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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

No. 1, No. 176

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1928

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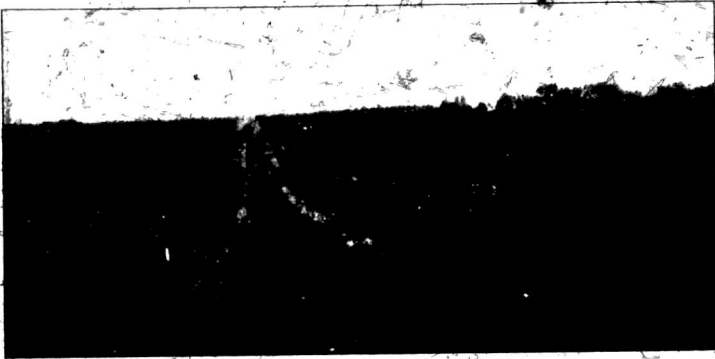
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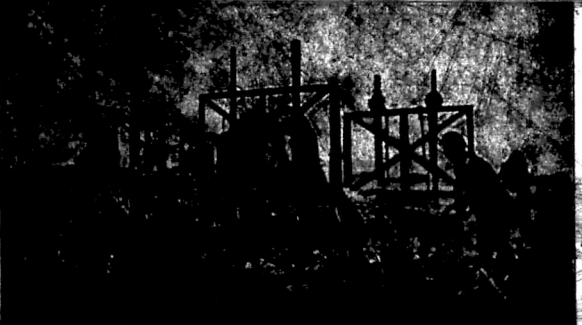
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 176.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1928

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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## A PLEA FOR GREATER SINCERITY.

I do not think the European settlers care two straws for federation. All that they, or at least a vocal section of them, are aiming at is the grant of an unofficial elected white majority over all parties in the Legislature, so that they could be free to pass whatever legislation suits them, regardless of the interests of millions of Africans and thousands of Indians and Arabs. That statement of the President of the East Africa Indian National Congress is an absolute misrepresentation of the facts. Kenya settlers are not actuated solely by selfish motives in desiring federation; recent developments in the Colony prove that federation is not being utilized to extort an unofficial elected white majority, and there is not the slightest justification for the suggestion that settlers in Kenya or elsewhere in East Africa would legislate without regard to the interests of millions of Africans and thousands of Indians and Arabs; the sense of fair play which has characterized responsible Government in other British

Dependencies would ensure a square deal to all sections of the population.

The chief aim of federation is definitely to secure the future of Tanganyika Territory within the framework of the British Empire, but official pronouncements have unfortunately seemed to set most store on less important administrative and legislative adjustments than on this great central fact. Had the spokesmen of the Imperial Government at Home and in East Africa said frankly that federation was proposed with the object of safeguarding Tanganyika, there would have been much greater public readiness to take the far-sighted and statesmanlike view and less inclination to concentrate on incidental difficulties of mere parochial concern. Evocation of the central argument may have been avoided with the intention of sparing displeasure to Germany, but if so, British policy has again been unnecessarily timid, for Germany knows full well the real reasons underlying the proposal.

Believing that continued silence on this central factor is a dangerous obstruction to those who are seeking to discover a practical scheme of federation, *East Africa* pleads for a greater degree of sincerity while there is yet time. If Kenya and Uganda were told candidly that this steady and organised influx of German settlers into Tanganyika was causing grave concern to the Imperial Government, and that federation was regarded as the only saviour of the situation, we are persuaded that opinion in those two Dependencies would overwhelmingly favour any course necessary to ensure the preservation and predominance of British ideals and British civilisation. But the present hush-hush policy which is making many people talk more about the seat of the future High Commissioner than of the preservation of a Territory won only by the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives and millions of money—is, in our view, a calamity which East Africa may have sore reasons to regret. The failure of the Imperial Government to sanction construction of the Dodoma-Pite Railway has already had the effect of influencing Northern Rhodesia to look southwards instead of northwards. Omission to inform East Africans of the true underlying motives of federation risks the success of the whole scheme. For if Kenya and Uganda are not shown the urgency of the need, they may allow sectional interests of minor importance to sway their decisions. That would be a catastrophe of the first magnitude for Tanganyika, for East Africa as a whole, and for the British Empire.

# WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

## XIII.—SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.

Specialty Recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The earlier sketches in this most interesting series appeared during the year 1927, and a limited number of the issues in question can still be obtained. We hope to publish further instalments in subsequent issues.

THERE was a celebration in Dar es Salaam. Why, I don't exactly know, for there are so many in Tanganyika's capital. A fancy dress dance had taken place on the tennis courts, and as I sauntered slowly across the golf links in the small hours of the morning I was rather startled to find Saa Sita following me.

"Why, what's this? I told you hours ago that you might leave. What is it you want?"

"Nothing, *bwana*. You gave me *ruhusa* yesterday evening. I wanted to see the dance of the Europeans."

"Did you like it?" I asked.

"It was very good, *bwana*. The clothes were very beautiful, and the music was good, but the men who made the music are not strong. Now at our dances one man will beat the drum all night. He does not have to keep stopping for food and drink. Our music is like that of the white man, but not so loud (poor jazz band!), but our dances are better. You have seen our dances. Now the white men are copying our dances. Before the War, the dances of the white men were different, but now they are like ours. If you wish, *bwana*, I will bring my wife's mother, who is very skilled at dancing, and she can show the *memsahibs* how it is done!"

"Don't they do it correctly, Saa Sita?"

"No, they do not wobble enough, their backs are too stiff, and you should commence at the top, and go right down. Like this."

"Stop it, Saa Sita. I don't want you to show me how the Charleston or some other Native dance should be done. Did you post those letters I gave you for Tanga?"

"No, *bwana*. An old man is going to walk there to-morrow, so I gave them to him. He will get there before the post."

"I quite believe you."

"*Bwana*," said Saa Sita, rising from the deck of the steamer on which we were travelling. "I have had big trouble with the *babu* at the Customs House. I bought these trousers in Mombasa and at Dar es Salaam the *babu* made me pay tax. Why is this? Is not the Government at Mombasa the same as at Dar es Salaam?"

"No, Saa Sita."

"But, *bwana*, they are all English, and they tell me that the King George is the *bwana* of all the land. And they have a holiday on his birthday, both in Mombasa and at Dar es Salaam, so they must be the same, although the English Government do not give us *bakshish* like the Germans did when it was the holiday for the Kaiser. No, I think the *babu* has cheated me. I wish you had been near."

"No, Saa Sita, he has not cheated you. It is the order of the Government. If you bought things in

Dar es Salaam and took them to Mombasa, you would have to pay tax."

"*Bwana*, it is a bad affair. Why do they have so many taxes? If I bought goods in Zanzibar, and took them to Mombasa, I should have to pay tax, and then if I took them to Dar es Salaam I must pay again, so if I wanted to sell the goods, I should lose a great deal. When goods come from Europe first, do not the merchants pay tax?"

"Listen, Saa Sita. When goods come from Europe, everybody has to pay tax."

"But, *bwana*, when you had a piano from Europe you did not pay tax, and a piano is a thing to play with. My trousers were necessary, as if I did not wear clothes I should be locked up."

"I think you had better talk to the big master of the Customs." I laughed, admitting it strange that a piano could come in duty free, while necessities were taxed. "Now, Saa Sita, if I buy goods from this steamer, I shall have to pay tax when I land."

"But will you, *bwana*?"

"Of course I shall."

"*Bwana*, it is stupid to pay tax. Put the things in your pockets, and the *askari* at the Customs will not know. Look at the Indians. Many times do they go and buy things from the steamers of the Germans and put them in a small boat; but they do not land at the Customs, or pay tax. When the *memsahibs* go on the steamer to buy sweets and scent, do they pay tax?"

"Certainly they do."

"*Bwana*, if you tell me they do, it must be true, but why did the *memsahib* at Dar es Salaam put the little bottle in her hat when she had a bag?"

"I know nothing of what you say."

"It was the *memsahib* who came in the same boat as you did to Dar es Salaam. She had on a white dress, but when she went back it was blue. She did not pay tax. I know, as I was near. If I told the *babu* that she had a bottle in her hat, what would have happened? Would the *babu* have given the *bakshish*?"

"I'd better try and get you a job with the Customs, Saa Sita, when we have returned from Kismayu." I said laughingly.

### 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.



## FARMING IN THE IRINGA DISTRICT.

The life of a Dairy Farmer.

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By Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Travers, C.M.G.

THIS is not the much-boomed Kenya, but Tanganyika, her poor relation, Cinderella, more than likely, however, to come into her own like the lady in the fairy tale. Gazing from the loggia of this newly-erected house, we see a vista of low, rolling, well-wooded hills, and narrow, emerald-green gullies (for the rains have begun and all Nature is green and spring-like), opening out into a broad verdant plain out of which rise little tree-capped hills like islands in a land-locked sea, bounded on the near horizon by the frowning bastions of an escarpment, now rose-tinted with the first rays of the rising sun.

But there is no time to-day for loitering, for it is the weekly recording day, when the milk from each individual cow is carefully weighed, noted, and compared with previous records; thus, by gradually weeding out the poor milkers and breeding with discrimination, it is hoped in time to get together a first-class milking herd. A couple of hours' steady work, and we are through with the recording job and ready for breakfast. Then to the dairy, where the milk of last night and this morning is curdled, the first treatment in the process of being made into Wensleydale cheese.

A steady rise in the daily amount of milk heartens us as we make our way down to the lately completed stables—our favourite amongst the farm buildings, built in the form of an open square, with a low wall making the fourth side and enclosing a stable yard. The building comprises eight loose boxes, two grooms' rooms, a dogs' room, garage, and a saddle room, which we fondly imagine would do credit to a first-class stud groom in the shires. The demizens of this comfortable abode are a mixed lot, consisting of one thoroughbred stallion, five Somali ponies, five Muscat donkeys, and ten dogs, but all have their several uses, the stallion for breeding, the ponies for riding over the farm, the donkeys for *safari*, and the dogs (mostly of a greyhound and lurcher cross) for hunting.

Mounting on ponies, we ride out to the grazing grounds with the pack at heel and make notes of the pasture best suited to the different herds—the milking herd, the calving herd, and the dry herd—and of any places where old grass should be burnt off at the first dry spell. With luck we may put up a duiker and get a good gallop across the open plain.

Then back to the dairy, when the curd is ready to be tied up in cloths and the whey is drained off and carried in Native earthenware jars to the pigsties, there to be mixed with mealies and given a noisy welcome by the hungry inmates. Then follows a visit to the new ploughlands, which are being broken up for sowing with mealies, lucerne, kale, and potatoes.

Hungry by this time, we are glad to get back to our lunch of a well-hung saddle of reed buck, fresh vegetables and salad from the kitchen garden, butter and cheese from the dairy, and home-baked bread—no mean fare after a busy morning. There is not much time for a siesta after lunch, as the cheeses have to be finished off, the curd cut, chopped, and put into moulds for pressing, and the finished cheeses of the previous day taken out of the presses, bandaged, weighed, numbered, and put on their respective shelves.

Then another visit is made to the ploughlands, for the new team of sixteen oxen is not pulling its full weight, and, the Native ploughman in charge not

being very experienced, a turn at the plough made by the *bruma* may be necessary for a spell. Then a walk up to the kitchen garden, a veritable four-acre San trap this, hung in a little hollow and irrigated by a number of tiny streamlets oozing out of the surrounding bluff, where the soil is so fertile that legumes are ready for picking in half the time that they would take at Home; moreover, they bear continuously throughout the year. Here also are some seed beds for an experimental crop of Turkish and Virginian tobacco, which, it is hoped, will do well on some of the land; certainly the young plants look strong and healthy. Then home to tea, after making a selection of vegetables for dinner from amongst the beds of cauliflower, cabbage, leeks, peas, French beans, broad beans, and asparagus, which have been sown or planted in methodical progression.

After tea, another turn at the milking shed, where new milkers are earmarked and entered in the record book, drying cows relegated to the dry herd, newborn calves inspected, and orders issued for the grazing pastures of the different herds on the following day. This ends the day's work, and we wend our way home to the cheerful blaze of a log fire in the large open fireplace of the sitting-room and a welcome cocktail or ration of whisky, whilst we discuss the day's doings and the pros and cons of farming in relation to finance, before having a hot bath and changing for dinner.

This is a typical day on a new farm of 3,000 acres in a district only lately opened to white settlers, and although it has only been in the owner's possession a few months, the following buildings have been erected—house, outside kitchen, and laundry, stables, dairy, cowyard with milking shed and sheds for calving cows, pigsties, duck shelter, carpenter's shop and stores, and a cattle *boma* for protection of the herd at night against lions and other predatory animals. All the buildings are of sun-dried bricks made on the premises, and roofed with thatch covered with a few inches of well-beaten earth, this roofing having been found by experience to be cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather, and practically rainproof as soon as the earth is consolidated. The house itself consists of sitting-room, dining-room, three bedrooms, bathroom, and store-room, with a fascinating loggia looking out over a rolling well-timbered landscape. The cost of erection would fill a Ministry of Housing in England with wonder and envy.

The farming possibilities of the land are many and various. Tobacco has been proved on a neighbouring farm, and if the experimental crop is a success, a large acreage will be put under tobacco next year. Mealies grow in profusion, but would not pay as an export crop on account of the high cost of transport to the railway 200 miles distant; the same applies to wheat; potatoes, lucerne, carrots, and kale have all been planted and are doing well. Black labour is at present cheap and plentiful, but requires good handling and supervision. Pig breeding should prove very profitable as soon as a projected bacon factory is opened in the neighbourhood. A pedigree boar and sow have lately been imported and are doing splendidly, the sow having a first litter of ten.

The climate is healthy and invigorating, warm days being succeeded by cool nights, when a log fire is always a comfort and often a necessity. In short, it only requires the advent of the much-discussed but at present uncommenced railway to make this a busy thriving district suitable for young settlers with a modest capital but with a determination to take off their coats and really get down to it.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## THE LIFE OF A GREAT SCOUT.

Major Burnham's Enticing Volume.

"BURNHAM in real life is more interesting than any of my heroes-of-romance." Sir Rider Haggard has said of Major Frederick Russell Burnham, D.S.O., the first volume of whose autobiography is now published under the title of "Scouting on Two Continents" (Heinemann). With the earlier chapters, which deal with America, *East Africa* is not concerned, but almost 300 pages of this 368-page book tell of this great scout's experiences in Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and South Africa. It is good news that Major Burnham's East African experiences are to form the subject of another volume.

When he said that "Men who are looking for a safe thing should keep away from Africa," he unwittingly gave an index to his own character, for at the age of thirty-one he was drawn to the African continent by his admiration for Rhodes, who was his ideal before he had seen him and whom he still regards as the greatest man he has ever known. The thought of Rhodes's wonderful work drew Burnham irresistibly, and he answered the call with characteristic promptitude and courage.

"Many of my countrymen, knowing of my close relations with Rhodes, have asked me about the man, and before I could answer, they would begin to describe him as a monstrous land grabber, a greedy capitalist, and so on—accusing him of wickedly and cruelly conquering inoffensive Natives and of destroying the noble Free Republic of South Africa. Perhaps the easiest and most rational way of replying to such accusations was to begin to decry Lincoln as the ruthless destroyer of the noble South, or to arraign Marshall for limiting liberty by law, or to blame Monroe for scheming the subjection of South America.

"A frontiersman like myself is perhaps especially keen to read and study the inner mind and find out the sources of the strength or weakness of his leader. Perhaps anyone who has always been obliged to make his own decisions swiftly and accurately may demand that ability to be paramount in one whom he is willing to follow. In all my dealings with Rhodes, he stood this test, but it was only one of his many superior qualities.

"It is not enough to say, although it is true, that Rhodes was unusually constructive and practical and that he was clearly dominated by a high and kindly philosophy, for that description could be fitted to lesser men. Just where his remarkable superiority lay would be hard to determine. In his personal tastes and habits he was a model of simplicity, yet his mentality was exceedingly complex. He had an extraordinary combination of romantic vision and hard common sense; the indomitable force of the virile Norseman tempered by the thoughtful humanity of the Oxford don and infused with the subtlety of a born master of statescraft. In some with whom he came into contact he roused an immediate and singularly violent antipathy, while in others he kindled such a fire of enthusiasm that they fairly burned to do or die for any cause he might espouse. The word "superman" best describes him, for the great qualities he possessed seemed irradiated and strengthened by the very essence of the man. His inspiration could best be understood by meeting his eye or hearing his voice—a purely personal illumination.

"Rhodes had the courage of a lion. He hated bloodshed. He did not believe in lordship over subject races, but admitted that backward races should be guarded, conserved, developed, scrupulous justice and unlimited mercy were shown to all his adjudications. He was never misled by slogans, nor did he believe that the Voice of the People is the Voice of God. He recognised too well the crimes that have been committed by popular vote, from the Crucifixion to the present day. He did believe that the civilisation of the English speaking world was to become the pivotal point around which all peaceful nations might safely rally. Under the administration of Rhodes, there were the fewest laws, the widest freedom, the least crime, and the truest justice I have ever seen in any part of the world.

"A hero worth worshipping is so seldom found in this world that a journey to the ends of the earth to find and

serve such an one is well repaid. Knowing how sharply America, prejudiced by ill-written histories, feels antagonistic to the English, deliberately set out for an Englishman to put myself into the hands of an Englishman I had never seen, who yet so completely fulfilled and satisfied my ideals of what a real man should be, that I gave him my enthusiastic devotion and service, which did not end until in 1902 the wild ceremonial death chant of the Matabele echoed over the kingly sepulchre of Cecil John Rhodes in the far Matopos Mountains of Rhodesia."

That passage is quoted not only because it throws so interesting a light on Rhodes—on whom every East African owes a great debt—but because it is a fair sample of the way in which Major Burnham unfolds his story. Years ago Lord Northcliffe offered him £2,000 for a record of his exploits, but he refused solely from modesty. At long last he has been persuaded to write of his exploits, which are described with a modesty that enhances the appeal made by his coolness, pluck, endurance, and unswerving loyalty.

His old fellow campaigners of the Rhodesian Pioneer Column have yarned to us round the camp fire of his amazing scoutcraft; and we have heard big game hunters discuss the strength of wrist which enabled him to use a rifle as another man would use a revolver. His duties were as much a matter of brain as of brawn. He registers in his mind every feature of the ground over which he is passing for the first time, so that he can backtrack over it at night; he uses natural cover so skilfully that he can cross open ground without being discovered; and he has such command of his nerves that he can snatch sleep while surrounded by Native rebels who may rush the position at any moment. Accompanied by Grootbaum, the bravest Native he ever knew, he entered a Matabele hut in which several warriors slept. The account of this incident is characteristically free of self-praise.

"The Natives, when not under immediate alarm, sleep like the dead, and it is quite possible to walk through and among a thousand of them and not stir or wake one. Grootbaum suggested that the best way would be to crawl into the hut, where he would take one Native by the throat while I could wrap my cartridge belt around his legs and drag him outside. He said he would hold the fellow so tight that he would not make a sound, and the slight shuffling noise of his withdrawal would probably not be noticed by anyone in the hut. This we accomplished, and carried the struggling wretch out into the bush some fifty or sixty yards away. I placed my rifle on his chest, and Grootbaum released his clutch on his neck sufficiently for the Native to recover his voice. After explaining in whispers that we did not wish to kill him, we told him that if he would answer our questions truthfully, we would let him go."

Most thrilling of all the episodes related is that of the killing of the *mlimo*, the chief Matabele witch doctor, who had promised that the white man's bullets should be turned to water. Armstrong, a Native Commissioner, who "could extract more truth from a Native than any man I ever knew, unless it was Johann Colenbraander," learnt that the *mlimo* lived in a certain cave, told Major Burnham, and the two left Bulawayo on the millionth chance of capturing or killing the man, who had been responsible for the murder of some five hundred Europeans. They seemed to be going to certain death, for the country swarmed with Native warriors. Their method of procedure was for Armstrong to hold the horses hidden in a clump of scrub or deep in the six-foot grass along the sprouts while his companion worked out on foot the next spot for advance and another spot to hide the horses, whose shoe marks were carefully wiped out whenever they crossed a trail. Thus they came within view of the hill containing the *mlimo's* cave, only to find a regiment of warriors encamped about it. Hiding their horses, with heads tied high and leaving no metal to clink or gleam, the two white men, favoured by a breeze

that made all things quiver slightly, worked with the utmost caution along the mountain side, and, carrying grass with which to cover themselves, managed to slip inside the great cave. Then the sun rose, and soon the *mlimo*, a strong, active man some sixty years old, with hard and cruel face, approached.

"Here was the author of all our woes. Because of his tiny little daughter was dead and the bones of hundreds of brave men and good women were scattered on the *veld* by hyenas, Carrington's command, 'Capture him if you can, kill him if you must,' rang in my ears. The moment had come for action, but after all it was young Armstrong's skill that had located our arch-enemy, and I knew Armstrong intended never to ride back to Bulawayo until the *mlimo* was dead.

"I whispered, 'Armstrong, this is your work. When he enters the cave you kill him.'

"No," he replied. "You do it."  
"So, as the *mlimo* came in I made a slight sound and gave him his last chance to turn the white man's bullets to water. I put the bullet under his heart. It would have been impossible to capture him alive, even if we had chosen, for we were almost within gunshot of a black regiment and the country swarmed with armed Natives. At the crack of my rifle, we sprang out of the cave, stepping over the *mlimo's* body, and ran down the path toward the huts, the nearest way to our horses. There was no further need for secrecy in our movements.

The roaring echo of the shot within the cave booming and echoing after us, and the frightful apparition of two armed white men dashing out of the temple of their god were too much for the old Ring Kops. They sat for one instant frozen with terror to their statures, and then fled. In their excuse, he it said, they were armed only with knobkerries, and the young herdsmen who were helping the women prepare the dancing floors for the next day's ceremony had only their assegais. Our real danger was from the armed regiment in camp at the north end of the kopie about half a mile away. Running towards our horses, I shouted to Armstrong to help me fire the huts. Pulling out a bundle of thatch and lighting it, we set fire right and left and sped on. The yelling of the Natives having stirred up the fighting regiment, we circled around our horses, fearing an ambush, but found our mounts still concealed and undisturbed. Fortunately for us, the African Natives in far less numbers than the American Indian.

For two hours we were hotly pursued and had a long, hard ride and a running fight over rough ground, until we were nearly exhausted; but the savages abandoned the chase after we had crossed Shashani River. On looking back we saw a huge sheet of flame and volumes of black smoke rolling over the granite dome above the cave and knew that our work was well done. We arrived at Marigwe at 6.30 p.m., caught the military wire, and sent our report in to headquarters.

Spectacular, certainly, but no more hazardous than other work which the author volunteered to do during the Matabele War. His account of Major Allan Wilson's last stand on the Shangani River is a stirring tribute to a wonderful body of volunteers "who built the brick and iron towers of Victoria and Salisbury and did not forget to endow hospitals and churches," and who died singing the National Anthem—men so valiant that the Matabele would not mutilate their bodies as their custom was. His descriptions of early pioneering days in Rhodesia, of the second Malakale War, of the Jameson Raid, and of the Boer War are excellent, not merely as narratives of stirring adventures, but also as word pictures of conditions then existing.

Anyone interested in East or Central African development during the last thirty years will find this volume a real delight. Splendid value for the fifteen shillings at which it is priced, it can be heartily recommended.

F. S. J.

### JOHN BOYESS'S NEW BOOK.

"The Company of Adventurers,"  
is splendid reading. It will be published  
this month by *East Africa*.

## SEX AND REPRESSION IN SAVAGE SOCIETY

Another Volume by

WRITER OF THE author of "Crime and Custom in Savage Society," the above book is both interesting and important. It is a study of and an investigation into certain points raised by the psycho-analysts led by Freud, and as such goes a little over the head of the field worker, who, unless he has studied psycho-analysis, will find himself puzzled but not enlightened. Nevertheless, the field worker will find plenty of interesting matter, a lot of it very provocative, and all offering a big field for discussion.

We get a clear exposition of the various sentiments engendered by the different systems of mother right (matriline) and father right (patriline) in primitive society. These sentiments vary especially in regard to the place taken by the father, and the functions performed by him in the family group. An important point to notice in the book is that when comparatives are made between primitive and civilised groups, in both cases those are chosen which represent the masses of the people. One of our greatest mistakes when comparing the two communities is to apply the standard of the higher middle classes as representing civilised people. That is an entirely wrong method, for that particular class is not representative of the mass. We must compare masses to masses, and not masses to privileged classes. The process, if we know our civilised masses, especially in continental Europe, rather brings us down to earth, but still it cannot be denied that it is the true comparative.

To the very advanced reader the book as a whole will appeal, but to the ordinary investigator certain parts will not be understood, though others are of extreme importance. It is a case of finding a lot of valuable information amongst a lot of rather obscure argument and counter argument. Messrs. Kegan Paul publish the book at 10s.

## MALARIA AND ITS CONTROL.

MAJOR KNOWLES, Professor of Protozoology in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and Malaria Research Officer Senior-White in "Malaria: its Investigation and Control" (Thacker, Spink, Rs. 7.8), presents the very latest theories, results, methods of treatment and details of technique in their important subject. Although written with special reference to Indian conditions, the bulk of the book is of general application, and the work is one which should be familiar to all medical officers in Africa. The description of the malarial parasites, illustrated as it is with beautiful coloured plates, must interest even laymen, and especially officials with a scientific bent, and the methods of treatment given should be of material assistance in the absence of medical aid.

Of great importance to Africa is the chapter on the cinchona alkaloids and their relative toxicity to the malarial parasite. Quinine is now a very expensive drug, and the authors' favourable verdict on the much cheaper "febrifuges" containing the full alkaloids deserves wide publicity. The passion for pure quinine salts has led to the cultivation of *Cinchona Ledgeriana* to the exclusion of the much larger and more easily grown *C. succirubra*, which, as was proved by the Germans, flourishes in the Usambara hills. There seems no valid reason now why the East African Governments should not establish their own plantations, as in India, and render themselves independent of the monopoly in the cinchona bark market.

## THE NEW KHARTOUM BRIDGE

GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN GRENFELL MAXWELL, who saw considerable service in the Sudan in pre-War days, writes to the *Morning Post* that the new bridge linking Omdurman with Khartoum will make administration easier, and will bring the fertile Dongola Province and the powerful Kalabish Arabs into closer touch with the Government at Khartoum.

"The connection with Bridges," he continued, "the Khedive Ismail was accused of wanting extravagance because he decided to throw a bridge across the Nile at Cairo. He replied: 'Yes! perhaps so, but I only blame myself because I have not made it twice as wide.' He was told it was not wanted and no one would use it!—There are now three bridges at Cairo. Perhaps the Sudan Government, like Ismail, has long vision."

"The late Lord Kitchener was not in favour of retaining Omdurman as a town of any importance, because he considered that it was the creation of the so-called Mahdi, who died and was buried there. After his death his tomb and its surroundings became a sort of Sudanese Mecca; it was therefore, in Lord Kitchener's opinion, necessary to remove, or undo, anything that tended to keep alive such superstitions. The Mahdi was responsible for the death of Gordon and the 'razing' of Khartoum; he made the capital at Omdurman, which policy was carried on by his successor, the Khalifa Abdullah. When we defeated the Mahdists, we found Omdurman a huge Arab city; Khartoum only ruins and desolation!"

"Lord Kitchener, with characteristic energy, set to work to undo all this, rebuilt Khartoum, its palace, and Government offices, making it again the undisputed capital of the Sudan. It was his intention to transfer the population of Omdurman to Khartoum, but the difficulties of transportation across the Nile thwarted his scheme. Now that the bridge is there, it will be interesting to see whether it will bring about Lord Kitchener's wish or whether Native opinion will still cling to Omdurman."

## A METAMORPHOSIS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Bloemfontein *Friend* recalls in the following words the rapidity of Kenya's advancement from savagery to civilisation:—

"About thirty years or so ago the traveller had to cross from Mombasa to the mainland in a dugout, and if he wished to push into the interior he had either to walk or be carried by Natives. Even a score or so of years ago the roads along which young European girls now ride bicycles outside Nairobi were in a wild part of Africa, and travellers along the tracks might have found themselves suddenly marching into a herd of elephants. The coming of the railway line meant the thrusting of modern civilisation right into the heart of a country where man had, since the dawn of time, only walked."

"One after another, singly at first, and then in groups from England and Scotland and South Africa, came the European pioneers, impelled by the hunger for land. The Asiatic saw his opportunity and pushed quietly. Then one day the Native woke up to find that the whole system of a new civilisation had suddenly and completely dropped in upon him and his life. In no other part of the world has a Native people been subjected to such a foreign policy as in Kenya. Only about a quarter of a century removed from pure heathenism many of them are now talking politics and even discussing trade unionism."

## CANON DANIELL ON NEGRO EDUCATION

CANON E. S. DANIELE, who signs as Canon of the Bishop Tucker College, Mukono, and Canon of the Cathedral, Uganda, writes to the *Observer*.

"Sir Gordon Guggisberg, late Governor of the Gold Coast, speaking of Professor George Carver of Tuskegee, the Negro scientist, said: 'He has refused most tempting offers to go into industry, on the plea that he wishes to remain an educator of his race.' When a member of any race rises to the height of sacrificing personal interests for the good of his own people, we see that there lies in that race the seed of true patriotism and unselfishness. The instance quoted shows how careful we should be in regarding the Negro as incapable of receiving and demonstrating in his daily life the highest of which human nature is capable."

"Sir Gordon noticed the contrast between the farms and homes of the Negroes who had been trained and those in the areas where the people have not been able to obtain such training. This surely answers the critic who cavils at 'educating' the black man. Both Government educators and missionary educationists today are giving very much thought to the all-important question of the right type of education. They are seeking how best to adapt our ideas to the needs and environment of the African. We must cater for the whole man, body, mind and spirit. I have seen similar contrasts in Uganda between those who have been enlightened and those still following a less elevating ideal."

"The most important point perhaps arises from Sir Gordon's comment on Dr. Burghardt du Bois, the editor of the leading Negro journal, *The Crisis*, whose writings are often too bitter. But why? Sir Gordon Guggisberg hinted at the reason when he said that he is desperately ignorant of modern British administration, and also often ill-informed concerning what is going on, especially in British Tropical Africa. What is needed is knowledge and personal acquaintance with the facts, the factors, and the people on the spot. This would cure many potential Marcus Garveys and the like."

"As a practical solution it struck me what a very valuable thing it would be, for both the future of the African and as a guide to the British Government, if there could be a Congress of real leaders and moulders of African thought, both African, European, and American, at such a centre as Achimota. For instance, if the opening of the Prince of Wales College were chosen for such a congress, it would give a unique opportunity to meet one another and exchange experiences and ideas. Achimota would then become not only a training college for the Gold Coast, but the centre where the friends of Africa of three continents might meet for discussion, thought, and mutual intercourse."

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so; and that is why our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

But *East Africa* is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

Please make a point of quoting *East Africa*. Thank you.

## GERMANY'S AIMS IN TANGANYIKA.

Are Old Plans Merely Pigeon-Holed?  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In the Reading Room of the British Museum I happened the other day upon the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for the year 1918 and came across the lecture given by General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts to the Society on January 28 of that year. Memories—especially British memories—are proverbially short, and I wondered how many people to-day recall the weighty and almost prophetic words uttered by that very competent soldier, politician and Imperial patriot on that occasion. Knowing your keen interest in East African affairs, and particularly your anxiety over the future of that key territory, Tanganyika, I hope a reminder to your readers will not be out of place.

General Smuts proved by many pertinent quotations from unexceptional German authorities that Germany had no intention of colonising Africa in the British sense of the word. Her policy, inspired by far-reaching conceptions of world politics, aimed at establishing a great Central African Empire occupying a crushing strategical position, the recruiting ground for vast Native armies, and providing on the Atlantic and East coasts natural harbours for naval and submarine bases. Germany did not intend to send her nationals to make new homes for themselves overseas; she meant to keep them at home while great companies exploited the resources of Africa by the aid of forced Native labour and supplied the raw material for the fast-growing German industries. This policy, as the lecturer said, was harsh, but scientific and profitable. To-day, of course, the policy has been so far changed that the migration of German nationals to Tanganyika is made a central plank, with the obvious idea of outnumbering the British unofficial population in the Territory and then applying to the League of Nations for a transfer of the Mandate on the ground that it is unfair and unreasonable for a strong German unofficial majority to be ruled by a British administration. That object can best be defeated by federation, which will destroy Germany's last chance in East Africa.

For the rest I give General Smuts's own words:—

"As long as there is no real change of heart in Germany and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount."

The conquered German Colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the security of the future peace of the world. The stubborn defence of German East Africa is a proof of the supreme importance attached by the German Government to this African Colony, both as an economic asset and as a strategic point of departure for the establishment of the future Central African Empire. The premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to its former owners might therefore have consequences reaching far beyond the confines of the African continent. It is not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, which apparently a side-show in the great World War, may yet have important bearings on the future of the world. Perhaps I may be allowed to express the fervent hope that a land where so many of our heroes lost their lives may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peace and development of the world.

Germany, the most materialistic country in the world, nevertheless makes mental effort, and the vast and detailed plan for *Mittelafrika*, elaborated with so much care and toil, are, we may be sure, merely pigeon-holed in the offices of the old bureaucracy which unaltered still rules the Reich. German policy has never been far-seeing. She can wait. Personally, I have no doubt that she is waiting—and working.

Yours faithfully,  
AN OLD COLONIST.

London, W.P.

## NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

In Reply to  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I reply to Mr. D. J. Gray's letter in your issue of January 19?

Mr. Gray starts by making some kind remarks about myself, which are much appreciated, and then he mentions some points which he says I missed in my article, "Federation or Amalgamation," in your issue of November 3 last; and I think, especially in view of my subsequent article on the possibilities of settlement in Northern Rhodesia, that it is as well to deal with these points.

(a) *The Site of the Capital*.—I personally have always been in favour of moving the capital from Livingstone to a higher, healthier, and more central site, largely because for a considerable part of the year it is impossible to get anything like 100% efficiency in the heat of Livingstone, especially from those who cannot escape for a tour in the highlands. The settlers have long cried out for a change, and the majority of Livingstone civil servants, especially those with families, would welcome it. The subject has been discussed in the Legislative Council and shivered *sine die* on the grounds of expense, but the increase of efficiency resulting from a change would be a counter saving, and the rebuilding of Livingstone has already begun. Before many years very much of the capital will have to be rebuilt, whether at Livingstone or elsewhere—an important point.

(b) *Education*.—Mr. Gray spoils his case by overstatement, but there is undoubtedly room for improvement in facilities for education (European). I myself and several settlers have unsuccessfully advocated that, despite various local claims for schools in some particular localities, the two main schools should be at the same place. (At present the girls' school is at Choma; the boys' at Mazabuka.) This would enable the Department to provide far better teaching for the comparatively small number of pupils divided among so many grades and standards. Without aiming at co-education, playing grounds, gymnasium, teachers in music, French and drawing, doctor and nurses could serve both schools, and a higher standard generally be achieved at less cost. It is not too late to do this.

(c) *The Railway Act* is an accomplished fact, and the elected members felt it useless to kick against it when it came before the Legislative Council. It is no good arguing about it now.

(d) Mr. Gray says I can explain better than he can the increases in the personnel of the Civil Service, and then he quotes the increase in the Mazabuka sub-district staff during the past fifteen years. "Yes, I can explain it. While no doubt clerical work has grown considerably, the main reason for this increase in staff lies in the growth of the European population, for which Mr. Gray makes no allowance. At least 75% of the work of the Mazabuka staff is concerned directly or indirectly with Europeans. Also, of course, the transfer of the District Commissioner's office from Livingstone must be taken into account, and the growth of revenue and natural increase of work from many natural causes."

The last paragraph in Mr. Gray's letter is an encouraging sign for the future prosperity of a really fine country. There has been at times a tendency among some settlers to advertise the drawbacks—and what a country is there that has not some?—and to leave the advantages and attractions unsung. It is also pleasing to see Mr. Gray finding good to say of the Government. Helpful, thoughtful criticism is always of value, while unreasoned and violent

tribes tend to defeat their own purpose and retard progress. No one welcomes more this change of attitude as shown in your correspondent's letter than

Yours faithfully,  
United University Club. FRANK H. MELLAND.

### ON THE SAISI FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

The Congo, the Saisi, and the Chambezi.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In your issue of November 17 last Capt. Poulett-Weatherley states his theory that the River Congo starts on its long journey at the Saisi River. Having lived on the Saisi for the last twenty-two years—my farm is within three miles of its source—may I point out that the Saisi runs into Lake Rukwa in Tanganyika Territory? I have been to the lake and know this. The Chambezi River rises to the W.S.W. of my farm and its nearest point to the Saisi River is at least nine miles. The Saisi rises N.E. from here.

Faithfully yours,

AN OLD NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN.

Abercorn.

[Capt. Poulett-Weatherley replies:—

I am much obliged to "An old North-Eastern Rhodesian" for his correction, although he has curtailed my Congo by a few miles! However, the matter of mileage is immaterial, as it was only the source and course of the Congo which really mattered, or rather which interested me personally, though probably few will be found to agree with me. Most travellers in out of the way parts of the world return with some pet theory. I must admit, though, that my knowledge of the Saisi amounted to nil. That I looked upon it as a part of the Chambezi was entirely due to inaccurate information furnished me by Natives on the plateau and on Chiru Island in Lake Bangweulu—information which your correspondent proves conclusively to have been wrong. So far as I remember, I crossed the Saisi on my way from Abercorn—the old Abercorn—to Chituta. I take it, from what your correspondent says, that it flows down the eastern side of the great watershed, and not, as I was led to suppose, down the western. May I congratulate "An old North-Eastern Rhodesian" on being still in a land of sunshine and in a most delightful part of Africa. I envy him.]

### GERMAN PENETRATION IN TANGANYIKA.

A German Consul and "East Africa."

Our attention has been called to the fact that Dr. H. Speiser, the German Consul for Eastern Africa, has sent to a Nairobi newspaper a communication which criticises certain statements made by a recent contributor of ours who gave details of German penetration in Tanganyika Territory. A few weeks ago the Consul wrote a similar letter to a Mombasa newspaper, and it therefore seems that he is unaware of the commonly accepted convention that criticisms should be voiced in the organ which published the original articles on which he desires to comment.

*East Africa's* columns have always been open to those with whom we entirely disagree, and had these communications been sent to us by Dr. Speiser they would have been published—together with an editorial footnote pointing out certain inaccuracies and omissions. Our contemporaries have not shown themselves as interested as *East Africa* in the subject of Germany's organised penetration in Tanganyika, and are perhaps unaware of some of the facts in its possession. At any rate, whether for those or other reasons, they published the Consul's letters without comment—which *East Africa* would not have done. If Dr. Speiser wishes to comment on future articles or letters appearing in our columns, and really desires a reply from the contributor of from *East Africa*, he should address his letters to us, and not to third parties.

### "KENYA FROM WITHIN"

A reply from Mr. McGregor Ross.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

It was only last week that I heard from a friend in the North of England that Mr. J. A. Watson had a letter about me in your issue of November 24, 1927. I saw this letter for the first time on January 21.

It is a pity to mar his joy in the discovery of a mistake on page 96 of "Kenya from Within." But two Kenya friends had also informed me of my mistake, and I had arranged with the publishers for the insertion of a correction-slip in all copies of the first edition still remaining in the bookbinder's hands. All this was before I had seen Mr. Watson's letter.

If the contention of your correspondent, whose long and varied career in East Africa may be known to some of your readers, is that I selected, and wrongly selected for purposes of my own, the name of a man who has since died, as "Witness No. 51" at a Government inquiry in the East African Protectorate in 1913, his contention is worthless, seeing that the witness I should have named, Mr. Mervyn W. H. Beech, also died years before my book was written. Both of these gentlemen were District Commissioners, and both were personal friends of mine.

If his contention is that I omitted the name of Mr. Beech for unexplained reasons of my own, the insertion of Mr. Mervyn W. H. Beech's name in my correction-slip equally disposes of this suggestion.

Yours faithfully,

W. MCGREGOR ROSS.

Jan. 23, 1928.

London, N.W. 11.

[Mr. J. A. Watson, to whom the text of the above letter has been communicated, of course accepts Mr. Ross's assurance that steps have been taken to correct the inaccuracy in question.—Ed. "E.A."]

### ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Soil Analysis.—Can you advise me where to send for analysis some samples of soil from a Kenya coffee plantation?

Reply.—The Imperial Institute conducts investigations of this kind.

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.—Can you give me the address of this Institute and the name of its publishers?

Reply.—The Institute headquarters are at 22 Tavistock Street, London, W.C.2. The Oxford University Press, Amen House, E.C.4, publish the first number of the Institute's quarterly journal, *Africa*.

Sheep Farming.—Can you tell me if Bulletin No. 29, entitled, "The Management of a Sheep Farm," published by the Department of Agriculture of South Africa, and reviewed by you, can be obtained in London?

Reply.—No; we are afraid it will be necessary for you to apply to the Department in Pretoria, South Africa.

## THE HILTON YOUNG COMMISSIONERS LEAVE UGANDA FOR KENYA.

Present Views on Federation in East Africa.

The Hilton Young Commissioners left Entebbe for Kenya on Thursday, January 26, two days earlier than they had been expected to leave Uganda, in which Protectorate they were entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce and at tea by the Indian Association. All representative public bodies submitted statements of their views on closer union, and deputations were also received from the missions, the official community, and the Native Government.

In Kenya views appear to have been modified by the unfavourable reception accorded to the memorandum put forward as a basis of discussion by the Executive of the Convention of Associations. The two points chiefly emphasised are the desire to ensure that Western civilisation shall prevail in Eastern Africa and that the future of Tanganyika shall be made absolutely secure.

Though settlers and officials in Tanganyika have made it clear that they would not enter a federation in which Kenya was accorded a dominating position, the official and unofficial communities do not appear to view the question from the same standpoints. The former seem to oppose the principle, whereas the great mass of British settlers believe, as East Africa does, that federation is the only safeguard of the Territory's future.

### Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

In Nyasaland public opinion seems rather to be veering to the belief that the moment is inopportune to join either with the northern group of territories or with the Rhodesias, but a memorandum presented for discussion to the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce suggests the union of Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The boundary between North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia to run from the junction of the Limpopo with the Limpopo northwards to the most south-easterly point of the Belgian Congo territory.

The country to the east and north of this line, including Nyasaland, would form a compact block, which was formerly known as British Central Africa. This area is similar as regards its climate, nature of productions, and Native races, and for the most part depends upon the same system of road and rail communications through Nyasaland to the sea coast at Beira. It is believed to be the intention of the authorities to extend the existing railway lines from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa and thence to Fort Jameson, so that both countries depend on the same line of communications.

The chief objections noted in the memorandum to the absorption of Nyasaland by either of the Rhodesias is that Rhodesian policy is similar to that of South Africa, which is thought to be unsuitable to Nyasaland, and the fear that Nyasaland might become a recruiting ground for her neighbours. The Cholo Planters' Association has, however, appointed a committee to consider closer union with the two Rhodesias.

A recent public meeting in Livingstone, the capital of Northern Rhodesia, expressed itself strongly against amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia or federation with the northern Dependencies, but the meeting merely represented town opinions, and was apparently largely influenced by the fear that Livingstone property values would suffer severely. The future of Eastern Africa must be decided on broad, not parochial, lines.

## "SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA."

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## THE TANGANYIKA MANDATE DOES NOT

DEBAR FEDERATION.

Misapprehension in India.

A CONSIDERABLE number of Indian publications are urging Indians in East Africa to refuse to assent to any proposal for federation on the ground that Indians must take their stand upon the Mandate, and prevent the inclusion of Tanganyika in any federation scheme. Any experienced student of the Press who reads the articles will realise that the repetition of this so-called argument in numerous journals of widely differing character is merely propaganda originating from a common source. It cannot be too often repeated that the Mandate for Tanganyika specifically provides for the inclusion of that Territory in a federation of the British East African Dependencies—which fact might have been discovered by Indian opponents of federation if they had taken the most elementary steps to acquaint themselves with the problem on which they express such definite opinions. Arguments for and against federation are welcomed by everyone sincerely concerned for the future of East Africa; but care should be taken that they are arguments, not mere repetition of false statements.

## TANGANYIKA'S PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Governor Supports Dodoma-Fife Railway.

Press cables received in London state that addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the budget, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, referred to federation and expressed the opinion that a common factor between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda was essential to its success; he regretted that he was unable to find such a factor, although the Hilton Young Commission might do so. Without that common factor federation would be premature.

His Excellency had, he said, been a consistent supporter of the proposed Dodoma-Fife railway which could, he thought, be built for £5,500,000, which figure need not alarm a Territory which had hitherto received little from Imperial loans. He announced the Government's intention of alienating for European settlement 50,000 acres in the Mfundi and Mbusi districts in the southern highlands in blocks of 2,000 acres each.

Tanganyika's surplus balances at the end of March next, when the financial year closes, are expected to amount to £762,000. The estimated expenditure for the financial period 1928-29 is £1,850,000, and the revenue to just under £2,000,000. Provision is made to expend nearly £200,000 on special works from revenue, while recurrent expenditure is being closely controlled. The Railways are now showing a profit. In three years, the revenue of the Railway Department has doubled, largely due to transit trade from the Belgian Congo.

## LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has accepted a motion for the appointment of an Advisory Board on Land Settlement proposed in the Legislative Council by Captain F. H. Murray, who suggested that the Board should consist of an equal number of officials and settlers. The Governor, Sir James Maxwell, expressing entire agreement with the idea, thought that the Board should in the first instance have solely an advisory character, though later on it might be given further functions.

**Camp Fire Comments.**

**The Incongruous African.**

Appropos of our recent note on "Ditribalised Clothes," a correspondent sends us a paragraph which has been telegraphed from Durban to a London newspaper, and which, he rightly says, confirms our comment that the African has no sense of the incongruous. The paragraph reads: "The members of the M.C.C. to-day witnessed a Native war dance at Mount Edgcombe, twenty miles north of Durban. A thousand Native braves in full war dress performed stirring movements before eight thousand Europeans. Chief Mandhlakayise, an incongruous figure in European clothes, headed the dancers." 'Tis a pity.

**Kenya Distributes Cats to Natives.**

The energetic campaign against rats now being conducted in Kenya includes the distribution of cats among the Natives, who, as is said, greatly appreciate them. That the cats themselves will eventually become a nuisance appears improbable; yet a ship's baker has just been fined for using unnecessary violence in putting ashore a cat which trespassed on his galley in the London docks. He declared that dozens of cats came on board as soon as the ship arrived, and he pleaded that the Port of London Authority should do something to abate the plague. Either the rats have been decimated in the London docks or the cats find it easier to make a living by raiding incoming vessels. Cats do not carry plague, so far as one knows, but they have been blamed for outbreaks of diphtheria and ringworm. Danger may be distant, but the Kenya authorities should be wary.

**Dangerous Names.**

Rarely indeed does any wild animal in England attack human beings, but an otter recently distinguished itself in a field near Barnouth by savaging a gentleman without any provocation. The victim had a dog with him, and between them they beat off the otter and killed it, though only after a hard struggle. A writer in the *Morning Post* exonerates the assailant by pointing out that the man's name was Mr. Salmon Lewis, which, he thinks, misled the otter! Such rennemet of instiket is not common, but has been recorded among dogs, which are, of course, highly intelligent.

A sportsman had a favourite dog which never failed to make a point at anyone named Partridge. One day the dog started to point at a stranger, but suddenly hesitated, froze again, then dropped his point. Greatly amused, his master approached the stranger and courteously inquired if his name was Partridge. "No," replied the other, smiling, "it is Quayle." "Quail?" murmured the sportsman, looking reproachfully at his dog. "Yes," replied the stranger. "Quay-le." "Ah!" said the dog-owner, much relieved. "I see, it was the spelling which puzzled him."

With no intention of being a pest, concludes the correspondent who contributes this note, it seems necessary to point out that, in certain cases—rare, but possible—people with such names as Buck, Bull, Hogg, Hart and Rabbit may run unexpected risks in the wilder parts of Africa, while for a Lamb to go on a lone safari in a leopard-infested district

**The Spill of the Hunter.**

You must have noticed, I think, that the Press is making a lot of Mr. J. Hunter's feats of arms in killing eighty lions in three months in the Masai Reserve. I don't deny that it was stout work, although Mr. Hunter was provided with modern high-velocity rifles and assisted by a posse of Masai warriors. But I have been looking up the records and I find that there is nothing to make much of a song and dance about. Way back in 1,110 B.C., Tiglath-pileser I, during a not-uneventful life, accounted for eight hundred lions, and Ashurbanipal, King of Assyria, thought nothing of eighteen lions as a day's bag. The latter sportsman takes my fancy. He went out after his game on foot or on a horse, armed with spear or bow and arrow, and took the lion's charge at close quarters, without turning so much as a hair of his splendid beard. Moreover, he had lions released from a cage, three at a time, like pigeons from a trap, and settled them *serenatim* with consummate coolness. The bag was laid out at the close of the hunt just like so many partridges. On one occasion he caught a lion by the tail, and twisted it, which proves that familiarity had bred contempt. I don't think any modern hunter can approach that record. That it was true cannot be doubted, for Ashurbanipal said so himself, and put it in writing on a clay slab which looks as if a Lilliputian cricketer had been stamping on it with spiked boots, and his private secretary, who was an artist, made detailed pictures of the fun which carry conviction. Having checked our correspondent's statements by a visit to the British Museum, we must admit that the old records make modern hunters look small.

**Cheaper Tobacco.**

A wrathful correspondent, who, to judge by the confidences of which *East Africa* is the recipient, is not alone in his indignation, wants to know where he can obtain Rhodesian or Nyasaland tobacco in London.

"I see by a paragraph in a London daily newspaper," he says, "that there are 8,000,000 lb. of Rhodesian tobacco still unsold and that a further 25,000,000 lb. are expected to be put on the market this year. I note further the comment of a tobacco trade magnate to the effect that there are great quantities of Rhodesian tobacco in London which cannot be sold. Tobacco experts warned the growers in Rhodesia that it was useless growing too much until a taste had been cultivated for the tobacco. The advice was disregarded. Any attempt to sell this tobacco cheaply will not have any effect on established brands, for unless there is a taste for a certain brand it will not sell. What has hurt me ever since I have been home on leave is having to pay a shilling an ounce for tobacco and sixpence for ten cigarettes' gaspers, too, by the Lord Harry! How can I get at this Rhodesian tobacco which is still unsold? The taste will suit me all right, I know it, lead me to it. It is the price I'm after. I hate to feel that every time I have a smoke I'm doing the baby out of a pair of shoes. Why can't Rhodesians start selling their tobacco at their own store like the Kenya people do their coffee? And why does not somebody who sells Rhodesian or Nyasaland tobacco and cigarettes advertise their address, and keep on advertising it? I should be standing on the doorstep waiting for the shop to open!"

The rest of the grouse must be for the editorial eye only, for our correspondent—who has our sympathy—will understand that publication has its responsibilities and limits.





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**KENYA'S EUROPEAN PRODUCTION DURING 1926-27.**

Points from the Agricultural Census.

The new Agricultural Census of Kenya Colony, of which printed copies will shortly be available, shows that, for the year ended July 31, 1927, 4,737,920 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, an increase of 150,103 acres, or 3.27% over the previous year. The number of occupiers has risen from 1,800 to 1,902, and as it is calculated that 85 occupiers died, or left the country during the year, the number of new occupiers during the twelve months is put at 177. Figures of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings are included for the first time; the total being returned at 2,622 (inclusive of the 1,902 occupiers shown above). The total area developed per occupier averages 1,388 acres, or an increase of 13 acres per occupier on land under cultivation, an increase of 40 acres in respect of land utilised by sheep, and a decrease of 27 acres on land used by cattle.

The total area under coffee has now reached 74,562 acres, an increase of 5,612 acres during the year. 749 coffee planters submitted returns, this representing 39% of the settlers in the Colony. The total output of 251,525 cwt. included 138,204 cwt. of clean coffee and 113,201 cwt. of brown.

The area under sisal increased by no less than 11,616 acres, the estimated production for the year being given as 744,200 cwt. The area under maize, however, at 1,025,592, shows a decrease of 595 acres; 1,100,708 bags of maize were exported, as against 477,148 bags in the previous year, but these exports include Native-grown maize. Largely increased acreages are recorded under wheat, the area shown at July 31, 1927, being 65,036 acres. Production during the year amounted to 120,560 bags of 200 lb.

Tea output is given as 8,700 lb., and the acreage is shown to have increased from 1,080 acres in 1926 to 3,150 acres in 1927, while it is estimated that another 2,497 acres will be planted by July next.

Cattle in European ownership numbered 215,650, an increase of only 1.04% for the year, thus reflecting the superior attractions of arable farming. Sheep, however, at 242,271, show a gain of 12.8% for the twelve months, the exports of wool rising from 6,919 cwt. to 7,113 cwt. There is a very satisfactory increase in pigs, particularly breeding sows, pigs now totalling 12,957, or a gain of over 42%.

Agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, have during recent years been returned at the following amounts for the period July-June:

	£
1926-27	2,521,220
1925-26	2,181,845
1924-25	2,109,745
1923-24	1,749,407
1916-20	600,020

The year's gain is 19.97%, the main increases being in maize (£284,217), coffee (£44,879), sisal (£30,412) and sugar (£28,471). Hide exports were down £14,014.

Each European occupier exported an average of £1,084 for 1926-27, compared with £682 in 1925-26, £917 in 1924-25, £813 in 1923-24, and £541 in 1922-23.

**MASS SLAUGHTER IN THE SHOOTING FIELD.**

The Need to Control Hunting Visitors.

Six wealthy Americans reached Europe a few days ago from Kenya and Tanganyika, in which territories, they boast they covered 2,500 miles in sixty days and brought down twenty-seven lions, two elephants, twelve rhinos, ten hippos, fifteen buffaloes, fifteen leopards and cheetahs, and an apparently unnumbered bag of eland, haartebeeste, wildebeeste, waterbuck, impala, greater and lesser kudu, gazelles, ostriches, and, as the American Press faithfully adds, "guineas and grouses." Unthinking newspapers give bold headings to such exploits, which most people, instead of admiring, may reasonably be expected to condemn. Just because half-a-dozen men have unlimited financial resources, there is no particular reason why they should be permitted to career over East Africa in high-powered motor cars and indulge in high-powered slaughter. The extent of the death rôle is presumably announced to the world as an index of the measure of success attending the expedition, but to East Africans it will be nothing but a further proof of the necessity for more closely controlling hunting visitors who are imbued with the sole desire of killing the maximum number of animals in the minimum of time. Where is the sport in such a proceeding?

**THE KHARTOUM-NWANZA AIR SERVICE.**

East Africa learns that Sir Alan Cobham and Capt. T. A. Gladstone will fly together down the Nile and across Uganda and Lake Victoria to Mwanza. After making one such survey flight to Tanganyika Territory, the airmen are to return to Khartoum in order to undertake yet another journey to Mwanza. Sir Alan will then proceed on his journey round Africa. It is hoped that the authorities will be satisfied at the end of this third survey trip that sufficient work has been done in organising a proper service, and that calculations as to timetable, fares, etc., can then be made.

There is the undoubted fear that Tanganyika may be lost to us by insidious penetration. The possibility that the terrible cost of the War in lives and money may be brought to naught makes me feel that federation at an early stage should be brought about to save the possibility of a grave situation in the future.—*The High Colonialist*, Durham, D.S.O., M.L.C., Kenya.

**Send in your Story without Delay!**

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

The sole conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor's decision shall be final; (ii) that entries be typed or written on one side of the paper only, and bear on the first page the words "Campaign Competition"; (iii) that each entry bear the full name and address of the writer, though a pseudonym may be used for the purposes of publication; (iv) that every entrant attach a written statement that the facts are true (though the actual names of persons may, if desirable, be suppressed).

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

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## PERSONALIA.

Lord Howard de Walden has arrived from Kenya.

General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate have left for Madeira.

Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells is on holiday in the South of France.

Mr. S. A. Cornish left England a few days ago to return to Mombasa.

Mr. E. C. Baker has assumed charge of the Musoma district of Tanganyika.

King Albert of Belgium has definitely arranged to visit the Congo during this year.

Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, Provincial Commissioner, Nakuru, is at present in London.

The Prince of Piedmont has left Rome on his way to Egypt, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

Mr. J. McDonald recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Postmaster-General.

Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, has left the Colony for England.

Mr. Alex. Home, Director of Agriculture of Kenya, leaves England on February 9 to return to the Colony.

Mr. W. J. Bonavia has been transferred from Musoma to assume charge of the Kwimba district of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Prentice was recently married at Nakuru to Miss M. Neylan, daughter of Colonel J. N. Neylan, D.S.O.

Sir Frederic Wise, Conservative M.P. for Ilford, who died last week of heart failure, was a Director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

Captain Frederick P. Godson has been appointed a member of the Mazabuka Road Board, in place of Mr. Tom King, who has resigned.

Mr. E. S. B. Thwait, C.B.E., Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia, has been spending a month's total leave at Muzenberg.

Mr. J. H. Beer, of the British East Africa Corporation, Tanga, sailed on Friday last for East Africa after four months' leave in this country.

Mr. J. C. [Name obscured] that well-known old Nyasa-lander, left England last week by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle" on his return to Beira.

Mr. Hugh Luck and Captain Maller have been elected respectively President and Hon. Secretary of the Toro Planters' Association, Uganda.

Lady Himbury, who for some time has been in the Colony, will leave in a few days for the Riviera. Sir William [Name obscured] shortly.

Mr. O. C. Noel, who is now on leave, has for some time past been Assistant District Commissioner at Kampala, where he is very popular in non-official circles.

Mr. Lancelot T. S. Bower was recently married at Nairobi to Miss M. F. Hallows, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Hallows, well-known settlers in that district of Kenya.

Mr. Edwin Oates, whose death in South Africa is reported, served with the Medical Corps during the East African Campaign, though he was then well past fifty years of age.

Mr. John Bower, M.C., was married last month in Nairobi to Miss Katherine Beynon, only child of Brigadier-General H. J. N. Beynon, C.M.G., a prominent Kenya settler.

Mr. D. G. Cormack, an engineer in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, of whose death some weeks ago we now learn, served with the R.E. during the East African Campaign.

Sir Rennell Rodd, who was at one time British Agent in Zanzibar, is to be the guest of honour at the English-speaking Union's monthly luncheon next week, when Earl Buxton will preside.

Among Fellows and Associates recently elected to the Royal Colonial Institute are Mr. Geo. R. R. Stevens, Livingstone; Mr. Chas. E. David, Tanga; and Mr. Stanley P. Warbrook, Dar es Salaam.

Mr. M. J. H. Francke, Joint Managing Director of the Selection Trust, and a Director of the Bwana M'Kubwa, Roan Antelope, and other Northern Rhodesian mining companies, passed suddenly away last week.

The Right Rev. Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, told an Australian audience recently that he hoped to enlist the services of twenty men and women to accompany him to his diocese in 1928.

Mr. J. C. C. Coxhead, British Vice-Consul in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, has returned from leave to his headquarters in Elisabethville, where he was entertained to dinner by the British community.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has been co-opted a member of the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Commander A. L. Coke, who is on his way to England via Switzerland.

The Countess of Erroll, who recently rejoined the Earl of Erroll at Coblenz from Kenya Colony, where she had been on a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, expects to arrive in London shortly.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place in Eldoret between Mr. William George Mason of Talvi Ho Estate, Kipkaren, Kenya Colony, and Miss Gertrude Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. Rolson, Irthington, Dumbarton.

Heartiest congratulations to Lord Cranworth on the invitation extended to him to record the loyal address to the King in the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne when His Majesty opens the new Session of Parliament on February 7.

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Mr. Norman B. Dickson, Chairman of the Suiy Highlands and Central Africa Railways, and a Director of the Trans-Zambezia Railway, left England last week for Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, where he will make a tour of inspection of the railways.

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Lord Egerton of Tatton is said by the gossip writers to be converting the garage of his house at 9, Seamore Place, Park Lane, into a maisonette for his own use when he is in London. His Lordship spends much of his time on his estates in Kenya and Tanganyika and at his seat at Tatton.

□ □ □ □

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of the Indian Railways, who has been visiting Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, is travelling Home via the Nile route, and expects to be in Khartoum about February 15. He will arrive in London about the end of March, after visiting Palestine, Greece, and Italy.

□ □ □ □

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Brian Van Dyke Havergal Shaw, late 70th Pioneers, Indian Army, now of Lamourya, Nyeri, and Njoro, Kenya, son of the Rev. W. H. and the late Mrs. Shaw, of Barton Court, New Milton, Hants, and Miss Agnes Ramsey Cree, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Cree, of Gibbda, Ayr.

Lord Bledisloe, who was President of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference held a few months ago, has resigned the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to accept the chairmanship of the Imperial Grasslands Association, now being formed to improve the pasture land of Great Britain and the Overseas Empire.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Tilbury Brown, late R.A.M.C., who died a few days ago at the age of fifty-four, joined the forces in East Africa in 1914 as D.A.D.M.S. (San.), G.H.Q. and O.C. Indian Sanitary Section. In 1916, he was appointed D.A.D.M.S., G.H.Q., and in 1917 A.D.M.S. He was mentioned in despatches four times, created C.M.G. and awarded the D.S.O.

□ □ □ □

Major-General Alexander G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Forces in India from next June, served with Lord Kitchener in his railway campaigns towards the reconquest of the Sudan. He was in the three forward movements which ended in the capture of Khartoum, and he was twice decorated. After the Boer War he was sent to East Africa on railway survey work.

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Mr. A. K. Macomber, of California, who is shortly visiting East Africa on a big game hunting expedition, is taking with him his motor launch, "Crusader." The vessel is said to have a most elaborately fitted wireless installation, and it is the intention of Mr. Macomber that members of his shore party shall be equipped with portable receivers which will enable them to pick up telephone conversations or music transmitted by the apparatus on the yacht, which will be anchored off the coast.

The third annual Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central) Brise was elected Mr. R. B. Brise as President, and appointed Messrs. A. L. Bennett and A. Scutari as Vice-Presidents, with the following as a committee: Messrs. Guise-Brown, Kontopoulos, McCaw, Pfeng Pingo, Zachariades and Zavellas. Mr. Ruggles Brise urged the need for a Land Bank for Tanganyika Territory, or for a financial house prepared to advance money to planters for development purposes.

□ □ □ □

Lady Elizabeth Byng, elder daughter of the Earl of Strafford and grand-niece of Viscount Byng of Vimy, was married in Nairobi last week to Mr. Michael Lafone, only son of Major and Mrs. E. M. Lafone, and well known in Kenya as one of Lord Delamere's managers. The ceremony, which took place in All Saints' Cathedral, was the biggest social event of recent years, and was attended by many well-known people from London. The Bishop of Mombasa officiated. The Earl and Countess of Strafford had accompanied the bride to Kenya.

□ □ □ □

The news of the sudden death of Field-Marshal Earl Haig will be received by many of our readers with a sense of almost personal loss, for his work for ex-Service men throughout the Empire lay very near his heart. As Grand President of the British Empire Service League, he was interested in the establishment of branches in the East African Dependencies and in the position of British settlers in Tanganyika Territory. At the age of twenty-seven Capt. Haig served in the Sudan campaign, being mentioned in despatches and receiving his brevet majority. He did not again serve in any of the East African Dependencies during his long and distinguished military career.

### "THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS"

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**WHAT KENYA THINKS**

*Big Game in the Colony.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

Nairobi.

The death of Mr. W. C. Judd at the tusks of an elephant and the mauling of Mr. Charles Collier by a leopard rudely remind us that big game still represents a force to be reckoned with in Kenya, but it is important to remember that in each case man was the aggressor. Cases are extremely rare in which animals make an unprovoked attack. The writer has travelled and hunted in Africa for the last thirty years without even seeing either a leopard or lion, except in captivity. Both game and vermin are rapidly yielding to the advance of civilisation, and in the majority of the settled areas game is already but a pleasant memory. Sharp discussions have taken place from time to time regarding the proper policy to be pursued in respect of game in Kenya, and the following principle was advocated by the Land Tenure Commission which reported in 1922:

"So long as it can be demonstrated that no area under crops or grazing is in any danger from the presence of a Game Reserve, and that the land so reserved is not required for any economic purpose incompatible with the preservation of game, we consider that, if only from the point of view of science, the maintenance of such Reserves is desirable in East Africa. When, however, there is any conflict of interest, the interest of agriculture (in the wide sense of the term) must prevail."

Mr. J. A. Hunter, who was commissioned by the Government to teach a lesson to the lions which have been making themselves a nuisance to the Masai, has in the last few weeks accounted for no less than eighty lions and ten leopards. He was assisted by a posse of fifteen Masai armed with their traditional long spears and enormous buffalo-hide shields. Many of the lions shot were toothless veterans, usually accompanied by young lions who killed their prey for them. Not only are lions a menace to human life and property, but they levy a heavy toll on such beautiful animals as giraffe and zebra.

*Indians and Federation.*

In preparation for the arrival of the Hilton Young Commission, various sections of the community have discussed and decided upon a line of action.

The Eastern African Indian National Congress, composed of delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, met at Nairobi on Christmas Day and passed a series of drastic resolutions indicating extreme hostility to the Kenya Government and demanding a great extension of the privileges they at present enjoy. One of the resolutions demands a common voters' roll, instead of a communal one, a principle which will never be conceded by the Europeans. Another resolution, moved by Mr. V. Phadke, a late member of the Kenya Executive Council, amounted to a vote of no confidence in the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg.

A further resolution read: "That in the event of any constitutional change unacceptable to the Indian community as a result of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission, the representatives of the community in all public bodies in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya should refuse to attend forthwith." This bellicose attitude may be deplored, especially as the Commission under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham spent many months touring the country, inviting all and sundry to give evidence, and it is highly improper for orients who did not hear the evidence to assert that it did not justify the recommendations made in the final report. The Government has always displayed

readiness to listen to all views, and to discuss them in a proper manner, and all right-minded persons must deprecate exaggerated statements from any section of the community. Unity and tolerance should be the watchword of every loyal citizen of Kenya if the country is to forge ahead.

It is feared that the extreme demands of the Indians may lead to a recrudescence of the deplorable controversy of a few years ago. That would be particularly unfortunate, especially as the great majority of Indians domiciled in Kenya are artisans and small shopkeepers who take no interest in politics and only desire to be left alone. It is significant that the Government of India has sent Mr. Ewbank and Kumas Maharaj Singh to assist Kenya Indians to present their case to the Hilton Young Commission. One wonders what the strength of a case must be that necessitates artificial outside assistance, and what the capacity for carrying a greater share of the burden of public work must be of people who are unable to make out their own case.

*Goreby Gore Commission's "Libel" on Kavirondo.*

The committee of a comparatively small section of the Kavirondo tribe, which calls itself the "Young Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association," has prepared its case for the Hilton Young Commission and urges the claim of Kenya Natives to representation equal to that granted to Indians. An interesting feature of the document is a refutation of a libel contained in the report of the Parliamentary Commission that the bulk of the work in the Native Reserves is performed by women. The paper contains a long and unconvincing list of the man's share in Native industrial life, which includes "guarding crops by night, care of the womenfolk after childbirth, supervision of poultry yards," and the duty of "doing the beds," whatever that may mean. "Libel" is a strong term to use in connection with the Goreby Gore Report, the facts for which were collected personally by members of the Commission, who travelled hundreds of miles through the Kavirondo Country, saw conditions for themselves, and held two large meetings of Natives at Kisumu and Maseno, which representative natives attended and volubly expressed their views. The writer has just returned from a 200-mile tour through the Kavirondo Reserve, and rarely saw a male Native adult working, but thousands were seen participating in dances, beer drinks, and such like degrading pastimes. The theory enunciated that so long as a Native pays his taxes and is not a burden on the State there is no duty on him to work is a dangerous one which cannot be supported by those who are genuinely concerned with Native advancement. The Young Kavirondo Taxpayers, be it added, welcome federation if the interests of white and black as a whole can be better secured.

*Sir Donald Cameron's speech.*

Many things are said under the exhilarating influence of St. Andrew's Night which are not the result of mature reflection, so perhaps allowance should be made for Sir Donald Cameron's outburst in the subject of federation, yet it was hardly necessary for him to make his repugnance to the Convention memorandum the text for such a vigorous onslaught on Kenya and its Governor.

This Colony has at least advanced certain constructive proposals and hopes that in due course Uganda and Tanganyika will do the same. Destructive criticism is always easy, but if the great problems of East and Central Africa are to be satisfactorily solved each Dependency must make its contribution to the effort. Everyone who takes the trouble to think about it at all must realise the importance of getting together on matters of common interest.

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What is the use of a Customs Union if interpretation and methods vary in adjacent territories? What is the use of an Inter-Colonial Railway Council composed of nominated members who hold their discussions in camera? What is the sense of competitive railways between two neighbouring British States? What is gained by worrying the Secretary of State with a thousand and one petty questions which could quite well be decided by a High Commissioner on the spot? What is the use of wresting German East Africa from the Germans if we are not going to do our utmost to make it an integral part of the British Empire? What is the use of dreaming of a great African Dominion if Tanganyika is to act as a wedge between the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia and the young Kenya brother to the north? Surely the broad Imperial view should be taken, and we should see to it that our structure is erected on good solid foundations and not on the shifting sands of inter-State envy and inter-Departmental jealousy.

**Corridor Coaches on the Railway.**

A few experimental corridor coaches have been in commission on the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the last few weeks, but opinion is divided as to their attractiveness. It is probable that future orders will be modelled more on the lines of those so conspicuously successful in South Africa. Although corridor coaches run more smoothly than the bulk of the older rolling stock, and some passengers welcome the opportunity of an occasional stroll, lavatory accommodation is rather scanty, and racial and social segregation is rendered difficult. The latter can only be properly appreciated by those familiar with Kenya conditions. One great advantage from a railway finance point of view is the limited amount of luggage that can be accommodated in the carriage. An enormous amount of time is wasted under the present system of stopping for meals at certain stations, and catering should be greatly simplified and cheapened by attaching restaurant cars to corridor trains for the longer journeys.

**A Sad Motoring Incident.**

A serious motor accident marred the Christmas holidays at Eldoret. It appears that when two heavily loaded cars were proceeding from the Pioneer Hotel en route for the Sossiani Hotel, the dust created by the leading car rendered visibility difficult for the driver of the second, which was precipitated into the Sossiani River, with fatal consequences to Capt. J. McPherson, late of the King's African Rifles, and Mr. Stanley Edwards. Of the five other passengers, two ladies were badly shaken, one sustaining three fractured ribs. Dr. Forbes, who was quickly on the scene, did all that was possible for the sufferers. The funeral of the two unfortunate gentlemen was conducted on the following day by the British agent Kearney, of the Kenya Police.

**Presentation to Matthew Wellington.**

During an interval in the showing of the Livingstone film at the Tivoli Cinema at Mombasa recently, Matthew Wellington, the only survivor of Dr. Livingstone's servants on his visit to Africa—with whom East Africa, recently published an interview—was made the recipient of Sh.530, the proceeds of a collection instituted by *The Mombasa Times*. In expressing thanks, Wellington gave some entertaining reminiscences of his capture as a slave, his despatch to Aden, arrival at Bombay, his meeting with Livingstone, and his journey to Africa with the famous explorer.

**NOTES FROM THE SEYCHELLES**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

**Mahe, Seychelles**

His Honour the Administrator, Mr. J. Le Devaux, who was about to leave for Jamaica as Resident Magistrate, has taken up his quarters once again at Government House, pending the nomination and arrival of the new Governor, who will replace the late Sir Malcolm Stevenson.

The warm weather has begun in earnest, and the *Saug Dragon* trees are now in bloom. Their small flower petals fall like yellow snow on the road, gently all the time, till portions are carpeted with the bloom. Incisions in the bark draw blood, hence the name "Dragon's blood" tree.

**Opening of the Raffles Hotel.**

Seychelles now boasts a hotel, called "Raffles Hotel" which owes its existence to the efforts of four principal men of the Island. Monsieur Lanier gave his great house, Mr. E. le M. Carey gave capital and good advice; Colonel Marshall provided backing, style, and caution; Monsieur Bessin gave the rest. Now all that is needed is visitors. Every comfort is provided, and the charge is £1 a day. Visitors will be expected to repeat "See Seychelles, see, and seize the sea shells." The manager is Monsieur A. Michel.

**Seychelles Agent of R.E.A.A.**

Colonel Marshall, the proprietor and manager of the Seychelles Engineering Works, has been appointed local agent for the Royal East African Automobile Association. His company is agent for the Ford and Fiat cars.



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## SIDELIGHTS ON PROGRESS IN UGANDA

An interview with Mr. D. N. Stafford.

Special for "East Africa."

MR. D. N. STAFFORD, the well-known coffee and rubber planter of Bunyoro, who has been in London recently on his way to Switzerland, was coming down the Nile when the late Captain Fergusson was murdered in the Southern Sudan by Nuers Natives. He has told *East Africa* that the District Commissioner was pegging out a new road from the Nile bank and explaining the idea to the tribesmen who had been summoned to meet him when a Native suddenly (and without the smallest provocation) stabbed him in the back, and in a moment a dozen others had pierced him with their spears. Some Nuers were on board Captain Fergusson's steamer at the time, and it was only by smart work that the boat was sheered off before two thousand spearmen crowded the bank, all "seeing red" and out for blood. The unfortunate officer's body could not be recovered at the time, but was left lying where it fell.

Mr. Stafford travelled by car from his estate in Hoima to the Nile, and is enthusiastic at the facility of travel by the Nile route from Uganda. From Rejaf via Khartoum, Port Said and Marseilles the trip to England took only twenty days and cost £130, as against over £200 four years ago. The Sudan Government steamers now work in conjunction with the Uganda services, and things go very smoothly. The boats are comfortable and the food good, and now that the Sudan Government has six-wheeled cars plying between Nimule and Rejaf, Mr. Stafford is confident that the route will rapidly increase in popularity, especially between the months of December and April.

## Minerals and Rubber.

He confidently predicts a great future for Uganda now that minerals are being exploited. Copper, tin, coal, gold, and, he thinks, above all, oil, will be worked. With oil available, the Nile journey should be immensely quickened, while agriculture must profit by fuel being produced locally for mechanical transport and agricultural machinery. The great benefit from the standpoint of the Nile steamers is that the time taken at present in refuelling with wood at the Riverside stations would be entirely eliminated by the use of oil.

The dismal prognostications of the Ceylon planters who doubted whether Para rubber could be grown successfully at 4,000 feet above sea level have been falsified; the damp, warm climate near the Lakes has suited the *Hevea* admirably. The Natives, too, have taken to tapping, and Mr. Stafford's boys cut only one foot of bark in twelve months—which is remarkably skilful work. With capital expenditure very low, wages reasonable, and contented labour rubber, even at present prices—1s. 6d. a pound—is a paying proposition in Uganda.

## Uganda as a Coffee Producer.

Mr. Stafford grows both *Arabica* and *Robusta* coffee, but complains of loss by theft. The police, he thinks, should be more active—an opinion shared by many other East African planters. It was very interesting to hear his statement that the Uganda Native Parliament had approached the Administration with a view to the passing of legislation to protect Native producers from illicit dealings in coffee; that is, the Native is inviting the European to protect him against Native theft.

He has the greatest faith in the future of Native-grown *Robusta*, and predicts that Uganda will within

ten years be the largest producer of coffee in the Empire. It is, however, impossible to say how much should profit by the experience of Bukoba, for whose coffee much better prices would, he maintains, be paid if the quality were better. To secure the best possible prices for Uganda *Robusta*, he strongly advocates the introduction of Government grading, which would ensure that only good quality coffee was exported, and would enable merchants to deal in Uganda *Robusta* futures just as they do to-day in Kenya maize, Manioba wheat, or Brazilian coffee.

## The Benefits of Federation.

As to federation, Mr. Stafford stresses that the United States of America, the German Empire, or the Australian Commonwealth, which may be taken as models, are federated in six services only, namely, foreign policy, posts and telegraphs, currency, military, Customs, and commercial law, and that in practically all these matters Uganda and Kenya have been federated for the last twenty-five years—though the arrangement has been termed a working agreement and not federation. Why there should be so much fuss about changing its name he cannot understand. He is opposed to a big Federal Council with a Governor-General and an expensive staff, preferring a small Council—on the lines of the present Inter-Colonial Railway Council—to work these six services and to meet in turn in each country. On these lines, he claims, there should be no disadvantages to Tanganyika in joining with Kenya and Uganda. Federation would, he believes, result in drastic economies in East Africa's expenditure on defence.

## CABLED NEWS OF THE COTTON CROP.

HIS MAJESTY'S Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following cabled information regarding commercial conditions in Uganda:—

Export bookings of cotton at Lake Victoria ports in the calendar year 1927 amounted to 125,788 bales of 400 lb. net, against 163,820 in 1926.

As regards the current season which has recently opened, spot prices for cotton lint are on the basis of 94 shillings cents per lb., with advances; or 90 cents without advances. The local market in cotton seed is very firm, with a keen demand, and it is reported that one recent transaction was for the purchase of 4,000 tons at about 102s. per ton f.o.b. The price has now hardened to 104s.

An unofficial but probably fairly reliable estimate of the 1927/28 cotton crop of the Protectorate is from 135,000 to 145,000 bales of 400 lb. net.

## UNABLE TO RAISE CAPITAL FOR UGANDA.

An unsuccessful attempt to float the Uganda Cotton and Rubber Corporation was said by Mr. A. H. M. Kilby, a member of the Stock Exchange, to be the cause of his insolvency when he appeared in the days ago before the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor, who failed in October last, with liabilities of £2,880 and no assets, told the Official Receiver that in June, 1925, with the object of forming a company to work a cotton and rubber plantation in Uganda, he acquired for £1,000 an option to purchase the property for £27,500. He registered the Uganda Cotton and Rubber Corporation, with a nominal capital of £350,000, in Uganda, but was unable to raise any capital, and the project proved abortive, his option having expired in September, 1925.

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Mr. H. A. Huntley, Chairman of the company, introduced the resolution, said—

“Since the statutory meeting events have moved far more rapidly than even the most optimistic anticipated, and your directors have been compelled to consider some revision of the policy outlined of the formation of the company. When our prospectus was issued we stated that as fresh areas were proved, subsidiary companies would be formed from time to time to work such proved portions of our properties, but it was impossible at that time to envisage the remarkable discoveries which our engineers have since made.

The history of this little company during the short time since its inception has already added another chapter to the romance of mining. I have been intimately associated with the development of the tin industry in most of the known tinfields of the world for many years past, and I cannot recall any other proposition where tin in any considerable quantity could be picked up, bagged and shipped without the provision of any mechanical plant, as we have been able to do on the Kagera tinfield. This immediate and remarkable success has induced your directors to decide that it will be in the undoubted interest of shareholders for the company to, at any rate, commence by exploiting these discoveries with its own capital rather than to form at this stage a subsidiary company, which would necessarily involve giving away to other financial interests some substantial proportion of the potential profits.

### Prospects of the Company.

“At the statutory meeting I was able to inform you that our general manager, Mr. Mance, estimated being able to produce immediately from the surface some 100 tons of tin concentrates without any plant. He has already produced and shipped more than that quantity, and his recent estimates have foreshadowed the probability of at least ten times that quantity being available with the provision of extremely simple plant which, I may add, is already well in hand.

“Nor is this by any means all the information which encourages the directors to anticipate a long and prosperous life for this company. Mr. Gerard Williams, who originally reported on the company's areas, states in a recent letter that the 100 tons of tin taken out to date represents but an insignificant scar on the side of the hills. He further points out that this hill is only one of a series; that already Hill No. 2 shows every promise of carrying similar tin to that which we have extracted from Hill No. 1; and that the other hills (which are numerous) of the series carry the continuation of the main quartzite reef, and every one justifies intensive prospecting.

“I would again draw your attention to the very extensive areas owned by the company—namely about 330 sq. miles—and would emphasise the fact that even with a greatly increased engineering staff it will take a long time to exhaust the possibilities which may lie beneath the surface.

“You are aware that this company has entered into a working agreement with the London Tin Syndicate, which has the right within a certain period to select up to one-half of our land, excluding

such portions as we may wish to reserve for ourselves, but I am unable to say whether or not it will be exercised or not. If it is, however, we shall still retain about 100 sq. miles for development exclusively by ourselves, and we shall also participate equally with the London Tin Syndicate in the exploitation of any areas they may select.

In a recent speech Sir William Henry referred to the interest of his group in this field and pointed out that it was too early yet to state whether the high hopes which have been entertained as to the future of the tinfields of Tanganyika and Uganda will be realised. This is, of course, perfectly true with regard to the field as a whole; but there can be no doubt whatever as to the value of the particular property owned by your company. Moreover, those of us who can recall the early days of tin discoveries in Nigeria will, I think, admit that the existence of payable tin over a very large area and the conditions generally in East Africa are far more encouraging than those which confronted the early pioneers of the Nigerian tinfields.

For some years I have been carefully investigating and collecting data regarding the occurrences of tin deposits in South-West Africa, and despite the natural drawbacks of water supply in that country, I would personally hazard the opinion that, within a comparatively few years, South-West Africa will contribute an appreciable quota towards the world's supply of tin. I mention this personal opinion only because the geological formation in South-West Africa is similar to that met with in the East African tinfields; but the latter country has the great advantage of an ample water supply, and it was the knowledge I had gained in my investigations, coupled with the information available as to the tin occurrences in East Africa, that induced me to interest myself in the development of the Tanganyika and Uganda tinfields, which I feel quite certain will become more and more important as time goes on.

Almost every week fresh and encouraging news is received from the Kagera area, and it will interest you to know that a cable has just been received from our manager, Mr. Mance, informing us that one of our engineers has driven an adit through the quartz and struck micaceous pegmatite at 62 ft., carrying rich ore over a width of 2 ft. This discovery may be of extreme importance, as it indicates that the ore reserves are certainly not confined to the detrital deposits which are at present being treated.

### Outlook for the Tin Industry.

With regard to the outlook of the tin industry generally, my own opinion is that the recent fall has been due to temporary causes, and that there will be a steady recovery in the price of the metal during the course of the present year, provided no unforeseen upheavals occur. In any case, the deposits of this particular company are so rich and the cost of recovery so low that we can cheerfully face a much lower price for the metal than that now ruling, and still show a very satisfactory return.

Your directors have decided to declare a further dividend of 10% actual in respect of the period to December 31, 1927, at which date our first accounting year ended, and to issue the new shares immediately at the price of 12s. 6d. per share, as rights to existing shareholders, in the proportion of one new share for each old share held. The rights will be accompanied by letters of renunciation, and any shareholder unable to take up his quota will have an opportunity of disposing of his rights.

The resolution to increase the capital was seconded by Mr. G. A. Williamson, and after questions had been answered, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.



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## PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN

### Wonderful Increase in Cotton.

The remarkable increase in cotton production is the feature of the Annual Report for 1926-27 of the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Central Economic Board, copies of which may be obtained at 2s. each from the Controller of the Sudan Government Offices, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1, or from the Central Economic Board, Khartoum.

In 1925 the Gezira irrigation scheme, which cost £E.11,000,000, was brought into operation on a large scale, and remarkably successful results were obtained. 83,240 acres were put under cotton, and 51,900 under grain; and the yield of ginned cotton was 463 lb. per acre, which brought a cash return to the tenants of nearly £E.1,000,000. The future of the country, says the report, is bound up with the success of this scheme; and, judging from its initial success, the prospect seems bright.

Grain for food has been scarce and dear since September, 1925, and the resultant increase in the cost of living has had unfavourable reactions in many directions. Dura (millet) to the amount of 21,734 tons had to be imported, a poor rainfall and a low Nile in 1925 and a second failure of the rains in 1926 being the causes of the small food crop. Government accepted fully its obligation to come to the help of the people, and kept prices steady at a not unreasonable level, the average retail price of grain in 1926 having been £E.14 per ton, while for the last few months it fell to £E.12 per ton. The Government acquired for reserve 14,200 tons of grain, and stored 8,000 tons of it in heaps in the open at Khartoum North; and the sight of this reserve, and the gradual spread of the news of it throughout the country, did much to allay alarm and give confidence to the people.

### The Two Basic Factors.

Of cotton and dura, the two basic factors in the economic situation, it is difficult to say which is the more important. There is no essential opposition between cotton growing and grain interests, for, on balance, increased cotton cultivation has so far resulted in increased dura production. Moreover, the increase in the amounts of sugar consumed by Natives—from 15,439 tons in 1925 to 20,340 tons in 1926—is a very reliable indication of the economic condition of the people. On the whole the country has shown remarkable staying power. The export of gum arabic was the largest on record—22,744 tons, valued at £E.844,168—and with cotton and cotton seed accounted for 80.7% of the total exports, the balance being made up mainly of cattle, sheep, hides and skins, sesame, and ground nuts, which totalled 128%.

The total exports of the Sudan during the period under review increased from £E.3,891,142 to £E.4,876,236, a gain of 28%, but the value of exports other than cotton declined from £E.2,045,531 to £E.1,773,851, a decrease of 13%; but as the value of cotton and cotton seed exported increased 43% cotton more than compensated for the decline in other exports. Of the total value of cotton exported, the Gezira accounted for £E.2,800,000, or 81%.

Shipping at Port Sudan continued to grow in volume, the 700,000 tons before the war having increased to more than 2,500,000 in 1925 and to 3,174,500 in 1926. The new railway from Kassala to Gedaref, which should give substantial help towards an additional supply of dura, and will be about 135 miles in length, reached Abu Delsig, on the Atbara, on January 27, 1927. The erection of the bridge will commence directly after the

rains, when the line will be completed. It is possible that trade with Abyssinia via Gallabat will respond to the improved transport facilities thus afforded.

Motor transport has made great strides, there being now about 1,300 motor vehicles in the Sudan. It is a matter for regret, however, that so few of these are of British manufacture. Only 8% of the motor cars are recorded under the names of British firms, though 77% of the motor cycles come under that category.

Visitors to the Sudan on business are becoming more and more numerous, on account of the increase in external trade. (While in 1925 the increase was already 25% over the previous twelve months, that in 1926 was 28% over 1925—a matter of £E.1,158,815.) Tourists also increased in number; and for some time past motor transport has been possible between Kenya and Uganda and the Sudan for several months in the year. This route is becoming so popular that it has now become necessary to cater specially for the modernisation of the ancient trans-Africa route.

Although Great Britain still heads the list of importers, with 34%, the proportion is less than in 1925 and considerably less than in 1923 (40%). Egypt comes next with 14.5%, then India and Aden (14.3%), Japan (5.6%), Abyssinia (4.3%), South Africa (2.3%), Italy (1.9%), France (1.8%), the United States (1.1%), and Australia (1.0%). Direct exports to Great Britain showed an increase of 59.6%.

It is impossible in a short space to review fully so comprehensive and detailed a report, but at those interested in the wonderful work being done by the British in the Sudan should obtain a copy. In it will be found particulars of the general trade of the country, the production of crops, the development of shipping, roads and mechanical transport, the prices of Sudan products at various places, the constitution and activities of the Central Economic Board, and the chief countries of origin of a number of leading lines imported into the country. A good index, a useful map, and a conversion table with English equivalents for money, weights and measures complete its value.

## DEVELOPMENTS AT PORT SUDAN.

FOR years past Port Sudan has handled more cargo per annum per foot run of quay frontage than any other port similarly equipped in the East, and with the huge increase in the export of cotton and cotton seed which must result from the activities of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate at Gezira, the need for extension was urgent. It was therefore determined to remove the handling of coal to a new site at Quarantine Island. Here a new quay called South Quay has been completed, and now only awaits the erection of the four coal transporters, which are to be the largest of their type in the world. Their specified output is 100 tons per hour per machine, as against the maximum capacity of 35 tons of the old transporters. The new machinery is expected to be in use early this year.

The difficulty of building the new quay on a wide shelf of shallow water reef with an irregular edge, suddenly dropping to a depth of from 33 to 46 feet, was ingeniously overcome by constructing a light wall in about six feet of water near the edge of the reef and putting floating fenders to keep shipping at a distance of forty feet, leaving only a small portion of reef edge to be cut away. The quay provides two berths, each 453 feet long, with a safe draught of 30 feet 6 inches, and these will be reserved exclusively for the handling of coal.



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

Five more Uganda gummies were sold during December.

A new hotel has recently been built at Choma, Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. Leslie and Anderson have recently opened a branch in Kampala.

Congregationalists to the Royal East African Automobile Association on passing its ninth birthday!

Lord Lugard has been elected to the Board of Barclays Bank Ltd. (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

Another new European school is shortly to be built in Kenya. It will be erected in Kitale at a cost of £20,000.

The mail which arrived on Monday brought news that the African Marine and General Engineering Co. Ltd. is to start operations in Mombasa.

A Nairobi business correspondent, usually well informed of impending commercial developments, writes us that extensions to the New Stanley Hotel are to be undertaken.

The Imperial Economic Committee has this week begun a new session with an inquiry into the market and preparation for market in this country of cocoa produced in the overseas parts of the Empire.

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have declared an interim dividend of 7s. per share (being at the rate of 14% per annum), subject to income tax for the half-year ended September 30, 1927.

During October, the first month for which final statistics are available, no fewer than 367 Europeans left the Union of South Africa to take up residence elsewhere. Of that number, 225 went to Kenya and 250 to the Rhodesias.

Public and Government imports to the Sudan during the first ten months of 1927 amounted to £4,800,220, of which Great Britain supplied 37%, Egypt 30.1%, Japan 4.6%, India 8.9%, and America 21%. Exports were valued at £5,468,734, the chief countries to which goods were sent being Great Britain 70.1%, Egypt 7.1%, America 4.3%, and Germany 2.4%.

Some anxiety is being felt as to whether the future spinners will consent to continue at the 100 lbs. per bale of cotton now being made in support of the work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which for the past six years has done very valuable work in stimulating the Empire production of this essential raw material. It is sincerely to be hoped that the levy will continue, if not at the full rate, at least on a reduced scale.

□ □ □ □

The National Rifle Association has issued particulars of last year's contest for the East and West African Police Shooting Cup, which was won by Tanganyika with an aggregate score of 581 out of the possible 672. Other totals were: Nyasaland, 573; Zanzibar, 558; Kenya, 547; Uganda, 527; Somaliland, 516; and Northern Rhodesia, 484. The highest return by any West African team, was Southern Nigeria's 543.

**EAST AFRICA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.**

East Africa has repeatedly urged public bodies in the Dependencies to demand abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties in order that Imperial preference may be introduced, and we are glad to note that the Cholo Planters' Association recently passed the following resolution:

That in view of the fact that the Congo Basin Treaties come up for revision in 1928, this Association urges the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Nyasaland Planters' Association, and the Nyasaland Merchants' Association to consider the advisability of urging upon the local Government to represent to the Home Government that the Treaties should be so revised as to allow the East African territories to grant preferential tariffs, failing this, that the present Treaties be abrogated.

Other East African bodies should give this urgent matter their attention, so that the local Governments may make strong representations to the Imperial Government. There is at present a good opportunity to free the Dependencies from unfair restrictions placed upon them. Let East Africa grasp that opportunity!

**BRITAIN LOSING TRADE IN TANGANYIKA.**

Those few people who regard our concern for Britain's position in Tanganyika Territory as unnecessary might with advantage study the regular statistics of the Territory's trade. The last figures to reach us show that between January and August, 1927, Tanganyika imported goods to the value of £2,372,338, of which Great Britain supplied 37%, India 25%, Germany 11%, Holland 6%, and Japan 5%. In the corresponding period of 1926, Great Britain's share had been much higher at 42%, and that of Germany considerably lower at 5%.

This is another reminder that British manufacturers and exporters in this country and British merchants and settlers in East Africa are not duly alive to the seriousness of the position. If British merchants in East Africa would follow the German practice of never stocking a foreign article if it could be avoided, and if British settlers would as regularly specify British goods as German settlers specify German goods, there would be less need for anxiety. The need for action and national solidarity in this respect is urgent and obvious, and it is very much a matter of individual concern, which individuals can speedily rectify.



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**EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO DURING 1927.**

**A Report of Imports to Liverpool.**

MESSRS. R. W. MOAKES LTD. of Liverpool, have issued an interesting review of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco during 1927. The report says—

1927 has proved eventful in the history of Empire tobacco production as the first year in which a really free supply of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobaccos of the types suitable for cigarettes and the lighter varieties of pipe tobacco became available for the British market. Up to 1926 the production of tobacco in Rhodesia was about equal to the requirements for this type of tobacco within the Union of South Africa and only moderate consignments had reached this country.

In 1926 the co-operative growers, having failed to reach an agreement with the largest buyers in the Union were faced with the necessity of finding a market in this country for the disposal of the greater part of their production. The situation was forced for them by the purchase of a large quantity by the largest buyers in this country and the disposal of the remaining smaller quantity also in the country, the whole being taken at prices remarkably satisfactory to the growers who, following the opinion of their buyers that the demand for their tobacco in this country was far in excess of the then probable production, proceeded largely to extend their planting, and, favoured by ideal weather, produced in 1927 a crop of remarkably fine quality with body and colour, estimated at about 17,000,000 lb., of which 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 lb. will amply cover all requirements in South Africa.

The growers' leaders, possibly elated with their success in 1926, have apparently failed to obtain terms acceptable to those who helped them out in 1926, and consequently the entire crop, less the portion required for South Africa, became available for the British market, and was soon found to be far in excess of requirements based on the present rate of consumption in this country. Efforts to market this supply resulted in a few sales at prices much below those ruling a few months earlier, but the weight of selling soon filled all immediate requirements and forced buyers to refrain from further purchases except at prices absolutely unprofitable to the growers. It is reported that a loan has been arranged which temporarily relieves the necessity to force sales even at unreasonable prices, and growers have been strongly advised to cut down their intended production, this has proved a steady increase in price.

Northern Rhodesia growers have produced a useful crop, but the quantity in this district is still comparatively small, about 2,250,000 lb. compared with about 1,500,000 lb. the previous season.

The production in Nyasaland has been doubled, the weight actually packed and shipped is reported to total 15,000,000 lb., of which probably about half will not come to the open market for sale; the other half may be considered as made up of about equal quantities of fire-cured and dark-fired. The latter proved to be of particularly good quality, size and body, and quickly found buyers at satisfactory prices, only recent arrivals remaining unsold. Dark tobacco of low grade is not in active demand. Many Nyasaland growers have this season used seed of the varieties popular in Rhodesia, and have succeeded in producing a fire-cured crop more suitable for cigarettes than in previous years; this results in a shortage of heavy, dark, semi-bright, or so-called "Nana" pipe tobacco, but increases the already large supply of Empire bright tobacco.

We believe that a very heavy year's crop of a supply of approximately 17,000,000 lb. of bright Empire tobacco will be needed in a year, small quantities in a shortage, and such prices, however low, immediately found this supply is in excess of requirements for the British market, nor will they have found any settled basis to work on.

From a seller's point of view, it appears incredible that manufacturers will continue to use the lower grades of Virginia Carolina cigarette and pipe tobacco of which the chief merit is that they can be retailed as Virginia, and neglect a supply of Empire-grown fire-cured tobacco of quite good quality obtainable at prices about in line with those current for Virginia Carolina tobacco of similar grades, and with the advantage of 25% lb. preference. A supply of 15,000,000 lb. of Empire fire-cured tobacco, probably less than 15% of the quantity of fire-cured Virginia Carolina tobacco used in this country, and with very important to manufacturers, to use this tobacco is very obvious that the present rate of consumption will show a rapid increase, and present supplies will appear more in line with normal requirements. If African tobacco requires two or three years storage to become fully matured, it appears unreasonable to consider

Rhodesian as ready for

1927 season was evidently an ideal one for the growth of tobacco in Rhodesia; it is unusual for such conditions to be experienced in two consecutive seasons, and growers would certainly be very badly advised to attempt to produce large crops under present circumstances. It must also be remembered that the buyers who purchased the largest quantity of Southern Rhodesian tobacco of the 1926 crop have apparently not yet supplied their requirements, it may be presumed that they do not require a large quantity one year and nothing the following year, and in view of the fact that a large packing plant is being erected in Southern Rhodesia it appears reasonable to suppose that these requirements do exist, and that either some considerable quantity of the 1927 crop will yet be taken up by this interest or that a very considerable share of the 1928 crop will be purchased and consequently will not be available to the open market in this country.

With these facts in view, we think a feeling of greater confidence with regard to Rhodesian and Nyasaland fire-cured tobacco will soon become apparent. The movements of these tobaccos in London and Liverpool during the past year were, in ground figures—

	Stock Jan. 1, 1927	Arrivals	Deliveries	Stock Dec. 31, 1927
Nyasaland	30,000	52,000	27,000	64,000
Rhodesian	10,000	40,000	10,000	48,000

**COFFEE IMPORTS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

**Statistics for the last three years.**

RENEWING the coffee market for the past three months, Messrs. John K. Gilmat and Co. Ltd. state that arrivals of East African sorts up to the middle of November were less than had been expected, particularly in the case of good quality. Prices for Kenya varieties advanced considerably to the end of November, at which time heavier arrivals caused a set-back, and the year closed with prices at about the same level as three months previously. Though showing some improvement latterly, East African sorts generally, and Tanganyika in particular, continue small in size and of irregular quality. Consequently, difference in price for the best and the next best quality are unusually wide, while the latter is slow of sale. Export buyers view with concern the lack of size in Tanganyika parcels, and as they usually provide good competition for this class sales have been difficult and prices have declined. A slight improvement has, however, been evident since just before the close of the year.

It is of interest to note that offerings of Kenya and Tanganyika coffees during December amounted to 10,100 bags and 4,416 bags respectively, as against 4,360 and 1,206 during the same month of 1926. The following table shows the quantity of East African coffees offered for sale during the past three years, together with the amount sold at first offering and average price realized at first offering—

	Quantity offered in public sale	Quantity sold at first offering in public sale	Average price realized for all coffee sold at first offering
	Bags	Bags	Per cent.
Kenya	1925 72,928	58,042	131.5
	1926 67,272	59,272	115.0
	1927 92,246	74,026	116.7
Tanganyika	1925 27,095	16,536	127.2
	1926 15,476	13,588	149.9
	1927 20,822	13,082	119.4
Uganda	1925 11,602	8,935	117.9
	1926 9,018	8,051	105.5
	1927 9,400	6,668	94.6
Total	1925 142,211	110,051	121.11
	1926 102,766	84,517	112.55
	1927 132,468	107,762	105.10

\* Bukoba not included.

African coffees landed in London during 1927 amounted to 342,766 bags, against 100,000 bags in 1926. Deliveries of African sorts for home consumption during the past year totalled 100,378 bags, against 92,822 in 1926, while deliveries for export amounted to 28,318 bags, against 28,475. Stocks of African coffees in London on December 31, 1927, were 20,404 bags, as compared with 18,371 bags at the corresponding date in 1926.

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These are News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

**COFFEE**

EAST African coffees fared largely at last week's public auctions, at which there was good competition for the better qualities, for which full prices were realized. Demand for lower grades was irregular, and prices showed little change.

**Kenya**

"A" sizes	100s. od. to 142s. od.
"B" "	82s. od. to 115s. od.
"C" "	68s. od. to 104s. od.
Peaberry	90s. od. to 140s. od.
Ungraded	95s. od.
Rough brownish	73s. od. to 84s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	126s. od. to 137s. od.
Second sizes	97s. od. to 108s. od.
Third sizes	77s. od. to 90s. od.
Peaberry	112s. od. to 141s. od.

**Tanganyika**

**Arusha**

London cleaned	
First sizes	115s. od. to 140s. od.
Second sizes	75s. od. to 118s. od.
Third sizes	58s. od. to 95s. od.

**Kilimanjaro**

London cleaned	
First sizes	105s. od. to 135s. od.
Second sizes	68s. od. to 108s. od.
Third sizes	50s. od. to 102s. od.
Peaberry	95s. od. to 147s. od.

**Usambara**

London cleaned	
Fine bold	170s. od.
Second size	140s. od.
Third size	85s. od.
Peaberry	161s. od.

**Tukuyu**

London cleaned	
First size	126s. od.
Second size	93s. od.
Third size	72s. od.
Peaberry	106s. od.

**Uganda**

Pale greenish	90s. od.
Ordinary mixed	74s. od.
Native	65s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	110s. od. to 114s. od.
Second sizes	75s. od. to 95s. od.
Third sizes	45s. od. to 80s. od.
Peaberry	98s. od. to 105s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on January 25 were 41,083 bags, as compared with 40,218 bags on the corresponding date of 1924.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Cotton Seed.**—The value is unchanged at £48 for January-February shipment.

**Cheeses.**—Quotations are unchanged since our last report.

**Cotton.**—According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, a good demand for African cotton has been evident during the week, quotations for East African being reduced 20 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons into the United Kingdom during the

twenty-six weeks since August 1 last total 23,020 and 2180 bales respectively.

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is quiet. Last week buyers have paid £8 3/4 for East African cotton seed for forward shipment. Sellers are now reported to be asking £8 1/2 3/4.

**Groundnuts.**—The market has improved since last week, and buyers of East African are understood to be indicating £21 1/2 for small quantities aboard. New crop for May-June shipment to the Continent is nominally quoted at £22.

**Wool.**—Business is reported to have been done at 88s for No. 2 white flat East African for near options.

**Sisal.**—The nominal quotation for January-February shipment is about £23, but no business has been done for some time.

**Sisal.**—The market continues firm and unchanged, with a small demand absorbing available supplies. Forward contracts are not being sought by either buyers or sellers. The value of No. 1 East African sisal is £37, while No. 2 is at £35 13/4 1/2. For February-March shipment, No. 1 is now quoted at £30 10s.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

We are informed that at the motor show recently held in Brussels the King of Belgium closely inspected the Ariel motor cycles exhibited, and His Majesty, who is a keen motor-cyclist himself, remarked that the Ariel was the thoroughbred of motor cycles.

Mr. A. R. Cunliffe Owen, who handles the East African end of the business of Messrs. Rootes, Piccadilly, tells us that his company sold four Hillman cars during January to East Africans on leave. He will always be glad to see East Africans over on this side and invites them to look in when passing Messrs. Rootes's showrooms, which are opposite the Ritz Hotel.

Messrs. W.M. GAYMER & SONS LTD. of Aylesborough, Norfolk, who have been established more than two hundred years, and who now hold a premier position as makers of the finest types of English cyder, notify us that they have recently been honoured by a Royal Warrant of Appointment as Purveyors of Cyder to H.M. the King.

East Africa is informed by Messrs. A. G. Spalding and Bros. Ltd., the well-known athletic goods manufacturers, of 317 & High Holborn, London, W.C.1 that they have appointed Mr. S. M. Craig as their agent in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Mr. Craig's address is c/o Messrs. E. Hutchinson & Co., P.O. Box 140, Nairobi, where any of our readers in his territory can get in touch with him.

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(Further names can, if necessary, be added on a separate sheet of paper.)

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

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London on January 26, carries the following passengers for

Mrs. J. B. Bignold	Miss P. E. Kendrick
Mr. A. W. Farnsworth	Mrs. G. A. Ditchfield
Mr. F. G. Fentum	Master P. Litchfield
Mrs. Fentum	Mr. Moor
Master Fentum	Mr. S. S. Murray
Miss M. F. Harragin	Mr. W. J. Robb
Mr. G. C. Hobson	Mrs. Roper
Mr. E. F. Holland	Mr. C. Watwood
Mrs. V. E. C. Kendrick	Mrs. Westwood
Master J. A. Kendrick	Miss Wright

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which left Marseilles to-day, February 2, for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa	Mrs. and Mr. M. Thams and family
Mr. J. H. Bruce	Mr. R. S. Kibe
Mr. E. M. Carter	Mr. A. A. Waddell
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Davidson	Mrs. S. M. Wells
Mrs. A. H. Fossey	Zanzibar
Mrs. E. McClure	Mrs. A. A. Criffin
Mrs. M. Stuart Price and infant	Mrs. C. Bridges Lee
Miss E. M. Sulzer	

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which sails from Genoa for East Africa on February 5, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa	Mr. R. S. Kibe
Sig. G. Catalano	Mr. B. G. Moulton
Sig. di Ciccio	Mr. Robert N. Reid
Sig. Vittoria Ruse	Capt. J. M. Wilson

## EAST AFRICAN MAELS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 9 and 12. Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 10.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 4 and 12.

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## EAST AFRICAN MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA

"Matiana" passed Perim homewards, Jan. 28.  
"Mantola" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
"Malda" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 28.  
"Khandalla" left Lourenco Marques for Kilimanjaro, Jan. 27.  
"Karoo" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Jan. 30.  
"Karagola" arrived Bombay, Jan. 27.  
"Karapara" left Seychelles for Bombay, Jan. 20.  
"Eljora" left Bombay for Kilindini, Jan. 27.

## CAPTAIN LUTHERMAN HARRISON

"Hydasps" left Aden for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
"Architect" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
"City of Christiana" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Feb. 1.

## OCEAN LINE

"Francesco Crispi" left Mogadishu outwards, Jan. 23.  
"Callagro" left Massawa homewards, Jan. 22.  
"Casaregis" left Benghazi outwards, Jan. 24.

## HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nykerk" left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Jan. 24.  
"Randfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, Jan. 19.  
"Parana" left Tanga for South Africa, Jan. 23.  
"Rietfontein" left Suva for East Africa, Jan. 22.  
"Metskerk" arrived East London for further Cape ports, Jan. 25.  
"Springfontein" left Amsterdam for East and South Africa, Jan. 24.

"Sumatra" left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Jan. 24.  
"Giekerk" left Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 23.  
"Jagersfontein" left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 19.  
"Krofontein" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, Jan. 27.

"Alison" arrived East London for East Africa, Jan. 27.  
"Gipskerk" left Mossel Bay for South and East Africa, Jan. 23.

"Heemskerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 20.  
"Metskerk" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, Jan. 27.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"General Votron" left Port Said for Mauritius, Jan. 25.  
"Dumlea" left Mombasa for Marseilles, Jan. 24.

## UNION CASTLE

"Bampton Castle" arrived Algea Bay for London, Jan. 29.  
"Carlow Castle" left Port Said for London, Jan. 18.  
"Grayford Castle" left Suva for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
"Dunluce Castle" arrived London, Jan. 26.  
"Durham Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Jan. 27.  
"Garth Castle" left St. Helena for London, Jan. 27.  
"Gloucester Castle" left East London for Beira, Jan. 29.

"Grantully Castle" left Ascension for Beira, Jan. 27.  
"Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town for London, Jan. 25.  
"Llanover Castle" left Mombasa for London, Jan. 29.  
"Sandgate Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Mombasa, Jan. 27.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 4, No. 177

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928.

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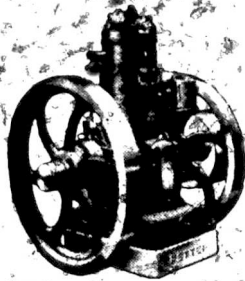
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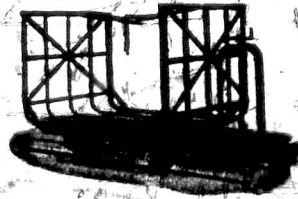
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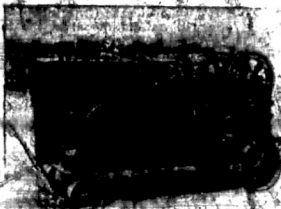


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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928.

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## GERMANY EMPHASISES THE NEED FOR EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION.

GERMANY, which has repeatedly proved to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that she had no intention of accepting as final the surrender of her former East African Protectorate, did the British Empire excellent service last week when she reiterated through the voice of Dr. Stresemann, her Foreign Minister, that she would strenuously oppose the incorporation of Tanganyika Territory in a federation of British East African States. In other words, Germany took as "a scrap of paper" the treaties by which she renounced her former Colonial territories, and still cherishes the fond delusion that she has "rights" in East Africa. Dr. Schae, the last Governor of German East Africa, argued that the purpose of the Hilton Young Commission, which is charged with the duty of investigating the possibility of uniting the Man-

dated Territory of Tanganyika with the British Colony of Kenya, means a dishonest change in the Mandate system, which would be an infringement of unquestionable German rights, the maintenance of which is of the utmost importance for the future of the German people, to which Herr Stresemann replied that the German Government would "of course" oppose with all possible emphasis such a change in the Mandate statutes and the Mandate system.

Germany is once more attempting the policy of ponderous bluff in which her spokesmen delight, but which they are psychologically incapable of playing with even an approach to success. The Reich knows full well that all German territorial rights in East Africa were surrendered by her to the Allied Powers, that those Powers delegated them to Great Britain, and that the instrument of that delegation, the Mandate, expressly provides for the inclusion of Tanganyika Territory in any federation of British East African States.

The news which we have published in these pages during recent weeks has shown that public opinion in the Dependencies has been growing more nervous of the idea of federation as its possibilities seemed to become more substantial. We have suggested that such lukewarmness is largely attributable to the absence of candour on the part of the authorities, who have omitted to state frankly that the chief object of federation is to bind Tanganyika securely within the framework of the Empire. To change the simile, that great Imperial reason is buffeted in a surging sea of jingoisms, which have at times threatened to submerge the craft on her trial voyage. Perhaps this new proof of German intentions may be as the pouring of oil upon troubled waters.

Why should the Imperial Government hesitate to state with sincerity that the steady and organised influx of German settlers into Tanganyika is causing grave concern, and that federation is regarded as the only saviour of the situation? That is the basic truth, the annihilation of which has been avoided simply in order to spare displeasure to Germany. We have already described such tactics as weak and useless, and facts have now shown the correctness of our predictions. Surely the Imperial Government must now realise the danger of persistent silence.

Overt German opposition to federation is the best possible proof that our enemies consider that it would be a gain to Britain and a loss to Germany—and what has Germany to lose by it save the possibility of recovering possession of the Territory? That possibility clearly exists in German minds, despite the categorical declarations of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Tanganyika that the Territory is and will remain an indivisible part of the British Empire. Let us give practical effect to that theoretical statement by linking Tanganyika more closely to its British neighbours. Let us concentrate on essentials and relegate incidentals to their proper place. Let us remember that there are strong vested interests in the continuance of the present system and refuse to set too high a value on the advice of those who are swayed by such considerations.

We are not advocating rashness, but we do ask for courage and clear-sightedness. Never has East Africa been confronted with such a momentous opportunity, one which may be lost through lack of sincerity. The time for straight speaking is fast ebbing away. May those on whom the future of East Africa depends in such great measure rise nobly to the occasion, and think and act as statesmen entrusted with great Imperial responsibilities. Germany has betrayed her considered conviction that federation would consolidate British civilisation in East Africa. Will every Briton engaged in East African public work give serious thought to the fact and act promptly in accordance with his convictions, even if it necessitates an abandonment of his previous line of action?

### GERMAN MISSIONS IN TANGANYIKA.

Some months ago *East Africa* disclosed the surprising fact that German missions in the Rungwe and certain other areas of Tanganyika Territory were disposing of land to their fellow-countrymen for settlement purposes, and we denounced an arrangement by which it was possible for German missions to trade their surplus land to German settlers in areas closed to British settlement. We recalled that, following the occupation of the country by British troops, all German mission properties had reverted to the Allied Powers, that the German missionaries had been banished, and that the stations had in most cases been worked by British missionary societies. Some time ago the Germans were allowed to return to their posts, but it was not publicly announced that they were to have unrestricted title of his fact, any title to the land on which their stations were situated.

Our disclosures formed the subject of a Parliamentary question by Sir Philip Richardson, who, in reply to an inquiry as to the steps which it was proposed to take to prevent the commercialisation by German missions in Tanganyika Territory of land donated for other purposes and to secure for British settlers every facility to acquire the best lands upon at least as favourable terms as those upon which lands could be acquired by non-British settlers, was merely informed that "no freehold land has been

either restored

Tanganyika Territory.

During the Parliamentary recess we have received corroboration from no fewer than four independent sources that German missions in Tanganyika are disposing of their land to their own nationals for coffee planting and other agricultural purposes, and we have reason to know that repeated representations on the subject were made to the Tanganyika Government months ago. The Colonial Office, it will have been noticed, evaded the Parliamentary question of November last by insinuating that there could be no foundation for it because no freehold land had been granted to German missions in the Territory. If that statement of the Colonial Office is correct, the missions must be disposing of land held under right of occupancy or under some other title. What that title may be is of far less importance than the fact that such land has been traded, and has thus enabled Germans to settle in districts in which Britons can not secure land.

*East Africa*, which has proved that it has no anti-missionary bias, repeats that for German missions to engage in land selling and land leasing operations in Tanganyika is an abuse of British hospitality and generosity, and we again invite a Member of Parliament to press for a full explanation of the circumstances.

### AN EAST AFRICAN CHURCH PROVINCE

As a result of the Conference of Bishops held in Nairobi some months ago, it had been confidently anticipated that a new East African Province of the Church of England would be formed, but the project has just received an unexpected check by the decision of the Mombasa Synod to reject the proposals. Native clergy and laity, who are reported to have outvoted the European element, appear to have opposed the project chiefly through fear of the introduction of High Church ritual, but Native opinion is also said to have been markedly influenced by uneasiness arising out of the proposals for political federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The latest telegraphic news from East Africa suggests that the other Dioceses will now frame a constitution for a Province from which Mombasa will be omitted for the time being.

If any man in the Reserves is paying all his taxes and maintains himself without relief from the Government we cannot see that there lies upon him any duty to endanger the home and family life by entering the ranks of wage-earners outside of the Reserves.

"If Governments think that the men of our Reserves are not doing enough in the way of production of crops which other parts of the world need, the true remedy is rather for those Governments to embark on a policy of encouraging the men to build better houses, furnish them better, wear better clothing, raise the standard of living in every possible way, for they will thus indirectly but no less effectively increase the productivity of the men, who know that these things cannot be obtained unless they work harder than their fathers, who did not have these things."

Thus the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association in words which sound strangely like a well-known Kenya missionary.

## SIR E. DAVSON BACK FROM EAST AFRICA

Favourably Impressed by all the Territories

Special Interview with "East Africa"

"EAST AFRICA has fulfilled all my expectations," said Sir Edward Davson when interviewed by *East Africa* on his return to London from a visit to South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan. "The territories are very attractive and have undoubtedly immense possibilities, though they, like the whole of our Tropical Empire, have great problems, with which, however, the people on the spot are already grappling energetically."

Sir Edward, a very keen and active member of the Empire Marketing Board, seized the opportunity to return from Cape Town by way of the East African Dependencies principally in order that he might acquire personal knowledge of their problems and thus be better able to comprehend any East African applications which may be made for financial or other assistance from the Board. The Dependencies have everything to gain from influential personal contact of this character, and it is not surprising to be told that everyone was anxious to give all the help in his power. It is to be hoped that the prominent East Africans whom Sir Edward Davson met during his tour will keep his knowledge of developments up to date, for they will thus be serving the cause of their adopted country and of the Empire at large.

### Need for Better British Advertising.

One of the matters which most impressed Sir Edward was that British advertising in East Africa is insufficient in volume and, generally speaking, unequal in quality to that issued by our chief competitors, particularly the United States. He considers that British trade demands a much greater advertising effort, more frequent visits by skilled salesmen, more regular distribution of catalogues, and closer attention to agency arrangements on the spot.

"Again and again he noticed the large number of foreign trade journals and catalogues, especially American and German, which traders and private individuals in the territories were receiving, and one business man told him that he received catalogues from foreign manufacturers almost daily throughout the year, whereas British catalogues were few and far between; moreover, foreign catalogues were usually more explicit, as were the books of instructions sent with machinery. A not uncommon cause of complaint was that British firms often sent machinery without books of instruction, or with insufficient directions for the rapid assembly of the plant, whereas our competitors usually provided excellently compiled, splendidly illustrated, and minutely detailed instructions."

### British and American Motor Cars.

Struck by the great predominance of American motor cars throughout all the territories visited, Sir Edward discussed with many people the relative merits of British and foreign vehicles, and found a consensus of opinion that whereas Americans had for years been making motor cars absolutely suited to East and Central African conditions, it was only very recently that a few British manufacturers had begun to turn out cars with sufficient clearance, adequate wheel bases, and proper springing, which even now the sales of British models were handicapped by the fact that the higher-powered American engines avoided the constant gear-changing necessary with British makes. The Americans had also

embarked upon bold and successful advertising campaigns, which had undoubtedly been a great factor in building up their business. Furthermore, they seemed to offer more attractive terms to stockists, who could count on trade discounts of between 25% and 30%, while the British discounts were usually only 20%.

There was also reason to fear that many British manufacturers in various lines of business had not been wise in their choice of resident agents. Some, however capable and energetic they might be, could not possibly hope to cover all the territory they were given; others were badly placed to obtain any of the business available; and it was by no means unknown that British manufacturers had given their agency to concerns already handling competing lines of alien origin.

### The Treatment of Native Labour.

The treatment meted out to Native employees had struck Sir Edward Davson very favourably, and nowhere had he found any justification for the anti-settler attacks often made in this country by enemies of the Territories. He had been particularly impressed by the conditions existing on certain small estates in Kenya and Tanganyika, where he found the labourers well housed, fed on good rations (which included meat, beans, rice, lemons, and milk), and provided with medical attention. Dietsic research, on which work is at present being done, seemed to him to offer scope for very valuable discoveries.

The widespread use of mechanical devices, and the probability that ever-increasing utilisation would be made of labour-saving machinery, were welcome signs, for although Native labour may appear cheap in first cost, much is to be gained from a general extension of the use of mechanical means.

### Kenya's Dairy Industry.

Asked his opinion of the prospects of the dairy industry in Kenya, Sir Edward replied that the results of the investigations now being made into East Coast fever by the Southern Rhodesian Government and about to be initiated by the Kenya Government would have a great bearing on the future for the prevalence of that disease, and the attendant fear of heavy cattle losses, was the greatest obstacle to the extension of dairying. Fencing and dipping did much to combat the danger, and inoculation conferred temporary immunity upon the beasts, but until the scourge could be tackled on broad lines, which would safeguard the settler from great risk of loss, it seemed unlikely that the output of cream could increase materially, and consequently the creameries could scarcely expect to operate at greatly reduced costs. If only East Coast fever could be overcome, he believed that the dairy industry in Kenya would develop very rapidly, and that Kenya butter would soon be regularly exported to South Africa and to the Mother Country.

In Northern Rhodesia Sir Edward had been unable to go further north than Livingstone, and in Tanganyika he had unfortunately not been able to find time to visit the South-Western Highlands, Arusha, Moshi, or Amani; all of which he had greatly wished to see. Mr. Harrison, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, had taken a great deal of trouble to arrange for him to visit the various agricultural centres of Kenya, and in Uganda he had seen much of Native and non-Native enterprise.

This ambassadorial visit on behalf of the Empire Marketing Board has certainly impressed the visitor most favourably, and has, we believe, gained for the Dependencies a new friend in Empire corners in London.





(2) All research work, medical, ethnographical and badly needed and hitherto neglected, veterinary, agricultural, entomological, etc. This would save much overlapping, would help to pool ideas, and make possible the engagement of first-class men.

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(4) Native affairs, including progressive experiments in indirect rule, Native Councils, methods of taxation, medical and technical help, education, etc.

(5) Defence. This would be made cheaper and more effective by central control and improved communications, and the possibility of moving troops from a far away area to some disarranged former might be of great value, though this hoped need will not arise.

(6) Land policy and Land Bank (assisted settlement and similar projects). N.M.E.A. Land Bank in a small or sparsely populated Protectorate is a very difficult.

(7) Customs and preferential tariffs.

(8) Finance and coinage: floating of loans, raising of revenue.

Other problems there are the English and Indian colonial and Roman-Dutch, if Southern Rhodesia be included. Each of all these is unaltered in principle and in procedure in Native cases. Central Africa needs a legal reform in some modern *ius gentium*.

(The above is compiled in an order of merit.)

**THE FUTURE OF AFRICA AND LESS OF IT.**

East Central Africa is a huge property at present being developed in a chaotic, anyhowless, piecemeal way. It needs a central policy with variations for local conditions—only thought-out, and then adequately and soundly financed. No property or business of any kind can be successfully established without capital and good management, and the individual parts of East Central Africa will come to grief unless this is done. It is, therefore, in the interests of all to recognise the need for federation, and it should be the aim of the Commission to find the best way of turning it into being, and to recalculate the different supporting ideas.

The Commission affords the wonderful opportunity for us to put our East African House in order, to eliminate an unfortunate amount of mudslinging, compromise, and recrimination which has succeeded the pioneering stage. Let us all endeavour to seize this opportunity, and enter as we may do, with confidence on the new stage of evolution of a part of the world which we Africans love so much, and which has such enormous potential value. Let all think back of Africa and of the generations to come and less of themselves and of the present moment.

It is a great responsibility and a great opportunity which are at once approaching in a great spirit. Granted the victory of that spirit over merely material or personal aims, one can face the future with confidence and do great pioneer work done by explorers, administrators, settlers and missionaries will be justified.

**PROBLEMS TO BE TACKLED AT AMANI**

By W. M. Nowell returning to Tanganyika.

MR. W. M. NOWELL, the Director of the Amani Institute who left London last week to return to Tanganyika Territory, has had a busy time since he returned from East Africa to report to the Colonial Office on the organisation of the Institute and to arrange for its staffing. Several appointments have already been made, and it is likely that the complete staff of ten scientific officers will have entered upon their duties during the current year. A planter with experience in Tanganyika has already been engaged to manage the large coffee estate which the Institute has acquired and which was in pre-War days one of the best German properties in the Usambara. Though much of the plantation was ruined through lack of attention during the War, with the consequence that great areas are no longer under coffee, the Institute can still anticipate considerable revenue from its coffee crop, which may be regarded as an endowment. Incidentally East African planters, being able to see how the Research Institute authorities manage an estate of their own, are likely to approve of the principle of adding a commercially managed estate to an Institute, especially charged with work most of which cannot be expected to show immediate returns.

One of the immense tasks to be tackled is that of defining and mapping the soil types of the East African Dependencies, the objects being to establish an accurate soil survey and to determine the interaction of climate and soil. The results will, of course, be valuable to agriculturists, who are to-day often without exact knowledge of even primary matters concerning the crops which they are cultivating.

In Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, for instance, coffee is grown under widely varying conditions of soil, rainfall, and shade. In a given district one planter may attribute his success to shade, while a near neighbour argues that his own yields have increased markedly since he cut out his shade trees. What is the exact influence of shade? Is it sometimes necessary, and is it equally unnecessary in other different conditions? These and similar queries Amani will seek to answer. The principle of shade trees has never yet been properly investigated in any part of the world, and East Africa's Research Institute is therefore setting out on a pioneer voyage of discovery.

In short, Amani will concentrate chiefly upon long-range and wide-range research, and will thus not clash with the duties of the East African Agricultural Departments, with which it will naturally keep in close touch. We wish Mr. Nowell and his staff all success and happiness in their labours.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA'S FUTURE**

A meeting recently held at Umtali to discuss the political future of Northern Rhodesia carried by twenty-eight votes to twenty-one the following resolution—

"That this meeting is opposed to any immediate change in the status of Northern Rhodesia. It views with disfavour any federation with other East African territories, but favours a round table conference of our elected members, possibly augmented by two or three other Northern Rhodesian residents with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. That delegates to this conference make complete and exhaustive enquiries as to the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation and all matters connected therewith, and that at the same time steps also be taken to ascertain as fully as possible the policy and intentions of the Imperial Government and to decide in favour of retaining our present status."

For Jameson has declared itself in favour of maintaining the status quo. An alternative resolution in favour of union with Nyasaland was rejected by a public meeting called to discuss the subject.

**THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER**

Proposed to be held on June 21.

East Africa is able to state that Sir Charles Elliot, Chairman of the East Africa Dinner Club, expects to arrive back in England from Japan on Wednesday, and that Thursday, June 21, has been tentatively arranged as the date of this year's East African Dinner.

**JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD**

Date of Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board is to be held on Wednesday, June 9,

**A TANGANYIKA VIEW OF FEDERATION.**

The Governor's Speech Criticised.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
 May I comment on His Excellency's recent speech?

I should have liked a clearer and stronger note on federation. The very minor question of who will pay for the defence of the Commonwealth's borders surely need not have been given so much prominence in so big an issue. The financial questions will naturally have to be fully discussed and settled before federation becomes an accomplished fact, but I think the great majority of the white settlers realise that federation cannot come too soon.

Again, I take exception to a phrase of His Excellency which may become a catchword and a dangerous weapon in the hands of our opponents. He said, "The experimental factor in the future of East Africa is the European; not the Native." Against that phrase I set the fact that there are three thousand children under four years of age in Kenya and three hundred children are being born every year in Kenya; and they have already reached the third generation in the Colony. I lived in Rhodesia at the beginning of this century, when conditions were much worse than they are now in this territory, but I have since seen very fine young people whose birth I remember and who have lived all their lives there and who have children of their own. I maintain that the European has ceased to be an experimental factor in East Africa.

Sir Donald Cameron's comparisons of the taxes of Europeans and Natives compared with income are also misleading. The capital which the Europeans bring will spread itself over the whole of Africa. And the Natives become partners in the mining and agricultural ventures to a far greater extent than is recognised, and the wiser employees of labour in Africa, as in other parts of the world, are steadily realising that they must make their labour their partner. Every penny that the European brings into Africa indirectly benefits the Native. And the European is very heavily taxed indeed: for example, when he comes here he has to cut himself off from all that makes life easy and bright for varying periods, he has to pay very highly for his living, and through his endeavours the country is opened up by roads and railways, which help the Native in many ways. The money that he brings thus goes directly and indirectly to assist the Native to adopt a higher standard of living, which leads ultimately to a still higher one and a certain amount of education. I do not suggest that every East African settler comes out in a philanthropic spirit, but that he does a great amount of real good cannot be gainsaid. We should do much more to attract the right class of settler than we are doing.

I want to see a Commonwealth of African nations extending from the Mediterranean to the Cape. I want to see the white race dominant throughout the Commonwealth and exercising its dominance for the benefit of the backward races who are so many centuries behind us. I believe that in the future Commonwealth there will be two or possibly three races—black, and Asiatic—but only one nation—African. I would like to see the best of British ideals and those of other nations interwoven into the constitution, and I would like to see the English language predominant.

The first step towards my ideal is the federation of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias. As a patriotic East African from Tanganyika I could not vote for anything

but the position, and a capital should be central.

thing the other territories have to the eastern ocean and its markets which the Rhodesias and Nyasaland so badly need. It is true the Rhodesias will get their western ocean port, but an easterly outlet is also very important, and we have several ideal ones. We have minerals and potential power in our coal and "white coal." We have thousands of miles of white man's country and splendid agricultural land with a long seaboard. In fact I say we have much more to offer to the Commonwealth than Kenya has. But what we have should be freely offered to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in the spirit of a Commonwealth. I do not see that any material benefit, beyond the fact that a start had been made, could be gained by an amalgamation with Kenya and Uganda. On the contrary, it might frighten the Rhodesias.

With such a combination and with such abundant resources, we could go borrowing with the assurance of a very sturdy and intelligent young man, not that of a baby.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika

A. J. J.

**A BUSH-ROLLING MONSTER.**

Made by a British Company.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
 In a recent issue of *East Africa* a correspondent wrote:

"A Bush-Rolling Monster—One of the greatest rewards to be gained to-day in the mechanical world is offering to that engineering concern which creates an effective mechanised bush-rolling monster, able to operate in wholesale quantities upon the scrub-covered wildernesses of the middle plains—now uninhabited and useless owing to the tsetse-fly—and perform the beneficent work that the old Mallee roller, dragged by oxen, did for Eastern Australia's backblocks."

Our Cultivating Machinery Catalogue deals with forest clearing, stump pulling, bush clearing, and scrub rolling, from which you will see that Fowler machinery has been supplied to deal with the operations to which you refer. The engines and plants of the type in question have been successfully used in Australia and other parts of the world for such work and the machinery is in no sense experimental, for we have constructed it for the last twenty years.

The engine we construct for this work is capable of dealing with the largest trees by direct pull, the small bush by the sweeping method, and the still smaller scrub by the rolling method, and the engine, if provided with a scrub roller, is therefore suitable for any class of forest or bush ground which has to be cleared. The engine has also been successfully used for transport work, belt-driving work, and for ditching, and is, we understand, eminently suitable for the areas mentioned in your article.

Yours faithfully,

For JOHN FOWLER & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.,

M. M. ROYDERS

Leeds Cultivating Machinery Department.

We understand that Messrs. John Fowler & Company will gladly send copies of the above mentioned Catalogue to any of our readers who may be interested. If possible, they will mention *East Africa* when writing.

**USE OUR POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON**

**NATIVE POLICY IN TANGANYIKA.**

As seen by a Settler.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I challenge the recent public statement of the Hon. C. C. F. Dundas that the Native of Tanganyika Territory has greater confidence in the administration of Tanganyika than in that of any other British possession and his inference that all is as it should be with the Natives.

I think 90% of the non-official population will agree with me that there is room for vast improvement in the method of Native Administration in force in this Territory and that while a very small body of men—for, after all, it is the permanent officials of the Colonial Office who really control our destinies—with nothing beyond a vicarious experience of life in the Colonies, are allowed so much power in the framing of our Colonial politics, little improvement can be expected. Until we get a greater measure of control over the education and welfare of the Native, in the fullest and highest meaning of both terms, things will steadily grow worse. No business man would put an inexperienced man in charge of his affairs, nor would a doctor put a navy in charge of a hospital. Why, then, should the counsels of ignorant men weigh equally against those of experienced men in the affairs of Africa? The fact that we are few in numbers cannot count against us, as a few now rule us. And in every profession, e.g., the Law, Medicine, and the Church.

We, the European population, have been too long used as sacrifice whilst our branch rulers were striving to convince other armchair critics that the Natives of Africa were receiving treatment that, if a headmaster in Europe were to practise it upon his pupils, would be classed as stupid and really dangerous to the morals and principles of the young. Europe will have to learn that we have paid very dearly for our experience in the Colonies and that we know much better than any of her politicians what is best for the education and morals of our own young, white or black.

Speeches like those of Mr. Dundas, who is both President of the Caledonian Society and Secretary for Native Affairs, I regard as subversive of the interests of the race to which he belongs. Things are emphatically not right here, and because he is not permitted to express views contrary to the policy of the Government, there is no reason why he should harm the cause of the settlers of East Africa. He would do a far, far better thing, for us and for his race if he were to exult in the glories of, say, Maggie, if he is debarred from assisting our cause.

Yours faithfully,  
A SETTLER

Dar es Salaam.

**NYASALAND CIGARETTES IN LONDON.**

An Offer of Samples.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
On page 667 of the current issue of *East Africa* I notice a complaint from one of your correspondents that he cannot obtain Nyasaland cigarettes in London.

I have just put on the market a cigarette made from Nyasaland tobacco, and shall be pleased to send your correspondent or any other reader interested a sample on receipt of a postcard. The cigarettes are in tins of 50, price 2s. 6d. each.

Yours faithfully,  
J. STOREY

Mitre Square,  
London, E.C.3.

**GERMAN MISSIONS IN TANGANYIKA.**

Renting Land to German Settlers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Some of the German missions in Southern Tanganyika have rented land to their fellow-countrymen who are planting coffee already, and I know of one other German mission which is now making preparations for big planting operations. The stations are actually occupied by German missionaries, and everyone is naturally inquiring what the Tanganyika Government can be doing about to let these foreign missions lead to their compatriots for commercial aims and even expressly for missionary purposes. The scandal of the whole thing is made greater by the fact that some of this land is being leased to German settlers in districts which are now closed to white settlement. In other words, while British colonists are turned away, German missions are openly accommodating their enemies. The Mandate does not allow us to discriminate against the Germans, but as *East Africa* has said, the existence of such conditions as I describe above means that through the folly of the British administration, Germans are placed in the position of being able to discriminate against Britons and in favour of our enemies. Would any other nation in the world be so foolish?

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika G.E.A. CAMPAIGNER

[A leading article on the subject of German missions in Tanganyika Territory appears in this issue—Ed. E.A.]

**USAMBARA PLANTERS & "EAST AFRICA."**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
At the last meeting of the Usambara Planters Association, held at Lushoto on December 10, it was unanimously decided to request your valuable paper to be the official organ in Great Britain of this Association.

I have therefore much pleasure to ask if you will add the name of this Association to your list of Associations for which your most useful paper is already the official organ.

Yours faithfully,  
Usambara Planters' Association,  
MAXTONE L. MALLER, Chairman

Mombo, Tanganyika Territory.  
We accept the invitation with pleasure—Ed. E.A.]

**Send in your Story without Delay!**

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

The sole conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor's decision shall be final; (ii) that entries be typed or written on one side of the paper only and bear on the first page the words "Campaign Competition"; (iii) that each entry bear the full name and address of the writer, though a pseudonym may be used for the purposes of publication; (iv) that every entrant attach a written statement that the facts are true (though the actual names of persons may, if desirable, be suppressed).

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

## East Africa in the Press.

### THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Western Morning News* has interviewed Mr. E. Radcliffe Holmes, who told him—

"I was born at Plymouth. I was destined for the Indian Civil Service in which my father had served for many years, but for a brief period I had a fancy for the law. Accordingly, as a youth I went out to Africa to enter a solicitor's office in one of the West Coast towns. My passion for the law had by this time subsided, and I took to trading in mahogany. I thus came to spend seven or eight years on the West Coast of Africa, when it really justified its name of 'The white man's grave'.

"The term 'wild animal' is almost a misnomer—'free animal' is a much better word, for when he behaves naturally, he lives his life as peacefully as you or I. It is extremely difficult, of course, to obtain a glimpse of this natural life, and it has meant many years of research to study their ways and customs. I know, beyond all manner of doubt, that the eyesight of wild animals is for analytical purposes inferior to that of human beings, and I have also exploded the idea that wild creatures come down to the water-hole to drink at dawn and at dusk. This might be true near civilisation, but in their own haunts they drink just when they feel thirsty. In fact, I obtained all my best pictures between the hours of eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon.

"The most dangerous animal? The lion, beyond all manner of doubt. He just hates the smell of mankind, and charges on sight, and is capable of chasing a man as a terrier does a rat. Lions are comparatively harmless. I have often come upon two or three in the long grass, and they just scamper away like rats. The rhinoceros, too, is an unpleasant proposition, charges at smell, weighs two tons, and travels at twenty miles an hour.

### A CANNIBAL LEOPARD.

HAVE cases of cannibalism by leopards been recorded? The question has been put to *The Farmers' Weekly* of South Africa by a lady correspondent, who recounts an extraordinary adventure which befell a party of which she was a member.

"What is that?" asked a piccanin who was in the car with the party of five Europeans, pointing to an object in the bush about twelve yards from the road. The object proved to be a full-grown leopard calmly regarding the occupants of the car. The car was stopped and a grab hastily made for a shot gun, but the leopard glided out of sight into the bush. An inspection was made, and owing to the fact that a light rain had fallen the night before, the signs of a struggle between two leopards that had taken place were clearly discernible. The party returned to the spot next day, fully equipped, and after a little search the mutilated, half-eaten carcass of another leopard was found about fifty yards from the spot where the struggle had taken place. There had evidently been a fight to the death between two leopards, in which the one had been mortally wounded. The defeated animal had then evidently staggered away for some twenty yards to collapse and die. The victor had then dragged the body another thirty yards and started to feast on it.

### ISHMAELS OF THE AFRICAN WILDS

Mr. S. L. Bensusan, writing in the *Sporting and Dramatic News* of the African rhinoceros, says—

"Most vegetarians are kindly folk; this one in the London Zoo, though he eats nothing more exciting than hay and roots with a little corn, is more savage than some of the lions that demand raw meat and plenty of it. His bad temper has even spoiled his looks, instead of having a fore-horn eighteen inches long, the one he bears in front is no longer than the rear horn that some of his family carry with them in their ahanyika home. But in truth the rhinoceros, as a class rather than an individual, has reason to regret that it was born with horns at all, for, although comparatively small, these are very valuable and have led to wholesale destruction of the unfortunate wearers. There is a great demand for rhino horn in China, where it is used for medicine. Major Radcliffe Dugmore, who knows more about the subject than most people, goes so far as to say that rhinos are in danger of extermination in East Africa. Rightly considered he and his family are the Ishmaels of the African wilds; their horns against all men and every man's rifle, spear, or game pie against them. Yet they do no harm at all if left to themselves, are dangerous only when frightened, leave both wild life and cultivated lands alone, and ask no more than to be allowed to live out their days in surroundings that none need envy. In spite of the fact that this special friend in captivity resented my advances, I can't help feeling that he has a very just grievance against mankind."

### AN AFRICAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF SHOPPING.

The Senegalese soldier Gaba, who is still writing in Paris to his brother Gakofo in Africa, and his letters, as published *verbatim* in *Le Monde Colonial Illustré* give an interesting insight into the Native mind reacting to western civilisation. Gaba goes shopping and is amazed at the wealth of things useful and useless which are for sale in the huge stores.

"In Paris," he remarks sagely, "there is not, as in Africa, a first second and a third price; one price is marked, a stupid one usually, and always fifty nineteen soums in it—0.05/4.05/2.05. You can't beat this price down but have got to pay the nineteen soums. What is still funnier, the gentlemen and ladies who do the selling always give the sou change! I bought a tie for 4.95, and as the lady who sold me the tie was very charming, I gave her a beautiful new five-franc note and said to her, 'Keep the sou for yourself!' and the woman a bit pleased."

"Another thing I noticed is that in the big shops there are many women and few men among those who perambulate round and buy. My officer said that it was because all the men had to work during the day and so couldn't go out. I replied that I should be sorry to have a white wife, for it was not right for the wife to run about alone while her man was at work. In Africa the husband goes hunting or fishing, but it is the wife who cultivates the *shamba*, plants the millet, makes the food, waters the animals, and cleans the hut. Moreover, a white man when he is tired of his wife can't take like the black man, two, three or four more wives, because with these big shops, however rich he was, he would never have enough money to give them."

## INDIAN INVESTMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

An Indian visitor to East Africa who is contributing his impressions to the *Bombay Daily Mail* makes the following comment on a subject often raised when European and Indian modes of life are discussed.

There is in an Englishman an instinct to make in his new surroundings a home as comfortable and happy as his former home, and for this purpose devotes himself heart and soul to the transformation of his new environment into as attractive and enjoyable a place as he possibly can. He spares no pains to use his resourcefulness and withholds no capital for the attainment of this purpose. In short, where ever he treads he aims to render his life as worth living and comfort giving as he possibly can, by the application of all the capital, industry, and knowledge that he has at his command.

Now, while the quality of applying his industry and knowledge is equally evident in an Indian, the quality of freely devoting his capital also is less evident in him, and it is this shortcoming which is made a good tool by the European settler in East Africa to argue out his case for a preference of rights and privileges over the Indian settlers in the Colonies. Unfortunately, therefore, while the past and present services of the Indians are kept in the background, their shortcoming as investors of capital is given an undue prominence by those settlers there. To remove this blot the only remedy appears to be an endeavour on the part of Indians themselves to act on the same ideals and principles of foreign settlement as the Europeans and to earnestly and honestly have the intention of improving their country of adoption by spending a good amount of capital in that very country. Exceptions could be found, and justice done to those who have realised this shortcoming and have been well ahead in this respect. However, it remains a fact that the Indians on the whole have been poorer investors of capital than the Europeans.

## POLITICAL PREJUDICE AND EAST AFRICA.

Mr. G. H. Lewin says in the course of an article contributed to the current *English Review*—

"One of the greatest evils with which East Africa is menaced is the tendency for this region to become a happy hunting-ground not only for British politicians, but also for commissions and experts. This tendency, however, has done something to stimulate the movement towards closer union as a means of achieving greater freedom, and at an earlier date from the control of Downing Street and the attentions of Westminster than would otherwise be realised. The ridiculous and vindictive attacks on the white residents of Kenya made by peers and members of the House of Commons, whose amiable humanitarianism or political prejudices are fired by distorted accounts of isolated incidents and who have no first-hand African experience, have roused in East Africa just such feelings as were widespread in South Africa during the nineteenth century. This attitude has been strengthened by the impression that the British Government is not entirely free from a pro-African sentimentality, somewhat out of touch with realities, and that some of the administrators and civil servants sent out are heavily tarred with the same brush. The history of our overseas Empire records a constant succession of conflicts of this nature between British Governments and colonists, and in the end the colonists have always had their way, at any rate since the American War of Independence."

## THE RELATIONS OF WHITE AND BLACK.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer has contributed to *The Contemporary Review* a most important article on "The Relations of the White and Coloured Races," a paper which can be recommended for study by all closely concerned with Tropical African development.

"The greatest bar set up between the races on the spot," writes this acute observer, "comes less from the big, spectacular injustices that appear in the Press than from the little repeated cases of violence on the part of immature, untested and inexperienced white men, exasperated beyond expression by the ways of primitive man. Before condemning even these acts of violence, we should ask whether we ought not in fact really to condemn the Government and commercial enterprises that send young, untested, inexperienced men of inadequate moral calibre into the interior to difficult posts. The interior should also be subject to regular visitation by inspectors to investigate cases. This system must be accompanied by very careful protection for the witnesses. The inspectors must in all cases be experienced men who know the land and the folk, and the chief's authority must be strengthened. To do away with that authority is to destroy your own intermediary between the administration and the multitude. In Europe the intermediary between Government and the people is the office. That process is impossible with primitive peoples. It is always the man that matters. We have not to do with peoples but with tribes, not with organised Governments but with chiefs."

The work of education among a primitive people must be a blend of the intellectual and the manual adapted to the needs of citizenship in a primitive society. We must send out to such areas not only ordinary teachers, but artisan educators. In fact, a central problem of education there is how to make a craft loved and practised among primitive peoples. The Native is in danger of cutting out the stage between primitive life and professional. That is, he tends to eliminate the stages of agriculture and handicraft. He has a certain antagonism to the use of tools, and a desire to sit in an office with a cigarette in his mouth and a pen in his hand. I am constantly hearing the phrase, "I want to be a writer." At my hospital recently I was helping to clear things in the garden, partly in order to create this impression of the dignity of labour. I saw a Native in white clothes standing by the fence, and asked him to join in and help. His reply was, "No, I am an intellectual—a brain worker."

Man has the right to live where his life has been developed, and not to be displaced. This is a burning point in primitive and semi-primitive societies. Yet in colonisation the matter is constantly menaced, often not by ill-will in any degree, but by the sheer force of facts. For instance, a large, modern white city grows up round a small primitive village, or the creation and development of an arterial road on which the very lives of the inhabitants depends, involves living by that road. The future development of the good of the people may necessitate the movement of villages, yet if it is done without long foresight, careful planning and adequate warning, with provision for the creation of new plantations, and if any violence enters into it, a fatal impression will be created in the mind of the Native that he is delivered up to the working of an arbitrary will. Any movement that is ordered must always be on a rational basis and for the future good.

"Africa is a very testing continent."—Sir Edward Grey, *Governor of Kenya*.

## EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF."

## "DRIFTING TO DESTRUCTION."

A Novella: View of S. Africa.

MR. SYDNEY G. ATTWELL, the author of "Drifting to Destruction" (Henry Walker, 3s. 6d.) is a South African, who, alarmed at the future of his country owing to her Native policy, emigrated to New Zealand with his wife and family. In his adopted home he has written this book to advocate his views and warn his compatriots, and it is indeed a dismal future which he forecasts. Propaganda novels are exceedingly difficult to write even for the trained publicist. We gather that Mr. Attwell is an amateur, for his dialogue is stilted and the story, though well meant, fails to carry conviction. Does a Boer corporal of police ever talk like this: "It is fellows like Korton that fan mere discontent into revolution. This incident will be seized on by their leader, and enlarged to such proportions that the blacks will see red"? His own policy is segregation, which he evidently believes is a panacea for all Native troubles. We fear the problem is not quite so simple as that; and his quoting the United States of America as an example of the triumph of segregation will come as a surprise to many.

A. L.

## A NOVEL OF RAW RHODESIA.

FARMING in Central Africa is not an easy life, a soft life, or necessarily a successful life; but it is a man's life. Mr. Harding Forrester, in his novel, "Sowers on the Dust" (John Long, 7s. 6d.), which he describes as "A Comedy of Rhodesia and the South Atlantic," paints his picture with a bold brush. He does nothing to tone down the high lights or soften the deep shadows; and while there was no doubt truth in a good deal of his sketch of life in Rhodesia in earlier days, his canvas is likely to give, especially to folk at home, a false impression of present conditions in what is now a hard-working and progressive Colony. And why does the author make his characters consistently tall Natives "niggers"? It is a bad slip, for the word has long been barred by decent Europeans.

Bruce, the hero, is offered a job as manager on a Rhodesian farm on the outskirts of a small township called Sondela in the wilds of Matabeleland. The owner did not try to deceive him. To arrive at a farm in the height of the dry season is to see any place at its worst, but Bruce and his party—quite a jolly party—were not disillusioned. There were many drawbacks, but there was always the fascination, the eternal fascination, of Tropical Africa, which the old hands were not slow to emphasise.

The story, told in a staccato style which suits it, will not encourage the weak or faint-hearted to take up farming in Rhodesia; but then Rhodesia has no use for the weak or for the faint-hearted. A. L.

## A GIFT FOR MASONIC USE.

MEMBERS of the Craft in East Africa will learn with interest that the Oxford University Press has just published at 10s. 6d. yet a handsome edition of the Bible for Masonic use, with a special Masonic concordance. The volume is specially suitable for gift purposes, and it would not be surprising to learn that lodges overseas were following the practice already adopted by some lodges in this country of presenting a copy to every initiate. Freemasons will find the concordance a great aid.

## THE COFFEE MEALY-BUG.

An Important Kenya Publication.

A short brochure of 120 pages (Government Printer, Nairobi), Mr. I. W. Kirkpatrick, M.A., of the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, has set out in plain language the results of two years' steady work of the Contaminated Coffee Mealy-bug (*Pseudococcus lilacinus*, Coll.) which has been a serious pest of coffee in certain districts of the Colony since 1923. That the author should have discovered so much in so short a space of time is a matter for congratulation, and his conclusions and advice will be of the greatest value to planters.

Modern research on such a pest as the mealy-bug involves the study of a multitude of factors, all of which have a vital bearing on the question. In this case it has been established that a species of ant—*Pheidole punctigera*, Mayr—lives in close symbiosis with the bug and helps materially in its propagation; and ants are exceedingly difficult insects to investigate, as those who have attempted the task can testify. Then there are the many predaceous insects which prey on the pest, each of which has to be studied, its biology elucidated, and its beneficial effect evaluated.

There are many points of extreme interest in Mr. Kirkpatrick's research. His discovery of two biological subspecies of the mealy-bug, anatomically indistinguishable from the type but reacting quite differently to food-plant and parasites, is remarkable. His tribute to the almost human intelligence of the ant, as shown by its behaviour towards an imported ladybird and when given poison baits, is well deserved.

Apart from cleanliness in the plantation, the avoidance of setting out refills already infected and care in preventing the artificial spread of the pest by animals and human beings, which are common places of sanitation—the most effective method of combating the pest is by banding the coffee trees with a repellent to prevent the ants reaching the mealy-bugs. *Pheidole* lives mainly on the sweet secretion, or "honey-dew," of the bugs, tends, cleans and guards them, and in some way not quite understood is able to treble their rate of increase. Deprived of the ants, the mealy-bug tends to die out. Banding is done by first putting a layer of cotton wool, then a strip of grease-proof paper, and then a band of paper soaked in the repellent and fastening all to the tree, but not by tying string round it. The best repellents are a high-boiling tar oil of cedar or castor oil.

The prospects of a reduction of the pest would appear to be good. Experience in other parts of the world has shown that a wave of insect infection is sooner or later reduced by natural means; and in the case of mealy-bugs chalcid wasps are very efficient parasites. One gathers from Mr. Kirkpatrick's work that these wasps are as yet only beginning their beneficent work. When they do begin and that cannot be long delayed in the presence of so plentiful a supply of food—they will destroy probably 90% of the mealy-bugs, which will be excellent news for coffee planters. A. L.

Mr. Frank A. Clement, reviewing Mr. McGregor Ross's book in *The Outlook*, says: "After reading the first part of his work, which he calls 'Cold History' one can only conclude that long residence in the tropics has destroyed Mr. Ross's sense of temperature. The facts are there, all duly documented and dated, but their presentation is warmly coloured by Mr. Ross's predilections and prejudices and cloaked throughout in an irony that bristles with innuendo."

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

February Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

THE February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (in the chair), Mr. Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, General Sir John Davidson, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. C. Kemp, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. F. G. Mellershi, Mr. C. G. Moody, Mr. C. Pousonby, Major C. L. Walsh, and Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth. The Chairman intimated that, as was anticipated, the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce was given the right at the next annual general meeting to appoint a member of the Executive Council, he hoped Mr. W. A. M. Sim would accept the nomination as the representative of the Associated Chambers.

### Empiradio and the Mombasa-Tanga Telephone.

A letter was read from the Postmaster-General stating that

"The Anglo-South African Beam Service, which is operated between London and Cape Town, is dependent for the disposal of telegrams to Kenya and Uganda on the land-line telegraph system between the Union of South Africa and Kenya and Uganda. Owing to the length of the lines and the number of re-transmissions which are necessary over the different sections of the route, the Postmaster-General fears that the service beyond Cape Town may leave much to be desired both as regards speed and accuracy. Inquiries have already been addressed to the authorities concerned in Africa as to whether any improvement can be effected. In the meantime the Postmaster-General does not recommend the Empiradio route to British East Africa for full-rate telegrams.

"It will be realised of course, that the objections to the Empiradio service to East Africa referred to above do not apply in the case of Empiradio telegrams to the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the case of the latter countries the connecting system on which the Empiradio route depends for the disposal of traffic is virtually the same as that used by the cable route from this country."

A communication from the Colonial Office was also read, stating that provision had been made in the Kenya estimates for work to be begun during the current year on the establishment of direct telephonic communication between Mombasa and Tanga.

### The Public and the Cable Company.

Strong dissatisfaction was again expressed that the Kenya Government still refused to sanction direct dealing between the public and the Eastern Telegraph Company. It was understood that the Post Office refused such facilities unless the cable company was prepared to accept only 25% of the terminal charges, whereas the company felt unable to take less than 30%. The difference of 5% was thought to be a mere matter of £300 per annum, and several members of the Council described the perpetuation of the deadlock as a perfect scandal. Surprise was expressed that the Legislative Council and public of Kenya had remained supine in the matter, especially as the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce had passed strong resolutions on the subject for the past three years. It was decided to approach the Associated Chambers in East Africa, and the London, Manchester, Liverpool and Bradford Chambers. Emphasis was laid on the fact that, although the demand had up to date been for direct dealing only at Mombasa, there was now evidence to show the need for such direct access in Nairobi and Kampala.

### Transport Services on Lake Victoria.

Mr. C. W. Hattersley raised the question of delays in the transport of inward merchandise

between Mombasa and Kampala. It was formed that, as outward cargo was not plentiful in the closing months of last year—at which period inward cargo was rather heavy—the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway had taken off two of the Lake steamers, thus causing great congestion at Kisumu and on the line. Bills drawn at ninety days' sight had in some instances been presented and paid weeks before anything had been heard or seen of the goods in Kampala, and four months had been known to elapse between the discharge of merchandise at Mombasa and its arrival at Kampala. Mr. Hattersley considered that, if on account of absence of one-way traffic the Railway might for a certain period not pay its way, that was no legitimate excuse for curtailment of services, if such curtailment seriously interfered with business. To ensure the arrival of goods within a reasonable period, merchants at home had been forced to utilise the parcels post, in some cases at an increase of 30% on the cost of the goods.

Mr. Moody thought that the interrupted transport might have been due to the burning of the "Rusinga" and the taking of one of the round-the-Lake boats off the time-table. Just before he (Mr. Moody) had left Uganda, Mr. Felling had attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and, having been given a number of definite instances of delays in transit, had promised that a thorough investigation should be made and the necessary action taken to ensure improvement.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who suggested that the matter ought to be brought to the attention of the London Chamber of Commerce, thought that the burning of the "Rusinga" was largely responsible, and was under the impression that regular sailings had now been resumed and that the traffic was operating satisfactorily. It was agreed to accept Sir Humphrey Leggett's offer to circulate a questionnaire on the subject to some seventy members of the London, Manchester, Bradford and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, and to ask the Colonial Office for information on the subject.

### Nyasaland Matters.

The Committee appointed by the Board to consider the Nyasaland Game Ordinance was reported to have arranged to meet the Committee of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. The opinion was expressed that caution should be exercised in approaching this question, on which official and missionary interests in Nyasaland appear to be diametrically opposed.

Further consideration was given to the question of Natives on private estates in Nyasaland. The Council understood that agreement had been reached many months ago between the estate owners and the local Government, and surprise was expressed at the very protracted delay in promulgating the agreed Ordinance, the draft of which was known to have been sent home long ago. It was decided to ask the Colonial Office to expedite a settlement.

### Dongo Basin Treaties.

Further consideration was given to this question, and a memorandum drafted by Major Crowley was remitted for consideration by the Committee appointed to report to the full Council. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919 was ratified by Portugal, only in 1922, and the suggestion was put forward that on that account it might not be possible for Great Britain to demand abrogation or amendment of the Treaty before 1932, but the general opinion was that such an opportunity would occur in 1930.



## PERSONALIA

Mr. C. A. Goldie left London last week for Beira.

Colonel E. C. L. Wallace is on the water for Beira.

Major C. R. T. Thorp left London last week for Kenya.

Mr. J. R. Lee-Booker has left England to return to Nyasaland.

Mr. F. O. Brumage, District Officer, Kenya, is at present on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams expect to arrive in Khartoum within a few days.

Dr. D. V. Latham has been posted to Kilosa on his return to Tanganyika from leave.

Mr. H. J. Duffield has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. M. H. Sutherland, District Agricultural Officer, Singida, is at present on leave.

Mr. Ripon, the new manager of the Nanyuki Co-operative Creamery, has arrived in Kenya.

Congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. P. C. C. Garnham on the birth of a daughter at Kisumu.

Earl and Countess Buxton are likely to leave England shortly for a holiday on the Continent.

Mr. E. E. Filleul has been appointed District Commissioner of the West Nile District of Uganda.

We hear that the Rev. W. H. Shaw expects to return from Mentone about the middle of next month.

Mr. W. M. Nowell, Director of the Amani Institute, is on his way back to Tanganyika Territory.

Congratulations to Mr. I. A. Spiers on winning the Njoro golf championship for the second year in succession.

Mr. L. E. C. Liebenburg has arrived in Uganda on first appointment as botanist to the Agricultural Department.

Viscount Gage, who recently paid a brief visit to Kenya, has succeeded the Earl of Airlie as Lord in Waiting to the King.

Mr. C. Kemp, H.M. Deputy Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, left London last week for Switzerland en route to East Africa.

Major W. M. Gwydy left London last week for Cyprus. He does not expect to be back in England until about the end of April.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve is to address the Glasgow Rotary Club at its next meeting on the British Dependencies of East and Central Africa.

Mr. Marius Maxwell, author of that excellent work "The East African General," is, we learn, now travelling in East Africa.

Mr. S. Norman Turner left England by the s.s. "Midford Castle" to visit Nyeri, where a cousin, Mr. G. R. Hamilton Gordon, is coffee planting.

The Hon. W. Tai Bowie, Member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, leaves England in the middle of the month to return to the Protectorate.

Mr. J. D. Lawrence, M.C., has been posted to Masasi as Assistant District Officer, and Mr. J. R. Johnston has gone to Arusha in a similar capacity.

Mr. R. D. Boyd and family, Mr. A. C. Irvine and family, and Messrs. P. H. Megson, G. W. Sterling, and G. E. Tyler are outward-bound for Mombasa.

Mr. L. P. R. Leslie-Cooke, who is on his way back to Tanganyika Territory, served as Assistant District Officer, Iringa, during his last tour of duty.

Dr. Gilkes, the popular Medical Officer of the Fort Jameson district, who has left North Eastern Rhodesia on leave, has been relieved by Dr. Aitchison.

A few days ago Princess Astrid of Belgium christened the aeroplane which is to be used by three Belgian officers on their forthcoming flight from Brussels to the Congo.

General Sir Hubert Gough was among the pall-bearers at Field-Marshal Earl Haig's funeral last week, at which Major-General Sir John Davidson was among the insignia-bearers.

Mr. L. G. Boby has been appointed secretary of the Nanyuki Sports Club in place of Brigadier-General P. Wheatley, who has resigned the secretaryship, but retains the presidency of the club.

Miss Gertrude Benham, who arrived in Plymouth a few days ago from Indo-China, crossed Africa some years ago on foot, starting from the West Coast and emerging at Chimo, in Portuguese East Africa.

We hear that Colonel W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner for the Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, will arrive back in England early in May.

Lord Cranworth, who wore the uniform of a Deputy Lord Lieutenant, had the honour of seconding the Address to the King in the House of Lords on Tuesday. He has been widely congratulated on a very able speech.

His Excellency the Governor of Uganda has appointed Mr. A. D. Jones to be an unofficial member of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Council during the temporary absence from the Protectorate of Mr. A. J. M. Cameron.

Mr. Wroughton, a coffee planter of Subukia, Kenya, was recently charged and badly gored in the thigh by a buffalo, which would almost certainly have killed him had the settler's dog not started barking and distracted the attention of the buffalo.

Mr. James Paton, of whose death in Nairobi we regret to learn, first went to Kenya some twenty years ago as a journalist. After serving on various newspapers, he became a coconut planter and was very well known in the coastal district.

Major-General Stevens, whose death in Belgium is reported, was for many years in the service of the Belgian Congo, to which he first went in 1897. After the Armistice he was appointed to the command of the Belgian Forces in Ruanda and Urundi.

While on his way to a football match, a young settler in the Kitale district, Mr. Colin Kemp, recently fell into a game pit in which Natives had planted spears with the object of capturing buck. Thus impaled in the groin, he died within half an hour.

Mr. J. R. W. Pigott, who died in Norwich at the beginning of the week at the age of seventy-seven, served in British East Africa some years ago as an Assistant Administrator, eventually becoming Vice-Consul in Zanzibar in 1896. A few months later he was, however, transferred to Sicily as Consul.

When Sir Alan Cobham, Capt. T. H. Gladstone, and their party left Entebbe on Monday morning for Kisumu and Mwanza, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, accompanied them as a passenger. Sir William has shown consistent interest in the establishment of a regular East African air service, and was a passenger of Capt. Gladstone's only a short while before the occurrence of the unfortunate accident which finally put the seaplane "Pelican" out of commission.

Congratulations to Canon and Mrs. Binns on the celebration last week of their golden wedding. They will be well remembered by many of East Africa's readers. Canon Binns, who first went to East Africa in 1875 and retired in 1923, was for many years Secretary to the C.M.S. Missions in Kenya Colony. He has done much work on the translation of missionary publications, and some years ago compiled a valuable Swahili dictionary which he is now revising and enlarging.

The first meeting of creditors of Brigadier-General Christopher D'Arcy Baker-Carr, C.M.G., D.S.O., was held last week following the petition of a moneylender. The debtor attributed his insolvency to having lived beyond his means, and to recent unemployment, in consequence of which he had been unable to retrieve his financial position. The liabilities were roughly estimated at £800, the only asset disclosed being a gold watch worth £3. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, but it was intimated that the debtor hoped to submit an offer to the creditors.

Major Percy Inskip, O.B.E., General Manager in South Africa of the British South Africa Company, who returns to South Africa tomorrow, will retire during the current year, and will as East Africa has already reported, be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ellis Robina, D.S.O., a former Rhodes scholar, who is at present secretary of the Conservative Club, St. James' Place. Major Inskip is one of the pioneers of Rhodesia, to which he first went in 1890.

Mr. W. P. D. Ingall, who will be well remembered by many of our Nyasaland readers as a planter in that Protectorate for a number of years, and two of whose brothers are still planting in the country, is, we hear, doing good publicity work in this country as a lecturer under the wing of the Empire Marketing Board. We hear of three lectures, entitled "The Call of Nyasaland," "Nyasaland via Cape Town and Rhodesia," and "To Nyasaland via the East Coast," and the fact that Mr. Ingall has been invited to address the same society on two and sometimes three occasions is evident proof that the lectures must be graphic and make a strong appeal. Nyasaland and other East and Central African Dependencies can do with all the first-hand publicity of this kind which well-qualified lecturers provide, and in the aggregate this dissemination of information must be of real Imperial importance.

**EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.**

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

KENYA COLONY.—Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. W. O. Summan, B.Sc.; Cadet, Administration, Mr. J. H. Flynn.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Cadet, Administration, Mr. J. Gaunt.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Supt. of Education, Mr. M. G. de Courcy-Ireland; Draughtsman, Survey Department, Messrs. J. McQuie and E. G. Blight; Cadets, Administration, Mr. T. O. Pike, Mr. E. G. Rowe; Plant Physiologist, Amani, Mr. F. J. Nutman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

UGANDA.—Bacteriologist, Trypanosomiasis Research, Capt. J. M. Wallace, M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.; Nursing Sister, Miss F. E. Price; Cadet, Administration, Mr. H. Davidson.

MAURITIUS.—Asst. Director Royal Alfred Observatory, Mr. N. R. McCurdy, B.Sc.

SEYCHELLES.—Crown Prosecutor and Legal Adviser, Lt.-Comm. C. E. Cooper, R.N. (ret.).

ZANZIBAR.—Cadet, Administration, Mr. A. A. M. Lawrence.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:—

Mr. E. F. Cahill, C.M.G., Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland, to be District Commissioner, Palestine.

Mr. A. M. Griev, Resident Magistrate, Zanzibar, to be Relieving President of a District Court, Palestine.

Dr. G. V. Allen, Senior Bacteriologist, Kenya, to be Bacteriologist for Medical Research, Federated Malay States.

Mr. P. F. Boyd, Accountant to Post Office, Northern Rhodesia, to be Colonial Postmaster and Superintendent of Telegraphs Fiji.

Mr. J. B. Moir, Postmaster, Kenya, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia.

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## WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.

Areas Now Closed to Europeans.

In response to repeated requests for information as to which areas of Tanganyika Territory are closed to white settlement, we publish the following official notice recently issued by the local Government. It reads as follows:—

The following summary of areas of the Territory in which applications for the alienation of land will not be entertained in future, except in special circumstances, or except in the particular neighbourhoods noted, is published for general information:

### CENTRAL PROVINCE.

**Kondoa District.**—The area enclosed by following boundaries: West: A line running approximately 800 yards west of the Kondoa-Mbugwe road, and parallel to it, from Galai to the Kondoa-Mbulu border; North: The Kondoa-Mbulu border; East: A line running along the foot of the steep escarpments excluding the easier lower slopes which are suited to Native settlement; South: a line running east and west through Galai.

### IRINGA PROVINCE.

**Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, and Rungwe.**—The whole districts of Iringa, Mbeya, Rungwe, and Njombe, except that in the Njombe district applications will be considered for pastoral leases of not less than 5,000 acres in Ubena.

### NORTHERN PROVINCE.

**Arusha District.**—The cultivated area around Meru, excepting (a) the northern slopes of Meru, and (b) the southern slopes of Mondul.

**Moshi.**—The cultivated area around Kilimanjaro, excepting the area round Arusha Chini.

**Masai Districts.**—The whole district, excepting the area south of the Nduruma settlement.

**Mbulu.**—The area enclosed by the following boundaries: West: The Rift Valley wall; North: A line running east and west from northern spurs of Mount Ufome to Major Cooper's farm north of Ndareda; East: The Masai district; South: The district of Kondoa.

### TANGA PROVINCE.

**Tanga, Pangani, and Usambara.**—The whole districts of Tanga, Usambara, and Pangani, excepting in the Pangani district the area south of the Pangani River.

"The most important event since the reconquest of the Bahr el Ghazal in 1902" was the way in which Major Wheatley, O.B.E., Governor of the Province, described the new Stack Memorial School, when opening it recently at Wau. The school, he said, was dedicated to the memory of Sir Lee Stack, whose high ideals, fine character, and self-sacrificing labour should be an inspiration to the people of the Bahr el Ghazal to forget self and work for their country. "A lazy and dishonourable chief," added the Governor, "means a lazy and dishonourable people, and a backward land." Tributes to Major Wheatley's interest in education were made by Bishop Stoppani of the Italian Mission, who deplored the Provincial Governor's retirement.

## SLAVES ESCAPE FROM ABYSSINIA.

How they

The Anti-slavery and Aborigines Society has issued for publication correspondence with the Foreign Office upon the question of slaves escaping from Abyssinia into British-controlled Sudan.

Sir Austen Chamberlain says:

The records of the province of Kassala show that during the last ten years one hundred and seventy-three slaves have escaped from Abyssinia to Gedaref, a district headquarters lying some seventy-five miles from the frontier. The figure represents registered cases only, and it is probable that other slaves have escaped into the Sudan of whom no record exists.

Refugees from Abyssinia sometimes appear in the Roseires and Kurmuk districts of the Fung Province. As a rule such refugees come in parties of two or three or singly, but there have been cases recently when larger groups numbering one hundred or one hundred and fifty crossed into this province from Abyssinia.

It is interesting to note that British officials extend British protection to these slaves and provide them with work.

Escaped slaves who are registered at Gedaref are sent to join an Abyssinian ex-slave community which has been formed at Charb el Gash near Kassala. Work is there found without difficulty for the men and husbands for the unmarried women. The community is reported to be flourishing and a number of children have been born there into freedom. In no case has any escaped slave been sent back to Abyssinia.

In certain cases where large parties have entered the Sudan in a state of destitution, loans have been issued payable after the harvest and the past year's taxes remitted. These ex-slaves are free to return to Abyssinia if they wish to do so, provided any taxes they may have incurred are not in arrears. Claims are frequently received from former owners for their return as slaves, and these claims are usually accompanied by charges of some kind of crime. The refugees are, however, never compelled to return unless a criminal offence has been fully proved against them.

### Picturesque Appeals.

Sir Austen Chamberlain encloses some of the translated appeals from the owners for the return of their slaves. The picturesque language in which these are couched may be gathered from the following translations:—

Let it reach Mamur, Gedaref.

Dear Sir,

May God show you the justice I, the protector of the poor and their properties, is the Government.

The question is that all slaves of the Gambia territory have run away from Gedaref. Accordingly, we, your poor men, have been oppressed because it is difficult for us to carry on without slaves. On account of this I am sending my son to you in order that you may help him in the aforesaid matter.

I offer my thanks to you ten times ten.

Your servant  
(Signature and Seal)  
GRAZMACH TEFARI

The Sub-Mamur of Gedaref, Atbara.

After greetings and prayers for the mercy of Allah and his blessings, and after inquiry about you and your affairs, I hope that you are well. Further, I inform you that six days ago slaves fled from us to the number of eight head, amongst them a woman who is my wife. We sent people after them as far as the frontier, but they crossed into your territory, and the people returned without them. They are accompanied by a thief, an inhabitant of El Kurreja. Their tracks go towards the Atbara River in the direction of the new Fellata settlement. I request you to go after them and bring them to the District Office, as I have written to the District Commissioner, Gedaref, about them and about our wife.

Greetings!

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## Camp Fire Comments

### Co-operation among Lions

Some months ago we commented on the possibility of lions hunting together like the wild dog. Now our Kenya correspondent, in his letter published last week, distinctly states that many of the lions shot by Mr. Hunter in the Masai Reserve "were toothless veterans, usually accompanied by young lions who killed their prey for them." Further confirmation of this development of the gregarious instinct will be welcome from a scientific standpoint, though less so in view of the public safety. It is a most interesting topic.

### The Scorpion as Scrapper

"Batory Commander," writing in a London paper, comments on Tommy Atkins's talent for making pets out of the most unbecoming material. He recalls that before the advance on Gaza and Jerusalem, Allenby's troops, who were bored to extinction in the desert, got some thrills out of fights between scorpions and tarantula spiders. Officers and men owned their own champions, and matches led to high-spirited betting. The odds were on the spiders, which side-stepped bit off the scorpions' tails, and soon settled the fight. "It sounds exciting; but has anyone ever tried putting two praying mantides together in a glass bowl?"

### Native Fear of Post-Mortems

Among the many difficulties met with in medical work in the tropics must be reckoned the Natives' dread of the *post-mortems* which are essential from the European point of view, if accurate diagnosis is to be attained. Yet it is easy to understand. The fear of witchcraft which is ingrained in the Native mind is bound up with the conviction that evil can be wrought by people who put themselves in possession of parts of the bodies of those they wish to injure. "Medicine," too, can be made from many parts of the human anatomy; and it must be exceedingly difficult to convince Africans that doctors who remove portions of corpses in the *post-mortem* room for chemical or microscopical examination have no ulterior motives. Many Natives carefully collect and destroy their nail-clippings and cut-off hair lest they fall into an enemy's hands; Senegalese chiefs, as messengers from the Gafoukour letters, have a special attendant whose sole duty is to carry their master's handkerchief for similar reasons. It will take many years of education before these beliefs are eradicated, for the same ideas prevail even to the present day among the more primitive inhabitants of Great Britain. Meanwhile European doctors are badly handicapped in their beneficent work.

### Applying Science to African Problems

While Kenya is fighting a mealy-bug pest of coffee with lady-birds, Australia has for many years been concerned over the spread of the prickly pear, a cactus which, first introduced as an ornamental plant, has encroached at the rate of 1,000,000 acres a year, rendering square miles of land useless for agriculture. To fight it, a mealy-bug, but the same as the Kenya pest, but the cochineal insect which is a *Coccus* and very similar in its habits to the *Pseudococcus nigittus*—has been introduced, and it is now announced that the cochineal insect moves through the acres of prickly pear with extraordinary zeal and deadliness and covers vast surfaces in an incredibly short space of time. The Prickly Pear Land Com-

mission is able to report that by its aid already the spread of the pear has begun to recede. Such instances come to prove to even the most sceptical the great advances which have been made in the application of science to the practical affairs of life. It is not so long since Linnæus was regarded as a study for women and clerics; one recalls Gilbert's "mildest turate going" who not only struck seaweeds in albums but named them; while entomology or "bug-hunting" was looked upon as the hobby of schoolboys.

### Another Earthquake Prophecy

Commenting on our note in this column on the possible meaning of earthquake shocks in the Rift Valley and their effect on the topography of East and Central Africa, a correspondent points out that as far back as 1925 a South African professor ventured on a prophecy which deserves notice. Ordinary erosion of the rivers, he predicted, will in course of time open a path for the waters of Victoria Nyanza to flow towards Tanganyika and the Congo, but an earthquake fissure might at any moment precipitate the catastrophe. The area is an intensely seismic one, and New Langenburg (now Tukuyu) at the head of the Loangwa was entirely destroyed by an earthquake shock a few years ago. We know that in many instances the slow processes of erosion have been hastened by earthquake fissures in Africa. There is no need to dwell upon this impending disaster, but it serves to show on what a hazardous basis the hydrographic system in Africa stands; and also to enable one to realise what an immense disaster it would be to have this great sheet of water, 27,000 square miles in area, withdrawn from it. The Nile would stop flowing and the whole of Central Africa would be reduced to the condition of Arabia. We are obliged to our correspondent for the quotation. And now, having perhaps made our readers' flesh creep, we can only hope, with the humorist that when these terrific events happen, we shall have fine weather for it.

### The Medievalness of Abyssinia

It is a curious and intriguing thought that within a measurable period of time Abyssinia will be the only country on the globe in which genuine medieval conditions continue to exist. The march of democracy has overwhelmed most of the world, including a great part of the East; Japan is largely Westernised; Africa is rapidly being civilized; only in Abyssinia the old feudal system firmly established and likely to remain so. The rulers of that interesting country, from the Empress downwards, are determined to preserve their ancient customs and habits; and Western innovations find the soil distinctly congenial. The railway built and run by the French is a struggling and accident affair; national education is a pretence; for practically no schools are provided for the youth of the country, although a law enacts that they shall be educated; slavery flourishes; punishments are drastic in principle and medieval in execution. Malefactors are hanged in public and remain hanging as in the good old days in England. Mutilation is a common penalty for theft. Living conditions, housing and sanitation are comparable with what obtained in our Norman times.

This is all very fascinating in a way, and it is possible that some day an International Commission will declare Abyssinia an "Ancient Monument" to be preserved as the only example left of primitive culture. Then American tourists, who will naturally flock there, will be strictly forbidden to remove even a single specimen of the "domestic live stock" as a souvenir.

## CARS SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA

II. The 20-h.p. Crossley Fabric Saloon.

From "East Africa's" "Motoring" Correspondent.

When the mechanic who took me round for ten minutes to get the hang of the new 20 h.p. Crossley Six cornered into Battersea Park at some 50 m.p.h. it hardly seemed necessary for him to remark that "these horses can't turn over" and when, as he changed down at 23 m.p.h., he said that "she likes the revs," I felt that she revelled in revs. Thus I had early proof that this car would appeal to East Africans by reason of stability and ease of gear change.

The Crossley Six is splendid in traffic. At first I found the steering a wee bit stiff at slow speeds, but after I had learnt to put out the necessary physical effort the disability disappeared. No trouble whatever was experienced at high speeds. At night the binnacle lights each side of the dashboard rendered all instruments visible, the side lights were adequate, while the diffused headlights gave a clear view far ahead.

The Perrot-type servo brakes are excellent. On a slightly skiddy, good surfaced road the car was stopped in nine yards from 30 m.p.h. on the footbrake alone. A stop was come to under similar conditions with the handbrake in seventeen yards. In neither case was undue pressure exerted, and no tendency to skid was experienced. The brakes are well protected from dust and mud, and are readily adjusted by means of hand levers.

I am told that the Crossley Six is capable of 75 m.p.h. No attempt to attain this speed was made, but at 63 m.p.h. there was still a good reserve of power, and the engine ran as sweetly as ever. Acceleration is certainly above the average for a 21 h.p. saloon. In 15 seconds from a level start in top the car was travelling at 29 m.p.h. From 8 m.p.h. in the same gear the accelerator was stepped on and 40 m.p.h. was attained in the same period. No juddering was evident in top at low speeds.

### Tested on an Essex Farm.

The "Colonial" test was made over the tracks of an Essex farm, a tractor being available in case of trouble. The Crossley negotiated the water-logged ruts in such fine style that water sprayed high above the radiator cap. Although much of the going was slippery and undulating up to as much as about 1 in 8, the car always held its course and was never in a lower gear than third. The chassis has the standard track of 4 ft. 8 in., while the clearance is but 3 in. below the recognised standard of 9 in.

The 20-gallon tank is gauged and can be filled without inconvenience when the grid is loaded with luggage. A key brings two reserve gallons into use. The car, therefore, has a fuel range of some 400 miles. Lubrication is by oil throughout. The engine is built on clean lines, yet with an eye to accessibility. The radiator has such ample cooling surface that a fan is not necessary here, but this auxiliary is available for tropical countries.

Lasting luxury is the keynote of the interior. The tasteful leather upholstery is not only well sprung, but is obviously durable. While a companion drove over a bad road at speed I took a rear seat. The road shocks were virtually damped out of existence by the shock absorbers, and it became obvious that balloon tyres were quite unnecessary. The tyres fitted are 21 x 5 1/2 Dunlop medium cords on wire wheels. The four wide doors close quietly and easily lock on the inside, and are fitted with hidden spring stops. The door windows open and close readily and are draught proof. Most probably they are dustproof also. An ample rear light gives a good

view of following traffic through an interior driving mirror. This light and those on each side of the rear seat have adjustable foresters. The fabric upholstery lines is suggestive of durability, and is easily cleaned. To give an idea of the touring qualities of the Crossley, I covered the 65 miles from London Bridge to Hastings pier in 105 minutes, and this on a Sunday morning with traffic above the average. Only one car, an American of equal horse-power, kept ahead of me for some miles, but the revs. told on the hill beyond Tonbridge, and the competitor was passed never to be seen again. This run was a top gear performance, and all the hills were taken without labouring. On down gradients the car behaved splendidly in top, and there was no tendency to run away when the foot was off the accelerator.

### Price and Marketing Arrangements.

This fabric saloon is priced at £720. Other models in the range are the five-seater tourer (£675), seven-seater tourer (£725), "Aero" saloon (£750), saloon de luxe and super six fabric saloon (£795), "Canberra" enclosed limousine (£875), enclosed landaulet (£895), and special type enclosed limousine (£995). Space will not allow of a full specification, but these particulars, as well as those covering the territory open to agents, are available from the Export Dept., Crossley Motors Ltd., 20, Conduit Street, W.1, Messrs. Megson & Pharazyn, Kitale, are agents in Uganda and Kenya, and Messrs. Crossley & Gee, Johannesburg, in Northern Rhodesia. These firms carry adequate stocks of spares.

The Crossley Six, if not specifically designed for East African operation, is certainly suitable for the territories, and those who purchase it will be doing much towards enhancing the prestige of the British car in East Africa—from which it follows that they themselves will be satisfied owners.

## AFRICAN SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

STEADY progress and a sound financial position were the points emphasised by Earl Buxton, who presided at last week's annual meeting of the African Society, the membership of which is now over the thousand mark.

Sir Howard Egville, in reporting the re-election at the council meeting of the president, congratulated the Society on having persuaded Lord Buxton to accept the office for the eighth time. Major C. Sydney Goldman expressed disappointment that they had not secured Lord Buxton as Life President. He was always helpful and encouraging and he had not missed a single meeting. He had set a wonderful example of tact and diplomacy. Lord Buxton said he took very great interest in the work of the Society, for it gave members many opportunities of knowing what good work was being done in Africa, often in difficult and disadvantageous conditions. He had never known a committee with better average attendances, and he thanked them all for their interest in the work of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Mosenthal, seconded by Mr. Hopley, the Vice-Presidents, Council, and Honorary Officers, were all unanimously re-elected, Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., being elected a Vice-President and Mr. Charles Pensonby being added to the Council. In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet for 1926, Sir Humphrey Leggett alluded to the resignation owing to ill health of their late Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Allen (to whom a vote of thanks was passed). It was largely due to Mr. Allen's caution and care as Treasurer that the Society was in such a satisfactory condition. His rule had been to expend 90% of their annual revenue and to put 10% to reserve with the result that they had now nearly £1,000 invested in Government securities.

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

More Intensive Agriculture

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

THE eighth Kenya Agricultural Census, which covers the period August 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927, furnishes a definite reply to the ill-informed critics who assert that European settlers in the Colony are a lazy lot. The area under European occupation increased by 3.7% during the period under review, a smaller increase than usual on account of a variety of causes, the main one probably being that the tendency is to improve cultural methods and practice more intensive husbandry. Coffee must be given pride of place, for it provides 32.5% of the total value of agricultural exports and no less than 39% of the European occupiers are coffee planters. On an acreage basis maize leads with a percentage of 37.5%, followed by coffee with 14.6%, sisal with 13.0%, and wheat with 12.8%. The average area cultivated per occupier in Kenya is 200 acres and on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for sheep and goats, the development per occupier on account of live stock is 661 acres in respect of cattle and 339 acres in respect of sheep and goats. The total area developed per occupier is therefore 1,338 acres, a substantial increase over previous records.

The water, however, is firmly of the opinion that room exists for the practice of far more intensive agricultural methods. The majority of agricultural holdings admit of subdivision to an extent that would multiply the producing population by at least three times the present number. The advantages of securing the same total output from a smaller acreage by the adoption of modern methods are too obvious to require elaboration, and it is probable that the most successful farmers in the Colony are those who work a comparatively small acreage really well. In the best districts, with a good and evenly distributed rainfall, from 250 to 300 acres may be considered an economic unit, and many owners are doing well in such areas in many parts of Kenya. The new railway connection with Uganda will open up a large market for producers of such household necessities as dairy produce, fruits, vegetables, meat, flour, etc., and will put farmers in the fertile Trans-Nzoia and Turbo districts in an exceptionally favourable position to cater for the requirements of the large Uganda market.

### Mombasa Fort

An interesting suggestion comes from Mombasa that the Mombasa Fort might be considered an appropriate setting for the Coryndon Memorial. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a permanent token of the universal esteem and regard for one of Kenya's most popular Governors. Sir Robert was a keen student of natural history, and it is thought that a Natural History Museum might form an appropriate memorial and although it has been expensive, Nairobi, as the capital, would be the more fitting town in which to accommodate such an institution. The Mombasa proposal to make some better use of the historic Fort deserves serious consideration. At present it is used as a gaol.

The Fort might well be brought within the scope of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council at Mombasa last September "To provide for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Objects of Archaeological, Historic, or Artistic Interest." For several centuries the old Fort dominated Mombasa, described by Burton as "that indomitable village

whose history is that of the whole East African coast." Burnt three times to the ground and twice she succeeded in massacring an enemy whom she had invited to expel. As Britain's youngest Colony, it is an undoubted fact that Mombasa was a town of considerable importance before Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or Durban had even thought of Mombasa. Fort, with its delightful situation, the centre for centuries of the struggle for dominance of the East Coast of Africa between Portuguese and Arabs, with its wealth of historical associations, should form a most attractive domicile for objects which commemorate her former grandeur, and the thousands of tourists who visit the Island every year could be furnished with a most instructive means of whiling away a few hours.

### A Native Lands Trust Bill

Rumour has it that the Legislative Council will reassemble in March for consideration of a number of Bills of greater or lesser importance. One measure, which has formed the subject of questions in the House of Commons and elsewhere, is called the "Native Lands Trust" Bill, which is a natural corollary to the debarment and permanent fixing of Native Reserve boundaries, finally accomplished last year, to the great satisfaction of Natives and Europeans alike. The latter have long wished to render the various Native tribes as secure as possible in the occupation of their tribal lands, which have been defined on a generous scale with ample provision for expansion. The Native Lands Trust Bill will probably provide for the establishment of a Native Lands Trust Board to co-ordinate policy and function as a central authority in carrying out the objects of the measure under which it is appointed. It is doubtful whether any African can be found with the necessary qualifications to sit as a member of the Board, but it may be found expedient to make provision for the co-operation from time to time of Africans for the purpose of consideration of any particular matter. Suggestions have been made that the scheme should include the formation of subsidiary District Boards able to investigate on the spot matters of purely local significance, whose reports will be sent to the Central Board for executive action.

It is important that the Native authorities should not be empowered to dispose of tribal lands, but provision will probably be made for Native lands to be leased under certain circumstances to non-Natives for purposes likely to benefit Natives themselves, though this should be done only with the consent of the parties most vitally concerned, and all rents should be devoted to the service of those whose land is leased. Governments should reserve to itself the right, as in the case of a Crown land leased to Europeans, to exclude from a Native Reserve any land which may be required for public purposes, such as roads or bridges, public reservoirs, public wharves, or landing places, public railways, public aerodromes, and the establishment of townships, while the development of the mineral resources should be provided for. Compensation should be payable in the event of disturbance to holdings, fences, or crops.

### An Impetus to Mechanical Farming

Mechanical farming has received an impetus in Kenya from the decision of the Railway to lower the rate on kerosene as from December 1, and it is not unlikely that further reductions will follow in the near future. Reliable authorities estimate that the output of maize and wheat in many districts may be increased by 40% owing to heavier yields and larger acreages made possible by the intensi-

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**ICE CAPS BENEATH THE EQUATOR.**

The Glacial Geology of East Africa.

Naifobol

Dr. Erik Nilsson, the Swedish geologist who has been working in connection with the Swedish Institute at Mount Elgon, has furnished an interesting report of his investigations into the glacial geology of East Africa.

Mr. Nilsson traced evidence of ancient glaciation in all the East African mountains and contrary to the general belief, found evidence that Mount Elgon was once covered with an ice cap, although the glaciation was not so complete as in the neighbouring mountains. On Ruwenzori he found the lowest glacial point, at least 1,000 ft. higher than was previously believed. On Kilimanjaro he established the fact that there was once a single ice cap which covered both the Kibo and Mawenzi and the plateau between, while the point of the lowest glacier was near Hanu at an altitude of 14,000 ft. He found a point on the edge of the Elgon crater 50 ft. higher than the Jackson Peak, which was always regarded as the summit, while on the Kilimanjaro he found two points of the crater rim higher than the Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze, one being 13 and the other 17 feet higher. On the highest he placed the record of the measurements taken by instruments.

Ancient Lakes of the Rift Valley.

During his investigation of the Rift Valley lakes Mr. Nilsson followed the traces of ancient beaches, proving that the whole valley between Menengai and Longonot was originally a single lake whose level was 600 ft. higher than that of the present Lake Nakuru. He found three distinct series of sloping beaches each at a lower level than its predecessor, and traced the gradual break-up of the original lake into the present separate lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, and Elmentaita. He also asserts that the Hannington and Baringo lakes were originally one with a northern outlet. He found deposits indicating that human beings lived on the shores of the Rift Valley lakes during the third African glacial period. He also found near Naivasha a well-preserved skull and horns of the wild Indian buffalo.

**THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEYCHELLES.**

Mr. Galton-Fenzi, the enterprising honorary secretary of the R.E.A., who is always on the look out for new worlds to conquer, has been turning his attention to the Seychelles.

"I believe," he writes, "that the deep-sea fishing is the finest to be obtained on the East African coast, and besides boating, bathing, tennis, etc., the most glorious excursions can be taken in the neighbourhood of Port Victoria, the capital of Mahé, the largest island in the Seychelles group. The trade temperature seldom exceeds 80° and falls frequently at night to 60°, although the island rises perceptibly from the sea. The highest peak rises perpendicularly from the sea. The scenery is fascinating, an elevation of 3,000 feet. The scenery is indescribably beautiful."

If you add that the islands are free from malaria and are the home of the unique *Coccoloba meloni* double coconut, you have a piece of paradise in any place could wish to have.

**AN EXHIBITION OF EASTERN TIMBERS.**

East African Cedar for Pencil.

For the £30,000,000 spent in England during 1926 only £24,000,000 was paid for wood of British Empire origin and it is to bring to the notice of "white" builders, contractors, cabinet makers, railway engineers, makers of pianos, fortes, motor car bodies, and furniture that the Imperial Institute has arranged the Exhibition, the second of a series of Empire Woods which was opened at South Kensington on February 3, and which will remain open until April 30.

The Court in which the Exhibition is staged is admirably adapted for the purpose; it is spacious, splendidly lighted, and displays the specimens of timbers to the best advantage. All are clearly labelled with their local name, the botanical name, and the place of origin, and are arranged so that all timbers from the Colony can be viewed in one comprehensive glance. The ancillary subjects—timber mechanics, forestry and forest problems, and timber research—have their separate displays in the same Court, and quite an exhaustive study can be made in a comparatively short space of time. Furniture, car bodies, panelling and other actual examples of the commercial uses of the various woods are to be seen, so that the grades concerned can judge for themselves the practical value of the various timbers.

East Africa Represented.

The Forestry Departments of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia have stands and show samples of their most promising timbers, but as the Exhibition is a commercial one, it is necessary to point out that the only wood from East or Central Africa which is being exploited on a commercial scale at present is the Kenya Cedar (*Juniperus procera* Moench) and that the firm making the most use of it is Messrs. Chambers and Co., Ltd., the manufacturers of the Empire Cedar Pencils. This firm has an instructive exhibit of the wood in bulk and a whole series showing the processes of making the pencils.

It is impossible to use wood commercially unless a constant supply of uniform quality can be furnished, and it is a pity that so far East and Central Africa cannot with this one exception, of this *Eveningale* (*Chloroxylon creosata* B. and Tr.), one of the most beautiful cabinet woods, be supplied from Nigeria and the Gold Coast only. Surely the market would welcome such woods as the camphor (*Ocotea angolensis* Engl.) and the many yellow woods (*Podocarpus* spp.)? But they must be dried in a commercial spirit and by commercial methods.

Unless you have some form of Federal Council on which both people and our neighbours, unofficial people are largely represented, you run the risk of Tanganyika going back to what it was before, or becoming a State on the lines of West Africa.

Mr. De la Motte, Leader of the Opposition, Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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## BIG NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINING AMALGAMATION.

**fusion of Loangwa, Kasempa, and Serenje Concessions**  
The circulars issued regarding the proposed amalgamation of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., Kasempa Concessions Ltd., and Serenje Concessions Ltd., make interesting reading. Extraordinary general meetings of the companies were held on Tuesday, February 7, and authorized the suggested amalgamation.

The Loangwa Company holds grants from the British South Africa Company covering exclusive prospecting rights until April 30, 1930, over an area of more than 12,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia. The other two companies hold exclusive prospecting rights over large areas adjoining the Loangwa Concession. The circulars state that systematic prospecting work under the direction of the consulting engineers, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has been carried out over portions of the three areas held by the three companies, but apparently the prospecting of the very large territories has not yet got beyond the preliminary stages.

It is considered that more time is required than is provided by the present grants, and much more money is needed. The directors of the three companies have come to the conclusion that the additional money required for prospecting could more easily be found if the respective rights of the three companies were combined in the hands of one of them.

It is therefore proposed that the Loangwa Co. should acquire the assets as at December 31 last of the Kasempa and Serenje Companies, and provide ample moneys to carry on the work of prospecting in the total combined area of the three concessions. The British South Africa Company is willing to cancel the existing grants and to issue to the Loangwa Company a new grant of exclusive prospecting rights to cover the combined area and to extend the existing rights up to April 30, 1935.

It is proposed to increase the capital of Loangwa Concessions to £1,600,000 by the creation of 5,600,000 shares of 5s. each. Shareholders of Kasempa Concessions and Serenje Concessions would receive three shares of 5s. each for every £1 share held. 2,000,000 shares would be issued at par for cash, and the subscribers for these would receive options at par to subscribe at par to 2,000,000 more shares over a period of five years; 200,000 shares would be issued to the Chartered Company in respect of new grant.

The new grant by the Chartered Company of exclusive prospecting rights provides for expenditure of £60,000 per annum until April 30, 1930, and £100,000 per annum thereafter. Other details regarding royalties accruing to the Chartered Company on metal recovered, and the Directorate of the Loangwa Company are given in the circular.

## FURTHER FUNDS FOR BWANA M'KUBWA.

**£1,000,000 Debenture Issue Proposed**

The Directors of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company announce proposals for the raising of funds to provide for additional plant at the Bwana mine, including that required for the treatment of fines, which the General Manager states have been found amenable to a treatment he has evolved, diamond drilling, shaft sinking and equipment at the Bwana mine, also for the immediate redemption of £500,000 of Secured Notes and loan of £200,000.

It is proposed to increase the capital to £3,500,000 by the creation of 6,000,000 new shares of 5s. each

and that a series of £1,000,000 10-year First Mortgage Debentures be created carrying no interest for the first two years, and thereafter carrying interest at the rate of 7½% per annum, with the right of continuation in any time within five years from the date of issue.

After the expiration of five years any of the Debentures will be redeemed at £115 per cent by drawings in five successive equal annual instalments, the first repayment taking place at the end of the sixth year from the date of issue. The company will have the right to purchase Debentures in the market at any time any Debentures so purchased to be treated at the option of the company in satisfaction *pro tanto* of the obligation to draw. The Debentures will be secured by a first fixed charge on the Bwana M'Kubwa mine, N'Kana mine, and certain other properties of the company. The holders of the Secured Notes are entitled to subscribe for Debentures to the amount of the Notes held by them.

It is intended to offer £500,000 of the Debentures to the shareholders at par. The whole of the £1,000,000 Debentures has been underwritten by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, free of cost, £250,000 of which will be subscribed for by that corporation. Each subscriber of Debentures will have the option for two years to take up 1½ shares at 10s. per share for each £1 of Debentures subscribed, and on the exercise of any such option the holder will receive a further option certificate entitling him up to the expiration of three years from the date of issue of the Debentures to call an additional 1½ shares for each £1 of Debentures subscribed at the price of 12s. per share. The office of Deputy Chairman is to be created, and this position will be filled by a member of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

Meetings to increase the capital and to alter the articles of association are called for February 9 and February 27.

## NORTHERN RHODESIAN MOTOR LICENCES.

THE new Northern Rhodesian Ordinance to provide for the control of motor traffic on public highways specifies the following annual fees:—

Motor cycle, £1; motor cycle and side car, £1 10s.; passenger motor car with pneumatic tyres (i) tare not exceeding 12 cwt., £22; (ii) tare exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 20 cwt., £3; (iii) tare exceeding 20 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt., £5; (iv) tare exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 40 cwt., £7 10s.; (v) exceeding 40 cwt., £15.

Motor cars fitted with pneumatic tyres, constructed and used for conveyance of goods, not exceeding 3 tons, £4; exceeding 3 but not exceeding 5 tons, £10; exceeding 5 tons, £20. In the case of motor cars used for carrying goods, but not fitted with pneumatic tyres, the annual licence is to be £15 in the case of a car not exceeding 3 tons, £25 in the case of a car exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 5 tons, and £50 in the case of a car exceeding 5 tons. For trailers the fee is at half the rate for a motor car of the same maximum weight and fitted with similar tyres.

A dealer's motor car licence is fixed at £1 10s. for each motor car, while for a motor cycle and side car the fee is 15s. and for each motor cycle 10s. The issue of a motor car licence on transfer of ownership costs 5s. and for the issue of a certificate of registration the fee payable is 5s. A certificate of competence to drive a motor car is obtainable for 10s. and for an extension of a certificate to another type of car the fee is 5s. while a duplicate licence or certificate of competence costs 2s. 6d. A licence to ply for hire costs £1 10s. for each motor car.

**LUIRI GOLD AREAS, LIMITED.**

New £20,000 Company for Northern Rhodesia.

LUIRI GOLD AREAS Limited has been registered as a public company, with a nominal capital of £20,000 (in 5s. shares (120,000 Priority and 120,000 Ordinary). The distributed profits in each year are to be applied first in paying dividends on the Priority shares, and from the time when sums amounting to the aggregate to 100% shall have been paid on the Priority shares, those shares shall rank *pari passu* as regards dividends and in all other respects with the Ordinary shares.

The objects are to acquire mines and mineral properties, freehold and other farms, and properties, claims, concessions, and mining, water and other rights in any part of the world, to adopt an agreement with the Rhodesia Mineral Concessions, Ltd. and Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., to prospect for, open, explore, develop and maintain gold, silver, copper, iron, bismuth, coal and other mines, etc.

The minimum cash subscription is seven shares. The subscribers (each with one Priority share) are: G. B. Simmonds, 52, Nevill Square, S.W. 5, chartered secretary; W. J. Walton, 26, Ivyday Grove, Streatham Hill, S.W., accountant and five clerks. The first Directors (no number not less than two nor more than seven) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Remuneration, £200 each per annum (chairman £150), and from the time when sums amounting in the aggregate to 10% are paid on the Priority shares, a distribution of assets is made among the members by way of dividend or bonus, the Directors shall be paid, as additional remuneration, cash or assets (as the case may be) equivalent to 5% of the cash or assets distributed among the members as dividend, divided between them.

**MARKETING NYASALAND PRODUCTS.**

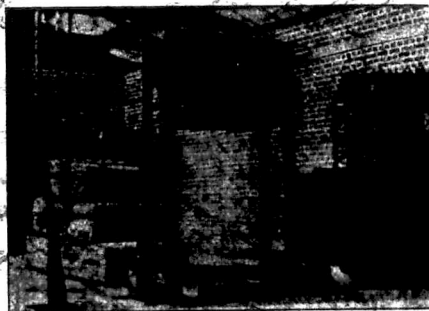
Mr. A. J. Storey's Enterprise.

Mr. A. J. STOREY, the well-known Nyasaland business man, who left England to return to the Protectorate, has, *East Africa* it is made arrangements for the sale of his A.J.S. brand of cigarettes and pipe tobacco in this country.

One of the leading West End stores has also agreed to stock his 5 lb. packages of Nyasaland tea, the sales of which have been on a constantly increasing scale since the leaf has been on sale at his London office during the past year. A satisfactory feature from the tea planter's standpoint is that customers appear to continue purchasing the Nyasaland product once they have used it, and Mr. Storey believes that all the leaf of good quality which Nyasaland and the other East African Dependencies can produce is assured of a ready market at home if those who handle and advertise it will label it a "British Empire product." He has been greatly struck by the development of public interest in Empire products since he was Home a year ago, and considers that *East Africa* as a whole has benefited considerably from the publicity campaign of the Empire Marketing Board.

Though the present condition of the tobacco market is causing anxiety to all sections of the trade—for at last year's rate of consumption, there is now well over a two years' stock of leaf in the warehouses in this country—Mr. Storey, whose tobacco packing factory at Limbe, handled nearly 1,000 tons of leaf last season, has had extensions made to the buildings and machinery to enable a still larger output to be dealt with during the next few months.

The photograph on this page shows a corner of the factory, at which tobacco leaf is graded, hung on cages before being passed to the drying-out room to remove all moisture, and then placed in the cooling room. Then the leaf is steamed to make it pliable so that it can be placed in boxes and packed for export in the hydraulic press shown in the illustration.



**ROSACOMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES**

Patented and used all over the world.

MAND which can be constructed for motor presses and after press of 200-300 blocks or 1,500 bricks a day.

30% saved in labour work.

MOTOR—Motor power 1 H.P. 200 blocks of 1,500 bricks a day.

The manufacture of and trade in hollow blocks is to-day a most important business proposition. The machine is practically indestructible and pays for itself in a few months. It is forwarded ready assembled and with full detailed instructions so that any one can operate it.



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Motor power 1 H.P.

6 sizes besides fractions.

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Via Natchievalli 12. Tel.: "Rosacometta, Milano."

**EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.**

The 1927-8 editions of "The Egypt and Sudan Annual" and "Fascinating Egypt and Sudan Guide" have just been published at 2s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. Both volumes are as interesting as usual, especially to those who think of visiting Egypt, who will find a mass of useful information and many excellent photographs. There are also several articles on the Sudan, that in the first-named volume by Mr. Leonard Boxall, deserving particular mention. These two special numbers of the *African World* are splendidly printed and profusely illustrated.

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White Settlement Areas of Southern Tanganyika.

What the Native Thinks. More Bas Sita Stories.

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

Our goods are the best, but our prices competitive.

We give the usual deferred payment terms, if required.

All our goods are placed F.O.B. any Port in the British Isles. We can insure our goods from our Warehouse to final destination against all risks.

## FORTNUM & MASON,

Write for our African Export List.

It is a real help.

182, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

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

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers desire the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of East Africa through the exchange of information which readers are willing to contribute 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 services rendered by this Journal in such matters.

An Indian school has been opened at Gilgil.

25,300 cwt. of cloves were exported from Zanzibar during November last.

Rules made by the Governor in Council under the Nyasaland Education Ordinance have been published for general information.

Gellatley, Hankey and Co., Ltd., the well-known Sudan merchant firm, has just been registered as a private company, with a capital of £100,000.

A Johannesburg financier is said to have interested himself in the old Sekenke-Gold Mine in Tanganyika Territory and to have formed a company with substantial capital.

A regular air service between Belgium and the Belgian Congo is projected. The influential people behind the scheme hope that it will be in active operation by 1930.

Several more applications have been made for grants of occupancy in the Mafuyu district of Tanganyika, where German settlers have for months past been taking up land.

Provision for the preservation and control of the environs of the northern bank of the Victoria Falls made by a recent Ordinance of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Belgian interests are contemplating the construction of a series of hotels in the Kisumu district, which they contend will shortly be brought within four days' aerial journey of Cairo.

254,105 tons of export traffic were railed over the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first eleven months of 1927, an increase of more than 35% over the corresponding period of 1926.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the week ended December 17 appear the following: Coffee, 17,247 bags; hides, 1,506 bales; maize, 4,871 bags; and sisal, 5,044 bales.

A petition presented to the Uganda Government by cotton ginner, merchants and middlemen of the Eastern Province protests against a new regulation permitting the transport of cotton by buyers. One striking objection cited by the petitioners is that the new rule will necessitate the purchase of 125 motor lorries by the ginneries, which number about twenty-five in the Province, at an estimated total cost of £25,000.

For shooting a white rhinoceros a South African farmer was recently fined £40, or, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Sisal bulbs are being exported from Kenya, South Africa, in which two pioneer sisal plantations, each of a thousand acres, are to be started, one in Natal and the other in Zululand.

An idea of the immense improvement which is being made in road construction and maintenance in the Sudan may be gleaned from the fact that the Blue Nile Province now reports no less than 455 registered motor vehicles.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ending December 17 include: Cement, 4,638 casks; cotton piece goods, 2,398 bales; galvanised sheets, 4,082 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 9,520 packages; railway material, 5,438 packages.

Messrs. Duncan Stewart and Company, the well-known sugar machinery manufacturers of Bridgeton, Glasgow, have secured the concession for the installation of a sugar refinery at Umfaluzi, Portuguese East Africa. The contract involves an expenditure of about £270,000.

An exhibition indicating the possible utilisation of Empire timbers in industry will remain open at the Imperial Institute from February 3 to April 30. This exhibition is the second of a series arranged with the object of increasing the usage of Empire raw materials in this country.

Amendments to the Northern Rhodesian law relating to the regulation of religious teaching and preaching by the Natives are gazetted. Schools must be sanctioned by a Native Commissioner, all preachers must hold certificates of authorisation from a missionary of their denomination or from a magistrate, and any teacher convicted of a crime for which imprisonment without the option of a fine can be inflicted may be removed by order of the Governor.

Commercial imports (exclusive of Government imports, which reached the large figure of ££1,849,827) into the Sudan during the first ten months of 1927 were valued at ££2,950,404, as against ££2,004,853 in 1926. The principal commodities included: Cotton piece goods, ££653,000; tobacco, cigars, etc., ££227,604; duty, ££225,378; tea, ££140,572; soap, ££63,303; motor cars, cycles, etc., ££77,854; machinery, ££82,826; metals and metalware, ££139,620; and sacks, ££61,044.

**MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER**  
at 4d. per Dozen Large Bottles on the

**FLUGEL'S**  
**AERATED WATER MACHINE**

Water filtered  
Purity assured

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Fills Syrups and Crowns under Pressure.

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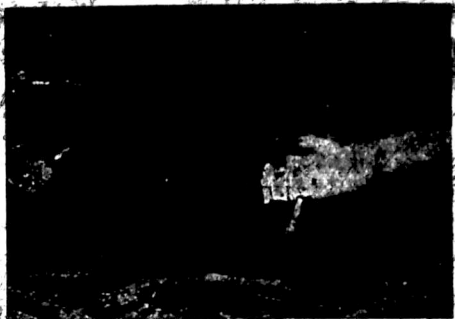
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## HERE IS A BIG ONE!

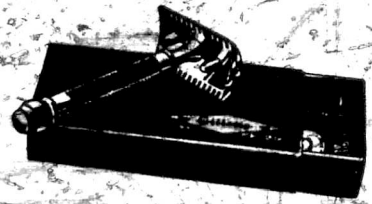
A Monkey Winch pulled this big tree out by the roots. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what this portable hand power machine will do when it comes to clearing land. It will cut your costs drastically and speed up your land clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

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**BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.**  
**SAMUEL HAKKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam.**  
**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

## The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to meet the keen demand we are now marketing a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special Set at a price the Native can pay.

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



**GILLETTE RAZORS**  
 Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Trade.



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER  
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 Particulars of this and other models through your Agents or direct from  
**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.**  
 184-B, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

## PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK (BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)

## FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS WITH PARKER CYLINDER HEADS

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**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBIATED**

COMMON CHEAPEST FUEL. RUNNING COSTS ENORMOUSLY REDUCED.

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15 Hours Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately:

On paraffin at 2s per ton	1/6	On petrol at 1/7 per gallon	15/6
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EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED. HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRUBBING. SWEETER RUNNING.

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.,**  
 62, Conduit Street, London, W.1.  
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

EAST AFRICAN coffees offered at last week's public auctions included one parcel of bold and coloury Usambara which realised the exceptional price of 170s. per cwt. for bold size. Parcels of attractive quality sold at the following rates.

Usambara	"A" sizes	100s. od. to 148s. 6d.
	"B" ..	82s. 6d. to 120s. 0d.
	"C" ..	70s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.
	Peaberry	90s. od. to 144s. 6d.
	Brownish	70s. od. to 103s. 6d.
London graded	First sizes	114s. od. to 142s. od.
	Second sizes	700s. od. to 112s. 6d.
	Third sizes	70s. od. to 100s. od.
	Peaberry	95s. od. to 144s. od.
	Ungraded	81s. 6d. to 107s. od.
London cleaned	First sizes	144s. od. to 137s. od.
	Second sizes	94s. 6d. to 128s. 6d.
	Third sizes	70s. od. to 95s. od.
	Peaberry	105s. 6d. to 130s. 6d.
Tanganyika	London cleaned	134s. od. to 148s. 6d.
	First sizes	100s. od. to 113s. od.
	Second sizes	70s. od. to 94s. od.
	Third sizes	118s. od. to 135s. od.
Arabica	London cleaned	177s. od. to 154s. od.
	First sizes	98s. 6d. to 132s. od.
	Second sizes	74s. od. to 95s. 6d.
	Third sizes	74s. od. to 95s. 6d.
	Peaberry	108s. od. to 121s. od.
Kenya	London cleaned	123s. od. to 152s. od.
	First sizes	97s. 6d. to 125s. od.
	Second sizes	78s. od. to 91s. od.
	Third sizes	108s. od. to 121s. od.
	Peaberry	108s. od. to 121s. od.
Uganda	London cleaned	141s. 6d.
	First sizes	120s. 6d.
	Second sizes	96s. od.
	Third sizes	137s. od.
	Peaberry	101s. 6d.
Tanzania	Peaberry	101s. 6d.
Uganda	"A" sizes	93s. od. to 112s. od.
	"B" ..	81s. 6d. to 92s. od.
	"C" ..	77s. od. to 79s. 6d.
	Peaberry	79s. od. to 98s. 6d.
	Brownish	93s. 6d.
	Robusta	60s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.
London cleaned	First sizes	120s. 6d.
	Second sizes	96s. od.
	Third sizes	74s. od. to 75s. 6d.
	Peaberry	100s. od. to 117s. 6d.
Kenya	First sizes	110s. od.
	Medium	92s. od.

London cleaned	128s. od.
First sizes	116s. od.
Second sizes	102s. 6d.
Third sizes	
Peaberry	

Stocks of East African coffees in London on Feb. 7 totalled 48,362 bags, as against 16,767 bags at the corresponding date in 1927, and 34,450 bags in 1926.

COTTON

According to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, the market has been quiet, prices for East African sorts having been reduced 55 points. Imports of East African cotton since August 1 last total 23,054 bales, as against 44,000 bales in 1926-27, and 74,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton into the U.K. over the same period total 8,480 bales, as against 7,000 bales and 6,000 bales in 1926-27 and 1925-26 respectively.

TEA

It is of interest to note that the consignment of Kenya recently sold on the London market was composed of the following varieties, the prices realised being as indicated:—  
 1 chest Broken Orange Pekoe ... 20.00d. per lb.  
 2 chests Pekoe Fannings ... 17d. ..  
 9 halfchests Broken Pekoe Souchong ... 15.25d. ..  
 At last week's auctions 200 packages of Nyabaland tea were sold from the Kearnsey Estate at 11.75d. per lb.

OTHER PRODUCE

**Castor Seed**—The value is slightly lower at about £17 15s. in 50-ton lots.

**Cotton Seed**—Good business has been done in East African new crop, sellers offering at £8 35s., while buyers are bidding up to £8 10s. With a firm offer it is expected that at least £8 12s. 6d. could be obtained.

**Groundnuts**—The market is somewhat easier, but no business in East African is reported. The value for February-March shipment is nominally £21 10s., but no offers are being made.

**Gum Arabic**—Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum, report that the total exports of gum arabic from the Sudan during 1927 were 21,260 tons, as against 22,742 tons in 1926. Of the purchasing countries, Great Britain took 4,402 tons, the U.S.A. 4,358 tons, Germany 3,641 tons, and France 2,250 tons.

**Chillies**—The fact that business has been done in Sierra Leone afloat at 122s. 6d. c.i.f. and February-March shipment being quoted at 105s. has enabled the market to place a value on East African. For spot parcels around 140s. per cwt. is quoted, whilst for early shipment about 100s. might be obtained. This market, however, is a narrow one and subject to violent fluctuations according to supply and demand.

**Maize**—The value of No. 2 white flat East African is unchanged at 38s. for February-March shipment; but no business has been reported during the week.

**Simsim**—The market is very quiet, values remaining steady at round about £23 for February-March shipment.

**Sisal**—The market remains unchanged since our last report.

**Wool**—At the auctions which have just concluded, 300 bales of Kenya Colony wool met with good competition, prices realised being fully 5% in advance of previous values.

ANDREW CHALMERS & Co., Ltd.

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Leaf Tobacco Merchants and Brokers

Consignments handled direct from manufacturers.

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INVESTMENT

PLANTATION in Tanganyika, near Port of Tanga, for Sale. 1,500 acres. Some Coffee in bearing. Two roomy residential houses, brick-built on granite foundations, out-houses, etc. Charming position in Usambara hills. Large beautiful terrace gardens with numerous fruit trees, flowers, and vegetable gardens, watered by mountain stream. Big game. No taxation. Ideal property for single or married gentleman planter. £1,500 for quick sale. Write at once to Box 169, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

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

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA

Majana " left Port Said homewards, Feb. 2.  
 Malda " leaves Beira homewards, Feb. 3.  
 Mantola " arrived Port Said for East Africa, Feb. 4.  
 Karagola " left Seychelles for East Africa, Feb. 7.  
 Karoa " arrived Durban, Feb. 8.  
 Khandalla " arrived Kilindini for Bombay, Feb. 9.  
 Karapara " arrived Bombay, Feb. 9.  
 Rloja " left Kilindini for Bombay, Feb. 4.

## CUNARD LINE.

Francesco Crispi " left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 1.  
 Giuseppe Mazzini " left Genoa for East Africa, Feb. 5.  
 Caffaro " left Port Sudan for Genoa, Jan. 31.  
 Gasaregis " left Port Sudan for Durban, Feb.

## CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

Hydaspes " arrived Mombasa outwards, Jan. 31.  
 "Architect" left Aden for East Africa, Feb. 3.  
 City of Christiana " left Birkenhead for East Africa, Feb. 1.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nykerk" arrived Hamburg, Jan. 29.  
 "Randfontein" left Lourenço Marques, Jan. 31.  
 "Parana" arrived Beira for South Africa, Jan. 30.  
 "Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Jan. 27.  
 "Meliskerck" left Cape Town homewards, Jan. 30.  
 "Springfontein" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, Jan. 28.  
 "Giekerk" left Genoa homewards, Jan. 30.  
 "Jagersfontein" left Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 30.  
 "Aalsum" arrived Durban for East Africa, Jan. 26.  
 "Grypskerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, Jan. 27.  
 "Ryperkerk" arrived Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 30.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Duchesne" left Mauritius for Marseilles, Feb. 5.  
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Marseilles, Feb. 2.  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Feb. 3.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, Feb. 1.  
 "Amiral Pierre" left Diego Suarez for Marseilles, Jan. 30.  
 "Dumber" left Djibouti for Marseilles, Jan. 31.  
 "General Vayron" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Jan. 30.

## UNION CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Cape Town for London, Feb. 3.  
 "Crawford Castle" left Aden for Natal, Feb. 4.  
 "Durham Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Feb. 1.  
 "Garth Castle" left Ascension for London, Jan. 30.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Beira, Feb. 5.  
 "Grantly Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Jan. 30.  
 "Guildford Castle" left London for East Africa, Feb. 2.  
 "Sandgate Castle" left Mozambique for Mombasa, Feb. 3.

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "City of Christiana" left London on February 2 for East Africa, and Genoa and Genoa she carries the following passengers:

*Port Sudan:*  
 Mr. S. J. Cole  
 Mr. K. Stilgoe  
 Mr. F. W. Strickland  
 Mrs. Strickland  
 Major C. R. T. Thorp

*Mombasa:*  
 Mrs. C. M. Atkinson  
 Mr. M. Barlow  
 Mrs. Barlow  
 Miss M. Barlow  
 Mr. B. O. Bradnum  
 Miss A. M. Barns  
 Miss S. Cook  
 Mr. B. H. Cooke  
 Mr. J. H. Cooper  
 Mr. A. P. S. Dixon  
 Mr. E. S. Duncan  
 Mr. E. H. A. Elkington  
 Miss A. C. Finlay  
 Mr. G. Folds  
 Mrs. Folds  
 Capt. W. J. Graham  
 Miss V. G. Waldron

*Tanga:*  
 Mr. R. G. Carr  
 Mr. H. E. Major  
 Mrs. Major  
 Mrs. W. M. Nowell  
 Miss K. Rushworth

*Marseilles to Tanga:*  
 Mr. W. M. Nowell

*Zanzibar:*  
 Mrs. A. C. Barnes  
 Mr. J. E. Harmston  
 Mrs. Harmston

*Dar es Salaam:*  
 Mr. W. H. Bailey  
 Mrs. Bailey  
 Mr. H. S. Hill  
 Mr. J. W. Langford  
 Mr. L. P. R. Leslie-Cooke  
 Mrs. Leslie-Cooke  
 Mrs. J. G. Matthews  
 Mr. R. Young

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam:*  
 Dr. J. J. B. Edmond

*Port Sudan to Dar es Salaam:*  
 Mr. P. L'Olivier

*Mombasa:*  
 Mr. L. H. Cavin  
 Mrs. Cavin  
 Mr. G. L. Dobson

*Beira:*  
 Miss F. A. Lewin  
 Hon. Mrs. G. F. M. Ramsay  
 Col. E. G. L. Wallace

*Marseilles to Mombasa:*  
 Lt. H. Boardman  
 Mr. S. H. Carter  
 Capt. W. L. S. Mackintosh  
 Mrs. Mackintosh  
 Master I. L. S. Mackintosh  
 Mr. B. V. Shaw

*Marseilles to Beira:*  
 Mr. J. R. Lee-Booker  
 Miss C. Sanders

*Port Said to Beira:*  
 Miss E. Haywood

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 14, 16, 23, 28, March 1, 8, and 13. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 10.

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