the stream to wash,

Thinking, perchance, it's utter bosh

That master needs buttons, so gives them shocks

On the nearest tree or projecting rock.

He sneaks the sugar, and salt and fat.

Was once seen wearing his *buana*'s hat.

But after the deed he felt so sore

That he swore and never said no more.

But taken all round, he's a useful lad,

And the job he does would drive one mad.

So here's to Saidi, with pot and plate,

His dental grin, and his woolly pate!

CHIMKANGO

### WELL-BORING IN KENYA.

The "Diviner" at Work.

Specialty written by

By A. G. A. LUCKY.

AFTER we had chosen a good site for the house and started building, we realised that our small river was far away and that every drop of water in the dry season would have to be brought laboriously by our donkey; so we decided to sink a well.

A Dutchman on a neighbouring farm offered to find water by means of a divining rod. He had located a well on his own farm in this way and found water, although, he admitted, it was a trifle brackish. As his terms were payment by results, we told him to go ahead.

On arrival he cut the ordinary Y-shaped twig from a thorn tree and located water near the stream in two places. That was not much good to us, and I suggested he should try nearer the house. He was again successful, finding two more indications of water, of which I chose the one more conveniently situated and asked him for the depth. Having made various long strides across a centre peg, he announced that I should find the soil wet at twelve feet and strike the underground stream at seventeen feet. That sounded good, and he stayed to lunch on the strength of it.

I set to work on a five-foot diameter hole, and for a week or so two boys shovelled up nothing but earth. At twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen feet still only earth, and very dry at that. I reported progress to my diviner, who advised me to carry on. I put a windlass up, but kept going deeper: my well was certainly going to be a deep one. We got on to hard sandstone, and then stone that had to be pick-axed and broken with crowbars. Still we carried on, encouraged and cheered by our neighbours, who came to inspect and criticise. At twenty-two feet I came to a very hard, grey-blue rock, two feet below which, said the diviner, I should strike water.

Having got down so far, I was not to be beaten by a bit of rock. I jumped a hole and sent for a dozen candles, fuse, and detonators. These I had to light myself, being wound up in the bucket after doing it—but I took good care to use long fuses! Half a dozen charges were fired as fresh holes were laboriously drilled into that rock, but there was still more rock at twenty-six feet.

Then one afternoon we had one of the heaviest hailstorms I have experienced in my fourteen years in Africa. Water rushed over the ground three inches deep on the slightly sloping plain, through our *bandas* and stores, and filled every hollow, including the so-called well. Our well was full to the brim!

The earth sides washed up, and buried the crowbars, hammers, and shovels. I left it thus for a fortnight, hoping the water would soak away. Not a bit of it had been dug as a well and determined to remain as late as well as possible, so I started baling out. After a day or two of this we came to mud, and still more mud, but no stone or tools. Some day an East African research party will find those tools thirty feet down and marvel at the excellence of prehistoric implements!

Rhinoceros, declared a Bath schoolboy in a recent examination, is called find because of its skin, and noceros because of its pose!

**ALONG THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.**

Dr. Malford Ross's "Joy-ride."

To travel from London to East and South Africa and thence to Bombay to Calcutta and Assam, with your wife as travelling companion, all expenses paid, an allowance for entertainment, and fees to boot, may fairly be described as a "joy-ride." Such was the happy experience of Dr. Malford Ross in 1920, and in "By Devious Ways" (Murray 7s. 6d.) he recounts the incidents of his voyage with a gusto and unconventionality which make breezy reading.

Dr. Ross was for some years Health Officer of the Suez Canal Zone, and there he evidently acquired the knack of dealing with the officious obstruction of subordinates. Assured in London that all berths on the steamer were booked for months, he coolly produced his cheque and got all he wanted on the spot. At the Custom house in Port Said the Native official was impertinent:—

"I cursed him gently in Arabic, much to his surprise. I told him what I knew, and that everyone else knew, that his father was a swine, and his grandfather before him; that he himself was a pork-eating dog; that he had been born in Syria, where all fat beasts come from; and that he was *ibu el sahl*."

There spoke the expert. At once the impertinent official grovelled before him, banded him his passport, and apologised for his behaviour—the astonishment and gratitude of the other tourists.

In Egypt, the author was on his native heath, so to speak, but in East Africa he was less happy. His stay there was brief, his experience scrappy, and he unfortunately accepts as gospel any sort of local—and sometimes regrettably inaccurate—gossip. He states that "Nothing is too much at Mombasa. Even the ricksha boys demand exorbitant sums and seem to get them; the motor-taxi charges are prohibitive." Had he been able to speak Swahili as well as he did Arabic he would have found things very different. Tanga "is the hottest place I have ever stopped at." Well, he reached Tanga in February, and Tanga in February is hot, but not hotter than the Indian plains in summer or the Egyptian desert at midday. "Tanga itself is a German-built village. Big game comes close to the houses."

Zanzibar he saw *couleur de rose*—  
"Amid mangoes, orange, lemon, rubber, banyan trees, surrounded by forests of palms, are pepper, cloves, cinnamon, coffee, betel-nut, nutmeg, dates, papayas, papaw, leiches, guavas, tamarisks, aloe; never had we encountered such a mingling scent of herbs all growing wild."

Dar es Salaam he dismisses curtly, but he records that "now the British Governor carries a large shabby brass crown on the radiator of his car, which is of cheap American make."

Dr. Ross's book is good fun, but it must not be accepted as a guide-book. The illustrations are by the author and display considerable power in brush work. But four palms and a couple of mango trees can hardly be considered an adequate picture of Tanga, and sunshine showing through sketchy foliage does not do justice to the beauty of Zanzibar.

**EDUCATING THE NATIVE**

(School Books from Tanganyika.)

THAT the Government of Tanganyika is paying particular attention to the education of Natives under its rule is well known, but the details of the work and the means employed are less familiar. Three small books which we have received for review are examples of the steady, sound methods which are in use to-day in the Territory.

"Uraia," a Swahili volume of 178 pages by Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, the Director of Education, and Mr. F. Johnson, Superintendent of Education and formerly an Administrative Officer of the Territory, is "an attempt to explain in a very simple form the meaning and the duties of citizenship and to teach our African citizens a little about the Empire to which they belong." Among others, there are chapters on local history, on the care of children, on health (personal and civic), on education, on work and ways of making and keeping money, on Government and the British Empire, all written in a simple but bright, cheerful and interesting style. Each chapter is followed by a summary driving home its lessons, and by a glossary giving the meaning and origin of the more difficult words. Good photographs illustrating the points of the chapters are numerous, and there are some suitable line drawings.

Instructions for Tribal Dressers, given succinctly in both English and Swahili, all the directions to be followed by Native assistants in dispensaries, and is issued with the authority of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

"Kitabu cha Nyimbo," a song-book for use in the Government schools, is written in the Sot-A notation and has been compiled by the Education Department, though acknowledgement is made to the U.M.C.A. for certain of the pieces which are in use at the Mission Headquarters at Msalabani (Magila). "God Save the King" appropriately comes first, followed by "Rule, Britannia" and very tender they look in the vernacular. A school song to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," and a soldier's song to the air of "The Tarrapin Jacket" are included, and in all three there are twenty-nine compositions covering all the activities of school life. The skill and scholarship shown in translation in the best sense of the word can be appreciated only by those who have attempted that exceedingly difficult task and the work reflects the greatest credit on the Education Department. It is to be hoped that the Mandates Commission will appreciate all that is being done.

The first verse of "God Save the King" rendered thus:

Salaam! Mfalme George.  
Mfalme wa inghi hii  
Mfalme wa Ingama  
Ukwawa juu  
Furaha yako kuu  
Kupewa lugendo hi  
Mfalme, salaam!

**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1922.**

The 1922 edition of "Whitaker's Almanack" has just been published (6s. net) and, as always, it is an indispensable reference book to those desiring ready information on an almost endless list of subjects. Its index and cross-references enable the reader to turn easily to any particular item, and such a volume is especially useful to the East African who wants the maximum of information with the minimum of weight. The East African territories are dealt with individually, many useful historical and administrative details being given.

Thinky Spillings a

Brings you "EAST AFRICA" every week.  
If you have any real interest in East Africa you need it.

## East Africa in the Press.

### THE RIDDLE OF THE RIFT VALLEY

The *Daily News*, when reporting the series of earth shocks which Kenya recently experienced, said:—

"It is noteworthy that the worst centre of disturbance has been the area around the Rift Valley. In the whole continent of Africa there is no more remarkable geological feature than these valleys—for there are really two, with Lake Nyasa at their centre. They are great depressions formed by the subsidence of whole segments of the earth's crust—rifts, in fact, in the earth's surface—and marked by the presence of great lakes and volcanic mountains. Just when they were occasioned is still a matter of conjecture, but somewhere back in, or soon before, the Jurassic period Africa underwent a consecutive series of earth movements, accompanied by intense volcanic activity. The Straits of Gibraltar were formed, separating Africa from Europe, the Red Sea came into being, and along the Rift Valleys eruptions persisted long after they had died away elsewhere.

"A revival of earth movements in the Rift region is thus a matter of world-wide interest, particularly if it should prove to be associated with a renewal of volcanic activity in the mountains adjacent to Lake Kivu. One of the mightiest changes in the earth's configuration is associated with African earth subsidences—the formation of the Indian Ocean, where once was a land link with India. Small wonder, then, that the present series of earthquake shocks is once again focusing attention on the riddle of the Rift."

### FARMING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

MR. ARTHUR BARKER, of Ceres Farm, Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, states in the course of a letter to our contemporary *South Africa*:

"Most of Northern Rhodesia's soldier-settlers came to this district, and four only gave up farming and left here, while all the others are making good, in spite of the three or four years' unsettled markets which obtained throughout the world after the Great War. Considering many of them had no experience of Colonial life, they have done remarkably well. Three of the four mentioned who left here were, indeed, town men and quite unsuitable for farm work. The other, who plunged at farming without thought or reason, gave up temporarily, and got a good billet on the railway. However, all their farms are to-day being 'snail' as a profit.

"Our climate and soil Africa's sub-tropical one, is unequalled by any other dry land, is comparatively cheap. Our great drawback has been that our markets are too heavily for therefore exchange reduces our profits, especially for home export. For all that the Congo Belge has been a very fair market for us, and, now that our own mines are going ahead, we are quite unable to cope with their wants. Mealies, wheat, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, macadamia nuts, beans, etc., etc. are in great demand and good prices are obtained. The farmers this year produced over a quarter million bags of mealies, and it was thought they had over-produced, but it is now considered doubtful whether the country will have sufficient to carry through till next season; this is owing to the rapid developments which are now taking place in here.

### A CROCODILE BREEDER ON HIS PETS.

CAPTAIN WALL, THE FRENCH

is at present appearing at the Olympia Circus, has given the *Daily Mail* some extraordinary statements about his queer pets, which "become at all amenable only when their skins begin to crack with heat and they are forced to retire to more sheltered spots." The trouble with the breed in its East African habitat, thus seems to be that its skin won't crack! Therefore the advice that "the most effective defence is to hit the animal sharply on the nose," where it is extremely sensitive, is gratefully accepted, though in that matter also precaution and practice are two very distinct matters. The Rami crocodile which carried off a capulent cook of ours from near Uteté did not appear to offer its nose as a target for manual correction.

"A crocodile," says our authority, "will often consume 50 lb. of meat at one meal, although it is able to go without food for two or three months. Its diet usually includes the lungs and livers of horses and cattle, and sometimes fish. Being cannibals by nature, crocodiles will also consume their smaller fry. The female lays roughly from fifty to sixty comparatively small white eggs at the rate of one a minute.

"Curiously enough, when the crocodile is caught wild it will always hibernate, whereas when born in captivity it will remain active throughout the winter. Crocodiles sometimes live to a very great age. There is a crocodile still living on a farm in the Southern States of America which is reputed to be over 800 years old. A crocodile's age is determined by the width of its snout, which broadens a quarter of an inch every fifty years. The skin of a crocodile is worth roughly from £3 to £5. Only the skin covering the stomach is used."

### UNDESIRABLE ADVERTISING MATTER

THE *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* has made merry at the expense of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who at the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce asked the Press to assist in preventing the export of undesirable advertisement illustrations, which he said, were stuck up in Native huts and floated over by their occupiers. The journal we mention concludes its paragraph with the words:—"The job indicated by Sir Humphrey Leggett will surely be one for missionaries and social workers rather than the commercial men of London, whose main interest ought to be the extension of East African trade with this country. Mrs. Grundy is not a business woman."

We disagree entirely with that opinion, which is, we believe and trust, unfair to the business community of this country. Without the slightest hesitation we assert that every decent European in Tropical Africa will share the feelings of the chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, rather than those of our contemporary, which appears strangely blind to the duty devolving upon Britain and her citizens to give the African something more than our manufactured products! Fortunately the businessmen, which this country sends out to East and Central Africa are usually mindful of their moral obligations to the Natives—to which fact it is to be attributed the undeniable circumstance that the Native trusts the British trader far more than the trader of any other nationality. That trust deserves preservation, and a commercial publication which urged its readers to make a stand against the distribution of undesirable posters to Natives would be contributing to its consolidation.

**INDIANS AND EAST AFRICA.**

Do not think it is too much to say that the whole future of East Africa is being settled, determined and decided as it were, by the interaction of the Europeans and the Natives. The report of the Grimsby Vote Commission and the Southern Rhodesian Governors' Conference, assuming that the Indian question will fall out of the picture, even if he has not fallen out already. Indeed, it would go so far as to suppose that it was already in these Governments' minds, if not also in the mind of Major Grimsby Gore, that the Indian was in time (and the sooner the better) to be removed from East Africa altogether, if not by compulsory legislation, yet by what in South Africa is called "pressure".

I cannot think that Mr. Donald Cameron either agreed, or would agree, to any such future policy, but I am not certain about any of the other Governors present, especially after the recent action of the Governor in Council of Southern Rhodesia. At the first moment that power was put into their hands to act. The entire prohibition of Indians in future from Southern Rhodesia is very obvious indeed. It would seem to me almost certain that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa would be ready to pursue the same policy. And if once the movement of Indian exclusion gathers strength it will be impossible to stop it wherever a little body of white settlers is given responsible government. And yet it seems as though this had now become the established policy in Africa of the British Parliament. Thus Mr. F. Andrews in the *Indian Social Reformer*.

**A CRITIC OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

MR. JOHN WHITE, of Nanyamba, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, basing his opinion on thirty four years' residence in the Colony from which he writes, informs the *New Statesman*:

Were I asked whether self-government should be granted to our East African Dependencies, and I think many others think as I do—I should have to answer emphatically in the negative. Until the Native people have had time to learn some effective method of expressing themselves in political matters, and they are adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly by persons who have gained their confidence and can state their case, until the Minister for Native Affairs is made independent of any white constituency, and the elementary needs are catered to the black proletariat; then, in my opinion, there should be no extension of responsible government.

By that argument the Union of South Africa would be denied self-government to-day, which perhaps even Mr. White would regard as ridiculous. That is surely the best refutation of his contentions.

The Supplement to the *Official Gazette* of Nanyamba makes the following interesting little confession:

"We deeply regret the attenuated and meagre aspect of this week's 'Local News.' The necessity of catching the Christmas mail for home, and the almost unavoidable necessity of catching the prevalent influenza—combined with a paucity of news and the inaction of an untrained and unskilled operator's forefinger, constitute a combination of adverse and inefficient factors to dry up the journalism even of the *Official Gazette*." Our only consolation is that our readers are probably equally afflicted with the first two of the troubles enumerated.

Fortunate officialdom to be able to plead even such adversities, which avail the lay journalist none.

**DISPELLENG MR. ROSS'S BOGEYS.**

I've written a long article in the *London Daily Mail* whose identity will be soon guessed, and the matter of our readers, especially in this sign, his views interesting and usually controversial. Comments will be invited, says Mr. McCaregan in Ross's book.

It is so easy to be an egotist as Mr. Ross's page could be haunted by the bogey that harassed Major Kenya. But I would like to dispel one or two. The "Political Machine," which he makes a purely unofficial institution, though most of us apply it to the country, or legislation, had nothing whatever to do with at least a number of the Press extracts and queries and italics. They were the unaided recollections of a very tired journalist who would have given much for any inspiration from any quarter. I amattered by the significance, some of these random gottings seem to have had. Mr. Ross's view, and I apologise to Lord Delamere, and the rest of the parts of the machinery, having unintentionally added to their load of guilt.

The commentator is by no means friendly to the writer, though he arraigns him for his "unimaginable egotism."

But he has already challenged Mr. Ross on a number of statements of fact, not of opinion, and in the absence of any reply our readers will naturally draw their own conclusions. The above refutation of the author's suggestions, that certain Press comments were the work of the Political Machine, whereas they were merely "the unaided recollections of a very tired journalist," also needs to be noted.

**AMATEUR CINEMATOGRAPHY IN KENYA.**

Somewhere on the high seas at the present moment is a shipment of machinery for the processing of a 30-mm. amateur cine film. It is consigned to a firm of photographic dealers in Nairobi. Twenty years ago Nairobi was a group of tin huts, an outpost. Today it is a flourishing township of 40,000 souls, with half a dozen photographic dealers (Kenya means at least one of whom is a professional photographer of the first class. At the moment there is only one 16 mm. amateur cinema projector in this territory. It is not evident, however, that at least one good firm of photographic wholesalers has no doubt that there is a market for amateur cinematography which must be covered now. The cinematographer, the projector, and the advertising material have been waiting only for the arrival of the processing machine. From the *Journal of the London Chamber of Commerce*.

The London Chamber of Commerce, that is, having the American aviator in mind, is anxious to establish a new record, which is nothing better than the desire to be the first man to kill an elephant from an aeroplane. For the sake of Mr. Leino and of America, we must report, in utterance for such an ambition is a poor tribute to any man.

East Africa has had many very welcome American visitors and a few thoroughly undesirable ones, the result of some of the latter category having necessitated a strengthening up of the game laws of the Dependencies, which are not likely to view with complacency the prospect of any man who shoot elephants from an aeroplane. Should the report be well founded, we have every confidence that the sportsman will be satisfied the necessary big game licence. Comments of East Africans on the mere prospect of such a record should be brutally blunt. We can imagine the record book breaker being caustically recommended to try his luck with tanks, armoured cars, machine-guns, and poison gas. While for hippo and rhinoceros a heavy lot of torpedoes might be tried.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN ADMINISTRATION

Criticism of a Settler

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,  
In your issue of November 3 you publish, under the heading of "Federation or Amalgamation," an excellent article from the pen of Mr. F. H. Melland, a typical specimen of the best of our old civil servants, and one whose retirement is regretted by the whole of the farming community of this territory. We wish that our Government had had a little better foresight at this critical period of our evolution and had retained his services for a few years longer; his long and varied experience of the country would have been to the benefit of many of us settlers.

Mr. Melland's article is a clear and unbiased exposition of present conditions, but one important point which he has missed—and which is liable to drive us either into amalgamation or federation before we are ripe for either—is disagreement amongst the majority of the settlers, who are firm of the main point, that of retaining our status as a separate territory. This disagreement arises from three main points:—

(a) The extravagant waste of public money by the retention of the seat of Government at Livingstone, a debilitating sandy area on our extreme southern border, right out of touch with any settled area. The resultant waste of money is equivalent to the whole of the territory's revenue, for, apart from the salaries paid out to civil servants, the bulk of the purchases for Government buildings, etc. (the whole of which is spent out of the country, to the detriment of our producers), one has to consider the enormous wastage (which it is impossible to estimate) caused by all cases involving over £100 being tried at Livingstone, which involves the dragging of witnesses anything up to a thousand miles. Nothing of importance can be transacted in and purchase, mortgage, or even bankruptcy proceedings without the wastage of many thousands of pounds sterling annually. I estimate that the turnover of these vast sums if the capital were transferred to a central point in the Protectorate would at the least mean approximately £1,000,000 per annum to the territory's advantage.

(b) Education.—Take the sum budgeted for as an educational grant, divide it by the number of children receiving a very poor smattering of education in the territory, and you have sufficient to send the whole of these children to England and educate them at schools like Eton or Harrow. We have a number of useless little schools spread over the whole country, in many places with a staff of one, teaching not only kindergarten, grades 1, 2 and 3, but standards 1 to 5 (this wants no further explanation), whereas if a large school were opened at a central point, the cost of education would be considerably reduced, an effective teaching staff retained, and the whole of the European children could be excellently educated and even secondary education provided for.

(c) The Railway Act passed last year was really a direct present to Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland of over £500,000, which sum would have accrued to Southern Rhodesia had the Railway Facilities Act of 1907 been applied to this country.

(d) Mr. Melland could explain far better than myself how the country is being taken to financial disaster by the huge increases of the civil service. In the past years also the District of Basoka (Mazabisa area) was run entirely by one European official, a Native Commissioner, to day the officials appear

to be unaccountable—and this is due from an increase of population for in 1908 80,000 natives were killed on their own land, and their fighting against what we had some hundred thousand population. It is a most useless piece of work, this district cutting out by an intelligent J.P. One wishes to see the territory advance, but even a child creeps before assuming an erect position.

With this morning's waste daily before our eyes, is it any wonder that settlers who believe in the country, but who are growing calous as to whether the country links up with another? We have a new Governor, who has effectually gained the confidence of the whole of the settlers in a short time, but it is doubtful whether he can at least for several years to come rectify all these grave errors of administration. But His Excellency has made a start in the right direction. May he have the courage to continue. If he does, Northern Rhodesia, though the youngest of Britain's Protectorates, will be the brightest gem in the Empire's Crown.

Nega-Nega, Northern Rhodesia. Yours faithfully, D. J. GRAY

BRITISH CARE FOR EAST AFRICA

British and American Practice Contrasted

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,  
East Africa's special report of the Motor Show is very interesting indeed. I am certain that each year the British car manufacturers are getting nearer to the designs suitable for the requirements of the Colonies.

The business in commercial vehicles in the hands of the Americans, who supply high-powered one-ton chassis from £15 upwards. The British make more than that, but of course the old model is out of production at the moment of writing. There is undoubtedly a market for English trucks of 25 to 40 ew capacity, but the price must be found about the end of the American equivalent.

The motor company in which you know I am a partner receives offers from American manufacturers who are prepared to send out one or two models on consignment. Now with British firms this would not be considered, as they will obtain orders only on the basis of an agreement to take so many cars per annum. In other words, the American has to take all the risks of their being a success in this country. Owing to these conditions, the company has had to refuse several British agencies, although we should naturally far prefer to handle British manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,  
An Engineer and Motor Importer  
Kenya Colony.

The above extracts from a letter written by a well-known Kenya agent and garage proprietor, contain statements which some British manufacturers might care to prove erroneous as far as they are concerned. If so, we will gladly forward their communications to our correspondent.

EX-PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, aged twenty-seven, desires position of Assistant or similar. Active capable. Good testimonials. Apply "Box 187," East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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**ZANZIBAR'S CLAIMS TO THE MAINLAND**

Experiences of a Pioneer

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of December 22 you quote on your "East Africa in the Press" page under the heading "A Tribute to Sir W. MacKinnon" from a letter to "United Empire" by Mr. C. MacKinnon. I was astonished to read his statements re the offer of East Africa to the late Sir William by the Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar in 1877. The offer included territory "from Tongue at the extremity of Portuguese East Africa along the coast for 1,152 miles to Warshik, now in Italian Somaliland, and inland as far as the eastern frontier of the Congo Free State, including Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika and Victoria, comprising an area of 500,000 square miles."

It is easy to understand why our Government declined the concession when approached by Sir William, for they knew that Seyyid Bargash had no such territory to dispose of and that the sovereign rights of that immense portion of Africa (except along the east coast) were not and never had been held by the Sultans of Zanzibar except in their imagination.

In 1882 I met H.H. the late Seyyid Bargash, the late Bishop Steere, Sir John Kirk, and General Mathews in Zanzibar on the eve of starting from Saidaani (opposite Zanzibar) in a march to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika with over nine hundred porters, and Sir John Kirk explained to us that we entered on our journey entirely at our own risk, as neither the Zanzibar Government nor Great Britain could offer any guarantee of safety. With the exception of the immediate neighbourhood of the coast town, not a yard of that 800-odd miles journey ever belonged to or was in any way under the jurisdiction of Zanzibar. The poverty Arab traders call "Lippu" (Lippu), whom I know as well as ourselves, did tribute not far from the coast to the Wagogo. Labora was a mere halting place for Arabs en route to Ujiji, and was at the mercy of Mirambo, Chief of the Wanjamwezi, whilst at Ujiji itself the Wajiji chiefs had to be acknowledged as the rulers of the country.

Nowhere is what is now called Tanganyika Territory had Zanzibar the slightest rights, except at the coast, and except for one Baluchi, Katunda, on the Isha River, and half-breeds at Kilando on the east coast of the Lake, there were none but the Native chiefs who ruled.

Take the preposterous claim to Nyasaland. With the exception of Mlozi (north), Junbe (west), and Manda (south) all slave centres, not one yard was under any Arab except in close proximity to their forklades. On the contrary, the country was never in the possession of Zanzibar, but was ruled by such powerful tribes as the Angami. I will say little of what is now Kenya, but if anyone can show me the slightest just claim of Zanzibar to the Great country or any portion of Kenya right up to the Victoria Nyasa up to 1882 I shall be astonished.

In 1845 Muhammad bin Keffan, the powerful Ujiji Arab, asked me to raise the British flag in Ujiji and I declined, stating it was not his country but the property of the Native chiefs. When I made treaties on behalf of our Government, they were with the Native chiefs and not with the Sultans of Zanzibar.

Whilst writing of Tanganyika, I would like to know if any of your correspondents have noticed the bitumen (which I and others used) found near the mouth of the Sukuba and in the mountains imre-

diately west of Ujiji. Have they heard of copper which Arabs said existed in small quantities near the mouth of the Sukuba?

Yours faithfully,  
Caring-by Sea

Years faithfully,  
JAMES STEERE

**MANY OPENINGS FOR BRITISH CAPITAL**

Opportunities still being lost in Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

Every well-wisher of East Africa appreciates your efforts to attract British capital to this country, particularly those who, like myself, see the best part of the Territory passing slowly but surely from our hands. The apathy of our "Homeland" causes us much heart-burning.

Openings which would be considered gold mines in Europe exist for the investment of capital, and hundreds of Indians have invested money in property which will, and in many cases has already done so, return 100%. Meantime their property increases in value owing to our efforts at developing the country.

May I suggest that you open a Bureau for the purpose of furnishing would-be investors with definite information regarding investments? Perhaps this would help matters.

Whilst people in Great Britain are fiddling, Rome is burning—and, at the rate at which we are losing control, "burning" does not exaggerate the manner in which the damage is being done.

Yours faithfully,

"A SETTLER"

"Dar es Salaam"

East Africa has consistently urged that British brains, energy and capital should be increasingly employed in Tanganyika Territory and anything which this journal can do to help potential investors will always be gladly done. Our correspondent, who has a wide knowledge of the Territory, has cause for complaint at the lack of British enterprise, and those who have read our last week's leading article will have seen how bad an effect the steady concentration of German settlements has on public opinion in Northern Rhodesia. Britain is not seizing her opportunities in Tanganyika. Ed. "E.A."

**HOW GERMANY EVADES HER LIABILITIES**

Pricking a Missiary Prisoner-of-War.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

Your Settlement Number is a fine and a valuable book, and I think many of our former neighbours will be glad to see it. I have studied it with great interest.

I have also noted your article re payments to Germans. You will remember we prisoners-of-war were invited to send in statements of our losses, that we might be reimbursed. I made out a very moderate claim of my chief losses—by no means an—and valued them at pre-war rates, and sent it in. The total was about £34.

I received the papers back about four times before I left East Africa, each time with further questions, and they came to me in South Africa about the middle of February, 1922, with further questions and a notice that they must be returned not later than December, 1921. The years may have been 1923 and 1922—I forget now—but anyhow they had to be sent at least six weeks before I received them. So I put them in the waste paper basket. I thought it a clever way of avoiding the payment of what I think was one of the smallest claims sent in. That was the end of that.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. WOOLWARY

South Africa

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**THE FUTURE OF KENYA AND UGANDA.**

Statements by Governors of the Dependencies.

The arrival at Mombasa at 10 o'clock of the afternoon of the first train from Nairobi is a historic event in the development of East Africa, and marks the opening up through a railway communication between Uganda and the Indian Ocean at Mombasa. Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, and Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, met on Monday at the border station of Tororo, joining the train there yesterday morning. A party of fifty inhabitants of Kenya travelled by the train, among them the Bishop of Mombasa, a number of legislators, business men, and officials. Sir Edward Grigg, who is also High Commissioner of Transport, accompanied by the Governor of Uganda, drove the engine into Mombasa station, where the new main line joins the British Railway a short distance north of this place.

On the following day, at a spot overlooking land within sound of the Moon Falls where the Nile issues from the Victoria Nyanza—the two Governors, with about five hundred members of the Uganda and Kenya communities, attended a luncheon in celebration of the extension of the railway to the source of the Nile. The guests included the Kabaka of Uganda, the Prince of Ruwenzori, and Sir Clement Huxley, Chief Commissioner of Railways in India.

**Uganda's Policy and European Development.**

Sir William Gowers, who was at the centre, said it should be realised that it was only sixty-five years since the source of the Nile was discovered by Speke and Grant, and to-day one was able to travel by train from the Indian Ocean to the Nile. There was also a certain romance in the fact that one was able to travel safely by the identical route followed by Bishop Hannington, who was murdered forty years ago when making the journey.

Referring to Native policy in Uganda, Sir William Gowers said that the fears that it would prejudicially affect white development in East Africa were wholly without foundation, and the difference between the policy of Kenya and that of Uganda was merely due to the recognition of hard facts. Uganda and Kenya had adopted the dual policy, but each was primarily concerned with different bases. In any close union there must be full recognition of political and economic facts. The interests of the two countries were indissolubly linked by communications, and Uganda sought the closest mutual comprehension.

**Sir Edward Grigg on Closer Union.**

Sir Edward Grigg, who laid emphasis on the importance of white civilisation on the progress of Kenya and Uganda since the discovery of the source of the Nile, told his hearers that the reception of the Uganda Railway was one result of Lord Salisbury's belief in using "large maps." He hoped that those carrying on the work similarly would use large maps. He pointed to the success of the extension as illustrating the value of co-operation between the two territories, and outlined future development, including the bridging of the Nile near Jinja, and thereafter continuing the railway to Kampala and to the Belgian Congo, whose co-operation was necessary in the interests of all.

Touching briefly on the political situation, Sir Edward Grigg said that the railways had been completed by the co-operation of all races under European guidance. He reminded the gathering that Uganda was already married to Kenya in regard to railways, Customs, and posts, to their mutual advantage, but in reference to closer union

he could not conceive it practicable or possible to form a union which did not provide for equal partnership with equal weight of representation in the councils of the whole.

**SIR DONALD CAMERON AND FEDERATION.**

Formidable Difficulties in the Way.

By Sir Donald Cameron.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, the Governor, in opening the Tanganyika Legislative Council on Wednesday, after sharply denouncing a section of the Press for advocating forced labour, said that the more he looked at the difficulties in the path of any sort of federation of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, the more prominent and formidable they became.

He could not find the material in common, the material which should be contributed in due proportion by each territory if there was to be created in the name of Federation, or anything approaching federations, any structure of stability, any machinery that could have a reasonable chance of functioning. Until this dominant factor had been established the arguments in support of federation must be deemed to be no more than factions, nothing more than enmeshing.

If the result of the labours of the Hilton Young Commission a common factor was established and accepted by all, and if thereafter a scheme of federation was formulated likely to add material to the stability of the three territories taken as a political whole, likely to advance the well-being of all races and to have a reasonable prospect of functioning—then, if all the principles regarded in Tanganyika as vital were duly safeguarded, it would be his duty, and the duty of the Council, to give the scheme the most attentive and serious consideration. *Times.*

**4. NEW ROADS IN TANGANYIKA.**

MR. GALTTON, ENZ's latest circular letter to members of the R. Ex. A. states:

£66,000 has been passed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of remaking the section of our African Great North Road, which lies between Arusha and Dodoma. This section is 260 miles long, and the part between Arusha and the Ufiume Mountains is in a very bad state, especially the portion which runs over the Mbulu hills. This sum of money is insufficient to make it an all-weather road, but it must be remembered that the Cape Town-Mongalla Trans-African Great North Road can only be used during the dry season, from the end of May to the middle of December.

Another new road has just been completed, running direct from Moshi across the Masai Reserve, along the Kondoa Irangi-Handeni road at Kitaya. This road is 187 miles in extent and runs practically the whole way over hard red soil. This should prove a most valuable link when the Arusha-Kondoa Irangi road is completed, and travellers will always be able to get through by using the alternative route.

**AFRICA FROM A MOTOR-PULLMAN.**

A PARTY of twelve people left London last week for a conducted motor tour of East and Central Africa. The trip, organised by Motorways Ltd., will last seventy-eight days, and cost 425 guineas. The tourists will travel in small first-class motor Pullman cars, which have microphones and ear-phones fitted to each seat for communication with the driver or courier.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carr have arrived back from Kenya.

Capt. J. A. Gladstone recently sailed from Tanganyika to Sudan.

Mr. A. P. Sturley leaves England on January 12 to return to Nyasaland.

Mr. R. A. Cameron of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika died recently at Kasuu.

Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Lodge left Northampton a few days ago for South and East Africa.

Mr. F. C. Edwards has been transferred from Buboka to Biharamulo as District Agricultural Officer.

Dr. A. C. Vivian has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Assistant Secretary for Mines.

Messrs. D. W. Gordon and M. J. B. Guter of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, are now on leave.

Mr. William E. Brown, who arrived at Cherbourg last week en route to East Africa, is a well-known American taxidermist.

Mr. Osmsby Gore was the principal guest at yesterday's luncheon of the Liverpool branch of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. N. Urano, who was a prisoner of the Germans at Tabora during the East African Campaign, died recently in Kilosa.

Mr. Ben Lightfoot, M.C., has been awarded the Lyell Geological Fund by the Geological Society for his researches into the economic geology of Southern Rhodesia.

We are glad to learn that Mr. R. Meldrum, Secretary of the North Charterland Exploration Company, has recovered from his recent indisposition and is back again in the City.

We learn with great regret of the death of Mrs. Mabel Edgeley, wife of Mr. W. H. Edgeley, proprietor of the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, to whom the sympathy of all East Africans will go out in his bereavement.

We learn with great regret that Lady Lugard is suffering from bronchitis and lung trouble following influenza. The many friends of Lord and Lady Lugard will join us in wishing her a speedy and complete recovery.

According to news received from South Africa, the Colonial Office recently asked the Union Government to lend four officials of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for service in Kenya Colony, and the officials now selected are Mr. J. M. Preller of Pretoria; Mrs. G. Sneddon, of Johannesburg; Mr. S. Cullingworth, of Cape Town; and Mr. W. McQueen, of Bloemfontein. All four are first-grade clerks.

The Duke of York will be the principal guest of the Government at the banquet to be given at the Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, on January 20, in celebration of the opening of the East African Industries Fair.

General A. Evens Ferraz, who has been appointed Minister of the Colonies of Portugal, went to Portuguese East Africa some three years ago as Chief of Staff of Senhor Coutinho when he was appointed Governor General.

Mr. Cherry Kearton was to have lectured in Newcastle the other day on his African travels, but as indisposition prevented his appearance Mrs. Kearton volunteered to act as substitute—and, according to our information, with great success.

Prior to his recent departure from Nairobi on the eve of his retirement, Major H. W. Gray, O.B.E., of the Native Affairs Department, was the recipient of tributes from the Asiatic staff. Major Gray had spent more than twenty years in East Africa.

Mr. H. W. F. Ide, who for sixty-two years has been a prominent broker in the hemp and fibre markets, and was first Chairman of the London Hemp Association, has just retired. He was a director of Messrs. Ide and Christie, fibre merchants.

We hear that one of Tanganyika's well-known mining geologists, Chevalier Edouard Kirschstein, is going to Ruanda on behalf of Belgian interests. There are rumours of important mineral discoveries made recently in this part of the former German East Africa.

The Prince de Liège, who has done much for the Lake Kivu district we recently chronicled, has been the guest of the Governor during his stay in Kenya. The Prince and a number of his Belgian friends are establishing coffee plantations in the beautiful and healthy Kivu highlands.

Professor H. Clark Powell of Transvaal College, Pretoria, who was invited by the Empire Marketing Board to investigate the prospects and problems of orange, lemon lime, and grape fruit growing within the Empire, and who has already visited South Africa in connection with the inquiry, has arrived in London.

We are indebted to Colonel R. B. Turner, South African Trade Commissioner in the British East African Dependencies, for drawing our attention to the fact that Sir Ernest Chappell, and not Sir Drummond Chaplin, was Chairman of the South African Government Delegation which visited East Africa a few years ago to inquire into the possibility of stimulating trade between South and East Africa.

Mrs. J. E. Carberry told Press representatives before leaving London last week en route for Nairobi: "Our coffee plantation is nine hours' train journey from Nairobi, our nearest town, but in my little plane I shall be able to reach it in forty minutes. I shall be able to make shopping excursions as easily as a woman in the London suburbs, and go to amusements in town and attend the races. My husband and I have now a fleet of aeroplanes, while our baby daughter, who is three, is in the fashion with a toy pedal aeroplane."

Mr. Hunket Woodgate returned on Kenya last week to the Imperial Industries Club, and Messrs. Alex. Holm and C. W. Hobbly took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. Hobbly said that the Native was one of the greatest assets of Africa, and we should have considerable trouble if we treated him as a helet or serf. With regard to motor cars, he predicted that in the course of the next few years instead of the comparatively few British cars that were to be seen in our group of African Colonies there would be from 50,000 to 100,000. Fuel should be produced in Africa instead of being imported.

□ □ □ □

Those few Europeans who are in close touch with Abyssinian affairs have been aware for months past that relations were strained between the Ethiopian Government and Mr. P. P. G. Zaphiro, C.M.G., a Greek by birth, but a British subject by naturalisation, who has for years been Oriental Secretary to the British Legation in Addis Ababa. Cables just received in London show that matters have now reached such a degree of seriousness that it has been necessary for the British Government to threaten the severance of diplomatic relations in consequence of the refusal of the Abyssinian Government to recognise Mr. Zaphiro's signature on a letter. Faced with the firm attitude of the British Minister, Abyssinia has withdrawn its ban. Until a year or so ago Mr. Zaphiro was very friendly with the Regent, Ras Tafari, who then took strong exception to a statement regarding Abyssinian slavery attributed to the Oriental Secretary but denied by him. The Abyssinian Government nevertheless desired his withdrawal from the Legation, which suggestion was refused. Mr. Zaphiro came to England on leave shortly afterwards, and has only recently returned to Addis Ababa.

□ □ □ □

On Thursday last *East Africa* published a special character sketch of Lord Lugard—for we hoped and believed that that title would be taken by Sir

Frederick Lugard, on whom a peerage was conferred at the New Year. It is not surprising in such high esteem the name of the man who fought the Arab slaves at Karonga, and who now represents Britain on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, will now be glad to learn that the new peer has decided to retain his family name, thus becoming the first Lord Lugard.

**PRINCESS MARY NOT TO VISIT AFRICA.**

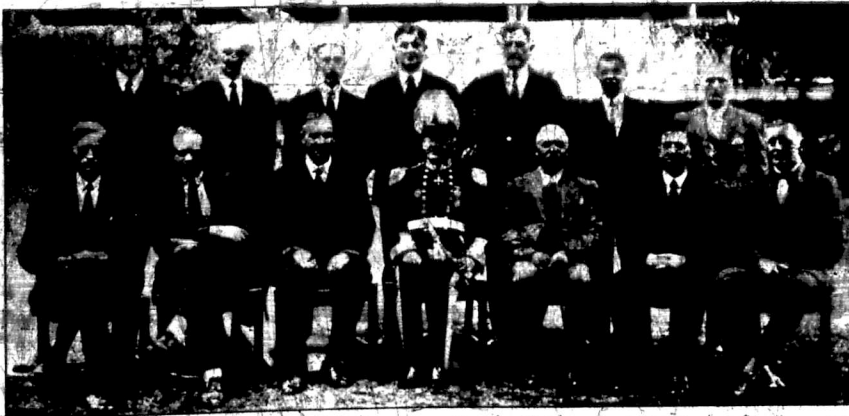
*East Africa* is authorised to deny the report that Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles will visit Kenya within the next few months. They will shortly leave London on a private visit to the East, but none of the East African territories is included in the itinerary.

**NEW GOVERNOR OF SEYCHELLES**

*Mr. de Symons Honey Appointed.*

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. de Symons Montagu George Honey, Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Seychelles in succession to Sir Malcolm Stevenson, who died on November 27 last.

Mr. Honey, who is a South African, was born in the Cape Colony in 1872, his father being a retired Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate. After being educated at the Public School, Carnarvon (C.C.) he joined, as a youth, the British South Africa Company's police and took part in the pioneer expedition which occupied Mashonaland in 1891-93. Having served in the administrations of British Central Africa, he took part in the Anglo-Boer War and in 1901 joined the Transvaal Civil Service under Lord Milner. From that time until now he has been connected with the affairs of Swaziland, of which territory he has been Resident Commissioner since January 1, 1917. Mr. Honey was made a C.M.G. in 1910.

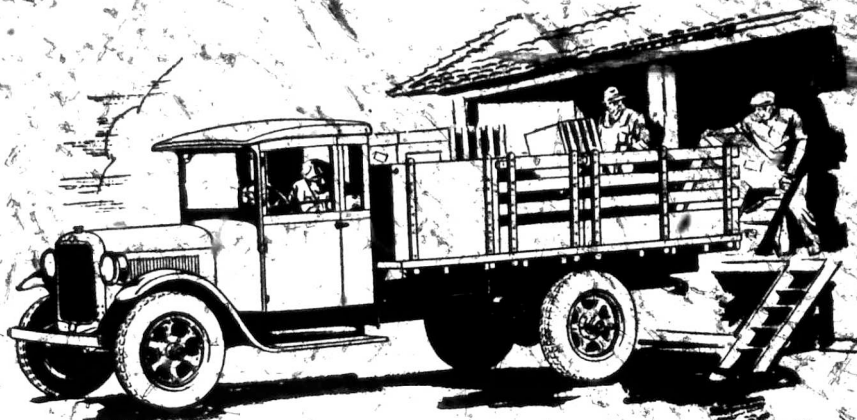


LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Front Row—Hon. R. A. Kelly (Acting Surgeon), Captain Hon. T. H. Murrill (M.C. (unofficial member)), Hon. C. H. Dobree (O.B.E., Acting Chief Secretary), H. E. St. James Crawford Maxwell (K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief)), Hon. E. P. Moore (unofficial member), Major Hon. C. G. M. Place, D.S.O., M.C. (Chief Attorney General), Hon. D. E. G. R. Strike (unofficial member).

Left to Right, Back Row—Hon. V. Francis Esq., M.B.E. (Clerk to Council), Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Stephenson, C.M.G. (S.O., M.C. (Commandant, N.R. Police)), Hon. J. Smith (Chief Veterinary Officer), Hon. J. South (Acting Secretary for Agriculture), Hon. E. S. B. Takati (C.B.E. (Secretary for Native Affairs)), Major Hon. Tudor Trevor (Secretary for Mines and Works), Hon. H. C. Parkin (Controller of Customs), E. Edwards Esq. (Financial Reporter).

EAST AFRICA



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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**A Royal Letter.**

During his lecture on "Abyssinia and the Blue Nile," Mr. C. F. Rey exhibited a lantern slide of a letter sent him by the Empress of Abyssinia. It was written in the quaint Amharic script with its alphabet of two hundred and fifty letters, bore a big seal at the top—only the Empress is allowed to seal her letters in that way; everyone else has to put the seal at the end of a letter—and began in this way: "The Empress Zauditu, Queen of Queens, Lord of Lords, Daughter of the Lion of Judah to Mr. Rey." "Rather like Providence addressing a black beetle," remarked Mr. Rey neatly.

**A Quoted Snake.**

"I was in Port Elizabeth recently," writes a correspondent with reference to our comment on Mr. Fitzsimon's Snake Park, "and I did not fail to visit the collection. No one could, it is too well advertised. Right on the landing stage is a conspicuous notice drawing attention to this Snake Park. That is the right spirit. But what I missed in your description was a reference to a most remarkable snake which did not progress in the usual serpentine manner, but crawled in a straight line with its body as straight as a ruler. I don't know how it did it, or what its name is, but it struck me as being an extraordinary subversion of all one's previous ideas of how a snake covers the ground. Can any of your readers enlighten me?"

**Beira without Trolleys.**

Trolleys have been so long a feature of Beira that visitors will have difficulty in recognising the town without its characteristic means of transport. Pneumatic-tired omnibuses are to take their place, and no longer (as a correspondent of the local Press puts it) will "ourselves and our wives and a few children, with a total weight of 500 or 600 lb. of fat and bone" be pushed on a terrific hot day by "two thin picanings twelve or fifteen years old just to go to Ponta Gera for a joy ride to get a bit of fresh air." The buses, it is stipulated, must be perfectly safe, comfortable, and have an agreeable appearance, and they will be served by white Portuguese in uniform who will "use in their relations with the public the greatest urbanity and delicacy." A perfect day seems to be dawning for Beira.

**The Shortest War.**

In his autobiography, now published, Major F. R. Burnham describes his arrival at Zanzibar just as the Sultan, Seyyid Khaled bin Bargash, had declared war on the British. "It was," he remarks, "probably the shortest war in history. It lasted forty minutes." Major Pearce, in his classic book on Zanzibar, makes it even shorter. "After twenty-five minutes," he writes, "the rebels hauled down their flag, and Seyyid Khaled, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate." It was undoubtedly at German instigation that the misguided Arab acted, for many gave him asylum in her then East African protectorate and made him an annual allowance until he fell into British hands during the East African Campaign. And that campaign, if it had no prospect of rivaling the world's shortest wars, might have lasted only weeks, instead of years, if Britain had acted more forcefully at the outset. In August 1914:

von Lettow was the only unscared German in the country, and those who obeyed his orders contrasted his "majesty" with the "impotence" of Schnee, the German who, from every point of view, should have been in favour of surrender as soon as a strong demonstration of force was made by the enemy. Certainly the battle of Tanga might have been made to end the campaign; instead, it was a ghastly business the truth of which this country does not know even to-day.

**The Size of Africa.**

A recent paragraph published on this page suggested that the immense size of the African continent and the vast possibilities yet hidden in it were often insufficiently recognised by publicists. Mr. C. W. Domville-Fife confirms that thought in his latest book of travel, "Savage Life in the Black Sudan." "I must confess," writes that widely travelled author, "to a sweeping and somewhat misleading assertion in a previous book wherein I stated that Africa was explored and subdued from Cairo to the Cape and Guardafui to Verde. There are nevertheless many regions and places into which a white man, if he has ever been, has certainly never come but alive." Elsewhere in the same book the author remarks "that contrary to general belief slave raiding has by no means entirely ceased along the Abyssinian border, or on the Arab-Cairo frontier to the south of the great Nubian Desert; that there are to-day races of savages whose secret retreat lies in and around the world's greatest swamp; that Native warfare is of frequent occurrence; that vast herds of big game, often totaling 500 to 500 head, still roam the open country almost unmolested. In short, I discovered that there are regions in Central Africa to-day which have advanced but little since the time of Baker, Stanley, Livingstone, Park, Petherick, Schweinfurth, Gessy, Junker, and other explorers of the 'sixties, 'seventies, and 'eighties." Mr. Domville-Fife's journey, made in 1925-26, gave him a real idea of the size of Africa. Yet he covered but a small fraction of its total area. Perhaps the best way to grasp the reality is to walk from the Cape to Cairo, like Major Georgan.

Six Boy Scouts under the age of fifteen left London last week for Southern Rhodesia, the Government of which Colony has undertaken to be responsible for their maintenance and training at one of its agricultural training schools.

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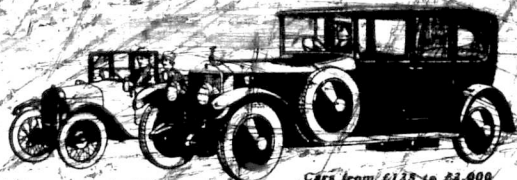
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**MINING IN TANGANYIKA, UGANDA AND RUANDA-URUNDI**

**Interests of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd.**

A STATEMENT issued by the Directors of Tanganyika Goldfields gives some useful particulars of the company's gold and tin interests. The interim report states *inter alia*—

"The company's interests may best be considered in two main sections as under—

**(1) Gold Interests.**

Kilimateza Gold Mine and Malinal Gold Claims. The company's original capital of £200,000 has been employed in the purchase, development and equipment of these properties, £50,000 in cash and shares having been paid as purchase price, and over £40,000 spent in development work, plant and equipment. The balance of the original capital has been absorbed by transfer costs of the properties, and the usual legal, accountancy, secretarial and head office charges over the first two years.

After considerable delays due to the usual difficulties attendant on mining operations in new countries, change of management, etc., the milling and treatment plant at Kilimateza has now been completed. A dam has been constructed on the Orange Creek and a permanent water supply assured. The manager (Mr. F. Hartley Gill, M.I.M.M.) cables that the dam is full, and that the mill is now running. Sufficient payable ore is now available to keep this mill running for over a year and a half, during which time development of larger ore reserves will be carried out with a view to milling on a larger scale. The capacity of the present mill is estimated at 700-800 tons per month, and the manager estimates that working expenses should not exceed 25s per ton. Only actual mining can accurately determine the average grade of the ore so far developed, but the directors anticipate satisfactory results from this section of the company's operations.

**(2) Tin Interests.**

At the general meeting held in June last the company's authorised capital was increased by £150,000 to a total of £350,000, to enable the directors to finance certain tin interests they had acquired for the company in Tanganyika, Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi. Up to December 31, 1927, three subsidiary companies had been successfully floated, namely, Ankole Tinfields Ltd., Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., and Bukoba (Tanganyika) Tinfields Ltd. Valuable tin deposits have been located in the properties of all three companies. The Kagera Company is now making substantial monthly shipments of tin, and has already paid an interim dividend of 10s. The Bukoba Company made its first shipment of ten tons in December, and, when the pumping plant which has been shipped to the Ankole Company's property is in commission, this company will also enter the ranks of regular producers. All three companies have large areas still to be prospected, and the geological formation in each case is favourable for the discovery of further rich tin deposits.

"The shares of all three companies are freely dealt in on the Stock Exchange and command substantial premiums. The prices of the companies' shares, all of 5s' denomination, at December 31 last, were as follows: Ankole 6s, Kagera 20s 6d (ex dividend), Bukoba 7s. In each of these companies Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. has a large fully-paid shareholding, with two representatives on the Board of Directors of each company."

"In addition to the foregoing, Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. holds a 60% interest in a concession

granted by the Belgian Government to peg out up to 1,000 sq. miles, in the Ruanda-Urundi territory adjoining Uganda and Tanganyika. Prospecting has been proceeding in this area for some months and 600 sq. miles has been pegged. Tin has been found in the areas pegged, and the company's engineers are now engaged in selecting the balance of the 1,000 sq. miles allowed in terms of the concession.

Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. also holds exclusive prospecting licences covering 80 sq. miles in the tin-bearing zone in Tanganyika territory, as well as options on 1,300-1,400 sq. miles in Uganda and Tanganyika territory. In all these areas tin has been found and further prospecting operations are in progress.

The directors have also secured for the company a 20% interest in a private mineral concessions syndicate formed to acquire valuable alluvial tin areas, fuller particulars of which will be disclosed in due course. Two Tanganyika Goldfields directors are on the Board of this syndicate. About six months must elapse before this syndicate will be in a position to publish details of its acquisitions, but the directors of your company already have reasons for believing that this investment will prove to be of great importance to the company.

Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. also has certain other interests of present and potential value, and is in possession of ample cash resources which will enable it not only to reap the fullest benefit from its existing interests, but also to take advantage of other favourable opportunities which were very likely to arise."

**SUPPLYING VEGETABLES TO DAR ES SALAAM**

*From a Correspondent.*

*Dar es Salaam.*

A VERY interesting little industry has been developed in Dar es Salaam during the past twelve months. Mr. Howe Brown, a leading lawyer in Tanganyika Territory, who has also many other interests, started a small farm in the Morogoro hills some time ago for the purpose of growing fruit and vegetables and engaging in mixed farming. Success was quickly achieved, and he has since acquired three other sections of land, ranging from 120 to 400 acres, at varying altitudes, but all under irrigation, with the result that the capital has since received a constant supply of fresh vegetables of good quality.

The farms are being run with the assistance of several ex-servicemen, who I understand have an interest in the enterprise. A distributing centre has been opened in Dar es Salaam to handle the output, which already amounts to about a ton a day, but which could be trebled or quadrupled if the market warranted it. The local sale prices of the vegetables are below those ruling at Mombasa, and in some cases lower than those obtaining in Nairobi. The Bahati Estates—for that is the style of the enterprise—are now understood to be anxious to obtain contracts for the supply of fresh vegetables to steamers touching at Dar es Salaam.

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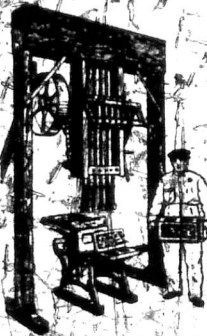
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**DIFFICULTIES OF ARUSHA SETTLERS.**

**Discussed with the Acting Governor.**

MANY questions of importance were discussed at a recent meeting in Arusha between the Acting Governor, Mr. John Scott, and the local settlers. We have received a copy of the official record from which the following facts are taken.

**Land Office Delays.**

Capt. Rydon, chairman of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association, said that the present system of public auction of rents of leasehold lands was most unsatisfactory and adversely affected the progress of the Territory, and strong complaints were made that though owners of leasehold farms had repeatedly applied to the Land Office for grants of freehold title, no satisfaction had been obtained. Some letters written two years ago having been said to have remained unacknowledged. His Excellency said the Land Office was one of the busiest in the country, but he would bring the matter to his notice. Mr. Scott further said that the Government had engaged three temporary surveyors for working Iringa, and they had under consideration an ordinance for the licensing of private surveyors.

Replying to a further complaint on the subject of freehold titles, Mr. Scott said that the Governor had no power to alter the terms of the German leases, and if freeholding was desired by the owner he must fulfil the conditions to the letter. Mr. Reynolds said he had purchased a farm said to comprise 5,000 acres, but a recent survey showed it to be about 7,000 acres. What consideration would be granted him? The Acting Governor replied that in such a case a settler would get a refund of the rent paid in excess. Mr. Focsaer mentioned a purchase of two adjoining farms which, according to the old German lease, was to be fenced, and to fence them would hinder cultivation and be inconvenient to his Natives. Mr. Anderson declared that in his case there had been a delay of ten years in the matter of survey, and suggested that the present surveyor had fully ten years' work in hand. His Excellency thought that was so.

**Fifteen Hundred Sheep Stolen.**

Mr. Phelps said that during four years he had had more than fifteen hundred sheep stolen, and one Native who had stolen twenty-six sheep had been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, in his opinion an inadequate sentence. General Boyd Moss suggested that Natives so prosecuted should be given the *shoko* in accordance with the law, which statement was applauded by those present. Capt. Hewer said that numbers of his squatters would like to keep sheep, but would not do so because of their fear of the Waarusha tribe and their inability to protect themselves.

The attention of the Acting Governor was drawn to several recent convictions of Natives for coffee thefts, and to a joint memorandum by the Arusha and Meru Associations, urging the abolition of Native coffee growing in the district. Messrs. Focsaer and Papodopoulos instanced thefts of coffee trees and cherry coffee, while Mr. Anderson suggested that it would help if Natives were urged to grow food before any other crop, which His Excellency agreed. Captain Rydon emphasised that as long as a Native possessed one coffee tree he could always say that any stolen coffee came from his own *shamba*.

A resolution passed by the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association as a result of the publication by Government of the new contract of service was

mentioned. The resolution declared that the new regulations were tantamount to an enforced increase of wages, which together with reductions in tasks voluntarily made by employers since 1922-23, amounted to 200% higher cost of production. The resolution further said that Government should consider the following suggestion in lieu of the proposed contract of service: That contract labour be signed on for periods of six *lepanades* of thirty working days each or 180 working days (the six *lepanades* to be completed within six calendar months, and employees who failed to complete their contracts to be liable to legal proceedings for breach of contract.

Though His Excellency said the Government was opposed to any system of registration similar to that practised in Kenya Colony, he said they recognised the desirability of being able to identify Natives, and a law that every Native should carry his poll-tax receipt might be useful.

**Roads and the New Railway.**

Attention was called to the deplorable condition of the Moshi-Arusha road, particularly to the five miles section between Mlaganga and Nduruma, on which £6,000 had been spent during the past year, though another speaker urged that the Oldonyo Sambu and Ngare Manyika roads was in a worse condition. His Excellency said that modern road-making machinery had been purchased, but the Public Works Department had not been satisfied with the results. The new road to Dodoma had been approved and would cost about £66,000. Mr. Phelps said that the Oldonyo Sambu road could be made at the rate of about two miles per day with a grader. If they could have the assistance of a road capable of standing the transport, they could cut 5,000 acres under maize, needing 2,500 waggon trips, and giving 5,000 tons of railway freight to the new railway.

Mr. Scott said he understood the sites of the projected railway stations between Moshi and Arusha would be at Sanya River and Usa. Further information on the point would, however, be transmitted to the Provincial Commissioner, as it was felt by the planting community that a station should be built for the use of the Nduruma and Malala planters.

**Other Matters.**

Regarding hospital facilities at Arusha, Mr. Scott said he would discuss the appointment of another nursing sister with the Director of Medical Services. Mr. Anderson urged that a small electric light plant should be purchased, and Mr. Bloom suggested that a local loan of £5,000 or £10,000 should be raised to cover the cost of a proper water installation, which Mr. Scott thought a good suggestion. The Trustees of the Rothschild Trust Fund had given £2,000 for hospital improvements and extensions at Moshi and Arusha, £2,000 being spent at the former and £5,000 at the latter. It was pointed out that £4,000 had been allowed in the estimates for Native hospitals.

Inquiry was made whether any progress had been made in connection with claims made against the German Government by British subjects, and His Excellency said the matter had been taken up with the War Office. Regarding requisitions made by the German Government, he said that this took place before the present Government took over.

Asked if an inquiry might be made into the working of the C.O.D. system in Kenya Colony, and a similar system adopted in Tanganyika Territory, the Acting Governor promised to issue instructions for such an inquiry.

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**OUR KENYA LETTER.**

East African Broadcasting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

The Kenya Broadcasting Company, whose technical headquarters are now nearing completion at Kabete, about four miles north-west of Nairobi, succeeded in exchanging signals with London a few days before Christmas. Tests are being made to ascertain wireless conditions over the route and to find out the most suitable wave-lengths to employ, in order to permit of the early inauguration of a comprehensive telegraphic service. It is intended to establish a 24-hours service and to transmit ordinary messages to England at a cost of 1s. 6d. per word. Commander Robinson, who is in charge of operations at this end, has created a fine record that will take some beating, inasmuch as he has completed the transmitting station in six brief weeks. In addition to the telegraphic service, which should be available in January, we are hoping to have a broadcasting system for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, four or five months later.

**Regulating Road Transport.**

On the advice of the Roads and Traffic Committee, which sits under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Works, Government has issued rules under the Motor Traffic Ordinance prescribing a maximum speed of twenty miles per hour for motor omnibuses or motor lorries using any public thoroughfare, while if the tare weight exceeds 50 cwt. the maximum speed shall be fifteen miles per hour, and if a trailer is being drawn the speed shall not exceed twelve miles per hour. This is rendered necessary by the large proportion of motor accidents in which this class of traffic is involved. The Nairobi Municipal Council has also decided on a maximum speed limit for all vehicles in the municipal area of twenty-five miles per hour, to be reduced to fifteen miles in the more congested areas. The peculiar traffic conditions in Nairobi render a speed limit highly desirable, especially in view of the difficulty experienced by the police in securing convictions under the ordinary charge of driving to the public danger. The Superintendent in charge of the Nairobi police has suggested that the use of foot-lights should be forbidden in the town, and the City Fathers have agreed to a by-law controlling the use of spot-lights instead of harring them altogether. A notice has also appeared in the Press in the following terms: "Two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen shall be debarred from using municipal roads after September 1, 1928, or any such prior date as may be decided by the Council." It is gratifying to the taxpayers of Kenya, who have recently and quite properly advanced to the Nairobi Municipality the sum of £100,000 for road work, that steps are being taken to reduce road destruction by out-of-date modes of transport.

Motor buses are becoming increasingly popular and with them the road competition becomes fiercer. It is always a problem not peculiar to Kenya. Owing to their destructive use of the roads, public opinion is in favour of such vehicles being taxed and considers that the proceeds of such taxation should be sent on road maintenance and improvement, a principle at which few will be found to cavil.

**A Progressive Road-building Plan.**

Government, under pressure from interested members of the Legislative Council, is at last settling down to a constructive road policy, and it is now possible to motor from Kitale to Nairobi, just over two hundred miles, in one day, under favourable

weather conditions. Feeder roads are rightly regarded as an essential corollary to branch line development, and large sums are being expended on road alignment and construction. Up-to-date mechanical road machinery—a most important factor in the development of Kenya, which has hitherto been woefully lacking in communications and transport facilities generally. In this connection Government has the advice of a Central Road Committee composed of experts who are able to give the subject of the allocation of funds more intensive consideration than is possible by the Executive Government.

The dual road system, separate tracks for motor and animal-drawn traffic, is followed wherever possible, the pioneers in this connection being the popularly elected District Road Boards of the East Gishu and Trans-Nzobia Districts.

**Kenya Views on Federation.**

The skeleton suggestions published by the Executive of the Convention of Associations on the subject of federation as a cock-shy, have certainly had the result of drawing the neighbouring territories, while fears for the independence of his Kingdom have been expressed by the Kabaka of Buganda. He has, however, been assured by the Colonial Office that the constitutional position of Buganda will not be changed except with the concurrence of its local Government. A local Native political body, which calls itself the Young Kikuyu Association, whose members appear to specialise in subversive political propaganda—has been inspired to declare itself desirous of remaining under complete Colonial Office control, though this rather contradicts an assertion that the Native should have a more direct voice in the Government of Kenya. As a matter of fact, no one wishes to deny him this as soon as he has proved his worthiness. It is a curious anomaly that the most backward section of the community, i.e. the Native, really enjoys a greater political privilege than any other section, inasmuch as Native Councils have the right to levy taxation for local services. These fully representative Native Councils would appear to be the proper channel for the expression of Native views. The outspoken criticisms of Sir Donald Cameron and Sir William Crover, will already have been cabled to the Home Press. Anyhow, it is a good thing to stimulate discussion on this important subject. The general impression at the moment may perhaps be summed up in the following manner:

- (1) Nearly everyone wants an official European majority in the Kenya Legislative Council.
- (2) The advantages to be gained by combining with our neighbours in certain common services are apparent. Customs legislation and interpretation, Police, Research, and Communication.
- (3) Any form of Federal Government, apart from the closest practicable degree of business co-operation, is regarded as premature.
- (4) The advantages to be gained by having a supreme authority to decide on the spot a large number of domestic questions, the decision regarding which rests at present with the Colonial Office, must be made to all who have the real knowledge of East African problems.

**Mombasa a "Free Port."**

A sudden and unexpected tropical storm has been a boon at Mombasa by an interesting suggestion to make Mombasa or Kilindini a "free port," whatever that may mean, and the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has decided to request similar bodies at Shanghai and Hong Kong for further information on the subject. The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. G. Walsh, makes a strong appeal against the proposal, and appears to have solid backing both on the island and up-country.

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Mount Kenya farmers have shown their appreciation of the Nyeri branch railway lines by starting a new Co-operative Creamery with headquarters at Nanyuki, one of our most beautiful snow townships. A small private company has been formed and the expert butter and cheese maker who has just arrived from South Africa expects to get busy in the few near future. This makes the third co-operative creamery to follow the lead of the Lumbwa Co-operative Society, which started about five years ago, has adhered to true co-operative principles and now consists of a fine up-to-date butter and cheese making institution turning out nearly 20000 lb of dairy produce per month.

**The Thompson's Falls Branch Railway**

Considerable amusement has been created in Kenya by recent correspondence in *The Times* on the subject of the Thompson's Falls Branch Railway. The insinuation that the decision of the Branch Lines Select Committee was influenced in any way by the East African Lands and Development Company is really humorous to those who know how the Select Committee is constituted. The line is designed to serve a large agricultural population, mostly soldier-sellers, which at present has no means of evacuating its produce, and the line also serves a magnificent area of land admirably adapted to clover settlement. It is hoped that critics will not overlook the facts that the most recent branch line to receive legislative sanction is one from Kisumu northwards which serves exclusively the populous and progressive Kapsindo Natives.

**European Education in the Colony**

The annual sports and prize-giving of the Nakuru Government School illustrates the great advance made in Kenya education during the last few years. The fine new building under construction by the Public Works Department at a cost of approximately £40,000 is rapidly nearing completion, and the record of the existing school for the past twelve months compares very favourably indeed with similar institutions anywhere from a scholastic sporting and health point of view, while it is gratifying to hear that ex-pupils of this and other Kenya schools now at Home are taking leading places in their new sphere.

**Wahaleh to Nairobi in Twelve Hours**

Mr. John Carberry, who reached Nairobi on December 15, is the first Kenya settler to make a flight from Britain to the Colony. He left Cairo at 7 a.m. on December 13 and reached Khartoum at 2 p.m. the same day, stoking up at Wady Halfa

at 7 a.m. The following morning he left Khartoum at 5 a.m. reaching Madiatnah at 10 a.m. It is considered necessary to clean and overhaul the engine owing to the large amount of dust encountered in the air and at the Wady Halfa aerodrome. Mr. Carberry resumed at 5.36 a.m. On December 15, he reached Monghalah at 9 a.m., leaving for Nairobi at 10.36 a.m. which was reached at 5.30 p.m. the same day. This constitutes a record from Cairo to Nairobi, and *East Africa* adds its congratulations to the deluge which has descended on this intrepid aviator. Mr. Carberry's future plans are undecided, his immediate intention being to overhaul his new Fokker machine, which has behaved extremely well.

**SIR CLAUD HOLLIS AND "EAST AFRICA"**

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, British Resident in Zanzibar, responding to the toast of "The Land we Live in" at a recent Caledonian Dinner, said he was glad to think that Zanzibar had done something that would give pleasure to the Editor of *East Africa*, who had stated that the proposal to do away with the Bububu Railway had "come as a shock to all lovers of their ancient and picturesque island." The Journal had continued, "The lines so brief, its name so funny, its existence seems so absurd in the presence of such good roads; its equipment is so quaint, and its whole proceedings are so delightfully fussy. Yet it is deservedly one of the sights of Zanzibar, and a ride on it is one of the essential experiences of a visit to the island. The Bububu Railway may be a joke, but it is a good joke, and it is a pity to spoil it." His Excellency said he thought they could congratulate themselves on being in a position to afford some amusement to the outside world, and they had no wish to spoil a good joke. Long might the Bububu Railway continue to enjoy its popularity!

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has decided to grant £100,000 for scientific and other work in South and East Africa. East Africa's share is to be devoted primarily to Native education, Native maternity and child welfare centres, and a motor dispensary for Uganda.

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### BROOME SELANGOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

Company's Interest in Coffea in Tanganyika.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of Broome (Selangor) Rubber Plantations Ltd. was held recently. Mr. Joseph Kelly (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding.

The representative of the Secretaries (Messrs. Rycroft and Co.) having read the notice convening the meeting and report of the auditors.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said: "The directors' report and the accounts have been in your hands for the past week and, as usual, I will deal in the first instance with the latter. During the financial year ended June 30 last crop expenditure in the East amounted to £14,767. The net proceeds of the sales of rubber totalled £31,025, from which must be deducted a deficit of £391 incurred on realisation of the stock of half twelve months ago including other small receipts. The gross revenue amounts to £30,634. After deducting crop and administration expenses, etc., there remains a profit on trading account of £14,025. The sum of £424 has been written off for depreciation, leaving a balance for the year of £13,601. The net amount brought forward from the previous accounts was £3,395, making a total amount of £17,000 available for distribution. We propose to pay a dividend of 10% less tax, carrying forward the balance of £2,506, subject to staff bonus for the past year.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that property account stands in the books at £157,007, after charging £2,285 spent on immature rubber and new clearings, £1,274 has been expended on new buildings, machinery, etc., and £424 written off in respect of depreciation.

Our investments amount to £60,500, the greater portion consisting of a holding which we have acquired in a company engaged in the cultivation of high grade coffee in the well-known Arusha coffee district of East Africa. This company should have about 400 acres of coffee planted by next spring, and owns just over 5,000 acres of very valuable land. The management of the estate is in the hands of one of the most experienced planters in East Africa, who, our directors have known for a considerable period. We have every hope that in course of the next two or three years this investment will prove to be a very profitable one, as coffee from the Arusha district commands a very high figure on the London market.

#### The Consolidation.

As another matter of interest, I may also mention that we have been approached by a well known dredging company with regard to the leasing of a portion of our estate, most of which is unimproved, and which lies along the banks of the Simenyi river. The result of these negotiations will be communicated to the shareholders in due course. We have been aware for some considerable periods of the existence of a claim on this portion of the estate, but have never undertaken any steps to test its value. Investment in cash and other liquid assets amount to £33,517, against £37,716 liabilities, and current liabilities are £7,350, against £5,247. On June 30 last the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities was £26,167, or about the same as a year ago.

You will have observed that the rubber crop harvested was 308 lbs. per acre gross against a sale price being 15s. 11d. against 23s. 6d. last season. The f.o.b. cost of 43d. as compared with 68d. in the previous year must be considered very satisfactory. Naturally the smaller crop permitted under the restriction scheme is accountable for the smaller

I have beg to say. That the report and accounts submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that a dividend of 10% be paid, and that the balance of £3,506 be carried forward to the next account. I will ask Mr. Rycroft to second the resolution, but before putting the same to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. F. C. Rycroft seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. F. C. Rycroft, and the auditors, Messrs. Lewis and Mounsey, were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the agents and staff in the East terminated the proceedings.

### SISAL VERSUS MANILA HEMP.

Experiments of Importance to East Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN imports from the Philippine Islands Manila hemp to the value of some £2,000,000 a year. The fibre is used for rope-making, because, so the experts aver, it resists the action of sea-water, does not swell when wet (and so runs easily through ships' blocks), and absorbs moisture slowly and therefore does not sink quickly.

The British Empire—and especially East Africa—produces sisal hemp, which can be and is made into ropes, which according to the Manila advocates are inferior in all respects to their product.

To determine the correctness or otherwise of this contention the Imperial Institute began in July, 1923, a series of experiments, the results of which are now to hand. The investigation was carried out with precise attention to detail and toward scientific methods. Each sample of material was treated in exactly the same way, every source of error was carefully eliminated, and the results must carry conviction.

Three samples of rope were tested. No. 1 was made from first quality British East African sisal, No. 2 from unbrushed East African sisal, and No. 3 from J-grade Manila hemp. All were three-inch ropes, hawser laid of three strands, thirty yarns to the strand. All were exposed in a cage on the lower deck of Southampton in such a way that they received alternate wetting and partial drying twice a day. Portions of the ropes were withdrawn after four months, six months, nine months, and twelve months, and tested for the points at issue.

The results of the trials indicated that the Manila sisal hemp of No. 1 quality withstands the action of sea-water as well or even better than Manila hemp of the J grade, whereas sisal of No. 2 quality is slightly inferior, that Manila ropes swell less when wet than sisal ropes; and that sisal fibre sinters far more rapidly in water than Manila hemp.

It is believed that during the war German ships used sisal ropes almost exclusively, and it would be interesting to have some account of their experience.

Dr. C. G. Williams, who is in charge of the experiments, and whose article in the January number of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute should be studied by everyone interested, drew our attention to the very fine fibre produced at Amani from the indigenous species of *Musa*, *M. Hottii* and *M. nigrans*, and from *M. Ensete*, all closely allied to the Manila hemp yielding *Musa tenuis*. This fibre seems worthy of notice from East Africa planters.

Three long-eared foxes from Kenya were last week placed on exhibition in the London Zoo. The species is rare and notable for its uniform slate-grey colour.



### THE WHITE NILE BRIDGE OPENED

Connects Khartoum with Omdurman.

The new bridge over the White Nile connecting Khartoum with Omdurman, was ceremonially opened on Monday. It has been in use for several weeks past. The bridge has a roadway of thirty feet, a total length of 2,012 feet, and an approach embankment, at either end about twenty-five feet high and 220 feet long on the Khartoum side and 624 feet long on the Omdurman side. It consists of seven spans, each 244 feet long, and a swing span 304 feet long, which when open, will give a clear width of 100 feet on either side for the passage of river traffic. The swing span is operated by electricity taken from the overhead tramway wires, and is entirely automatic in action. Some 4,000 tons of fuel work have been used.

The convenience of the new structure will be immense. The journey across the White Nile has always been one of difficulties and delays, but now an electric tram service across the new bridge will make communication cheap and easy. The first-class return fare is to be P.T. 6 (1s. 3d.), which can hardly be called excessive, although it is higher than the fare across the Blue Nile bridge. The difference is due to the fact that the White Nile bridge has to be paid for within a certain number of years, and has cost more than the Blue Nile structure. It is hoped that season tickets will reduce the charges made for motor traffic across the new bridge.

A special correspondent of *The Times* commenting on the opening of the bridge, says:

"Khartoum has a real and graceful dignity of its own. For three days along the Blue Nile there runs a wide embankment with a magnificent double avenue of trees. Here stands the Governor-General's residence, with the possible exception of that white palace which stands amid the palms on the beach at Dar es Salaam, it is by far the most picturesque Government House between the Cape and Cairo. A little farther along are the Government buildings, the Post Office, and a number of attractively designed private houses. Beyond the palace the Gordon Memorial College teaches the young Sudanese science and engineering and other things of which his school grandfathers never heard, and the Kitchener School of Medicine wages its eternal war on the mosquitoes. In the names of two or two great soldiers commemorated, perhaps even more impressively—certainly more tastefully—than by the inscriptions that stand only a few minutes' walk distant. He would be a very hurried traveller who did not find time to look on his way down to the landing place and look over the fence into the Zoo. For the Khartoum Zoo is blessed with one priceless characteristic. It is impossible for animals to look happy in captivity, at least these beasts do not look unhappy, they are treated like human beings by a director who has such an obvious bond of sympathy with them that he almost seems to talk to them in their own language, and they are housed in spacious enclosures that are merely a finer instance of the humane policy of the Sudan Game Department.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA'S OLDEST PIONEER

Death of Mr. J. Harrison Clark.

MR. W. N. WATSON, Honorary Secretary of the Broken Hill Political Association, says of Mr. J. Harrison Clark, who passed away in Broken Hill early in December:

"Known to all Europeans and more so to all Natives, Mr. Clark—whose Native name was 'Changa-Changa'—represented in our midst a class which is sadly but surely dwindling, a class which came to Northern Rhodesia before there was such a name and which bravely upheld the honour and dignity of the white race among perils then unknown and dangers then untold. Of this class, Mr. Harrison Clark was not only the senior living representative, but as far as records can show he was actually the first. I have in my possession records showing he was admitted to be 'king' of a large section of what is now our Territory, and that to him as such was paid tribute by many Native tribes. In the passing of this pioneer of pioneers, Northern Rhodesia has lost a great inhabitant, and all of us, white and black, have lost a great friend.

Even we in Broken Hill, who were most closely in touch with 'Changa' during the last few years do not realise the feelings which the Natives looked up to him. To-day's scene at the graveside where, after we had recently covered his coffin with a few spadefulls of earth, the Natives took over the grave, and the most prominent of them were selected to have the honour of shovelling the earth in with spades and all the others evidently counted it honour to use their hands, showed us a little of what he meant to them. We know what he meant to many of our own race, who were down and out, many quiet deeds of friendship were done by him and no one was turned away."

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

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desired by the Editor 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 put 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.

A new Coan Institute has been opened in Mombasa.

Mr. F. Ruben, of Messrs. Ruben Bros., Rongai, is present staying in London.

The old German Government Station at Mwanwa, Tanganyika, has been reopened as an administrative centre.

Exports from Zanzibar during the month of October include: Cloves 24,531 cwt., and copra, 11,410 cwt.

There have been several recent applications for rights of occupancy in respect of land in the Mbulu district of Tanganyika.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Kenya gives notice that B. Frigerio and Company is to be struck off the register.

Cables received from Uganda report that the cotton markets opened last week with prices ranging from 21 to 23 cents per lb.

Wireless licences are now obtainable at all the principal port offices in Kenya Colony at a cost of £5 for twelve months from the date of issue.

Maize shipments from Kenya during the first nine months of 1927 totalled 1,651,299 cwt., compared with 687,251 cwt. during the corresponding period of 1926.

Messrs. Mitchell, Coite and Company, through their Nairobi and Mombasa branches represent both Morris Motors Ltd. and Morris Commercial Cars Ltd.

Warrants in respect of the 3% Preference dividend of the Uganda Sugar Company Ltd. have been posted. The Preference capital of the company remains at £70,000.

Kenya coffee shipments during the first three quarters of 1927 totalled 121,432 cwt., a very considerable increase over the corresponding figures of the previous year, which amounted to 92,586 cwt.

The partnership existing between Noormohamed Dada and Pirbhai Dharshi, trading as Noormohamed Dada and Co. at Rufua, Kenya, has been dissolved. The business retained will continue in the name of Noormohamed Dada.

The new five-storey hotel which is shortly to be built in Nairobi under the auspices of Major F. S. Grogan is, we learn, to be named the Stanley Hotel. Located opposite the New Stanley, it will have 500 bedrooms, each fitted with running hot and cold water.

The s.s. "Kisinga" of the Lake Victoria Marine, which was recently reported to have been completely destroyed by fire, has been brought to Kisumu under her own steam. Very considerable damage was done, but the ship is to be re-conditioned.

The recent compulsory order for the winding up of Springett and Overman Ltd., of Mombasa, has naturally aroused considerable interest in business circles, for the company was well known in Kenya, where it acted as agent for several prominent British manufacturers. We understand that Mr. W. Springett has since established business on his own account.

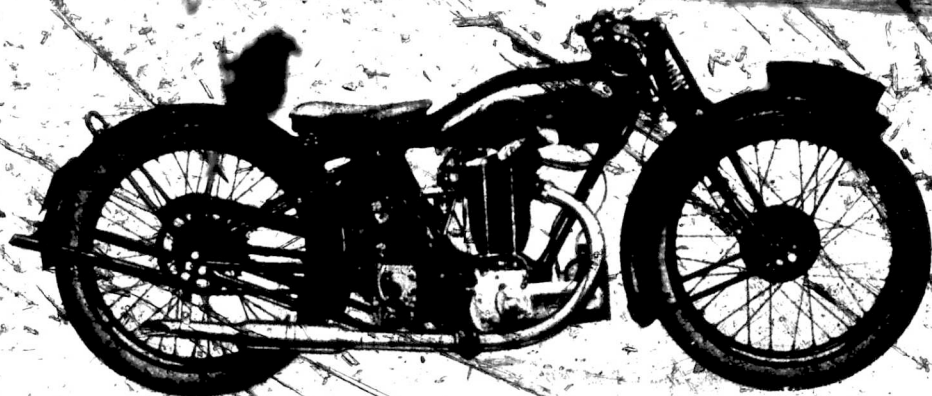
Of the total home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first eight months of 1927, aggregating £24,470,493, Great Britain supplied 40%, the U.S.A. 13%, India 10%, Holland 6%, Germany 5% and Japan 4%. Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, the proportions of Great Britain, India and Japan are stationary, while the U.S.A. has gained 2%, and Germany and Holland 1% each.

**A NEW WALL MAP OF EAST AFRICA**

The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. has just issued a most useful wall map of East Africa, showing existing railways and motor roads, and we understand that a limited number of copies are still available for distribution to business houses engaged in East African trade. Applications should be made to Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., 123, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, and mention made of East Africa. The map, which is approximately 2 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft., will be found most useful by those fortunate enough to receive copies, and should prove good publicity both for the Dependencies, and for the company which has been enterprising enough to issue it.

**AN INDISPENSABLE YEAR BOOK.**

The "South and East African Year Book and Guide" (3s. post free from the Union-Castle Line) is a guide book which can be unhesitatingly recommended to the tourist, sportsman or business man needing a work of reference of South and East Africa. At its old price of 5s. it was amazingly good value, but this year the cost has been halved. The book, however, has not been cheapened in any way, and contains nearly 1,000 pages, an atlas of 64 pages of maps in colour, an index of over 200 page names, details of imports and exports, particulars of means of transport and communication, game laws and descriptions of towns between the Cape and Cairo. Part II of the book, which deals with East Africa, and which is consequently of most interest to our readers, contains over 200 pages, to which the East African can turn with profit for guidance on many matters. It is a volume which ought to be included in the library of every one of our readers.



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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

**COFFEE**

With the reopening of the public auctions this week there was a good demand for most descriptions of East African coffee, mostly at dealer prices being realised.

<b>Kenya</b>			
A. 1155	6d. to 7 1/2	od.	
B. 1155	6d. to 7 1/2	od.	
C. 755	6d. to 7 1/2	od.	
Peaberry	1005	6d. to 1 1/2	od.
Brown mixed	8d.	od. to 7 1/2	od.
<b>London graded</b>			
First sizes	1135	od. to 1 1/2	od.
Second sizes	1055	od. to 1 1/2	od.
Third sizes	745	6d. to 7 1/2	od.
Peaberry	105	6d. to 1 1/2	od.
<b>Uganda</b>			
First sizes (pale brown)	1275	od.	
Second sizes	1085	od.	
Third sizes	805	od.	
Peaberry	1275	od.	
Brownish green	1105	od.	

**COTTON**

According to the latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association a fair business in East African cotton was done last week. Imports of East African cotton into the U.K. during the month four weeks since August 11 last total 20,560 bales, as against 40,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926-27 and 73,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton over the same period total 7,785 bales, as compared with 7,000 bales in 1926-27, and 6,000 bales in 1925-26.

**GUM ARABIC**

Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum, report that arrivals of gum arabic (old crop) in Kordofan stations during the month of December amounted to only 4 tons, as against 35 tons in the same period of 1926; arrivals of new crop totalled some 1,470 tons, compared with 1,000 in 1926. Demand has been good, and prices have tended to rise. Between November 25 and December 28 prices rose 15%. Exports from the Sudan during the period January-November, 1927, amounted to 20,072 tons, while in the same period of 1926 the quantity exported amounted to 21,532 tons.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Caster Seed.**—Value varies from £27 10s. to £18, but no business is reported.

**Cotton Seed.**—The value ex ship at Liverpool is £3 15s. 6d., though it is probable that 2s. 6d. more could be obtained for a firm offer for June-July shipment.

**Groundnuts.**—An improvement has been evident during the week, business for January shipment having been done at £41 5s. Further quantities could probably be sold at this price.

**Nuts.**—Quotations are a little lower at 30d. per quarter for No. 2 white flat East African in bags, at which figure business has been done.

**Sisal.**—The market is quiet, the nominal value for January shipment being £23 10s.

**Sisal.**—Value of No. 1 East African is £37, and that of No. 2 £25 15s., at both of which prices business has been done, while for the better market qualities are asking 20% more than the above prices. Clearances are being made of any available float or spot parcels and there is no pressure to sell at the moment. Estates are reported fairly well sold for the next two or three months.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

**BRITISH**

- Moham " left Marseilles homewards Jan. 13.
- Mattana " left Beira homewards Jan. 12.
- Mantola " leaves London for East Africa, Jan. 13.
- Mamba " passed Port outwards, Jan. 12.
- Katwa " left Bombay for East Africa and Durban, Jan. 12.
- Karagowa " left Kilindini for Bombay, Jan. 13.
- Kanapan " arrived Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Jan. 12.
- Khamafila " left Zanzibar for Durban, Jan. 12.
- Elm " arrived Bombay, Jan. 15.

**CITY LINE**

- Ernesto Crispi " arr. Suez for East Africa, Jan. 12.
- Giuseppe Marzini " arrived Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 12.
- Caffare " left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 12.
- Casaretti " arrived Tripoli outwards, Jan. 9.

**CLAN-ELDERMAN HARRISON**

- City of Mobile " arr. Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 11.
- Hydaspes " left Suez for East Africa, Jan. 10.
- Architect " left Birkenhead for East Africa, Jan. 12.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA**

- Near " arrived East London homewards, Jan. 9.
- Parana " left Port Sudan for East Africa, Jan. 9.
- Rietfontein " left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Jan. 8.
- Ryperkerk " arrived Antwerp, Jan. 10.
- Sumatra " left Genoa homewards, Jan. 9.
- Giekert " left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 9.
- Jagersfontein " arrived Dar es Salaam, Jan. 9.
- Klipfontein " arrived Beira for East Africa, Jan. 10.
- Billiton " arrived Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 8.

**MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES**

- Dumbea " left Reunion " homewards, Jan. 10.
- Aviateur Roland Garros " left Matyanga homewards, Jan. 9.
- Bernardin de St. Pierre " arrived Marseilles, Jan. 12.
- General Duchesne " left Mombasa for Mauritius, Jan. 9.
- Amiral Pierre " arr. Tamatave for Mauritius, Jan. 7.

**UNION CASTLE**

- Bampton Castle " left Beira for Natal, Jan. 12.
- Carlou Castle " left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 11.
- Crawford Castle " arrived Marseilles for East Africa, Jan. 15.
- Garth Castle " left Lourenço Marques for London, Jan. 15.
- Blengorm Castle " left Tenerife for London, Jan. 11.
- Grantly Castle " left London for Beira, Jan. 12.
- Llandaff Castle " left Lourenço Marques for Natal, Jan. 14.
- Llandoverly Castle " arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, Jan. 15.
- Sandgate Castle " arrived Algoa Bay for Mombasa, Jan. 14.

**SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S ADDRESS**

(Continued from page 59)

ished member of the Indian Office Council, Sir Reginald Maitland. The bulk of the Indian population are traders and artisans, with a few professional legal and medical men. The Indians are large land-holders in the towns. They are not permitted to hold agricultural land in the Highlands of Kenya, but in Tanganyika and Uganda a number of important plantations are owned by wealthy British Indians, who have undoubtedly done valuable development work in those countries.

May I conclude with the words in which Sir Frederick Lugard defines our position as being "Trustee on the one hand for the advancement of the backward races, and on the other hand for the development of the material resources of Africa for the benefit of mankind."

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  - What the Native Thinks: More Saa Sita Stories.**
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**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

THE s.s. "Guildford Castle," which left Kilindini for England on December 10, brought the following passengers to:

**Aden.**  
Mr. E. C. Liedhold

**Port Sudan.**  
Mr. E. Walker  
Mrs. E. Walker

**Suez.**  
Mr. J. Gardner  
Mrs. J. Gardner

**Port Said.**  
Mr. C. S. Richards  
Mr. W. Waters  
Mrs. W. Waters

**Genoa.**  
Mr. D. C. Apperley  
Mrs. D. C. Apperley  
Miss S. H. Aronson  
Mr. A. Davidson  
Mrs. A. Davidson  
Mr. Los  
Mrs. Los  
Mrs. S. P. Windrum

**Marseilles.**  
Mrs. J. A. Anderson  
Mr. R. Carlisle  
Mr. D. Dean Knott  
Mrs. R. Dean Knott  
Miss Lawrence  
Mr. R. Leitao

**England.**  
Mr. J. A. Aiton  
Mrs. J. A. Aiton  
Miss Aiton  
Mr. S. E. Anderson  
Mrs. S. Anderson  
Miss D. Anderson  
Mr. P. W. Bateman  
Mr. Arthur Bennetts  
Mrs. A. G. Bennett  
Mr. A. G. Bennett  
Mr. G. Bompas  
Mr. W. A. Child  
Mr. A. Chumley  
Mr. T. R. Cullen  
Mr. T. Curran  
Miss Davies

Mr. R. Fisher  
Miss E. Fisher  
Miss M. Flemming  
Miss J. R. Greenwell  
Miss D. A. Harris  
Mr. W. M. Harroway  
Mr. W. Harrower  
Mrs. W. Harrower  
Miss Harrower  
Mr. T. N. Henderson  
Mr. W. H. Hilpern  
Mrs. W. H. Hilpern  
Miss K. Hilpern  
Master D. Hilpern  
Mrs. Holden  
Mrs. Holden  
Mrs. Jennings  
Miss Kay  
Mr. Keir  
Mrs. J. Langhorne  
Mrs. J. Langhorne  
Mr. H. Lowles  
Dr. A. Mackenzie  
Miss S. Y. MacPhail  
Dr. J. Harley-Mason  
Mrs. J. Harley-Mason  
Miss Harley-Mason  
Mr. C. Meekeoms  
Mr. G. N. Morris  
Miss L. B. Morton  
Miss M. Mukle  
Mr. R. S. Nehra  
Mrs. R. S. Nehra  
Master Nehra  
Mr. W. J. Norman  
Mrs. W. J. Norman  
Miss E. Pavey  
Dr. G. H. Peall  
Mrs. G. H. Peall  
Miss Peall  
Master Peall  
Master Peall  
Miss E. M. Pollard  
Mr. W. Ramus  
Mr. G. Reece  
Mrs. C. S. Slater  
Mrs. J. W. Terrington  
Master Terrington  
Mr. G. J. Valkering  
Mrs. Vice  
Mr. F. Howard Wilkins  
Mr. G. White

THE s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which arrived at Marseilles from East Africa on January 12, brought:

**Zanzibar**  
Mr. Walter Dacep  
Mrs. Delhaye  
Mrs. Booth Edwards  
Captain A. M. Grieve  
Mr. W. H. Elston  
Mr. de Meyers  
Mr. Taylor  
Rev. F. O. Thorne

**Mombasa**  
Mr. N. E. Boomhowe

Mr. G. D. Caldwell  
Miss Le Neve Foster  
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin  
Mr. Ghislaia  
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob  
Mr. R. Lemarchand  
Mr. Pawells  
Mrs. H. Thackeray  
Mr. H. Vingerling  
Mr. Stuart Watt  
Miss E. Stuart Watt  
Miss C. Stuart Watt

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

THE s.s. "Grantully Castle," which left London on January 12 for the Cape via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena, carries for:

**Beira**  
Mr. J. A. Callow  
Mrs. Callow  
Miss K. R. Cameron  
Mr. T. Carter  
Mrs. Carter  
Miss Carter  
Capt. G. B. Foot  
Mrs. Foot  
Miss A. F. Forbes  
Mr. D. A. B. Fry  
Mr. R. G. Houston  
Mr. V. J. Keyte  
Miss C. B. MacGill

Mr. G. MacNeillage  
Mr. A. E. Mulholland  
Mr. J. Nortje  
Mr. W. E. Prentice  
Dr. J. Todd  
Mrs. Todd  
Master W. Todd  
Miss N. Todd  
Mr. N. W. Vere Jones  
Mr. H. Wilson

**Mombasa**  
Mr. H. J. Longstaff  
Miss L. Longstaff

THE s.s. "General Voyron," which leaves Marseilles for East Africa to-day, carries the following passengers for:

**Djibouti**  
Mr. R. T. Carden

**Mombasa.**  
Mr. G. B. Finlayson  
Rev. D. Magan  
Mr. H. B. Ratsey  
Capt. H. R. Pomeroy  
Salmon  
Capt. W. H. Stephenson  
Rev. W. Wheatley

**Zanzibar.**  
Mr. J. Collier  
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harrison  
Mrs. A. W. Harrison

**Majunga.**  
Mr. W. B. White

**Mauritius.**  
Rev. P. O'Carroll

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, January 19, and at the same time on January 20, 31, February 2, 9, and 14. Mails for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, January 20. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 21, 28, and February 4.

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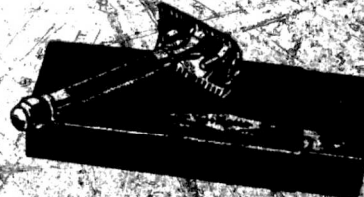


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Vol. 4, No. 175

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1928

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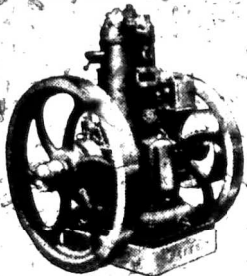
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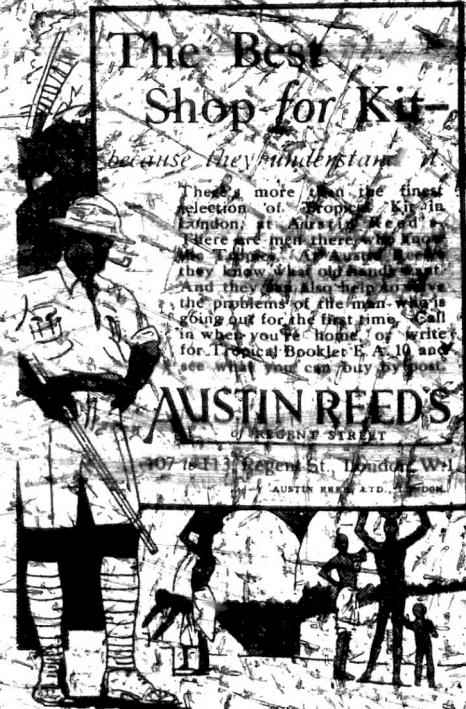
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### PROMPT ACTION ESSENTIAL IN TANGANYIKA

For more than three years *East Africa* has been emphasising the urgency of encouraging and organising British settlement in Tanganyika Territory. When this newspaper first made its appearance we believed and said that one of the most important tasks before those concerned for the future of East Africa as a whole was to increase the number of British settlers of the right type entering the Mandated Territory. Convinced that British ideals and British civilisation can be safeguarded in the heart of Eastern Africa only by a predominant British population, we have unceasingly endeavoured to arouse public interest in the danger of ready and well-organised German penetration while Great Britain remained inactive. To glance over past leading articles is but to be reminded how completely every one of our prophecies has been fulfilled. That fact we re-emphasise in the hope that it may give some of our readers sufficient confidence to determine that they will forthwith do what has

within their individual power to save as much of the situation as can now be saved.

There is great work to be done by those who will answer the call. Surely there are men of wealth who should be men who have made their wealth in East Africa willing to be generously to Britain's cause in Tanganyika. Willing to subscribe to an organisation which can direct British settlement in the Territory. Let them come forward! A few thousand pounds given now would permit the formation of a much-needed body similar to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, which has done such excellent work in South Africa. The Tanganyika Government is threatened by the terms of the Mandate from discrimination between citizens of States members of the League of Nations and can therefore take no action to forbid British settlement as against alien settlement. The Imperial Government could and should devote funds for the express purpose of building in the Territory a solid structure of British settlement, but it will not. Thus, as has so often been the case in our Colonial history, private individuals must be found to bear the public burden. Will they come forward? These exist men able and ready to shoulder their share. May some of them read these lines! If they will communicate confidentially with the Editor of *East Africa* he will consider it an honour to put them in touch with other Britons who chafe at the state of official and unofficial, which has already cost us so dear.

While patriots are heedless of the danger, and while a few British subjects wipe out their pockets before their consciences are drawing narrative remuneration from their German settlements, ex-enemies are quietly consolidating their hold in the country from which they were ejected and which they have sworn to renounce. German settlers already outnumber British settlers in a number of important districts, in some of which no further land is to be alienated to Europeans, thus perpetuating German numerical superiority in those areas: Tanganyika, Moshi, Mvoti, Mvogoro, Iringa, and Tukuyu can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as British settlements. Through British ineptitude—and especially in consequence of the utterly foolish policy of subsidising Germans with "eleemosynary grants" from British funds they are fast becoming alien slaves. Prompt and vigorous action is essential if the rapid Germanisation of Tanganyika is to be arrested.

## FROM DAR ES SALAAM TO TUKUYU

## THE JOURNEY TO SOUTH-WESTERN TANGANYIKA.

From a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

THE rail journey from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma is rather tiring and of very little interest to most people, for vast stretches of country through which the train passes are barren-looking bush and sand—a poor advertisement for the Territory should a newcomer be foolishly inclined to judge the whole country on what he could see from the train. And another hint may be welcome: though the mail train leaves Dar es Salaam at 11 p.m., no beds are obtainable, as on the South African railways, and the traveller who fails to take his own blankets will thus spend a cold night!

Morogoro is probably the first station the traveller will see after leaving the coast. As the train arrives the sun will just be rising over a high range of hills forming a background to the well-built stone building of the railway station, and if he is not already out of his bunk he will be well advised to get up and take a stroll in the cool air of the early morning—a pleasant change after the violent rocking of the train, for this Central-Line soon teaches how much coaches can sway.

Leaving Morogoro, the train struggles up a long slope, giving a view of a long range of hills to the north-west. Shortly after leaving the station one can see some very healthy-looking sisal growing near the railway line, a good example of Morogoro's chief crop.

On arrival at Dodoma at 5 p.m., my first desire—and it seemed to be that of all the other European passengers—was for a good wash, as neither towels nor soap is supplied on the train. Railways are generally recognised to be a fair target for criticism, and the Tanganyika system certainly gets its full ration, for complaints of goods being delayed for days and even weeks in transit from the coast appear from my experience to be numerous. One man whom I met in Dodoma had to wait four days for his car, which had been side-tracked at another station en route from Dar es Salaam to give place to a water waggon. Had it not been for the action of the European stationmaster at Dodoma he would have had to wait a good bit longer.

## Iringa.

The road to Iringa is in fairly good condition, and the experienced driver can average from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour with ease. Eighty-six miles south of Dodoma one crosses the Ruaha River on a ferry, where it is necessary to exercise a fair amount of caution owing to the very steep approach to the river. To my knowledge two cars came to grief by over-shooting the ferry and diving into the river. A good supply of food should be taken, for one passes very few villages, and from the Ruaha a good supply of water, as none can be obtained from there to Iringa (about eighty miles).

Approximately forty-five miles from Iringa there begins a ten-mile climb over a steep escarpment—a new road full of dangerous curves and so narrow in most places that two cars cannot pass, which means that the descending car must back to a wider stretch



Iringa.

The road itself would hold no terrors for the average driver, but the real danger lies in the reckless progress of Native lorry drivers, two in many cases go down the escarpment at an average speed of twenty miles per hour, totally ignoring the numerous notices warning the motorist of dangerous curves. It is time for a trap to be set and a few driving licences cancelled.

Iringa itself does not strike one as a particularly attractive place, for it is dry and dusty, but very cold and, I believe, healthy. The hotel is rather typical of the rest of the township, made up of round huts as sleeping rooms dotted about in a haphazard manner, a large building containing dining room and sitting room, and another building for the bar. But the catering is really good, and the charge of 15s. per day not excessive. The few buildings in course of erection near the hotel will scarcely improve the appearance of the place.

Descending the hill on which the hotel is built, one reaches the large brick building of the *homa*, and a few hundred yards further on the Indian and Native quarter, an untidy collection of long, low huts with flat mud roofs.

## The Road to Tukuyu.

Up to Iringa the road is considered an "all-weather" one, though I personally should not be very keen on attempting the journey in the rains. From Iringa to Tukuyu it would be unwise to attempt a journey by car after the middle of December and up to the middle of May. The ninety-five miles from Iringa to Malangali from which place the road has been removed to Njombe, some forty miles to the south-east—is very hilly and hard-going for a car. The country is well supplied with water but sparsely inhabited. At Malangali fowls and eggs may be obtained, the former at 6d. each.

From Malangali there is a descent into flat, hot country, well watered and thickly populated. Cattle are numerous and in splendid condition, and plenty of fresh milk is obtainable, whilst there is a plentiful supply of game, especially on the Babora flats and near Brandt, near the foothills of the Poroto Hills.

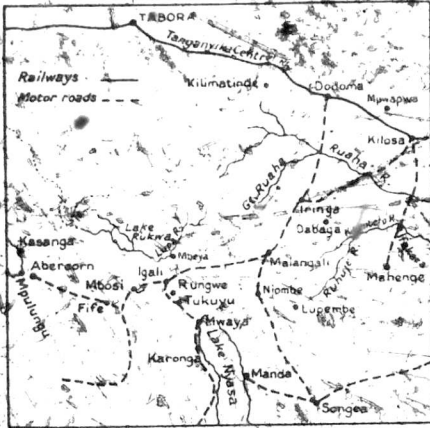
For those who desire to start with porters it might be advisable to go to Tukuyu, as no porters are available either at the new *homa* at Mbeya or at Mberezé (about thirty-five miles from Tukuyu).



GERMAN PENETRATION IN TANGANYIKA

Advancing by Leaps and Bounds.

To the Editor,



The Igale Pass has been much improved, and the road is nice and wide and with a good surface, but as it is mainly of a red clay, it is very greasy in wet weather.

Tukuyu area is now closed to white settlers, and I hear that Mbozi is to be closed at the end of November. As to Iringa, Mafinda, Dabaga, Sao, and the Ubena districts are still open for settlement—the latter for pasture land only—whilst the Mufindi area is closed.

Transport by lorry is now fairly reasonable, costing Sh. 1.50 per ton mile. Petrol in Dodoma is sold at 25s. per case, in Iringa at 32s., and in Tukuyu at from 55s. to 60s.

Large numbers of Natives have been recruited at Mbereni for estates in the Tanga Province, but most of them had come from Northern Rhodesia and do not affect the labour supply of the Rungwe District.

Gold on the Lupa.

I have heard many rumours of a new "strike" of gold on the Lupa River diggings, and one man is reputed to have made £3,000 in six weeks early in the year, but I cannot say to what extent rumour has exaggerated, and unfortunately I was not able to visit the diggings myself. A concession of one square mile was applied for by Messrs. Cummings and Jones, the discoverers, but unluckily for them was disallowed, they being granted three reward claims each instead. An Inspector of Mines was sent down and is remaining on the diggings.

On November 1 the land applied for as a concession was thrown open, and some forty diggers assembled at 5 a.m. on the boundary, where they drew numbers under the supervision of the Inspector. The digger who drew the lowest number started off at 6 a.m. to peg, followed five minutes later by the next, and so on. It was voted an excellent idea by the diggers I met, as it obviated any possibility of disputes. I am told, however, that no work can be done before the rains, as the whole area is waterless.

Of all the districts in Southern Tanganyika that I have seen I prefer Tukuyu. It is very hilly, has a rainfall of close on 100 inches a year, the land is very fertile, and the coffee I saw looked in exceptionally good condition. Living is very cheap, as one could manage comfortably on £8 to £10 per month—of course, excluding in.

(A Government notice issued since this article was written states that no applications will be entertained from Europeans for the alienation of land in the Iringa, Mufindi, Ubena, or Mwanza districts of the Iringa Province, except that applications may be made for pastoral leases of not less than 5,000 acres in Ubena.

When passing through Iringa recently I learnt that an unofficial census taken in September had shown there to be 303 Germans and 76 British in the district, and it is practically certain that in the weeks that have since elapsed the proportion has grown worse from the British standpoint. The Mufindi and Dabaga areas are preponderatingly German, and in the township of Iringa I certainly saw far more Germans than fellow-countrymen; for instance, there were two British and ten Germans in the hotel at breakfast. During my stay in the township I was struck by the fact that a lot of Germans were spending a good deal of cash in the bar. They were evidently not short of funds.

At Morogoro the position is also tragic, for excluding employees—that is to say, taking only settlers on their own estates—there were thirty-two Germans and only two British. Most of the Germans had bought ex-enemy properties (that is, freehold land) at big prices from Indians and Greeks. Most of them are cultivating sisal.

I am told that Mbulu is practically entirely German, and all along the line the story is the same. There is good authority for stating that a little while ago there were eighty applications for land at Mbozi, of which approximately half were German. Those who know more of the facts than I can indicate here do not wonder that half the British applicants—including a well-known public leader in Kenya, who is also interested in Tanganyika and who has been one of the few Kenyans to speak frankly of the dangers to the territories of German penetration in Tanganyika—have cancelled their applications.

Yours faithfully,

A VISITOR TO TANGANYIKA

Dar es Salaam

COLONEL HOY TO GO TO TANGANYIKA.

East Africa has been unable to obtain definite confirmation of news received from South Africa that Colonel Hoy, organiser in the Transvaal of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, has resigned his appointment in order to take up other duties in Tanganyika Territory; but inquiries in London circles, most likely to be informed of developments, suggest that the report is accurate.

Colonel Hoy, who served with distinction during the East African Campaign, had arranged a few months ago to spend a short holiday in Tanganyika, and is known to have visited Kenya at the invitation of the authorities to advise in connection with the Colony's new scheme for closer settlement. He has only just returned to South Africa from that visit.

The news of his having accepted an appointment in Tanganyika, following so closely upon the death of Capt. Billinge, suggests that he may have been invited to become General Manager of Colonists Ltd., the organisation founded by Lord Delamere, with headquarters in Iringa, to stimulate white settlement in the south-western areas of the Territory. If that proves to be the case, Tanganyika will have cause for self-congratulation, for Colonel Hoy has proved himself in the Union to be an excellent settlement organiser. Tactful and forceful, he is a first-rate farmer, whose services would be of the greatest value to the Mandated Territory at this period of its development.

THE PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

## THE WRAITH OF THE RAGUNI

A Tragedy of Devotion.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Mrs. D. Lawrence-Brown.

THE Rambler, who was crazy about lakes, came to Kenya years and years ago. He had been Brigade Major at Peshawar, and had rescued a Pathan pursued with unthinkable vendetta because he had slain a man of his tribe, so his life was forfeit. This Pathan was so grateful to the Rambler that he became a faithful and affectionate servant, his attitude towards his master being like that of a tender mother towards her child.

When an opportunity came for the Rambler to see Victoria Nyanza, an Arab contractor provided the porters and made the other necessary arrangements for the safari. Thus they set out during the dry season for a circuit of the mammoth among African lakes. Often the Rambler saw spots on its shore-regions where he would have liked to halt for a week or more, but he could not find any peaceful enough. The hour he called a halt, crowds of Natives bubbled up from the ground and calmly examined his claims to personal beauty. It was too crude to be insolent, but it was nevertheless embarrassing. He hated it.

Once he shot a hippopotamus, and thereafter he was expected to go on shooting "meat" for the tribes, or go about apologising for his utterly meaningless existence. There were two traits that he intensely disliked in them: they never studied any interests but their own, and he had seen animals more fastidious about the quality and quantity of their meals. Often they sat rooted to a spot where a dead ox offered hectic diversion and refreshment. The Rambler's *post mortem* examination, nasal and conducted from a furlong off—told him the ox had died days earlier, but that made no difference to them. In the same way, a dead bushbuck, past tempting the very leopard that killed it, shackled them body and soul, and the despair of Job took the Rambler in thrall, but not Job's patience.

Although the Arab contractor had mentioned a headman at the top of the list of personnel, there appeared among the men who gathered none sufficiently imperious to be that gentleman. He asked the porters if they had driven the headman away. Heaven forbid! They wished a headman had accompanied them: it would be a relief to have someone they could reasonably blame for all hitches. Then a very terrible specimen of his race turned up, saying he was the important but belated headman. His face was pitted by small-pox and his nose and lips were aggressively Negroid. He was not a Kavirondo: the Rambler was not sure whether he was looking at a Zulu or not. The man had only one eye.

Abdul, the Rambler's Pathan servant, was straggledly disturbed about this last fact. Through-out Asia the belief exists that one-eyed people are sinister. From Ceylon to Bagdad, or from Ceylon to Bhutan, one-eyed people's lives are rendered utterly miserable. Abdul pleaded with the Rambler: "Sahib, Bahad! Turn him away. He that hath but one eye hath sympathy with the devil. Evil will come of his presence among us. Master! take warning!"

But the Rambler, knowing no superstitions, laughed away Abdul's fears.

The headman's name was Tamu Tamu, which means "Sweet." Abdul said that his sponsors had

been in a satirical mood or had been blind drunk the day they

Abdul and Tamu Tamu were chosen. Both were strong men of pathy with each other. Both were strong men of strong races, and both were partly primitive. Tamu Tamu was intensely intelligent. He could speak all the tongues spoken in the direct route from the Coast to Port Florence, and that included Hindustani. He knew a quaint form of English too, which made him invaluable to the Rambler.

Abdul was jealous. He would rather have been the only man on earth indispensable to his master. The Pathan either loves or hates, he never knows the medium course of toleration. Jealousy is always suspicious. Abdul watched Tamu Tamu as a cat watches a mouse, because he never knew when the "son of an unclad race" would take the lot by the heels and plunge them into disaster.

At last the party reached a valley that promised to afford the Rambler a sanctuary from Native curiosity. Tamu Tamu told him that this region had been completely surrendered to the devil. For years men had been taken by a strange sickness that made them sleep and sleep, and then sleep never to waken again. Even the animals had died out. Within a radius of many miles there was nothing wild, or tame. There was no material wall raised to ensure seclusion, but superstition had raised its unconquerable barrier. Not even the sounds of wayfarers would break on the silence that prevailed.

In the heart of this valley the river Raguni curved like the bend in a hairpin. At the broadest part of the bend there was a little knoll that seemed to have collected all the shrub growth in the vicinity and unfurled a banner of multicoloured foliage. For the rest, there was only the wide plain that swept out in unbroken monotony, except where a ridge, mottled with great boulders, rose suddenly and ran parallel with the sunset sky.

The Rambler pitched his tent and Abdul's at the foot of the pretty little knoll and bade the porters make their camp on the opposite side of the river, directly in line with the highest point of the bend, where a group of thorn trees there would afford very welcome shade. Since their work was merely to carry loads, and every halt meant a holiday, he told them to build huts for themselves. They would have to do these two or three months, so the resulting comfort would be worth the trouble. But they said they did not really want huts; they could sleep under the trees, because most of them had been born under bushes! The average Englishman has no sympathy with such indolence. The Rambler believed that this very racial hang was responsible for the fact that most of them had been born under bushes. He made them build huts for themselves, and when they were finished, he thought they had got into the swing of a terrible gale of energy, for they had put up a four-foot mud wall all round the huts, but they told him this was to keep out ghosts!

The singing hats for Tamu Tamu grew greater in Abdul's soul. His mind was not cultured, so he had all the tendency of the primitive man to dislike intensely anything that was not like himself in the shape of man. The blackness of Tamu Tamu's skin annoyed the olive-skinned Pathan. The grossness of the Negroid features offended his taste for a clear-cut face; the very black eye, so full of cunning, fed Abdul to distrust the owner. And in and out, like a red thread woven into a black ground, was the red-hot hate of racial hostility.

Now Abdul was like a Greek god. He stood six foot four inches in his sandals. His features

were chiselled. His eyes were brown and his hair like the wing of a raven.

He wore a conical cap of cloth of gold inside his white muslin turban, which added to his height by some six inches. His pyjamas were very full and they were caught into tight bands at the ankles, so it looked as though his legs were encased in buds of the convolvulus. Over a white muslin shirt he wore a black velvet zotave piped with green silk and handsomely embroidered with gold thread and seed pearls. Kipling aptly described his type when he said:

He trod the line like a back in spring,  
And stood like a lance in test.

Only a poet with a very swift-darting sympathy could have glimpsed, held and reflected the essence of an impression so faithful as that. But Kipling has always laid his finger on the pulse of sympathy.

One day a miracle happened: a goat appeared in the porters' camp. Ordinarily a goat could have hoped to do nothing more than find appraisement in its mutton-value and be led straight to the slaughter, but when never a thing on four legs had been glimpsed for a month, its very four-leggedness made it prodigious. It was surrounded by spectators who looked on its wondrous form, as though it were a dinosaur. And that goat knew it, and staged a circus on its own responsibility. It leapt and butted the soil, and then turned round to see how the spectators had taken its acrobatic prowess. The little crowd clapped their hands, yelled, laughed and whistled; but Abdul, standing by his master's tent door, looked contemptuously on at this inane ecstasy.

"You do not share their enthusiasm, Abdul?"

"No, sahib. In my family we have bred no donkeys."

"Donkeys? Are they not more like monkeys? You and I have come from monkeys, too, you know!"

"Say it not, sahib! You and I may have come from monkeys; the monkeys would not object to that. But be careful how you include those! Monkeys live in trees; even now they may be listening to the slander, and they bear long-lived grudges!"

"The goat might be purchased for a consideration, Abdul. Go you and make the bargain. Fresh mutton would be welcome after tinned provisions."

Abdul obeyed. But he came back to say the goat was the property of a demon of the grove and so no money in the world could buy it.

It was sufficient that the Rambler had craved mutton. The outlaw raider of the marches lying between India and Afghanistan can be taught nothing in cunning. And what his eyes cover his hands fish in the end. There are more ways of gaining his ends than the oft-quoted boulder, rifle, and the written decree of Allah. As a mother will scheme to buy something craved by her child, and which she has not the means to buy, so the Abdul scheme for the mutton his master's money could not buy. It is a big love that goes to make an unselfish scheming, and Abdul's was the kind of love that would let him lay down his life for the object he adored.

Three mornings after the goat had appeared the porters came over to the Rambler's tent for their bi-weekly dose of quinine; he was busy, so they killed time in the usual way—stood, or lolled about, and jested, grown-up children, care-free, contented, incapable of bearing resentment. (Most of the undervalued African's sins are sins of omission. Very seldom does he commit a crime when he is purely Kavirondo. I cannot speak of the other tribes outside the Nyanza Province.)

Tamu Tamu lay in the shade of a tree, holding a blade of grass. No man lying in the shade, stretched full length on his back and chewing a blade of grass, could compute the impression that he was in the mood to be clairvoyant. Abdul, all unsuspecting, began to launch his scheme.

"A ghost walks the river front every night!"

"What is it like?" asked a porter.

All eyes were wide, and all minds were utterly credulous.

Four times the size of an ordinary man, dressed all in white. And his approach is made known by drums beating so far away that they sound like pebbles rattled in an empty can.

"Why do ghosts visit the earth-people once they have gone to Paradise, and the Jannat?" asked a Muhammadan convert among the porters.

"There are two kinds—those who are summoned to the Durbar of Allah, and those who are summoned to the assizes of Satan. The first are happy and they stay; the second are prone to escape for well understood reasons."

"Mostly," said Tamu Tamu, "to steal!"

"Steal what?" Abdul asked, his suspicion lashed into curiosity.

"Goats!" replied Tamu Tamu.

Abdul drew back into the shadow of the tent. This terrible headman was uncanny.

The quinine eventually dispensed, Tamu Tamu flung at Abdul, over his shoulder:

"Have a care, O Abdul! The footprints of a goat may lead to the assizes of Satan as well as to the Durbar of Allah!"

Abdul felt a premonition of coming evil. Instinct told him he must fly from the coming disaster, and he again approached the Rambler, hoping to wear him from all things African.

"Master," he said, "Come away! The names of Allah are written all over the world. Are the answers written here? Is there aught that a man may see, hear, smell, taste and touch that is not defiled? Would the jasmine trail its fragrant waxen stars in the dust if it could but cling to a marble pillar? Would the ringdove nest in a dunghill when she could win her young to the light of day in a bower of roses? Master, if it be poetry that you write, or pictures that you paint, is there not Kashmir to inspire you? Is there aught here that can compare with that altar of beauty raised in worship of Allah's creation?"

"What would you have me do, Abdul?"

"Come back to India. What is there to do here? One may not even pray!"

"What would you pray for? To be delivered from temptation?" The Rambler recited this more than he asked a thoughtful question.

But a guilty conscience raises its own truth in of suspicion, fear and misery of mind, and walks straight into its own-created hell. Abdul endured the torments of the doomed.

The moon was full. It rose, a golden bubble in a sea of chalcedony, and floated upwards. When it reached the zenith, petals of pallid light fell directly over the hut-tops, the tree-tops, and the lambent side of the river. It was a grey world wrapped in a pale gold veil, and rocked in the arms of silence and warmth.

The Rambler slept in his deck-chair in the open, in front of his tent. It was a balmy night, and the narcotic effects of such a tropical night are not easy to shake off. Between waking and sleeping the Rambler was aware in a vague way that he ought to waken. He was conscious of a sound that was

not compelling except in an insistent way. Where had first such a sound disturbed him once before? He made an effort and wakened to full consciousness.

He was aware of a great figure in white stalking along the river front. It was a colossal figure, weird and wonderful. The gentle warm breezes stirred and wafted towards him the scents of the tropical river, and the most potent of all the senses to refresh memories by the power of association exerted its influence. The scents that had been intangibly coagulated in a scene like this in another continent were echoed here, so all the substance of that scene was echoed here too. In a flash he knew what was happening. Abdul was on stilts, wrapped in a sheet, and rattling very real pebbles in a very real empty can.

The Rambler resented this trick. It simply meant a general exodus with him the next day. He would be very firm with the Pathan on the morrow. He would, in short, teach him. But the morrow was advancing with outstretched hands bearing the standard of a great sacrifice born of a great love. In a flash it written in the life blood of a man who honoured his obligations to gratitude at the cost of challenging the claim in another whose creed was self.

The morning came. It brought a great pall of cloud and stretched it from one end of the visibility to the other. Where the undulations rose they were mauve, where they fell they were purple. The foliage on the knoll subdued its colors and the great boulders on the ridge looked like the weird heads of monsters resting on gigantic paws contemplating the already staged at the foot of the knoll.

For there Abdul lay stretched face downwards on the sward. His shoulders were pinned to the earth by a spear planted between them. His right hand grasped a knife, and not far from him lay the carcass of the goat he had slain. The life blood of man and animal mingled in the dotted stream that ran out by the sward, and with drops flecked the gold of the king cups.

Thus they found Abdul. Tamu, Tamu had disappeared. They buried Abdul there, and an hour later ripped up the tents and trekked lakwards in single file. Only the Rambler wanted to consecrate the resting place of his faithful servant. The mist of many years was the only consecration, but Abdul would have counted that above a king's ransom.

"Farewell, O Abdul!" he said, with his hat in his hand. "I commit thy remains to the peace of this valley, may it be thy spirit has found the peace that passeth all understanding in the Durbar of Allah!"

## THE EXAGGERATIONS OF TROPICAL AFRICA

*Specially written for "East Africa"*

By CLAM

EVERYTHING in Equatorial Africa is magnified unduly—climate, fauna, flora, racial characteristics, social prejudices, and customs. For eight months in the year (and consequently it is true) will the sun beat down remorselessly, withering every blade of grass and leaf of tree. Food crops will dry up. Native dwellings will be abandoned, and cattle moved off to the few rivers and marshes that retain their moisture. In short, everything will be reduced twice a year to the brink of famine, and then, just in the nick of time, will come rain—and such rain! Terrific deluges, heralded by wild sweeps of wind,

hurricane winds, and a riot of thunder overhead, and the great rivers as they pass. A wilderness of wild greenery springs up, and all the and unwanted greenery springs up, and all the growth of an English year is comprised within the period of a couple of months. I have seen a bird's egg so minute that it seemed a practical impossibility for any vertebrate to be contained within it; the size of each individual organ, heart, liver, etc., could hardly upon completion have been visible to the naked eye—and in the same district roams the elephant!

Is it to be wondered at, then, that Africa's mentality is also an exaggeration? Your African is a race apart. In no other race can one find such exaggerated blankness of mind, such a total absence of everything upon which one is accustomed to build when dealing with human beings. His very virtues are exaggerated. Where else does one see a good humor so unruffled by abuse, a patience so profound to bear the load of misery which his own stupidity brings upon him?

From birth to death the savage African lives in an atmosphere of strangely imbalanced type. His thoughts consist almost entirely of food, drink and women; and these things take on an importance out of proportion to what we in Britain are taught to believe is the correct view of life. He looks upon his own tribal customs and magical taboos with stupendous solemnity and with a hopelessly magnificent idea of their own value. He is exaggeratedly lazy, and exaggeratedly patient, unduly credulous and unduly cruel, unbelievably wasteful and absurdly unreasoning.

This then is the country and this the people which the Briton, with his carefully proportioned standards of life, comes to sample. To some the contrast is so great, they would if they could take the "boab home." Others find a somewhat whimsical delight in the characteristics of a land so widely different from their own. Its exaggerations touch a chord of wildness which a close-cloistered level-headed nation has long ago buried beneath the code of "moderation in all things," and often these exaggerated values find their way in some subtle manner into the Englishman's soul.

His sense of dignity may grow to a gigantic degree; he becomes not only a man whose late dinner, retinue of servants and motor car one might imagine as always having been part and parcel of his life—but he blossoms forth as a chief, a lord, a high dignitary in whatever sphere of life he is engaged. So too with the work slave and the laggard, for into one or other category does equatorial Africa thrust most men. Zeal outruns discretion; and a new invalid is boarded home; or, if his temperament be the other way, a further recruit swells the band of lackadaisical slackers.

So many follow Africa in its love for extremes. Too much whisky, too much bridge, even too much hospitality. Who does not know numerous examples? Too little exercise, too little serenity, too little common sense. Ah, well! These things occur in England also.

## "EAST AFRICA"

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

**STORIES OF AFRICAN CHILDREN.**

Two C.M.S. Publications.

The Editorial Department of the Church Missionary Society is giving an excellent idea of what childhood means to the African in the series of small books they are issuing. "Dawn in Africa" (C.M.S., 1s.) traces the career of a Native girl from her early days in a pagan home through all the trials and troubles of matrimony to peace and safety in a mission; and in so doing affords Miss Mabel Shaw, the authoress, an opportunity of showing her intimate knowledge of, and sympathy with, Native life. Home readers will be impressed by the view pagan Africans take of *chinkulas*—children who cut their top teeth before the lower. Some of the photographs are portraits of girls in the mission school, "real girls living to-day in Africa, friends of the Englishwoman" who writes snatches, of their stories for us," and they help to make the book vivid.

"The Call-Drum" (C.M.S., 6d.) is a tale of forest adventures in Africa," written by Mary Edwhistle and illustrated by Helen Jacobs. The heroes are two small boys, and if their "adventures" are not very startling, the picture given of life in a Native village is commendably true and the "reactions" are amusingly recorded. The illustrations are capital, especially the two-page picture of "The Forest Road."

These books emphasise the importance attached to the written word. To read and write seems to be the very first aim of child and teacher alike, and naturally to the Native there is "magic," if good magic, in the accomplishment. Whether in view of modern theories of education, this exaggerated importance is desirable, is, to say the least, debatable. A. I.

**THE GEOLOGY OF ZANZIBAR.**

Mr. Stockley's interesting Researches.

An important Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, based on the collection made by Mr. G. M. Stockley, A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.G.S., has been published by the Government of Zanzibar and can be obtained for 2/8 from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1, Milkbank, S.W.1. The Report is of a preliminary nature, and consists of determinations of the foraminifera, mollusca, echinofœda, crustacea and fish-teeth in all the collections of fossils yet made in the Protectorate. Naturally it is highly technical, but it represents an immense amount of sound work essential to the our knowledge of the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar. Mr. Stockley's detailed report is to be published in a second volume; and its appearance will be eagerly awaited.

As pointed out by Mr. E. R. Cox in his summary, the remarkable fact has been established that the oldest rocks are found in Pemba. They are of Miocene age, which was the period when the mastodon, the three-toed horse, the sabre-toothed tiger and the *Chalchœtherium* walked the earth, and when the anthropoid ancestors of the gorilla, chimpanzee and man diverged from the common stock. Zanzibar shows nothing earlier than the Pliocœne, as is proved by a study of the mollusca, and no rocks of this age occur in Pemba. The two islands thus present a great and hitherto unsuspected contrast, Zanzibar being by far the younger.

Books like this, with its twenty-three plates of fossils, are expensive, but they are indispensable for the reference library of any scientific Institute which, like Amani, deals with research. A. E.

**CRIME AND CUSTOM IN SAVAGE SOCIETY.**

A Valuable Anthropological Work.

This is another volume of that extremely interesting and important international library of psychology, philosophy, and scientific method which is rapidly growing in an ever-widening range of subjects. The time has evidently come and none too soon—when the field anthropologist concerned with local research amongst some particular people must and can come into closer touch with those learned theorists who have spent their lives in a world-wide study of such subjects, and who have in consequence come to certain far-reaching conclusions based on a general survey of the works and findings of field researchers. Both, however, have up to the present worked independently of each other, and offer from different viewpoints. Such crude methods must now give place to better, and the two groups of students who are actually in search of the same objective—the understanding of primitive man and his ways of living, particularly in relation to the development of the species from the earliest times to the present—must draw together in order that the studies of each may be of real value to the other in the creation of a perfect world-picture of man in all his stages of mental, moral, physical, social, and cultural development.

"Ye beastly devils of ye heathen" is a caption which all concerned with "heathens" trust they can regard as dead. Most of us hope that we can now view practices—however repulsive, however degrading, however incongruous they may seem to our developed mind—in their true light, and in the real value assigned to them by primitive law and custom. In the present volume the author, Dr. Bronislaw Malinowsky, D.S.C., lecturer in anthropology in the University of London, has brought the trained mind of wide view to the study of a Melanesian community, the book dealing primarily with their legal system. The writer warns the field worker against accepting as fact the replies of tribesmen to questions relating to tribal law: they are more usually theoretic; that is to say, the tribesman states what he should do. "He lays down the pattern of best possible conduct, but what we have to consider is not the ideal, but the real, how he actually behaves."

The actual study is not that of the actual code of rules, fascinating as this may be, but the study of the ways and means employed in execution, what is actually done in various situations which call for a given rule, the way such a situation is handled, and the way the community at large react to this. The real problem is not to study how human life submits to rules—it simply does not; the real problem is how the rules become adapted to life." Careful note should be taken of these statements. A blow is also aimed at the too ready acceptance of the idea that individualism is suppressed and non-existent, and that the savage has no will of his own. Actually he will evade social laws as readily as we do, provided he sees a reasonable chance of escaping punishment.

The law is here divided into three groups: social law, criminal law, and religious law. We also have an interesting study of the matrilineal system in face of human psychology. In fact, from beginning to end the book is full of valuable matter, none the less valuable to East African students on account of its being a picture of Melanesian societies. The more we study primitive peoples the more we find the resemblances to be striking and multiple. My recommendation to any student of African peoples is to buy the volume, which is published by Kegan Paul, and which will more than repay its cost-price of 5s. K.

East Africa in the Press.

DISAPPOINTING THE TSETSE FLY.

DR. CUTHBERT CHRISTY states in the course of a letter to The Times:—

Without some protection it is difficult to do anything in badly fly-infested districts. To wear a headnet and gloves is impracticable. Fortunately, there is an easier, more comfortable, and efficacious method of protection. I refer to the use of Bamber oil, a lotion named after a distinguished rubber chemist, who first introduced it in Ceylon as a preventive against mosquito bites. We owe the late Dr. Bamber a debt of gratitude, for not only is his preparation in my opinion the best and cleanest of all such preventives, but it now appears that it is even more effective against the bites of tsetse than it is against those of the malaria-carrying pest.

The composition of Bamber oil (see Castellani and Chalmers's "Tropical Medicine") should be as follows: Citronella oil 1 part, Kerosine 1 part, coconut oil 2 parts, to which is added carbolic acid (1 per cent). This makes a colourless liquid, having a pleasant citron-like odour. It is to some extent volatile, but leaves no stain upon the clothing, and in still air one application retains its efficacy for several hours. Citronella oil, the chief ingredient, has been tried alone as a protection against tsetse bites, with only partial success, I understand. In conjunction, however, with coconut oil and kerosine I have on several occasions in the Bahr el Ghazal and the Congo found it most useful, and as recently as February last I had a convincing proof of its value. With a friend who was travelling with me I spent two days hunting in the wooded bush regions on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, in which tsetse flies of the G. morsitans group were more numerous than I have found them in any other part of Africa, and we escaped being bitten, thanks to the simple expedient of applying the lotion with a small piece of sponge to exposed parts, such as hands, face, and neck, before going out, and subsequently renewing it once or twice. This repellent has a remarkably subduing effect upon the enemy; though flies may settle for an instant they do not bite, and one is enabled to forget their presence. Whether it is equally effective against all the species of tsetse I am unable to say. Precise information on this and other points bearing upon this subject would be of the utmost importance.

Another correspondent writes to the same newspaper that mosquitoes are far worse in the upland and that the Laplanders use a preparation of pitch-oil which was rubbed into the skin of the face, neck, hands and feet. The effect lasts only about three hours, after which the application has to be renewed.

Thus the *Comrade*, of Dar es Salaam, in protest against Sydney Heim's public denunciation of the "low standard of morality, both personal and commercial" of Indians in East Africa—

"We challenge these ghastly and dastard attacks which have been heaped upon a community having decidedly to its credit the oriental morality, the progenitor of the most rampant religions of the world that have ever swayed over the present-day Europeanised materialistic and grossly selfish earth."

EAST AFRICA AND IMPERIAL

East Africa has so often referred to the urgent necessity for the abrogation of the Congo Basin treaties when the opportunity presents itself next year that many of our readers will be interested in an article entitled "Barriers to Preference in East Africa," which Mr. G. H. Lepper contributes to the current issue of *Empire Production*. Much of the ground has already been traversed in our pages, but the contributor, who writes of Portuguese East Africa with special authority, gives the following specific instances of varying interpretations of the treaties regulating the position. He says:—

In the case of Portuguese East Africa it is clear from an inspection of the tariff in force that Portugal interprets the tariff clauses of the Convention of St. Germain en Laye in a much less rigorous manner than Great Britain or Belgium. This diversity of interpretation will have to be considered when the revision of the treaty is under discussion next year. The position in Portuguese East Africa is a useful example of the need for revision, since it shows clearly the consequences which would follow a strict observance of the boundaries laid down. For these boundaries cut off the districts of Quelimane and Mozambique, the territory of Cabo Delgado (Companhia do Nyassa's administration), and a minute portion of the Tete district from the southern half of Portuguese East Africa, in which preference to national products can be legitimately accorded, and no logical reason can be advanced for this differentiation. In practice it appears to be ignored, for the tariffs applied to certain goods entering the Quelimane and Mozambique districts contain differential rates of duty for national and foreign products. On blankets imported into the Mozambique district the rate on national (Portuguese) goods is 12 1/2 % *ad valorem*, whereas the rate on foreign blankets is 33 centavos per kilogramme. Bleached or unbleached cotton or linen piece goods imported into the districts of Quelimane and Tete pay duty at the rate of 10% *ad valorem* if of national origin; on foreign goods of the same categories the rate is 22%. Now this differentiation cannot possibly be squared with the letter or the spirit of the Convention of St. Germain en Laye, Article 1 of which reads as under:—

"The Signatory Powers undertake to maintain between their respective nationals and those of States members of the League of Nations a which may adhere to the present Convention complete commercial equality in the territories under their authority within the area defined by Article 1 of the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, set out in the Annex hereto, but subject to the reservations specified in the final paragraph of that article."

The reservation referred to is not material to the present discussion, but it may be observed that the wording of the foregoing article would seem to imply that equality of treatment granted to the nationals of countries other than Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Japan is by favour and not by right. The position of the United States, which, although a signatory, does not administer any of the territory concerned and is not a member of the League of Nations, would seem to be rather obscure as regards a strict legal interpretation of her actual right to claim the benefits of the Convention. In any case, the limitation to certain adhering Powers of any such benefits would appear to be in conflict with the opening sentence of the Annex to this Article, which reads: "The trade of all nations shall enjoy complete freedom: in . . . the Congo Basin zone and its eastern extension as defined in the annex."

The article should interest all those who are anxious to secure for our East African Empire the benefits of Imperial preference.

### CRITICISING A DEPARTMENTAL HEAD.

The *Kenya Daily Mail*, which has recently been very severe in its criticisms of the Governor, Sir Edward Grogan, recently described as "contemptible, un-British, and unsportsmanlike," the strictures passed upon the Education Department of the Colony by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Chief Native Commissioner. The Mombasa newspaper quoted the following extract:—

After careful examination of facts placed at its disposal the Committee wishes to record its opinion that the administration of the Education Department in the past leaves much to be desired, that the organisation of control by the Department has been unsatisfactory, and that the results anticipated from the appointment of a staff of inspectors have not been achieved.

and protested against such statements concerning the Director of Education on the eve of his retirement on reaching the age limit.

Probably there will be a general feeling that the journal is right when it deprecates public castigation of an officer of sixteen years' service when the critics are content to leave their protest till the eve of the departure of the Director and when its only effect can be nothing more or less than hurtful to that officer's feelings, and can do good to no one, and when no single public service is assisted by their comments. We have characterised the action as contemptible; so far as senior officers of Government are involved in it it is very considerably more, and it would be of interest to learn how far Colonial Regulations permit this sort of thing, and what excuse the four members of the Executive Council (including Lord Delamere) who sign this report have for the retention until the age-limit of an officer apparently so inefficient. We recall earlier administrations in which dismissals of inefficient have been carried out with military swiftness, but with military courtesy also. The report of the Committee is not before us, but it would appear that there is much to be said for the argument of our contemporary, which, it should be added, has frequently been very outspoken in its criticisms of the officer whom it now defends from what it regards as a gratuitous and unfair attack.

### EAST AFRICAN BIRDS FOR THE ZOO.

The Zoological correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following interesting account of some rare birds now on view at the Regent's Park gardens:—

Out of thirty birds from Portuguese East Africa, recently presented to the Zoo by Mr. J. Spedan Lewis, no fewer than eight are new to the collection and have never before been imported alive into this country. They form part of a collection which Mr. A. S. Webb made during a six weeks' expedition up the Zambezi River, while in search of ornithological rarities.

The most beautiful of all the birds which he caught and brought back is a cinnamon roller, a fly catcher which inhabits the topmost branches of the highest trees, where at dusk it hawks for flies and other insects, and is even later than the owl in making its appearance. This roller is about the size of a thrush. Its wings are sky-blue in colour, while the head and breast are a deep cinnamon brown. Unlike other rollers, which have a narrow beak, it has a very broad golden-yellow beak, which is like that of a nightjar, and is admirably adapted for catching insects upon the wing. It does this in the manner of our own spotted fly catcher, perching on a branch, flying out, catching its prey, and then returning to the same branch again.

Mr. Webb, having caught these elusive creatures. However, his brother, who accompanied him, managed in the end to catch four of them, at great risk to life and limb, by climbing up a tree which was one of their favourite haunts and placing small twigs covered with birdlime on the branches which the birds were in the habit of using. To keep these birds alive after their capture was even harder than catching them, for a food substitute had to be found to take the place of the myriads of flies which formed their staple diet. Mr. Webb found that a mixture of dried locusts and chopped meat was the most suitable food for them, but he could not get them to feed out of a dish, so all the way home they had to be fed three times a day by hand, and even now this forcible feeding has to be continued.

Three hammer-headed storks which formed part of the collection were also the cause of great anxiety, for, although under compulsion they would swallow a large quantity of fish, immediately Mr. Webb's back was turned they regurgitated the whole lot and at first looked like committing suicide by slow starvation. Here again Mr. Webb defeated them, for after each meal of fish he tied a soft bandage round the lower part of their necks, not so tight as to prevent breathing, but tight enough to prevent the return of the food. After about a week of this treatment the hammer heads gave in, and now they retain their food and show every sign of living their allotted span.

### SAW SEVENTY LIONS IN TWO WEEKS.

The Hon. Denys Finch Hatton has contributed to *The Times* a graphic account of experiences with lions in the Serengeti plains. In fourteen days he and two companions saw no fewer than seventy lions, from singletons to one magnificent group of twenty. One day they got within thirty yards of two lions and two lionesses lying right out in the open on a bare red anthill, and for four hours the party was able to photograph these lions in many positions at all distances from fifty yards to seventy feet, picturing one lioness in an unsuccessful stalk of some gazelles. A change in the wind at last made the beasts suspicious, and they moved farther into the open to another anthill commanding a more complete view of the ground. After giving them ten minutes to settle down the car moved up again, to be received with the same apathy as before, proving that the animals in no way connected the vehicle with man.

Mr. Hatton confesses to having written the article in order to stir public interest in the preservation of East African game, and with the especial object of raising difficulties for those increasingly numerous shooting parties who visit the territories with the desire of completing as big a bag in as short a time as possible. Indeed, he relates a case of one party which brought back nearly thirty lions, lionesses and cubs from a fortnight's trip. Only by the proper use of the motor car, he says, can the great pleasure and privilege of observing these animals in their natural haunts be enjoyed, and only by the abuse of the motor car for shooting purposes will the privilege be destroyed.

The speech which Sir William Gowers made at the recent annual dinner of the Caledonian Society of Uganda has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Government Printer, Entebbe.

## CARS SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA

I.—The Talbot Tourer.

From Our Motoring Correspondent.

In view of the genuine effort which Clement Talbot Ltd., 12, Princes Street, Hatfield Square, W.1, are making to establish agencies in East Africa, it is only natural that I should begin my series of test articles with the £45 h.p. Talbot.

This six, on the production of which the company now concentrates, has been designed with an eye to a combination of simplicity and efficiency that is certain to appeal to the average East African owner-driver. The chassis sells in England for £325; the five-seater tourer for £395; the two-three-seater for £415; the coupe for £465; the saloon for £485; and the Weymann saloon de luxe for £495. Certain special modifications to suit overseas conditions can be embodied in all these models.

The car I tested was the cheapest of the range, the five-seater tourer, and one of the domestic cars at that. Before I was out of sight of the works I discovered that the gear change had to be speedy to be silent and that the brakes needed adjusting. Giving other vehicles plenty of tail room, I gingerly made for home, where a touch on the drums revealed that the brakes on the rear wheels were not acting. Here was an opportunity to test the simplicity claim, and, sure enough, three clicks on each of the self-locking nuts on the drums gave such efficient brakes that I was able later to pull up in eleven yards from 30 m.p.h. on a slippery road—and without that "through the windscreen" sensation!

### Engine Power.

Considering it is only of 1,666 c.c. and is rated at less than 14 h.p., the engine gives remarkable power. The self-starter is virtually noiseless, and the engine is almost inaudible when ticking over. Although the car was in my hands during rather a cold spell and was kept in an unheated garage, no difficulty was experienced in starting up in the morning. The direct drive of 5.875 to 1 is very quiet. There is a definite "whine" in the other ratios, but there is no doubt about the power of the indirect drives. I was especially taken with third speed, which sent the car along above 42 m.p.h. on the level without fuss, and which enabled me to tackle quite respectable gradients with little diminution of speed. I should say that the Talbot in third speed is one of the liveliest light sixes on the road.

It certainly impressed me as a touring proposition. A film of snow had made the going treacherous when I ran out to Newmarket, the sixty-two miles occupying 1 hr. 55 min. Relatively slow progress was made during the first hour, but I gradually learnt to appreciate that the car was holding on to the slippery road and I was able to touch 60 m.p.h. once or twice on the straight stretches beyond Saffron Walden. Hereabouts I tested acceleration, 31 m.p.h. and 26 m.p.h. being attained from a dead stop in fifteen seconds in third and top respectively. If the gear lever be manipulated speedily, changes are easy, the operation being facilitated by a very light clutch.

### Good Steering.

East Africans will like the steering. It is so light that a finger will turn the wheel, and the mechanism has been designed to exclude dust and water. In the centre of the steering wheel are the horn, and dimmer and direction indicator switches. The large honeycomb radiator is V-shaped, and this, with a fan contained in the fly-wheel, makes for cool running. No heat was felt from the engine; scuttles

ventilators, and weather equipment is adequate and easy.

The driving position is very comfortable, a range of five inches being available for adjusting the front seat while it is occupied. The sloping one-piece windscreen carries an automatic wiper. The built-in luggage grid has a neat appearance when folded and is very accommodating when open.

Neat lines characterize the body, the coachwork being finished in grey and blue cellulose. The dark blue antique leather upholstery struck me as being very durable. It is certainly comfortable. Four doors are fitted, and, although the controls are on the right side, the driver need not contort himself to get in or out. I think, however, that a driving mirror should be added to the equipment.

### Fuel Range of 250 Miles.

The 14-gallon petrol tank is at the rear, the carburettor being supplied by Autovac. Putting consumption at 18 m.p.g., the car has a fuel range of 250 miles. Two reserve gallons are released by unscrewing the filler cap two turns, while the metal dipstick, besides indicating the amount of petrol in the tank, may be used for locking and unlocking the luggage grid and tightening and loosening the filler cap. The tools themselves are kept in a felt-lined box on the engine side of the dashboard. A petrol filter is accessibly placed between the tank and the Autovac. Coil ignition is standard, but a magneto can also be fitted for £13 extra.

The "Colonial" test had no terrors for the Talbot. Following a somewhat dry spell, the mud was of greater consistency than usual. Nevertheless, the tracks were covered at a fairly good speed, although second had to be resorted to once or twice. This part of the test would have been even more satisfactorily performed had an export model been available, for the narrower track meant much jolting in and out of ruts.

## COLONEL KIRKWOOD APPOINTED AGENT.

COLONEL J. G. KIRKWOOD, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Kitale, has, we understand, been appointed agent for the Talbot car by Messrs. Clement Talbot Ltd., for the Trans-Nzora and Plateau South districts of Kenya. He has accepted the agency only after having put a car through an exhaustive test, in order to satisfy himself of its suitability for East African conditions. He took back a demonstration car when he returned last month, and is confident that sales of this model should follow rapidly in East Africa.

EX-PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, age twenty-seven, desires post Planter's Assistant or similar. Easiest, capable. Good testimonials. Apply "Box 167," 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 168," East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## Sell Your Story to "East Africa"

THE Editor of "East Africa" is always pleased to consider articles and sketches of East African interest, and to pay promptly on publication for such as he is able to publish. Photographs which illustrate the story are welcomed.



**Camp Fire Comments.**

**Ceremonial Drinks.**

Of all the trials and tests of courage which an explorer has to face, it is probable that the necessity for accepting ceremonial drinks is the worst. To refuse them gives mortal offence; to swallow them is often real torture, especially if the unfortunate traveller knows how they are made. Mr. C. P. Rey, when in Abyssinia, shrank instinctively from drinking a glass of it—the Native beer made from honey—offered him by a local potentate. There was so much in it. So the official obligingly filtered it through his *shamma*, or cotton cloak, bringing vividly to Mr. Rey's mind the old Indian story of "not Master's clean sock; Master's dirty sock."

**The Omnivorous Hyena.**

A correspondent in an up-country station in Tanganyika relates a characteristic story of the depredations of a local hyena. His Native cook left outside the house overnight all the cooking utensils, one saucepan containing the stock for soup, which rings true, for that is exactly what *mpishi* would do. The hyena came along in the night, and naturally went for the stock-pot. Then he tackled the rest of the things, and punctured pots, saucepans and frying-pan in a laudable desire to extract nourishment from them. Still unsatisfied, he finished up by making a meal of a couple of new motor tyres. Next morning the fragments of the feast were scattered over a quarter of an acre of ground. What happened to the cook is not related.

**Is Cleanliness a Fetish?**

A new industry—soap-making—has been started by an enterprising merchant in Beira, who is already making and selling a ton of soap a day. Simultaneously we have a Chinese missionary writing to one of the London dailies to protest that Europeans are making a fetish of personal cleanliness, and that excessive bathing is a sign of degeneracy. The Tibetans, probably the dirtiest race in the world, are, he maintains, the strongest! Now who will enter the lists to assert that the riverain and off-washing tribesmen of a given East African Dependency are weaker than the neighbours who prefer not to bathe? The mere thought opens up limitless scope for controversy, but argument would be impeded by endless cross currents.

**Matters Matrimonial.**

Matters matrimonial are a puzzle as between white people and black. A Senegalese soldier visiting Paris comments thus on the subject when writing to his brother in Africa: "In Africa the man pays dear for his wife, but the woman has to work well. My officer told me that in France it was quite different; here, not only has a man no need to buy his wife but very often the parents of the girl give the husband his wife and a marriage portion as well. I have thought a lot about this, but I can't see if the girl is pretty her parents have to buy a husband for her. In Africa no man would like to obtain money through his wife. . . . Perhaps, with us the husband orders his wife about a bit too much, but here, among the white people, the woman completely bosses the man."

**On Safari: New Style and Old.**

The news that a party of twelve people is now travelling through East and Central Africa in Pullman motor cars with microphones and ear-phones fitted to each seat is a vivid reminder of the progress which has been made in *safari* conditions within an incredibly brief space of time. Why, asks a correspondent, do you not suggest that the enterprising company which has organised the trip should present to each passenger a copy of John Boyes's new book, "The Company of Adventurers"? Therein they would read what a *safari* meant a bare twenty years ago, and the contrast would bring home to them the debt they and others equally fortunate owe to the pioneers who blazed the trails over which they pass in perfect comfort. Heat, thirst, starvation, disease and imminent danger were the portion of the old-timer, and they were faced with an endurance, pluck and philosophy which the modern traveller should not be allowed to forget.

**The Rift Valley and its Future.**

A revival of earth movements in the Rift region is a matter of world-wide interest, wrote a leading London newspaper a few days ago. That is almost an inadequate statement in the light of the most recent theory of the origin of the continents and other land masses—a theory which seems to be gaining favour in the best-informed circles. A glance at the map will show how well the east coast of South America coincides with the west coast of Africa, and how neatly the island of Madagascar fits into the adjacent mainland of Africa; and the reason—according to this theory—is that the great land-masses of the earth float on a central, internal fluid, and tend to move away from each other. The great Rift Valley is possibly the beginning of a split in the continent of Africa which will spread and spread until the sea joins the chain of lakes from Albert to Nyasa, and East Africa from the Sudan border to the mouth of the Zambezi will be a huge promontory separated from Central Africa by a great gulf. What a prospect!

**Detribalised Clothes.**

It is to be hoped that the earnest and enlightened efforts now being made in so many quarters to prevent the Native from being detribalised and to make and keep him a good African and not an imitation white man will extend to his clothes, if any. Did not Marshal MacMahon give to a West Indian cadet the excellent advice: "*Spyez toujours negre!*" Nothing is more distressing than to see the eagerness with which a Native assumes European attire, even when that means putting on old, left-off clothes battered in appearance and mixed in style. Somehow the African seems to lack a sense of the incongruous. Other races—for instance, the Arabs of Zanzibar, the East Indians (especially the women), the older (and better) Chinese and the Sinhalese—cling nobly to their national garb and look dignified and comfortable in it. Huddersfield, says the trade correspondent of a Yorkshire newspaper, is flourishing on the demand of the West Coast for English clothes, and clothing firms state that some of the richer Natives order as many as forty suits at a time, while orders for five or six suits are common. Officials in the Solomon Islands report that the assumption of European clothes by the aborigines has had disastrous effects on the morals of the tribes, while Negroes in the West Indies starve themselves all the week in order to appear in the latest Bond Street fashions on Sundays. (A wharf labourer will pay by instalments as much as forty dollars for a Panama hat, and run himself in the process.) May it be long before the East African town-dweller abandons his neat, embroidered *kofia*, his clean white *kurita*, and his hygienically bare feet!

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

## PERSONALIA.

Lord and Lady Bellew are en route for Beira.

Capt. J. E. T. Phillips, M.C., has left Uganda on leave.

Lord Cochrane of Gaulty has been visiting the Sudan.

Mr. G. F. Bell is now at Shinyanga as District Officer.

Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. Pybus are at present in Khartoum.

Sir Howard Egville is staying at the Hotel Beausite, Cannes.

Viscount Broome leaves Marseilles on Saturday to return to Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death at Eldoret, of Dr. D. Macewen Leroux.

Mr. G. J. Antrobus left England last week for Mombasa via the Cape.

Mr. W. Harris left England last week on his return to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. P. A. McElwaine, Senior Crown Counsel, Kenya, has left the Colony on transfer.

Captain Newton, Government dentist, Tanganyika, is at present in London on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Morgan are returning to Uganda this week by the s.s. "Manoia."

Mr. D. S. Davies has arrived in Uganda as Agricultural Officer on first appointment.

Mr. J. W. Large, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Newala to Lindi.

Sir John Mailey, Governor-General of the Sudan, recently paid an informal visit to the Khartoum Bourse.

Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., Game Warden of Uganda, is back in the Protectorate from leave.

Major R. M. Raven, Chief Engineer, Tanganyika Railways, arrived Home on leave prior to retirement.

We are very glad to be able to report that Lady Lugard has been slowly improving in health during the past week.

Viscount Alenby, who has been touring South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, will probably visit East Africa next month.

Mr. A. B. (Glen) Assistant Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Kasempa to Salabo.

Lieut. Colonel Charles H. Ozime, who died recently at the age of seventy-two, took part in the Sudan Expedition of 1885.

Congratulations to Mr. G. L. Maitland-Warne on his appointment as private secretary to Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda.

Major-General Sir James Maher, late R.A.M.C., who died recently at the age of sixty-nine, served in the Sudan operations of 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams left London last week for Cairo, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Lloyd at the Residency.

Sir Sydney Henn, who has been elected Chairman of Forster's Glass Company Ltd. is also President of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation.

Mr. W. B. H. Hilpern, Assistant District Officer, Uringa, and Mr. R. E. Geymour, M.C., Assistant District Officer, Njombe, are both now on leave.

Mr. H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., one of the Crown Agents, who has recently visited the East African Dependencies, arrived back in England on Monday.

Lieutenant-General Tilkens, the new Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, who served during the East African Campaign, left Brussels last week to assume his office.

The formation of a British Settlers' Association in Tanganyika Territory is being urged. May the plan succeed, and may the officers of any such Association be wisely chosen!

Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, who passed away on Friday at the age of sixty-eight, commanded the East Indies Squadron from 1909 to 1912 and served in the Red Sea in the late 'seventies.

Sir William Crawford Currie, a Director of Messrs. Goss, Daws and Company, managing agents of the British-India Line, was last week nominated Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping.

Mr. A. A. Pienaar, the Kilimanjaro settler, who led the expedition which filmed Kilimanjaro, is reported to have arranged to do a big game film of Southern Tanganyika during the current year.

Lord Meston, whose interests in the Sudan are well known to our readers, has joined the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, of which he is likely to be appointed Deputy President.

Congratulations Captain W. Tyson on his appointment as temporary Member of the Legislative Council to arrive for Nairobi South during the absence from the Colony of Captain H. E. Schwartz.

Rear Admiral E. J. A. Furlerton, C.B., D.S.O., who won his D.S.O. for services rendered as commander of the inshore operations on the Rufiji River during the 'East African' Campaign, left England last week for Madeira.

The January issue of *Tropical Life* contains a character sketch of Major C. Galskell, well known to our readers as Secretary to the Convention of Associations of Kenya and to the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.

The address given before the Geographical Association by Sir Humphrey Leggett on "Economics and Administration in British East Africa" has been published in pamphlet form. A limited supply of copies is available to those interested.

The King has conferred the rank of Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Dr. Castellani, Director of Tropical Medicine at the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath. Dr. Castellani is now in the United States lecturing at the Tulane University, New Orleans.

Among those outward-bound for East Africa by the British-Indian liner "Mantola" are Mr. H. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Beekley, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. V. A. C. Findlay, Mr. A. B. Killick, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nicol, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Orr, Mr. G. H. Postlethwaite, Lieut. Commander J. S. Sharp, and Capt. H. M. Tufnell.

The death took place recently in Lourenço Marques of Mr. Gerard Pott, who first went to that town fifty years ago, and who had long been a leading figure in shipping circles. Popularly known as "King Pott," he acted during the Boer War as Consul of the Boer Republics, and entertained President Kruger when he passed through the town on his way to exile.

Mr. Dennis Dieman and Mr. Clive, two South Africans, propose to cross Africa from Mombasa to the mouth of the Congo for the purpose of taking cinematograph films, studying Native music, and observing the botany, entomology, and zoology of the country traversed. Mr. Dieman is a composer, and is reported to have expressed the hope that the journey may enable him to introduce something new to the musical world.

Brigadier-General Crozier, writing in *The Weekly* on his early life, says that on the voyage from Ceylon to Durban at the time of the outbreak of the Boer War, "I had as a travelling companion Captain Dan Driscoll, of the Curma Volunteers, who was on his way to the war in fun. He subsequently raised and commanded Driscoll's Scouts, for which he received a D.S.O. and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Driscoll was a great lad and the life and soul of the ship. Subsequently he raised the Legion of Frontiersmen in London and commanded the battalion of the Royal Fusiliers which was drawn from that organisation for service in East Africa during the Great War."

The Nyasaland Agricultural Development Board will promote the general development of agriculture, the organisation of an annual agricultural show, and the encouragement of insect shows throughout the Protectorate. Mr. E. A. Wortley, Director of Agriculture, B.E.M., B.Sc., C. Chubb, E. W. Hilly, A. M. Henderson, C. E. Hagan, E. M. Partridge, and J. Sinclair have been appointed a temporary committee, with Mr. B. B. Bennett as honorary secretary.

Addressing the Liverpool Branch of the Royal Colonial Institute last week, the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Gurnsey Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he was confident that if during the next ten years Britain continued to expand her road and railway systems throughout Tropical Africa as she had done during the last five years, then Africa would make a real contribution to the solution of the industrial problem of the Mother Country, whose chief difficulty was one of markets.

Bishop Hinsley, Rector of the English College, Rome, who has been appointed Apostolic Visitor of Missions in British Africa (excluding South Africa), is charged to study Catholic co-operation with the education policies of the Dependencies. The Bishop, says an official statement issued in Rome, will travel to Tanganyika, which is divided into eight fields: to Uganda, with two; to Kenya, with three; to Northern Rhodesia, with one (the other being under the Delegate to South Africa); and to Nyasaland, with two. In the Sudan are four ecclesiastical divisions. He will also visit West Africa.

The *Zanzibar Official Gazette*, referring to the departure for Palestine of Mr. A. M. Grievy, Acting Attorney-General, says that since Mr. Grievy arrived in the Protectorate in 1922 his various activities, official and social, have been characterised by a good humour, readiness to help, and a certain inoffensive drollery which have won him the warm regard of every class of the community. His efforts in the Council Chamber, as at the festive board, invariably imparted a certain sparkle to the proceedings, and no gathering could be dull if graced with his cheery presence. A graceful tribute!

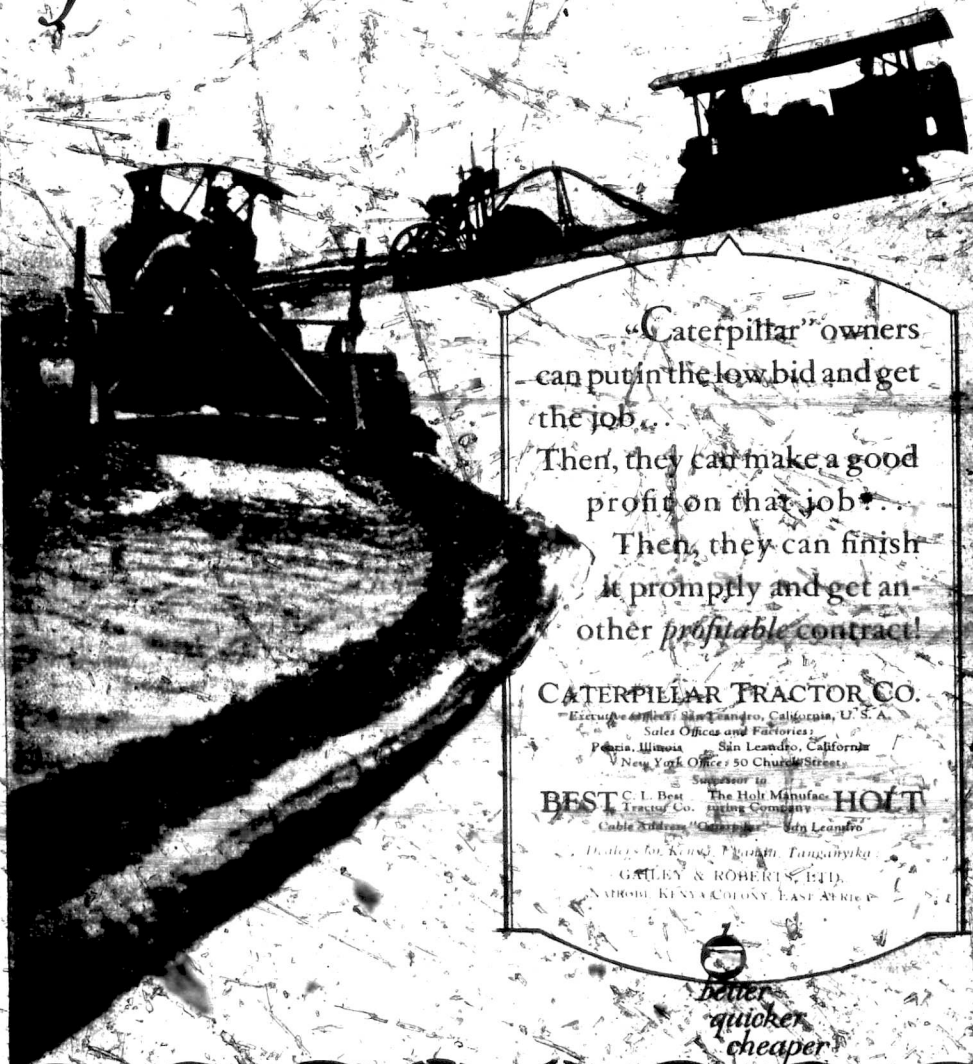
Commenting on the recent death in the Freemasons' Hospital, London, of Mr. Willard Frank James, O.B.E., a very well-known pioneer of Nyasaland, the *Blantyre* newspaper says:

Mr. James came of an old pioneering family of Bournemouth, where he was born fifty-five years ago. He came to Nyasaland in 1893 as a coffee planter, and remained in the country until a few months ago. During the late War he was chairman of the Red Cross, and a member of the Prince of Wales's Council, and for his public work was awarded the Order of the British Empire. He was Mayor of Blantyre for three years, and a past chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce. He was also a past Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. He married, in 1910, Mabel, daughter of the late George Dyerley, of Portsmouth, and has two children, who survive him.

I think East Africa is improving all along the line. —From a Legislative Councillor at Kenya.

EAST AFRICA

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**EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.**

**Opposed to Federation and no Confidence in Governor.**

The official *communiqué* states that the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, which met at Nairobi on December 25, 26, and 27, was attended by two hundred delegates and one thousand visitors. The Congress decided to rescind its previous provisional acceptance of the communal principle in the franchise and to withdraw Indian members from all public bodies in case decisions unacceptable to the Indian community were reached in the case of the Beetham Commission Report.

It was decided to submit a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission opposing political Federation, advocating economic and scientific co-ordination with certain safeguards and by means of administrative Conferences, and strongly advocating that no constitutional changes should be introduced in Kenya for the present. The memorandum claimed that the Indian question should be settled before any changes were considered, and expressed the view that that could be done only by the introduction of a common poll on the lines of the Wood-Winterton Agreement and the principle of increased association of Indians in the trusteeship of the Natives.

Other resolutions read:

That this Congress records its emphatic protest against the generally hostile attitude of His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg to Indian interests and aspirations, and is of opinion that His Excellency has thereby forfeited the confidence of the Indian community.

Whereas in the opinion of this Congress one of the most important factors of permanent settlement in Kenya and Tanganyika can only be achieved by land settlement, this Congress resolves that the Government of India be requested to depute an officer to inquire into and report on (i) the availability of land for Indian settlement in any part of Kenya and Tanganyika; (ii) the fertility and usefulness of such land; (iii) a scheme of land settlement by a number of families, assisted by the Government of India; and (iv) other matters in general affecting permanent settlement of Indians in Kenya and Tanganyika.

**MR. A. D. EASTERBROOK PASSES AWAY.**

His many old East African friends will learn with deep regret of the death from heart failure following pneumonia of Mr. Arthur Dove Easterbrook, at the age of fifty-eight.

Mr. Easterbrook was one of the best liked officials in Nyasaland in pre-war days, being respected by Europeans and Natives alike as a most capable Resident, who combined business with justice. He was stationed at Fort Johnston for a number of years, but served also at Darza, Karonga, and other centres, and knew and was known by almost every white man in the Protectorate. When he retired at the beginning of the war on the grounds of ill health he had been twenty-one years in the Nyasaland service, and had thus seen the country develop almost from barbarism to a state of peace and progress.

During the War he was attached to several departments in Whitehall, and after the Armistice he returned to Limbe, when he opened a hotel in partnership with a friend. During this period he was the pioneer of wireless experimentation in the country. When gold was discovered on the Lupa River in Southern Tanganyika, he sold out his interest and joined the diggers, taking Mrs. Easterbrook with him. He returned to England a few months ago, and was often to be found at the Royal Colonial Institute in conversation with old East African friends. Mr. Easterbrook was a Freemason.

**ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.**

*East Africa* subsequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers and by casual readers and in queries whose questions will always be answered by post in a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed. It has been urged, however, that many of the queries may interest a considerable number of readers and be therefore printed in abbreviated form some of the questions and answers received and given.

*The East African Poster.*—What action, if any, has been taken by the Empire Marketing Board following your timely exposure of their poster purporting to depict reality in Uganda?

Reply: The title "Social in Uganda" had been overprinted "Social in East Africa" within a day or two of publication of our criticism.

*Tractors.*—Can you give me the name and full address of the manufacturers of the "Clayton tractor"?

Reply: This tractor is manufactured by the Cleveland Tractor Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. The British East Africa Corporation act as agents in East Africa.

*Trade Openings in British Somaliland.*—What prospects would there be of establishing a small agency business in Berbera?

Reply: The prospects of success would, we fear, be exceedingly poor. The total import trade of British Somaliland amounted to £307,423 in 1923, and is entirely in the hands of Indian firms, many of whose business is conducted through Aden.

*Swahili Textbooks.*—Can you suggest an elementary Swahili textbook and its sectional?

Reply: You would find most useful "A First Swahili Book," by Professor A. Werner, published at 5s. by the Sheldon Press, Northumberland Avenue. A. C. Madden's English-Swahili and Swahili-English Dictionary, published in two volumes at 8s. 6d. each by the Oxford University Press, can be confidently recommended.

*Kenya's Closer Settlement Scheme.*—How soon will Kenya's closer settlement scheme come into force?

Reply: It is impossible to give any definite news at present, for the whole scheme is bound up with the establishment of a Land Bank. We gather, however, that all Land Bank Ordinance will be introduced into the Kenya Legislative Council without delay, and optimists hope that soon after midsummer the claims of applicants in this country will be under review by the selection authorities charged with the work.

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### BRIDGING MOMBASA HARBOUR

Sixth Years of Perseverance.

From a Kenya Correspondent.

IN February, 1921, Mr. K. H. Rodwell—who will be remembered as the nominated member of Legislative Council for the Coast before the elective principle was introduced—applied on behalf of Nyali Estates Ltd. for permission to construct a trolley bridge from Mombasa Island to English Point on the mainland north of the island. Although the scheme was supported in principle by the Mombasa District Committee and met with general public approval, Government at that time turned a deaf ear to the proposal. Feeling that there was some misunderstanding in connection with the matter, Mr. Rodwell persevered, and the following year extracted from the Colonial Secretary an intimation to the effect that Government approved the principle of (a) construction of such a bridge by private enterprise; (b) the contractor's right to levy tolls subject to Government control; (c) that an expropriation clause should be inserted in the contract and specifications be subject to Government approval. The matter then remained in abeyance till April, 1926, when, with the approval of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for the Colonies raised no objection to the scheme.

Mr. Rodwell, who is now back in Kenya, attended a meeting of the Mombasa District Committee last week and explained his project, when a resolution in the following terms was carried: "That this Council approves in principle the proposal to bridge Mombasa Harbour, and adheres to its recommendations passed at the meeting of March 3, 1922." It seems but reasonable that enterprise should be rewarded so long as the reward does not unduly encroach on public rights. There is every indication that both these principles have been fully recognised, and although no attempt is made to disguise the benefit which the bridge would confer on shareholders in Nyali Estates Ltd., it is obvious that the public will score heavily, the present mode of communication with the mainland being by ferry from Kisumu to Frere Town.

Construction of the Nyali Bridge, together with the Makupa Causeway, work on which is now well advanced, will have the effect of bringing Mombasa into closer touch with the mainland from which it derives its sustenance. Owing possibly to its insular position, Mombasa has not identified itself very prominently with Kenya affairs, its Cinderella pose in the past being not always in the best interests of either Mombasa or the Colony as a whole. Congestion on the Island has become quite a serious sanitary and social problem. Mombasa Island, which consists of 3,200 acres, or five square miles, has a mixed population of about 25,000, and bridge connection with the mainland will have the same salutary effect of relieving congestion of both residential and business accommodation.

due to the impression obtaining in some quarters in Uganda and the other Dependencies that the Commission would promptly produce a tentative scheme for local discussion.

Recent public meetings held in the Protectorate show that widely divergent views on the desirability of federation prevail. A number of speakers claimed that to all intents and purposes, Uganda had been federated with Kenya for years past, and the general impression seemed to be in favour of closer union on an economic basis with equal representation, but against political federation.

### KENYA TEA IN WINCING LANE

THE first consignment of tea from Kenya Colony to be sold in Wincing Lane was auctioned on Wednesday of last week. The consignment, composed of twelve packages, was from the Kenya Tea Company of Keranga Estate, and realised a fair price. East Africa has invited market opinion on the quality of this initial sample, and is glad to be able to report that it is quite favourable. We hope that more tea from Kenya and Uganda will shortly reach the London market, and that the experimental plantations in Southern Tanganyika will also send trial parcels to this country as soon as possible. Nyasaland tea is steadily gaining in favour, and the other East African Dependencies may yet show themselves capable of producing tea of a quality that will rival their coffee.

The denial which East Africa was able to publish last week of the report that Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles intended to visit Kenya during the next few months was given prominence by several of the leading national daily newspapers.

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### EAST AFRICAN COMMISSIONERS IN UGANDA.

SIR HILTON YOUNG and the other members of the East African Commission appointed to investigate the possibilities of federation or union, have reached Entebbe. Sir George Schuster, who arrived a few days before his colleagues, took the opportunity of visiting agricultural and industrial centres.

The Chairman has found it necessary to announce that the Commission had no preconceived plan and did not intend to formulate proposals until evidence had been received, this statement being undoubtedly

East Africa.

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## TANGANYIKA CENTRAL PLANTERS.

Further Comments on E. Rootless Document.

ON November 17 last *East Africa* published an article on the cost of production of sisal in Tanganyika Territory, and quoted from a letter addressed to the local Government by the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area). The Association, anxious to obtain a reduction in railway freights, cited what purported to be comparisons between the rates charged by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Central Railway respectively, giving the cost per ton weight (pressed to 80 cwt. to the ton) in the latter case as Sh. 46.66 from Morogoro to Dar es Salaam, and Sh. 43.60 from Ngerengere to Dar es Salaam. We are now authoritatively informed that the Association's figures are entirely inaccurate, the rates to the road from Ngerengere and Morogoro being actually Sh. 47.16 and Sh. 35.75, the latter being the maximum sum charged for the carriage of sisal over any distance beyond Kilometre 156.

To the original article we appended an editorial footnote directing attention to the obvious inaccuracy of some of the figures given by the Association, and especially criticising the calculations which showed the then cost of Tanganyika sisal landed in Europe to amount to £33 per ton and the average return on sisal estates to be no more than 6%. Our comments have remained unanswered, and from the tithing corrections which we make above it would seem that the Association was as reckless in its statements regarding freights as in its estimates of estate costs, which the outside public cannot so easily check. An Association of business men should surely take better precautions to ensure that its representations are based on correct figures. How can any Government be expected to treat seriously a body which, after spending six months in collecting the views of its members, puts forward demands founded on such fallacious premises? The Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area), which must not be confused with the Tanga organisation of somewhat similar name, must do better than this if it hopes for public confidence and support. No wonder its present membership was only twenty-three at the date of the last general meeting.

## INVESTMENT.

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## AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

SPEAKING at a civic banquet given in his honour last week, Mr. Moffat, Premier and Minister of Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, said that Southern Rhodesia was unanimously in favour of the amalgamation of the Rhodesias. Though it would bring no immediate benefit, but an additional burden, amalgamation was desired so that the influence and ideals of a powerful British Colony might be felt in the future of Africa. Referring to the identity of interests of the two countries, he emphasised the value of amalgamation from the point of view of dealing fairly with the Native problem. Southern Rhodesia had suggested a round table conference to discuss the matter, but Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, replied that in view of the appointment of the Milton Young Commission no official countenance could be given to such a conference—a view in which the Secretary of State had concurred. Mr. Moffat regretted the decision, while understanding the point of view of Sir James Maxwell, but he did not think this ended the matter.

Dealing with the allegations of slavery made in connection with the Native Juveniles Employment Act, Mr. Moffat described the campaign of misrepresentation in Great Britain as utterly unjustified and absolutely false. A previous speaker had referred to his (Mr. Moffat's) association with David Livingstone, and to the fact that his (the Premier's) grandfather, Robert Moffat, was the greatest missionary sent out to Africa, and it hurt him to think that, on the assumption by him of the Premiership of Southern Rhodesia, such charges should be made. He blamed less the ignorant people of Great Britain than the people of this country, mainly missionaries, for supplying false information, and he warned missionaries of the bad effect the campaign would have on the Natives, and also pointed out that it gave a handle to people who were opposed to missionary work. He showed that the provisions of the legislation all existed before the Acts which were now criticised, and which had softened down these provisions. The provisions were for the protection of Native juveniles and to prevent their association with criminals. Southern Rhodesia had honestly tried to do the square thing by the Native. There never had been a case in which such unjustified charges had been built up on such falsehoods.

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—A Boscombe subscriber, formerly of Nyasaland.

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### THE HEALTH OF KENYA.

The Medical Report for 1927.

A GREAT INCREASE in the number of medical officers was a feature of the year 1927 in Kenya from the standpoint of the Medical Department, no fewer than twenty additional doctors being provided for in the estimates and seventy being actually appointed. In spite of this addition to their strength, the rapid extension of departmental work is still impossible, as many medical officers are due for leave in 1928; and until the full addition of forty-seven is complete, the department will be handicapped by inadequacy of staff. There is also a lack of hospitals, and it has been impossible to post medical officers to certain stations because there are no houses in which they can live; at three out-stations the second medical officer is living in a grass hut.

The whole of the work of the department was hampered by the inefficiency of the Native staff. "Technical knowledge," says the Report, "is easily acquired by the African, but absence of responsibility, pertinacity, dishonesty and general trustworthiness are woefully lacking." Some success, however, was achieved. Native women have shown some promise as nurses in the female wards, and two selected candidates, after an intensive course of training in dispensing, are in independent charge of the dispensary at the Native Hospital, Nairobi. Judging from experience in Uganda, it is on this line that the Native is likely to be most useful.

#### Native Nations.

The important subject of Native labour receives full treatment. The necessity of issuing a properly balanced ration is being increasingly realised, and employers who mis-intelligence in the matter and they are repaid by a decrease in sickness. Research on Native dietary is now being taken up seriously, and the appointment, thanks to the Empire Marketing Board, which supplies the funds, of two officers who will devote themselves entirely to this investigation is likely to have far-reaching results.

The problem of the Native Reserves is still acute.

The Native still lives and dies under age-long conditions of stagnation. Sickness and deaths, the results of poor nutrition, poor housing, harmful habits and customs, and complete lack of sanitary precaution, remain uncontrolled. The handful of medical officers scattered among the two and a half million African inhabitants of the Colony may be and actually are saving a few individuals, but the ignorance and apathy and superstition of the mass of the population must remain unaltered until effective measures of education have radically altered Native ideas and customs.

Maternity and child welfare occupy a great place in Nairobi, where health visiting, though less attractive and conspicuous than the holding of clinics, is the most important and productive part of the work. Two trained European nursing sisters were maintained throughout the year in Nairobi and two at Mombasa. Medical inspection of schools has been begun, but so far has not extended to African and Indian schools.

An epidemic of malaria occurred during the months of April, May, June and July, associated with a phenomenal increase in the numbers of the mosquito *Anopheles costalis*, a species which breeds in man-made breeding places and facilities for reproduction; and it is probable that its spread is not unconnected with the development of railways and roads. The Central Board of Health made strong representations to the Government on the matter, and vigorous action was taken. It is satisfactory to note that the increase in malaria did not result in a corresponding increase in the number of cases of blackwater. The European death rate in Nairobi

was only 13.5 per 1,000, which is but slightly higher than that for Great Britain—12.3.

#### Sanitation and Town-Planning.

In consequence of the appointment of a Town-planning Authority for Nairobi and the approval of the Mombasa Town-planning Scheme and the Road Scheme for the Old Town of Mombasa, the Report devotes considerable attention to sanitary matters and town-planning. It points out that in Nairobi, Mombasa and in the smaller towns the problems of housing and clearance of slums are the most important with which the local authorities are faced; and it draws attention to the danger that in improving the housing of Natives slums may actually result. It is no use building better houses unless they can be kept clean, and drainage and a good water supply be provided. This is a point which is easily overlooked in a rapidly developing Colony.

During the year 1,500,372 rats were destroyed in North and Central Kavirondo and the Nandi Reserves, entirely by Native efforts, the count being made from the tails brought in—a most effective piece of work.

That the Report is not too cheerful reading is a good fault. To realise dangers, to put the finger on weak spots and to face facts are essential steps to sound progress.

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Secretaries, Sharpe, Estall & Co., Ltd. Solicitors, Evelyn Jones & Co., 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4. Registered office, 1-2, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

It has been said that a large sense of proportion and a large measure of political wisdom and sagacity are not to be expected from a small body of Europeans in their political youth. Let that not be said of Tanganyika. Though we live for the most part at sea-level and not at high altitudes, we can, I think, repose ourselves on the cold summit of reason. — Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika.

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## R.A.F. IN ACTION IN THE SUDAN.

**ounding Up the Murderers of Captain Fergusson.**

The Khartoum correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the objectives of the two patrols now engaged in operations against the Nuers are perhaps more correctly described as police measures than as military operations, though the difficult nature of the country renders the task of the forces disproportionately arduous. The forces engaged are a flight of the Royal Air Force and the following units of the Sudan Defence Force: A company of mounted rifles, a Sudanese machine-gun battery, five companies of the Equatorial Corps, two companies of the Camel Corps, and a detachment of engineer troops.

Two distinct areas and two distinct sections of the Nuers are involved. The murderers of Captain Fergusson are of the Nuong clan, west of the Nile, on the eastern fringe of the Bahr el Ghazal Province. The object of the operations in that area is to effect the arrest of the murderers and others implicated. The task of separating the innocent from the guilty is rendered difficult by the mode of thought of a primitive people which regards responsibility for crimes committed by individuals as falling on the whole community. This feeling of communal responsibility has had an effect on the whole Nuong clan, but constant efforts are being made to get into touch with a view to reassuring the tribesmen that only punishment of the guilty individuals is intended. On the arrival of the troops all the Nuers of the area, except the Nuong and one other clan, were found to be loyal, and the dissident elements, with their cattle, had retreated to inaccessible islands in the midst of swamps. Three columns of troops are forming a cordon round this area, and the further operations will depend on the result of the efforts of Political Officers to get into touch with the enemy.

**Witch Doctors' Power.**

The other area involved is the country of the Lay Nuers in the triangle between the Nile and the Sobat. The unrest here is the result of a conspiracy of witch doctors—*kujurs*—who are suspicious of the progress of peaceful administration. It should be noted that the power of the *kujurs* dates from a comparatively recent usurpation, and that the policy of the Government is to strengthen the authority of the hereditary chiefs, who are opposed to the *kujurs*. The conspiracy came to a head with measures for making roads, when the *kujurs* collected a following of warriors.

The operation against them began with a demonstration by the Royal Air Force over the pyramid of Dengkur, an earth structure adorned with ostrich eggs and ivory commemorating a witch doctor whose grandson is a leading figure in the present revolt. Further air operations were confined chiefly to the bombing of concentrations of cattle, the loss of which is likely to be severely felt. With the arrival of ground troops, organised resistance disappeared, and many local chiefs tendered their submission. One of the principal *kujurs* surrendered on January 11 with seventeen rifles and one hundred warriors.

The operations have now resolved themselves into the hunting down of two wizards, Gwek and Pok, who are still at large with small followings. Gwek is reported to be on the Khor Nyanding, south of the Sobat River, and Pok is engaged in stirring up trouble among the Gaweir clan in the difficult country between the Khor Fils and the Zaraf River.

## SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER LEAVES KHARTOUM.

**His Services to the Sudan.**

The departure from the Sudan of Sir George Schuster was marked by several public functions, for all sections of the community wished to express their admiration for the retiring Financial Secretary and the esteem in which they held Sir George and Lady Schuster personally.

At a dinner which he gave in Sir George Schuster's honour, Mr. G. A. Contomichalos said their friend had been responsible for building two new coal quays at Port Sudan, with probably the finest coal-handling installation in the world; additional warehouse accommodation had been provided, and the water supply had now been improved tremendously. Kassala had been linked up with the main line, which was now being extended to Gedaref, whence it was to be carried on to Sennar. The Sudan Light and Power Company had taken over control of the light and water supply, while the Omdurman Bridge, with its up-to-date electric tramway, was another example of the way in which the Sudan was advancing. Referring to the Sennar Dam, Mr. Contomichalos said that when the history of the modern Sudan was written the name of Sir George would be inscribed in golden letters for his great work. For the third year it was now irrigating over 100,000 acres of cotton land. It was the largest cultivated area in the world under one administration, and the scheme had brought the Sudan into the limelight, causing it to be discussed by politicians and financiers all over the world in a way one could not have foreseen five years ago.

**Do not Fling Away Happiness for Money.**

In the speeches which he was called upon to make before leaving Khartoum Sir George disclosed that Native cultivators in the Gezira had this year received £1,250,000 as their share of the cotton crop, in addition to what they had earned from dura and lubia. He did not, however, believe wealth to be the real source of happiness. "To be happy a man must be free of the fear of starvation, and be able to have a wife and to bring up strong children, but more than this does not always bring happiness. From my journeys about the Sudan I have gained the impression that the people of the Sudan are a happy people—far happier than the people I see in Egypt, especially in great towns like Cairo—happier, too, than most of the people in England. Happiness is a great possession; do not fling it away merely for the sake of money."

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**BARCLAYS' CHAIRMAN ON EAST AFRICA.**

At last week's ordinary general meeting of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) the Chairman, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, said the net profit of £487,045 related to the twelve months ended September 30, 1927, whereas the previous figure of £637,020 represented the net profits of the Colonial Bank and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank for a period of fifteen months and the National Bank of South Africa for eighteen months. The dividend of 3½% for the year on the A and B shares was 1% higher than that of the previous year, and the reserve fund had been increased by £150,000 to £1,256,000, or rather more than 25% of the paid-up capital.

The completion of the railway to Jinja was important, for it would afford direct and quick rail communication with the Indian Ocean and avoid transshipment on Victoria Nyanza.

The following is a summary of the Chairman's references to conditions in the various areas of the bank's activities which are of special interest to our readers:—

**British East Africa.**—The bank is carefully watching the trend of trade in British East Africa, and in pursuance of its policy of providing banking facilities branches have been opened during the year in Uganda and further branches in Kenya Colony. In Kenya and Uganda cotton exports have decreased, following the fall in price. Small shipments of tobacco were made for the first time from Uganda.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The tobacco crop, which amounted to 2,300,000 lb., showed a considerable increase on the production of the previous year. Mining developments are in continued progress, and enormous mineral potentialities are said to be in sight. We are extending the number of our offices in this territory as trade expands.

**Nyasaland.**—The tobacco crop in 1927 was highly satisfactory, and it is estimated that 14,000,000 lb. of tobacco will be available for export.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General trade conditions in this territory during the year have been satisfactory, mainly as a result of good crops of tobacco and maize. The tobacco harvest showed a record production of about 15,000,000 lb. The industry is well established, but arrangements for exporting and marketing still require careful consideration, as the rapid development has caused some difficulty in the absorption of supplies.

**Sudan.**—The Gezira cotton crop proved successful, and was marketed at profitable prices. The durra crops have in recent years been poor, but the present crop is expected to provide a surplus for export. Rain-grown cotton looks well, and the prospects for Sudan are somewhat brighter.

**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT**

THE current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

**Kenya.**—Mombasa reports light import indents and stocks on hand are not excessive. The financial tone of the bazaar as a whole is sound. Coffee prospects in the Trans-Nzoia and Nyeri districts have improved as a result of the recent rains. The first of the season's crop is of very fair quality, though somewhat small in size. In certain of the Rongai areas the maize crop has suffered considerably both from drought and the stalk-borer. The position in the Njoro area is better, and in the Solai Valley the yield should be nearly normal. Reaping is in progress in the Turbo and Trans-Nzoia districts, where the yield from the later sowings will

be much below average. The wheat in Molo, Mau Summit and North Turbo districts will probably exceed that of last year, but in the Kitale and Uasin Gishu areas, and particularly in the Sergoit district and south of Eldoret, the crop is expected to be poor in consequence of inadequate rains.

**Uganda.**—No improvement is expected in trade until the opening of the cotton season, but the financial tone of the bazaar is fairly sound.

**Tanganyika.**—Sisal production in the coastal belt has been retarded by abnormally heavy rains, but the coffee crop from the Usambaras district is expected to be well up to the average, and round Arusha and Moshi the coffee is reported to have flowered well.

**Nyasaland.**—Preparations for the new tobacco crop are well in hand, in spite of the lateness of the rains. There does not appear to be any extension of last year's acreage, and the tendency is to produce more of the heavier type of leaf wherever possible. In spite of the short rainfall, the new tea crop is shaping well.

**KAGERA TINFIELDS.**

*Increase of Capital Proposed.*


KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS Ltd. (announcing that the output of tin concentrates from the Myirasandu mine for December was twelve tons. The total quantity shipped from the property to December 31 last was 113 tons. The General Manager reports that developments continue satisfactory and pending the installation of the plant shipped from England, he does not anticipate difficulty in maintaining the increased rate of output reported for November and December. While the profits now being earned by the Myirasandu mine are sufficient to yield a highly satisfactory return on the company's present capital (£50,000), recent developments show that additional plant to treat the large quantities of tin-bearing lode in the mine would add considerably to the output. This lode tin is an addition to the detrital tin deposits now being worked so profitably. Recent prospecting work has also revealed indications of rich tin deposits similar to and quite near Myirasandu, the exploitation of which will entail a moderate capital expenditure.

The Directors consider it very desirable to prospect as quickly and thoroughly as possible the unexplored areas, and as this will be necessary to organise and equip a special engineering staff for this purpose they propose, with the sanction of the shareholders, to increase the company's capital to £100,000 by the creation of 200,000 shares of 5s each (ranking *pari passu* with the existing shares), which it is proposed to offer forthwith at 12s 6d per share, to shareholders in the ratio of one new share for each old share held by them.

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

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

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

Messrs. Boustead and Clarke have moved into new premises in Kampala.

Heavier clearances of bicycles from bond in Uganda are reported.

A Conference of East African Port Officers was recently held at Mombasa.

The price of a gun licence has been raised in Kenya from Sh. 5 to Sh. 10 per annum.

Exports from Nyasaland during November included: Tea, 11,724 lb.; cotton, 516,496 lb.; and fibre, 92,402 lb.

A trial shipment of 1,000 lb. of tobacco leaf grown in the Hoima District of Uganda has been sent to England for sale.

Zanzibar has followed Kenya's example by adopting an ordinance for the preservation of ancient monuments.

Imports into Tanga during October were valued at \$66,564, the principal items being iron and steel manufactures, £17,757, and cotton piece goods, £14,316.

East Africa writes a London correspondent, has been among the countries to place orders for the new 14/45 horse-power Bear car, on the mere announcement of its introduction.

The resolution increasing the capital of the East African Investment Company Ltd. from £300,000 to £500,000 was duly passed at last week's extraordinary general meeting of the company.

At last week's general meeting of Cotton Plantations Ltd. the Chairman, Sir Alexander Harris, stated that the company now had 944 acres under groundnuts and 4,620 acres under cotton.

The text of the Ordinance to provide for the construction of the branch railway from Bwana M'Kubwa to N'Kana appears in the Northern Rhodesian Gazette of December 23, 1927.

Tanganyika contemplates holding a big agricultural exhibition in Dar es Salaam during September next, but the latest information to reach us from the Territory indicates that the fixture may possibly have to be postponed until September of the following year.

Congratulations to Mwaniza on having raised the excellent sum of £135 for Earl Haig's Poppy Appeal Fund, thus setting an example which communities of similar size in East Africa will find it difficult to beat.

The freight rates for coffee beans on the Tanganyika Railways have been altered to Shs. 43 per ton in one-ton lots and over for any distance between kilometres 270 and 400 to either Dar es Salaam or Tanga.

The Portuguese East African law provides for a census every five years, and December 29 last was chosen as the date for this enumeration of the population of the city and suburbs of Lourenço Marques.

A Bill amending the Uganda Cotton Ordinance provides that an offer to transport or to provide transport for cotton shall not amount to an inducement within the meaning of the principal Ordinance, which penalises such an offer.

The total import traffic raised from Mombasa Harbour over the Kenya and Uganda Railway between January and November last inclusive amounted to 113,604 tons, as against 81,624 tons over the corresponding period of 1926.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Controller of the Clearing Office (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. net) is a document of seventy-five pages, in which we can find no reference whatever to the satisfaction of East African claims against the German Government.

The cargo movement at the port of Beira for the first eleven months of 1927 reached the aggregate of 700,642 tons, or 63,642 tons in excess of the total for the best previous year (1925), when the cargo handled reached 646,000 tons. It is now evident that well over three-quarters of a million tons of cargo were landed, loaded and transhipped at Beira during 1927.

The Forest Department of the Union of South Africa has given permission for baobab trees in certain areas of the Northern Transvaal to be cut down for paper making, on condition that for every tree removed twenty-four baobab seeds are planted. While for exceptionally big trees the price to be paid may exceed £20, the cost of average trees will vary between £5 and £7 each.

The Urban Commission of Beira has called for tenders for an omnibus service to replace the present trolley system. Vehicles must weigh not more than four tons loaded, must have pneumatic tyres, and be safe, comfortable and of good appearance. Not fewer than eight buses must be supplied for Europeans and at least two for other races, and there must be one of each kind in reserve. Employees must be white Portuguese and wear uniform.

The Indian National Association of Zanzibar has protested to the local Government against the proposal to introduce one rupee currency notes, their main argument being that such notes would be a source of great inconvenience to Natives, particularly when travelling to and from Pemba. Further at the time of clove picking the notes are likely to get wet or lost on account of rains, while in cases of fire—a not infrequent occurrence—Natives would lose the only surplus of their earnings.

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**RUO ESTATES LIMITED.**

**Seventeenth Annual General Meeting.**

THE seventeenth annual general meeting of the Ruo Estates Limited, was held on Thursday, January 12, 1928, at 20, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Mr. R. I. Simey presided.

Dealing with the accounts, the Chairman stated the result for the year was a net profit of £5,897, equal to 32% on the capital, as compared with £6,587 in the previous year. The drop in profit was due chiefly to the increased labour costs, the result of the extra demand for labour in Nyasaland, and to the short maize crop, which greatly increased the price of this commodity. Crops of both tea and tobacco exceeded those of the preceding year, the weather having been more favourable.

Two items of importance had occurred during the year under review. The company had been offered and had decided to purchase 883 acres of freehold land known as Nachalanga Estate. Of this area some 50 acres are planted under tea. This property adjoins the company's Likanga Estate.

The Likanga Factory has also been finished. Tea from that estate had previously been manufactured at Ruo.

The company has now 933 acres planted under tea, an increase on the previous year of 123 acres.

Dr. Butler, of Kew Gardens, visited Nyasaland last spring and gave valuable advice in dealing with pests, diseases, and cultivation, which advice has been adopted.

Heavy capital expenditure and the opening up of further new land necessitated an increase of the company's capital, and a meeting had been called to pass resolutions to carry this out.

The resolution approving the report, placing £2,000 to reserve, declaring a 10% final dividend (making 15% for the year), and carrying forward £3,352, was passed. A very cordial vote of thanks to the staff concluded the proceedings.

An extraordinary meeting followed. Resolutions were passed increasing the capital from £23,000 to £25,000, converting the Preference capital into Ordinary shares, and authorising the issue of 5,000 Ordinary shares at 40s. per share.

**THE CONSOLIDATED PRODUCE CORPORATION.**

**An Echo of an Unsuccessful Flotation.**

JUDGMENT was given last week for the defendant's in an action brought by Francis Adams Ltd., produce brokers, of 9, Mincing Lane, against Mr. James Fishwick, the Earl of Ormsby, Lieut. Colonel B. P. Dobson, Mr. J. F. Horn, Mr. J. Lort-Williams, K.C., Sir Thomas Trotterbridge, Mr. R. F. A. Tutt, and Sir Mortimer R. Margesson and Lady Louise W. Paget, as executors of the estate of the late Lieut. Colonel Victor Paget.

£4,000 was claimed on the ground that it was lent to the defendants, who became directors of the Consolidated Produce Corporation Ltd., and was due as a loan and also on the ground that the defendants had guaranteed repayment of the money and had failed to carry out that guarantee. The action arose from the failure of a public issue of the shares of the Consolidated Produce Corporation, promoted by Mr. Wodehouse-Temple, who afterwards became bankrupt.

The Corporation formed to operate estates in Nyasaland and Rhodesia, was adversely criticised by East Africa at the time of its formation.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA**

- Modasa " arrived London from East Africa, Jan. 20.
- Mattiana " left Kilindini homewards, Jan. 20.
- Mantola " passed Southend outwards, Jan. 21.
- Malda " arrived Kilindini outwards, Jan. 21.
- Ellora " left Bombay for East Africa, Jan. 22.
- Khamdalla " left Iburenco Marque for Durban, Jan. 24.
- Karoo " left Bombay for East and South Africa, Jan. 18.
- Karapara " arrived Kilindini for Bombay, Jan. 24.
- Karagola " arrived Bombay, Jan. 21.

**CITRA LINE**

- Francesco Crispi " left Aden outwards, Jan. 18.
- Giuseppe Mazzini " arrived Genoa, Jan. 21.
- Caffaro " left Mogadishu homewards, Jan. 14.
- Casaregi " arrived Bengasi for Durban, Jan. 18.

**CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON**

- City of Mobile " arrived Zanzibar outwards, Jan. 22.
- Hydaspes " arrived Port Sudan outwards, Jan. 13.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA**

- Zenada " left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Jan. 17.
- Njas " left Cape Town homewards, Jan. 14.
- Randfontein " left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, Jan. 15.
- Springfontein " left Hamburg for East and South Africa, Jan. 17.
- Sumatra " left Marseilles homewards, Jan. 11.
- Aalsum " arrived Cape Town for East Africa, Jan. 11.
- Billiton " left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 10.
- Heemskerk " arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 10.
- Ryperkerk " arrived Hamburg, Jan. 10.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

- General Duchesne " arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, Jan. 20.
- General Voyron " left Marseilles for Mauritius, Jan. 10.
- Dumbea " left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, Jan. 16.
- Leconte de Lisle " left Djibouti for Mauritius, Jan. 15.
- Ahiral Pierre " left Mauritius for Marseilles, Jan. 20.

**UNION CASTLE**

- Bampton Castle " arrived Natal from England, Jan. 21.
- Carlow Castle " arrived Port Sudan for London, Jan. 21.
- Clawford Castle " left Genoa for East Africa, Jan. 20.
- Dunluce Castle " left Las Palmas for London, Jan. 20.
- Garth Castle " left Cape Town for London, Jan. 21.
- Glenorm Castle " arrived London from Beira, Jan. 18.
- Gloucester Castle " arrived Cape Town for Beira, Jan. 22.
- Grantully Castle " left Tenerife for Beira, Jan. 10.
- Llandan Castle " arrived Cape Town for London, Jan. 22.
- Llandovery Castle " left Beira for London via Suez, Jan. 21.
- Sandgate Castle " arrived Natal for Mombasa, Jan. 21.

**A UNIVERSAL ETHIOPIAN ANTHEM.**

Ethiopia, thou land of our fathers,  
Thou land where the gods love to be!  
As storm-cloud at night sudden gathers,  
Our armies come rushing to thee.  
We must in the fight be victorious  
When swords are thrust outward to glean,  
For us will the victory be glorious  
When led by the red, black and green!

This extract from a "Universal Ethiopian Anthem" was chanted before the Privy Council last week, in connection with an appeal from the Supreme Court of British Honduras, which had held that a bequest by a Negro to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Inc., was inoperative and void as against public policy. The judge who tried the case held that the aims of the Association were to drive existing Governments out of Africa and establish a Black Republic.

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

SINCE the reopening of the public auctions East African coffees have met with good competition. Kenya selling at steady prices, although quality is said to be disappointing. Tanganyikas have been in better demand, prices for parcels of good size showing an advance of several shillings.

<b>Kenya</b> —	100s. od. to 139s. od.
“A” sizes	27s. od. to 116s. od.
“B” sizes	20s. od. to 105s. od.
“C” sizes	9s. od. to 136s. od.
Peaberry	72s. od. to 85s. 6d.
<b>Brown</b> —	
London graded	107s. 6d. to 141s. 6d.
First sizes	90s. od. to 114s. 6d.
Second sizes	64s. od. to 101s. 6d.
Third sizes	90s. od. to 140s. 6d.
Peaberry	92s. od. to 114s. 6d.
<b>Tanganyika</b> —	
<b>Arusha</b> —	
London cleaned	119s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.
First sizes	100s. od. to 119s. od.
Second sizes	83s. od. to 91s. od.
Third sizes	103s. od. to 110s. 6d.
Peaberry	
<b>Kilimanjaro</b> —	
Pale mixed	82s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	112s. 6d. to 153s. od.
Second sizes	96s. od. to 147s. od.
Third sizes	73s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.
Peaberry	114s. 6d. to 146s. 6d.
<b>Moshi</b> —	
London cleaned	
First sizes	112s. 6d. to 130s. 6d.
Second sizes	90s. 6d. to 103s. od.
Third sizes	71s. od. to 88s. od.
Peaberry	89s. od.
<b>Tukuyu</b> —	
London cleaned	
First sizes	110s. 6d.
Third sizes	74s. 6d.
Peaberry	89s. od.
<b>Uganda</b> —	
First sizes	106s. 6d. to 111s. od.
Second sizes	85s. od. to 94s. od.
Peaberry	72s. od. to 99s. 6d.
Brown and mixed	60s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.
Robusta	68s. od. to 74s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	110s. od. to 114s. 6d.
Second sizes	90s. od. to 95s. od.
Third sizes	40s. od. to 75s. od.
Peaberry	90s. od. to 100s. od.
<b>Nyasaland</b> —	
London cleaned	
First sizes	125s. od.
Second sizes	90s. od. to 96s. od.
Peaberry	140s. 6d.

**TOBACCO.**

In their annual tobacco report, Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, state that the present position of the Empire tobacco market may be statistically gauged from the fact that though consumption has doubled during the last four years, production has trebled in the same period. There is now approximately a two years' stock of Empire tobacco on hand, which is considered satisfactory rather than alarming, since it gives manufacturers the opportunity of wider choice in selecting purchases and greater confidence in assured supplies. A warning is sounded, however, against further extensions of planting this season.

Stock of Nyasaland tobacco in Liverpool on December 31 amounted to 29,660 bales, and prices of Nyasa and Rhodesian on the same date were as follows:

	Leaf	1927	1926	Strip	1927
Dark	to 24d.	12d. to 18d.	18d. to 22d.	18d.	to 21d.
Semi-dark	to 12d.	12d. to 15d.	16d. to 20d.	16d.	to 20d.
Semi-bright	15d. to 18d.	15d. to 18d.	21d. to 24d.	21d.	to 24d.
Medium bright	19d. to 23d.	19d. to 21d.	24d. to 28d.	24d.	to 28d.
Good to fine	24d. to 30d.	24d. to 30d.			

**IVORY.**

Reviewing the ivory market for the past year, a leading firm of brokers states that imports from Zanzibar and East Africa have been fully maintained, and that the bulk of imports have been disposed of at the auction, at which

there has been a total of 66 tons of ivory, mostly from East Africa, in the year. Prices for East African sorts at the end were as follows:

	per cwt.
Sold tusks, large	84 to 103
“ medium	71 to 98
Bangle tusks	45 to 90
Billiard ball shavings	50 to 144
Hard tusks, large	75 to 87
“ medium	60 to 81
Cut hollows, soft	34 to 70
“ hard	41 to 54

**COTTON.**

According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, fair business has been done in East African cotton during the past week, though quotations are reduced 30 points. Imports of East African cotton into the U.K. since August 1st total 22,911 bales, as against 40,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1926-27, and 74,000 bales over the same period of 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton since August 1st amount to 8,280 bales, as against 7,000 during the same period of 1926-27, and 5,000 in 1925-26.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

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

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is quieter; buyers indicating only £8 10s. ex-ship, while sellers are asking £8 15s. for May-July shipment. No business is being done in East African.

**Chilies.**—Absence of supplies has caused quotations to be abnormally high, and for a spot quantity 150s. per cwt. might be obtained, but for forward shipment it is doubtful if more than 75s. to 85s. per cwt. would be realised, and still lower prices are not improbable if supplies become more plentiful.

**Groundnuts.**—The nominal value of East African is £21 for January-February shipment, and it is understood that business has been done in No. 2 white flat East African at 37s. 6d. per quarter in bags.

**Simsim.**—Very little business is passing, prices remaining unchanged at £23 10s. for January shipment.

**Sisal.**—The market is unchanged and quiet. Buyers look for easier prices in East African, and are of opinion that present values cannot be maintained once the demand for this season's binder twine is satisfied.

**Tea.**—The latest tea market report states that 12 packages of tea from the Kenya Company's Kerenga Estate were sold at an average of 16d. per lb. Of Nyasaland tea 45 packages from the Lugella Company's Estate were sold at an average of 13s. 6d. per lb.

**NYASALAND AND WEST AFRICANISM.**

THE current quarterly report of the Nyasaland Planters' Association concludes with the following words:—

“To your Executive it appears that a determined effort is being made to turn Nyasaland into a ‘Black’ country—i.e., a country such as the West African territories, where the European planter cannot exist—and that a certain amount of propaganda is being indulged in. Such a policy is, in the opinion of your Executive, disastrous, and it behoves all members to support the Executive in fighting it tooth and nail.”

**PLANTER FINED £75 IN NYASALAND.**

A Nyasaland planter has been fined £75 for (a) recruiting Natives for service outside the district, (b) recruiting Native labour without a licence, and (c) seeking to induce two Native employees of another European planter to break their contract. In passing sentence, the magistrate said: “The Court considers that an exemplary punishment should be imposed. Such actions as have occurred in this case are greatly to the detriment of the public weal in a planting country such as this, where Europeans are dependent on Native labour, and are also dependent on each other to play the game.” A report from Nyasaland states that an appeal is to be lodged.



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\*Rt. Hon. Viscount Broomie  
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Mrs. Bowles  
Miss Bowles  
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Mrs. Burkin, infant and nurse  
Mr. V. A. Beckley  
Mrs. Beckley, infant and child  
Mr. Brown  
Mrs. A. Croft Hill  
Miss A. N. Chorley  
\*Mr. A. B. Cameron  
Mrs. A. B. Cameron  
\*Mr. H. O. Crampton  
\*Col. Cunningham  
\*Mrs. M. Colman and infant  
\*Mr. R. Cochrane  
\*Miss B. Channon  
Mr. A. J. R. Denoon  
Mr. H. F. Duncan  
Mrs. Duncan  
Miss D. Edwards  
Dr. A. R. Edwards  
\*Mr. R. L. Edwards  
\*Mr. R. L. Frost  
\*Mr. L. R. Forrest  
Mr. H. L. G. Garney  
Mrs. Gurney, child, infant and nurse  
\*Mr. J. L. Giffard  
\*Mrs. Giffard  
\*Mr. C. Gordon  
\*Mrs. Gordon  
Mr. E. E. Gurnsey  
Mrs. Gurnsey  
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Mr. F. Hewitt  
Mrs. Hewitt  
Dr. E. W. K. Jobson  
Mrs. Jobson, child and infant  
\*Miss S. Kilkelly  
Mr. A. B. Kilkelly  
Mrs. E. M. Lush  
\*Mr. F. B. Lloyd  
\*Mr. Le Motte  
Mr. E. A. Langdon  
\*Mr. A. R. Morgan  
\*Mrs. Morgan and child  
\*Mr. F. Mackenzie  
Mrs. Mackenzie and child  
Miss H. McCullough  
Mrs. R. McFarlane  
Mrs. McFarlane  
Mr. Membury  
\*Mrs. Morrison  
Mr. W. G. Nicol  
\*Mr. Nicol  
\*Mr. D. Napier  
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\*Mrs. Orr  
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Mr. A. S. Thompson  
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Mrs. Taylor  
Capt. E. M. Fulnell  
Dr. K. T. K. Wallington  
Miss C. Wheelock  
Miss Young

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Miss R. Cameron  
Mr. F. T. Hoare  
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Mr. L. W. Raymond

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\*Mr. F. G. Christison  
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Mrs. M. H. Callaghan  
Mrs. M. H. Callaghan and infant  
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Mrs. B. W. Jackson and child  
\*Rev. W. Jones  
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Mrs. H. MacAllan and two children  
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Passengers marked \* join at Port Said.

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Mr. Gaurb  
Mr. H. R. Harris  
Mrs. H. R. Harris and child

Mr. O. C. Noe  
Mr. K. H. Rogwell  
Mrs. C. M. H. Sutherland  
Mr. D. O. Swan  
Mr. D. W. Barber and child  
Dr. A. D. Williams  
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Miss Williams  
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Mr. A. Barr Goldie  
Miss Burn  
Mr. C. W. Chambers  
Mrs. C. W. Chambers and child  
Mrs. J. D. Chater

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Mrs. A. B. Condie and child  
Mr. A. Cornwell  
Dr. A. L. Evered  
Mrs. P. Fairbairn  
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Mr. H. J. Rance  
Mrs. H. J. Rance  
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