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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY APRIL 1914



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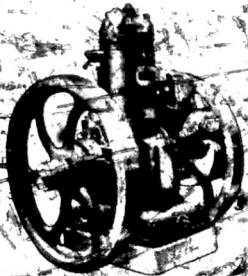
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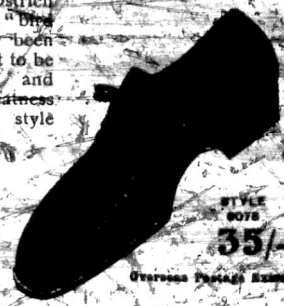
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## DOES TANGANYIKA WANT BRITISH SETTLERS?

In this issue we publish a letter from a correspondent who, having spent a good deal of time and money on the selection of land in the Mufindi area of southern Tanganyika Territory, reduced his application from 2,000 to 1,200 acres to meet the desires of the officials of the Administrative, Forestry, and Surveys Departments, and then, having learnt that the application had been forwarded to Dar es Salaam with a recommendation from the *bomb* at Iringa, took the step, admittedly at his own risk, of making a road to the land, on which he planted coffee nurseries. Officialdom would probably reply that he had no authority to enter upon the land until he had secured a right of occupancy at auction, and that he has only himself to blame if he has suffered loss through his own impetuosity. The settler, however,

might very reasonably retort that for many months past the practice which he followed has been general in the Iringa and Tukuyu districts, and that it has been tacitly recognised by Government officials, from his Excellency downwards.

This thoroughly undesirable state of affairs, the existence of which cannot be seriously disputed, springs from the present unsatisfactory system of land alienation in the Territory. Many a would-be settler has had to wait twelve or eighteen months or even longer for an opportunity of bidding at auction for a plot of land for which he was the only applicant, and to which he might have been given a title at the standard upset price as soon as it was evident that no Native rights were adversely affected. Not a single right of occupancy in the south-western highlands of the Territory has been sold above the upset price, and every single plot auctioned has gone to the original applicant. The suggestion that rigid adherence to the system of auction is essential in the public interest can therefore not be upheld; indeed, the system has degenerated into a mere time-wasting farce, the solemn perpetuation of which has done and is doing more to obstruct British settlement than anything else.

Does Tanganyika want British settlers? If she does, the Territory might at least take the normal businesslike course of smoothing the way of the applicant, instead of adopting a haughty take-it-or-leave-it attitude, which, within our own knowledge, has in a number of cases been the deciding factor against the country. The circumstances of which our present correspondent complains certainly call for official explanation and redress, for it is clearly not equitable that an aspirant for 2,000 acres, having reduced his application solely to oblige officialdom, should be refused simply because his ultimate request was for less than the magic minimum of 2,000 acres which minimum, be it emphasised, was suddenly imposed by the local Government long after his application had been lodged. Whether the sum concerned one or one hundred the principle is equally bad, but if, as is suggested, about one hundred are suddenly faced with similar misfortunes surely something must be done to meet their case.

Germans, as we have frequently pointed out, can afford to hock into southern Tanganyika despite these vexatious, costly, and unnecessary obstacles, only because they are subsidised. The Briton, who must rely on his own energy and his own capital, cannot contemplate with complacency experiences which, as in this case, deprive him of a substantial sum of money. If the Administration wants British settlers, the present system is a singularly inept expression of its desires.

THE AFRICAN'S AWARENESS OF GOD.

SOME CENTRAL AFRICAN EXAMPLES.

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith.  
Author of "The Golden Stool."

DR. DONALD FRASER tells in his recent book, "The New Africa," the story of a real incident in evangelism. Thousands of the young Africans in a certain district had become Christians, but the elders held aloof. The missionary called about seventy of them together and asked the reason. "We are too old to understand the new doctrines and the new God," they replied. "But it is not a new God whom we worship," answered the missionary, and they promised to try to make the first day's journey with him. He took as the text of that day's preaching: "God is." When he had finished, the old men told how their fathers too named the creator God. At their next meeting the missionary took as his text: "God is in the world to-day, not an absentee God, but living and working." At the next meeting the text was: "God is good." That God is good was new doctrine to them. The next step was "God is Love," and that was difficult for them to believe. Then the missionary came to the most difficult of all: "He that worships God must be good too." The old men knew what worship was, but they had not associated worship with conduct. In the end they assented to this doctrine, but there were scourgings of heart that day: their lives were being related to God. The missionary knew that no one understands what goodness means except as it is pictured in personality. So he began now to talk of Jesus, the perfect Example of goodness. And as the days went on, the old men gave assenting adoration to Christ. Dr. Donald Fraser tells this incident in order to reveal two things: first, that there is a true relation between what we teach and what the heathen fathers believed; and second, that there is an approach to the African, not through the negations and prohibitions, but through the positive truths of our faith.

All missionaries who know their business go along these lines. They begin with the people as they are, then start from what they already know and lead them onwards. My own experience confirms Dr. Donald Fraser's. It is easy to win assent to the first declaration "God is," and it is easy because they know as certainly as the missionary knows, that God exists. He does not need to prove the existence of God; he may assume it; nobody will deny it. I am speaking now of the peoples of Central Africa—from the Zambesi on the south, to Victoria Nyanza and beyond on the north—and we shall find that many of them have a relatively clear conception of God.

Names of the Supreme Being.

Many names for the Supreme Being are to be met with in this area, but three are more notable than others on account of the number of tribes that use them. Along the western coast of Bantu Africa and extending a long way inland, the name Nyambe, or some dialectical variation of it, prevails; on the east, and again extending a long way inland, you find the name Mulungu, or some variation of it; and in between these two you encounter the name Lesa, in various forms—Lesa, Redza, and so on. Nyambe figures in about forty of the Bantu languages and dialects that have been recorded, Mulungu in about

fifty, and Lesa in some fifteen widely spread languages. There are other names, of course; there is Kalonda or Kuvoba among the Baganda, Ruhangy.

I am most familiar with the name given to the Supreme Being by the Bantu among whom I worked most of my time, the Bantu of Northern Rhodesia. We do not know its derivation and I believe it useless to speculate as to its origin. It has provided a happy hunting-ground for the fantastic etymologist.

Fantastic Etymologists.

Mr. Dan Crawford, for example, would have us believe that the African name he knew, not only was "the genuine idea of God," but... they have the identical name Moses is used. Those are his words: ("Back to the Long Grass," p. 152.) If you ask him how he arrives at this astonishing conclusion, he replies: "Take the word Lesa, throw away the second syllable, turn the first sound, making Le into El, and there you are—the Hebrew name for God."

A disciple of Mr. Dan Crawford—Dugald Campbell—derives the name Lesa from the verb *lala* "to nurse, to cherish." Then he informs us that the Hebrew *El Shaddai* means the "God of the breast," i.e. the great mother nurse; so that *El Shaddai* "is nothing more or less than the *Lesas* of the Bantus of Central Africa." ("In the Heart of Bantuland," p. 216.)

A great scholar, Father Torrend, who wrote a comparative grammar of Bantu languages, offers another derivation, which is hardly less fantastic. The words "U le sa" mean in Ha "He is coming," and this, says Father Torrend, is the meaning of the divine name Lesa, "he is coming, the coming one."

I would warn you to be on your guard against these vagaries. It is not by such etymologies that we shall reach a knowledge of what these Africans mean when they speak the name Lesa. We must associate intimately with the people, hear what they say about the Supreme Being, study their folk-tales into which He is introduced, listen to their prayers, and watch any ceremonies that may be performed.

There is one sure way of ascertaining what Africans think about Lesa. Dr. Farnell, one of our best authorities on the religion of the Greeks, says: "The epithets whereby a Greek divinity was addressed in prayer and official hymn give the best clue to the ideas of ancient worship. When, for example, Zeus was addressed by such titles as 'cloud-wrapper,' 'the lightning,' 'delighting in thunder,' these epithets tell us some at least of the ideas held in regard to him. He was worshipped under the surname of Thunderbolt. Spots which had been struck by lightning were regularly fenced in and dedicated to Zeus the Descender, that is to the god who came down in the flash from heaven. Greek thought advanced step by step to the conception of a Supreme God, the Heavenly Father, the beneficent Creator and Preserver of the universe; but originally Zeus was no more than a personification of the sky. The Athenians meant no more, perhaps, when they prayed in time of drought: 'Rain, rain, O dear Zeus, on the cornlands of the Athenians and the plains.'"

African Praefigures.

Now the Africans are accustomed to give similar epithets to men and animals. The Ha word *lombula* means to praise a person by repeating his praise titles. When I entered a village, for example, the people would *lombula* me by calling aloud:

In an address to the City of London Branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially. The first four lectures of the series were reported in our issues of March 8, 15, 22, and 29.

"Shamamba! The warrior! *Chifulamano!* The silent, cunning spirit! *Mukambobekala!* The one stirred to pity by the sight of hunger! *Umbwila Ngwira!* The husband of the Mother of Kindness, i.e., Mrs. Smith." A Yek could not be ignorant of what the people thought about you. When a person sees a dove spreading its wings in a certain way he spits on the ground as an offering to the bird, and *umbawula!* "Oh, *umbawula!* the giver of happiness to men, to girls, no so much, make me happy!"

Invocations addressed to *Lesá* take much the same form as these praise-titles given to men and animals. Those titles express what the people think of at least what they wish to be thought to think about you and the dove. Even so, the epithets addressed to *Lesá*, the Supreme Being, are an epitome of the theology of the people. Let me tell you some of these titles:

*Chilenga* is a word derived from *chilenga*, to make; to be the first to do something; not necessarily to produce something out of nothing, or create, but certainly to produce something that did not exist before. When I began to make bricks, the people lead my name for me, and thereafter they would sometimes refer to me as the person *ngwabakwáshutina*, "who was the first to make bricks here." By applying the name *Chilenga* to *Lesá*, they mean that the Supreme Being made things and instituted the tribal customs.

*Lubumba*, the moulder, describes the action of a woman who rolls a lump of clay and shapes it into a pot. So *Lesá* has moulded and shaped the visible world.

Another epithet is *Shakwanga*, formed from the verb *shapanga*, to put things together in an orderly fashion; to plan and carry out a plan; to construct things. The name designates the Architect of the Universe. If we ask what things *Lesá* makes, the answer is "all." "Necessarily the universe is smaller to the African than to ourselves; his knowledge of the world is very limited—but everything that is in the universe as he knows it, he says owes its origin to *Lesá*. "I was sitting one day in my study with an old pagan friend. A beautiful wild-cat skin was lying on the floor. He took it in his hands, and said to me with enthusiasm and reverence: "Who but *Chilenga* could colour a skin like that? Yes, only He, who is isabwé!—And all these things, He only!" And as he said it he swept his arms abroad to indicate the world in general.

Another name given to the Supreme Being is *Mutshamba*. He who is eternal, age-lasting. He who is everywhere and at all times. Other epithets are *Humbwá*, the Guardian, *Cháwa*, the Giver, *Luvhumbumba*, Deliverer of those in trouble, *Shimwemwa*, the Compassionate, *Swelshwemwéwa*, the Good-natured one.

**Where the white Missionary begins.**

You will see what use a missionary can make of such names. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of times I have entered villages in Central Africa where the Gospel had not been proclaimed previously. How is one to begin? Not with the Bible, of which they know nothing. It is futile to start by demonstrating to them the sinfulness of their life; mere denunciation of evil customs is more likely than not to arouse resentment. There must be a basis for your preaching—some common ground, some jumping-off place. You can always find it in their awareness of God. You begin by making friends with them, by showing interest in their affairs, by doing some act of kindness, such as doctoring the sick.

Then in the evening you take your place in a group sitting around the fire under the stars. You

join in their conversation, listen to the tales they tell, and then you ask a question. "By what name

do you *tembawula Lesá*? What praise-title do you invoke Him by? And presently you are all talking eagerly about God. If they are hesitant, you say, "In the last village I visited they named *Lesá* the Moulder. Do you know that name?" That will set them talking. In a few minutes they will run off many of the names I have already mentioned; and perhaps will tell you a name or two which you had not heard before. There you begin, the people provide a text for your sermon. Starting from what they know, you can lead them on to what they do not know. The God is they will readily allow. But as you go on, you soon find how little they understand of the character of God. That He is great and powerful is no news to them; but that He is good, that He is love, and that He demands goodness in us—these things they do not know in any effective sense, though they have some inkling of them.

**Not sure of the Personification of God.**

Let us look at the limitation of their knowledge. In the first place, they are not sure as to the personality of God. We need not wonder that this is so. Many highly cultivated, civilised Europeans, who recognise the working of some mighty power in the universe, cannot believe that the Power is a personal God. In the second lecture I quoted what Herbert Spencer said of "the one absolute certainty that we are in the presence of an infinite and equal energy from which all things proceed." Africans have that certainty too, and I have no doubt that many of them believe that Power to be the person *Lesá*. They speak of *Lesá* as "he" and not as "it," but if we examine what the people in their everyday speech say of *Lesá* we can see that not all of them are certain that *Lesá* is a person.

I have already quoted the refrain of an invocation addressed to *Lesá* in the rain-making ceremony: "Come to us with a continued rain. Oh *Lesá*, fall. When it rains, they say, "*Mawa! Lesá*," "*Lesá* falls." They have the common Bantu word for rain, which is *imwala*, but more often they speak of rain as *Lesá*. When we say "it rains, it blows," we are using what the grammarians call a prop-word—"it." They tell us that that little monosyllable "it" remains in such phrases as evidence of an ancient belief that the sky fell in the form of rain. The Greeks used a convenient way of speaking of Zeus raining, and still Zeus is named unobtrusively, says Homer. Later on the Greeks dropped the name Zeus and said simply "it rains." The Bantu have the ancient Greek idiom. Where we say "it rains," they say "*Lesá* falls, or rains." Instead of saying "it is hot," they say "*Lesá* surpasses himself." "*Lesá* blows" they say of the winds when it lightens they say "*Lesá* is fierce." That which is split by *Lesá* is the name of a tree or other object struck by lightning. "When you wish to call down a curse upon your enemy, you say "May *Lesá* split you," that is to say, "May the lightning strike you."

**The Powers of Nature Personified.**

To the African drought spells dire disaster. Their very existence is threatened if sufficient rain does not fall to make the crops grow. When one realises the part played by rain in the life of a people who cannot in time of need have recourse to imported food, one appreciates to the full that word of St. Paul to the Corinthians, God "let not Himself without witness, in that He did good and gave you from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness." Undoubtedly many



of the Africans look beyond the rain to the giver of the rain, and regard him as a person who is moved by compassion for their needs, but others think only of the rain, and do not distinguish it from its cause. They personise the elements in some measure. Some of the names they give to *Leza* might be used simply of the sky and clouds and thence to storms and rains and not of a person who controls them. For example, when they speak of *Shabalabwa*, the Father of the Thunder, the Flooder, they have the rains in mind. Even such epithets as the Great, the Compassionate, the Guardian are not conclusive proof that God is regarded as a person—they might well be bestowed upon the rain which falls on the evil and the good, on the just and the unjust.

We see in these epithets how these Africans have personified the power of Nature. But I have no doubt that many of them have gone beyond personification and have arrived at the conception of a God who is personal. There are here of course two distinct stages, though it is possible simply means that he speaks of the thunder of the sun, for example, as "he" and not as "it." For they get a special god whose activities are confined strictly to his sphere, so that of thundering, or of that of giving light and warmth. If you pray to him, or offer a sacrifice to him, it is only to avert disaster or the damage that may be wrought by a thunderbolt; you would not ask his help in case of ordinary sickness, for that would fall outside his sphere of operation. But a personal god is different from a personification of any one of the elements, or of all of them. He exercises a wider influence. If he begins to thunder, he comes to control the clouds, to feed his people, to watch over their interests, and so finally, he becomes the father of men.

#### *Leza and the Good Harvest*

This undoubtedly shows many of the African people have come to regard *Leza*. They have their myths, and these may appear to our more cultured eyes, they do testify to the fact that *Leza* is looked upon as personal. Here is one of these myths. Long ago, when *Leza* caused men to descend to earth, he gave them grain and told them to take good care of it. They sowed and reaped an abundant harvest. They gathered it into their barns, and began to eat. But the food was so abundant that they contracted extravagant habits; they were not content with a single meal eaten in the evening; no, they took to eating also in the daytime. But the grain was so abundant still that their gluttony made little impression upon their stores; the grain-bins were still full to overflowing. Then the foolish people said, "We have eaten and eaten till we are full, and yet there is plenty. What is the use of all this food? Let us burn it." They all agreed for a month to burn the grain, all except one man, who was wise enough to conceal his stores. Very soon they began to feel hungry. Famine came upon them. They sought in vain for something where with to fill their empty stomachs. Then *Leza* in his pity, gave them a red hunt and said, "Here are fruits, you foolish people. I gave you great quantities of grain, and after you had eaten your fill you burnt what was left. Now you will have to live on roots and bulbs and berries." The old man, who related this tale to me said that it explained the unthrifty habits of his people. "We still act in this manner," he said, "some of us waste the good grain, and we make beer of it, and in other ways destroy it, and then when it is all done they must go out into the forest in search of the wild fruits that *Leza* gives us."

In this myth *Leza* is evidently other than the sim-

ple person of the rain, cause fruits and grain to grow in his stead, and for the well-being of the people whom he has brought on earth. He shows some foolishness, but he is not a person who is grieved at what they have done to themselves.

#### *The Story of the Blue Jay*

There is a favourite story of *Chikambwe*. The blue jay, a bird which is said to fly aloft with a loud cry. Blue Jay, it is said, went to court the daughter of *Leza*, the Supreme Being. At first *Leza* refused to give his child unless Blue Jay would consent to remain in the sky, which he did not want to do. Afterwards, however, *Leza* gave way and allowed him to take her to earth, but only on condition that he fed her only on the meat of small animals. This was on no account to eat zebra, nor the flesh of any other large beast. *Chikambwe*, that animal who resented the coming of the younger woman and out of her jealousy, deceived her rival by giving her zebra meat for small venison. After eating of the daughter of *Leza* died. *Leza* had been watching from the sky. Presently he gathered a small cloud, then he opened his mouth and roared and the great *ndaka* were descended, swept away the grain in which his child was buried, and carried her off to the sky. Nor did *Chikambwe*, the blue jay, escape divine vengeance. *Leza* carried him off too, and midway between earth and sky he thrust him down. Only a few small bones fell upon the earth, the remains of the traitor *Chikambwe*. And ever since then, it is said, the blue jay flies aloft with a loud cry, and falls to earth as small bones.

I think that story shows *Leza* to be rather more than a mere personification of the sky. The lightning is the opening of his mouth, his sweeping descent is that of the wind, or rain, or thunderbolt, his voice is the thunder. But he has some relationship with men; he speaks in the imperative, he imposes a tabu, he punishes a transgressor, he makes him responsible for his wife's death. He is very human in his affection for his child, and in his desire for revenge.

#### *Is God Benevolent?*

I do not want to exaggerate the extent to which the Africans recognise the personality of the Supreme Being. No doubt many of them think of Him as no more than a Power, an infinite energy from which all things proceed, but from my examination of the data which I have collected, and from the innumerable conversations I have had with the people, I arrive at the conclusion that some at any rate look upon *Leza* as a Person.

And what do they think as to the character of that Power or Person. Is he, or it, benevolent? It is not altogether easy to answer that question. They name him the Great, the Avenger of those in trouble, epithets that have an evident reference to the rains from heaven, and the fruitful seasons, whereby their hearts are filled with food and gladness. And perhaps if these things were all that they experienced life might be more sure than they are of the goodness of God. But there are the other things, there is famine, and sorrow, and disease, and death, and these for the Africans as for others, obscure the goodness of God. The inexorability of life, the certainty that trouble is the fate of all human beings, the hopelessness of trying to avoid it, these facts weigh heavily upon their spirits. One of their proverbs, addressed to a person who is immediately cheerful, runs, "Be careful in your joylessness, troubles are about you." Or again, "When you are filled with joy, God sees you." In such a saying *Leza* appears as fate, the unconquerable and jealous

power of the universe. A person bereft of all his children is named *malulile Lesa*, one upon whom God has looked.

There is an oracle applied to the Supreme Being which I think expresses one of their deepest thoughts about Him. That epithet is *Ukukhona*. "The Master, the Owner of the things." He is the Master, the Owner, the Ordainer of the destiny of all His creatures. An old man explained it to me in this way. "Whenever in Africa give their labourers a contract ticket upon which each day their work is marked off. Before a man's time is up, he cannot leave his master's employ; as soon as it expires, he must go. So, said this old man, is it with us all; we cannot depart this life till (as the soldiers put it) our number is up; and then we must." *Lesa ukhombola mungo wawo* is another common saying. "God has snapped off his pumpkin." It is said when a person dies.

**The One whom you cannot Shake off.**

There is evidence to show that the Africans have desired to exonerate God from the blame of sending death into the world. I have quoted the tale of the two messengers—the hawk and the chameleon, or as the Zulus have it, the hawk and the chameleon. According to this ancient and widely known myth, the original intention of the Creator was that man should live for ever; had it not been for the dilatory news of the first messenger, the leader-footed chameleon, that intention would have been realised. And to this day, Africans have the superstition, because it is felt that men die. There are other myths of the same tenour. It would seem that the Africans wished very much to believe that God was benevolent. But the facts have been too much for them. They have not succeeded in proving to themselves the goodness of God.

The *Baila* tell a legend in which *Lesa* appears to be under the epithet *Ukukhona*. "The Besetting One," "The One you cannot shake off." In very ancient times they say, an old woman was the victim of his besetting. He slew her mother and father while she was yet a child, and in the course of the years all her relations perished at his hand. Surely, said she, I shall keep those who sit on my thighs, but now even these, the children of my children, were taken from her, and she was left alone.

Then came into her heart the desperate resolution to seek out The Besetting One, and to demand the reason of it all. Somewhere up there in the sky must be his dwelling; if only she could reach it. She made several vain efforts to construct a tower of wood that would reach to the sky, and upon which she should mount up to God. But the tower always fell before it was high enough. She had to give it up, but she would not surrender her determination to seek God that she might ask, "Why?" Far away upon the horizon she could see where earth and sky met, and she thought that if she could but reach that spot she would find a way to God. She set out, and as she passed from country to country, people asked her, "Old woman, where are you going all alone?" And she replied, "I am seeking *Lesa*." "Seeking *Lesa*? What for?" She told them, and they said to her, "You are bereft of friends and kindred. In what do you differ from *Ukukhona*?" *Ukukhona* sits on the back of every one of us, and we cannot shake him off." The old woman never obtained her desire; never found God to see that poignant "Why?" and from that day to this, say the Africans, no man or woman has solved the riddle of this painful earth.

God is God's Creator; God may be a Person, it is hard to believe that God is good. Thus may be

the summing up of the African's thought of God so far as we have gone.

**Not concerned with his creatures.**

One other thing can be said more certainly of some Africans than of others. The missionary of whom Dr. Donald Fraser tells us began by preaching "God is"; then he went on to his next text, "God is in the world to-day, not an absentee God, but living and working." The old men agreed that God must be present and active, but that is precisely what many Africans would deny. God made things at the beginning; He may control the great cosmical forces, rain, lightning, thunder; He has ordained the destiny of all creatures; but they would not admit that He can come into immediate relationship with individual men in the affairs of everyday life. To some Africans the Supreme Being stands only as the standing explanation of every thing, and every event which is otherwise inexplicable. The *Wapare* people of Tanganyika name him *Khonde*; they say he is the Creator of all things, but we know nothing more about Him. He does not trouble Himself about us, and we do not trouble ourselves about Him. Others say He is so good and kind that He never sends trouble or distress, and therefore men have no need to fear and propitiate Him.

I have spoken several times about the cult of the ancestral spirits. These were once men who lived here below; they are acquainted intimately with human life from within; they may not be visible now, but they are not distant, and they retain their understanding of men's needs. They have power also. Holding such convictions, it is natural that the Africans should seek the help of their ancestors in time of need. They also believe that these spirits can act as intermediaries between them and the far-distant Creator. The ancestors, therefore, receive the worship, such as it is, of living men. While this is true generally, it is also true that direct approach to the Supreme Being is not unknown among Africans. Some go to Him as a last resort, when they help they expected from the ancestral spirits is not forthcoming. Among the *Baila*, for example, men and women desirous of children will offer prayer to *Lesa* when their petitions to the ancestors have proved vain, and the *Baila*, in common with other Bantu, will pray to *Lesa* for rain.

But it remains true that the belief in God is not an effective force in the African's life, so far as the ordinary activities are concerned. That God should take cognisance of our every thought and action is quite a foreign idea to them. Among all the epithets applied to Him, the name Judge does not appear. They have little or no conception of sin as an offence against God.

**One sin against God.**

In my researches into the beliefs and practices of the *Baila* I came across only one recognised sin against God. That was the murder of a member of the community; to kill an outsider was of a different footing. When such a murder was committed certain cattle are offered in sacrifice to the communal divinity—an ancestor or a propitiation for those offended by the killing of one of his people. The ancestor is responsible to the Supreme Being for the lives of the community, and he therefore takes the shade of the ox killed in sacrifice, and offers it to *Lesa* as a propitiation. The old man who told me about this went through the actions of the divinity in approaching *Lesa* with the offering in his hands.

**HOW ANANI WILL BE RUN.**

Proposals of Lord Lovat's Committee.

Having discussed with Mr. J. H. Bell, the Director of the Anani Institute, the needs of the staff required for a fully equipped Central Research Station, we have come to the following conclusion that the following establishments should be regarded as a minimum:—

Director, five senior officers, eight junior officers, secretary-librarian, assistant secretary, agricultural superintendent, and assistant agricultural superintendent, in addition to such other staff as a technician to take charge of the engine and other plant, a herbarium assistant, etc.

This staff represents a very considerable increase on what has hitherto been contemplated and in present circumstances it will not be possible to provide immediately so many officers, having regard on the one side to the lack of necessary funds, and on the other to the shortage of qualified research officers, but we are convinced that if full use is to be made of these stations, a staff at least as large as that which we have set out above is required, and we are unanimous in recommending its adoption as a guide for the future. Nor, indeed, is the establishment we recommend in any way extravagant if a comparison is made with the numbers of higher research officers employed at such institutions as Rothamsted in this country, Pura in India, or Buitenzorg in the Dutch East Indies.

Further, in suggesting this establishment we have had in mind the supreme importance of ensuring continuity of work. Too often it happens that valuable research work is wasted because, when the officer in charge is absent through leave or sickness, there is no one else available to replace him. It is essential that provision should be made for adequate relief, and it is for this reason that we recommend a substantially larger establishment of junior than of senior officers.

**As Much Travelling as Possible.**

We contemplate that the Director and other officers should do as much travelling as possible in order to keep the Central Research Station in close touch with ordinary agricultural activities in the group of Colonies and with local research work. It will, of course, also be desirable definitely to assign officers from time to time to deal with specific problems arising in the territories within the group.

We are of the opinion that the five senior officers should normally be a plant geneticist, a plant or animal physiologist, an entomologist, a mycologist, and a soil chemist. The junior officers should be selected chiefly with a view to their understanding the senior officers, the exact qualifications needed in their case varying, of course, in accordance with local requirements.

We have not included in our recommendations the appointment of an agricultural officer as a member of the higher staff, but in cases where the Director is not a man with a practical training and experience, we consider that it will be necessary to include in the staff an officer with these qualifications.

We propose that the secretary-librarian should be responsible for the routine correspondence, etc., and for the maintenance and care of the library. Although he should not be a scientific officer, he should if possible have a certain minimum of scientific training.

We regard it as of importance that there should be an officer at the station, namely, the agricultural superintendent, with an assistant who should be

definitely responsible, under the general supervision of the Director, for the execution of the various plots.

It will be observed that we have made provision for the appointment of a Deputy Director. If funds permitted, such an appointment would be desirable, but in the meantime, we recommend that one of the senior officers should at the same time be Deputy Director.

**Salaries.**

We contemplate that the Director and the senior research officers of a Central Research Station should eventually be members of the Colonial Agricultural Service, and some, if not all, of the junior officers. In framing our recommendations for the salaries of these officers we have therefore adopted the scales proposed for the unified service, although the exact classes into which the officers will fall will naturally vary with individual circumstances.

For present purposes we have placed the Director in Class II, two senior officers in Class IV and three in Class V, and the eight junior officers in Class VI, and in each case we have adopted the mean of the scale. We recommend that the salaries should accordingly be as follows:—

Director	Class II,	1,500-50-2,000	1,750
Senior officers	Class IV,	1,200-50-1,350	1,275
Senior officers	Class V,	1,000-50-1,200	1,100
Junior officers	Class VI,	750-50-1,000	700
			14,000

In accordance with the basis which we have adopted in preparing our provisional estimates for the Service generally, we recommend that 25% should be added to this in respect of Provident fund contributions and 10% in respect of passages, travelling, study leave, etc. The grand total therefore amounts to approximately £20,000.

We do not contemplate that the other officers whose appointments we have recommended in connection with the staffing of a Central Research Station should be members of the unified Colonial Agricultural Service, and their salaries, as we will fall to be defrayed from the general funds of the station. It may, however, be of assistance if we set out the scale of salary which we think should be sufficient to attract officers of the qualifications desired, and we suggest that the salaries should be as follows:—

Secretary-librarian	£700-£800-£900
Assistant secretary-librarian	£500-£625-£750
Agricultural superintendent	£250-£200-£150
Assistant agricultural superintendent	£175-£150-£125-£100

We have been informed of the progress which is being made with regard to the Anani Institute and of the funds that have been made available for its maintenance from the East African Dependencies and the Empire Marketing Board. We have also learnt from the Director of the staff which it is now proposed to appoint. Owing to lack of funds, this staff falls below that which we have recommended above, and we are agreed that the Anani Institute should be brought up to full strength before further Central Research Stations are created in the Colonial Empire.

His only vocation after leaving Zanzibar was to write novels. Thus an Anglo-Guerrant newspaper published in East Africa, in an obituary notice of Mr. Robert Keable, the "only" was, we feel sure, not unkindly meant.

\* As contained in their Report on the Uganda Agricultural Service (Cmd. 2549, H.M. Stationery Office, 1924).

**THE EAST AFRICAN SISAL INDUSTRY**

Communications to the Conference Lines.

Special to "East Africa"

East Africa learns that the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has represented to the Conference Lines that their proposal to raise freight rates after June 1st is not to be granted, and that the lines will accept a reduction of 10% on sisal from the time ago would prove a serious matter for the industry and therefore for the shipping companies. The lines are understood to base their proposal to revert to the old higher rates on the fact that certain sisal companies have recently declared substantial dividends, to which the Sub-Section replies that only two or three companies have issued reports since the freight reductions became operative, and that in these cases the accounts were for the trading year ending June, 1924, and that the figures therefore related to sales of sisal contracted at least three and possibly six months before that date. The published figures thus refer to a trading year beginning in 1923 and in one instance at any rate to transactions of October, 1925, when sisal realised a price of £45 per ton, as against the present average price of £35. Emphasis is laid on the declaration that costs of production are increasing in East Africa and are now £2 per ton higher than in 1923, and that if this figure be added to the fall in prices of sisal between the average of 1923 and the date of the Sub-Section's last meeting with the lines (a fall from £43 to £38), producers are sustaining a loss of profit of about £7 per ton.

**The Position of Planters.**

In the course of their communication the Sub-Section states:

The Sub-Section are informed that in the case of two of the oldest firms (first established companies in Kenya) costs of production have averaged over 240 lbs. per ton throughout the last ten years. In the case of two other companies 3058 tons of sisal have been produced in the last three years, with profits of £10,398, an average of 55% per ton, with the lines will probably agree is not excessive, especially in view of the fact that these profits were made when the price of sisal was more than 25% per ton higher than it is to-day.

This shortly illustrates the present general position of the East African sisal industry. Certain companies may be more favourably placed than others, but it may interest the lines to know that two plantations have closed owing to drought, and as this condition prevails all through the district where the bulk of the sisal in Kenya Colony is grown, this is a singularly inopportune moment to propose an increase in the rate of freight.

The more recent of the published accounts to which the lines have referred are those of a very successful company, viz., Dwa Plantations Ltd., the results obtained being considered exceptional for the industry. The profits of the company are indicated as £92,347, but after allocation for development, redemption, depreciation, etc., there is left the sum of £7,308 for shareholders' dividends and carry forward. The production figures of the company were given as 827 tons, at an average selling price of £44 15s. per ton, but had the selling price been at the 1924 level the profits would have been reduced (omitting any question of higher working costs) by some 25%—leaving about £3,000 for distribution.

**The Effect of Mexican Competition.**

Mexican sisal is being dumped here and on the Continent in substantial quantities, to the detriment of the East African product. The price effect of the introduction of the practice upon the sisal industry of the lines carrying East African sisal will be fully apparent, particularly as the trade of the East African sisal has been recently reduced. Imports of Mexican sisal from European countries have nearly doubled, and in the opinion of the Sub-Section any increase in the price of East African rates of freight will certainly prejudice the East African sisal industry if not completely shut it out of competition with the Mexican trade.

Frequent changes in the rates of freight are extremely detrimental to business generally, and forward contracts cannot be entered into. The Sub-Section will therefore be handicapped in a falling market. As the lines are made by the Sub-Section for more stability and that the lines will seriously consider the desirability of continuing the existing rates of freight, not only for a further six months, but of allowing them to stand at least until July 1, 1925.

**DIDER HAGGARD AND EAST AFRICA**

Lecture by Professor Alice Werner.

Specialty reported for "East Africa"

PROBABLY the greatest commitment that can be paid to a novelist is the attempt to identify the places mentioned in his works. Future it may be, especially in the case of a writer of imagination and dealer in the weird, but it is a great tribute to the "atmosphere" the author has been able to create. Professor Alice Werner, lecturing recently on "Dider Haggard and Africa" at the School of Oriental Studies, devoted quite a portion of her discourse to the possible situation of the scenes mentioned in "She" and "Allan Quatermain," both of which treat of East Africa.

Holly and Leo Vincoy, it will be remembered, were wrecked in a cove at a spot on the East Coast marked by a cliff having a likeness to a Negro's head, and there they found the remains of a stone wharf indicating a former port and a high degree of civilisation. Allan Quatermain and his two companions, Curtis and Good, landed at Lamu, "that strange place of smells," where they met with Umslopogass, the old Zulu warrior, and whether they proceeded up the river Tana to encounter the raiding Masai and to rescue the Scots missionary's daughter.

There could be little doubt, said Professor Werner, that Sir Rider Haggard knew the neighbourhood of Lamu and the Tana well. His brother was British Vice-Consul at Lamu for some years, and the governor stayed with him when searching for local colour. More than one party had been wrecked at the mouth of the Tana—Mr. F. J. Jackson, a pioneer of Uganda, the Rev. W. G. Howe in 1884, a missionary and his wife in 1912; and there was undoubtedly a canal at the mouth of the Tana, though it was silted up at one time, but recently reopened, much to the discomfort of some of the Native agriculturists in the district.

No place even remotely resembling the city of Khor, with its miles of artificial caves and its surrounding swamps, could be identified. Lake Rudolf might possibly correspond to the sheet of water reached by Allan Quatermain and the underground river and the "roses of fire," but on it was no city of "roses and a civilised white race of high artistic attainments." The Masai had raided as far as the Tana and had murdered a missionary and his wife on that river, but the spot as described by Haggard—at the limit of navigation of the Tana and in sight of Mount Kenya—was impossible. It was of greater interest to note that on the upper reaches of the Tana there were to-day ruins of cities quite different from those on the coast. They had been discovered by Mr. Hobley, but so far no one had explained

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently resolved that a Trade Protection Society would be of benefit to the trading community. Some members said that such a society was not needed than a black list of those people who, after contracting a bill of exchange for a certain amount, transferred their custom to another shop. It was suggested that such a society if formed should cover the whole Colony.

### EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

#### Kenya Indians and the Legislative Council.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many members of the European and Indian communities, respectively, are entitled to elect to the Legislative Council in Kenya; how many Indian representatives have been elected; how many have taken their seats; whether any Indians are nominated; and, if so, whether they have taken their seats?

Mr. Amery: The numbers of members which the European and Indian communities in Kenya are entitled to elect to the Legislative Council are eleven and five, respectively. One Indian member was elected last year and has taken his seat. The other four Indian seats were temporarily filled by members nominated by the Governor up to January 31, 1928, when their appointments terminated. An election for the four seats in question was fixed for March 3. I have received no report as to the result from the Governor, but I understand from the Press that no candidates were nominated. The Governor has power in the absence of duly elected members to fill the vacancies by nomination of suitable persons from the electoral roll, but I am not aware what action, if any, is contemplated in this respect.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy: Does not the right hon. gentleman agree that it is a very serious matter that the whole Indian community refuse to elect, or that no Indian gentleman can be found to stand for the Legislature, and must it not show that there is a serious state of affairs?

Mr. Amery: I am leaving the matter to the Government's discretion.

#### Kilindini Port Charges.

In reply to Mr. Low, Mr. Amery said: "The new port rates at Kilindini which become effective on April 1 comprise a wharfage charge on imports of 1% on the duty-paid value, plus a handling charge of 1s. per ton of landing (no minimum charge 2s.). The charges on exports are based on a commodity schedule."

Colonel Wedgwood: Has the right hon. gentleman seen Press reports of a statement as to the reduction of the charges on the Uganda Railway and an increase of the charges in Kilindini, and has he noticed the reductions are all for the benefit of Europeans and the increases all to penalise the Natives?

Mr. Amery: No, sir, I have not noticed that. Lieut. Commander Kenworthy: Is this not an example of the right hon. gentleman's interpretation of the Duke of Devonshire's Command Paper of 1922 as to "being our sacred trust to safeguard the interests of the Natives?"

#### East African Railway Gauge.

Mr. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been directed to the fact that the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge is practically universal on the railways of the Union of South Africa, or Rhodesia, of Nyasaland, of Portuguese East Africa, and of the Sudan, and whether, in view of the fact that the railways of East Africa must ultimately be physically connected with these lines, he will consider the desirability of ceasing further construction on metre-gauge and of converting the lines of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika to 3 feet 6 inches before the cost of conversion becomes prohibitive?

Mr. Amery: The Railway Administrations of Kenya and Uganda and of Tanganyika have

some time kept in mind the possibility that eventually they may find it desirable to convert their existing metre-gauge lines to 3 feet 6 inches. And they are now experimenting with the use of steel sleepers which will permit the widening of the gauge in the future at small expense.

#### The Cape-Town Flight.

SIR S. HOARE, Secretary for Air, replying to Mr. Day, who asked if he could give particulars of the flight made by Royal Air Force biplanes between Cairo and the Cape, said that the flight was being carried out as a routine exercise of the same nature as the corresponding flights undertaken in 1927 and 1928. Four Fairey III B aircraft with Napier Lion engines, left Cairo on March 1. One machine was damaged when taking off at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on March 16; the personnel sustained no injuries. The remaining three aircraft proceeded on the flight, and reached Cape Town without forced landing en route on March 25. The flight was due to leave Cape Town on March 28, and would be joined at Pretoria by a detachment of the South African Air Force which would accompany them as far as Khartoum. The combined flights would carry out co-operational exercises with the local forces at Harare and Nairobi. The Royal Air Force flight was expected to return to Cairo on May 1.

#### East African Medical Services.

In reply to Mr. W. Baker, the Secretary of State gave a return of the numbers of the official medical staff in each of the Crown Colonies. The particulars in which East Africans will be especially interested are the following:

#### Official Medical Staff.

Colony	Authorized strength	Vacancies
Kenya	94	0
Northern Rhodesia	22	0
Nyasaland	14	0
Somaland	14	0
Tanganyika	77	2
Uganda	19	0
Zanzibar	18	1
Mauritius	5	0
Sechella	5	0

#### An Expulsion from Italian Somaliland.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received report on the expulsion of a British subject, Mr. Mohamed Ali, from Italian Somaliland for inadvertently failing to give the fascist salute; and, if so, what action he proposed to take?

Mr. Hacking: A report has now been received through my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor of Kenya, and His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome has been instructed to bring the facts to the notice of the Italian Government with a view to their inquiring into the matter as soon as possible.

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!

**Camp Fire Comments.**

**Exporting Parasites.**

It is curious to note the items "parasites" in the list of articles exported from Kenya and sent in February. Twenty-fold boxes of them were sent to Egypt, and one wonders what exactly was their nature. Presumably they were dispatched in connection with entomological research, but the entry is distinctly intriguing.

**Agile Chameleons.**

Mrs. Patrick Ness's statement, reported in a recent issue of *East Africa*, that on the shores of Lake Kivu "chameleons ran twittering in and out of the rocks, seems remarkable to me," writes a reader, adding: "I often came across these fascinating animals in East Africa, but never saw them run. When going all out, their progress reminded me of a rheumatic farmer crossing a heavy ploughed field, while when climbing their rate of movement could be compared only with that of the small hand of a clock. And I have heard them hiss, but never 'twitter.' Does Mrs. Ness really mean chameleons, or just lizards?"

**Americans Fall for "Madafa."**

Since the United States has so wide a range of climate that its inhabitants can indulge in a variety of food and drink probably unequalled in any other country, it seems strange that they have not yet been introduced in their own land to the delights of coconut milk. The many American tourists who visited East Africa last year in a specially chartered Atlantic liner were entertained by an enterprising Mombasa resident to *madafa*, but not the mere milk of the coconut for these prohibitionists a dash of gin had been added. Now the next batch of transatlantic tourists has wired to Mombasa for great quantities of green coconuts to be collected for their arrival. They will certainly have enjoyed the drink, but those who have tasted the wonderful golden "Dhaba" nuts to be obtained in Zanzibar may declare that it far surpasses the milk of the ordinary nut. By the way, why do so many African newspapers write *adafa* for the singular and plural, while a third European on safari in the coastal districts has had cause to be grateful for the *madafa* brought for his refreshment by hospitable Native villagers.

**Wild Game in England.**

England is quite looking up as a wild game country. Not so very long ago a badger attacked a harmless pedestrian—an incident commented on in this column. And now a sea eagle has appeared in the Thames valley above all places, and is raiding lambs and geese quite a number in the district. It is described as "tremendous" about 3 feet high and to fly in pairs or wings. Of course, a whole army of "sportsmen" are out to shoot it, though an earnest plea has been entered by ornithologists that its life shall be spared. To add to the excitement, a young brown bear has escaped from a menagerie in Sussex, and is still at large. There again armed men are on its track. A consternation reigns in the neighbourhood, though an open tin of condensed milk might be a far better weapon against a bewildered bear than a shot gun.

**Salutes and Saluting.**

The deportation from Kismayu of a British Indian subject for failing to salute the Italian Governor

will bring home to many the conditions that obtain under British rule. The Germans in this matter, and every Native who met a German on safari had to get off his path and stand at the salute, until the white man had passed. If the Native carried a load, he had to put it down by the side of the road and wait at attention. There is, indeed, a well-authenticated story of a German planter in the Usambara district who was in the habit of putting his helmet on a post in front of his house and watching the passers-by. Any who failed to salute the symbol of authority, represented by the hat, got a flogging.

**Knowledge of the Natives.**

Major Lloyd Jones's claim, made at the recent meeting of the Fahan Society, and reported in your last issue, that officers of the King's African Rifles get to know the Natives as few people do, is sure to arouse protest and criticism, says a regular reader, adding: "It is true, in a way, for those officers develop and sort of the passion of the more warlike Natives for a military life and get to understand that side of their character thoroughly. But it is decidedly a one-sided aspect. Planters of the best type who handle a large labour force, administrative officers who realise the obligations of their high calling, and missionaries undoubtedly get to know the Native far more intimately and profoundly than any K.A.R. officer. Probably the keenest appreciation is attained by pioneers of the type of John Boyce, whose book I have just read with great enjoyment—a man who goes alone among wild tribes where their lives hang on a thread, and where their existence from day to day depends on their divining the trend of the Native mind and sensing its weathercock changes."

**More Zoological Impossibilities.**

"Efiendi's" Comment on the "crowing crested cobra" has raised a deserved amount of interest in the London Press. From the *Morning Post* the paragraph passed to the *Evening News*, where it inspired one of "The Londoner's" characteristic essays. As a correspondent in the latter journal states that: "The crested, crowing cobra may be a myth, but Africa's embattled reptilians can show other monsters well-just as abhorrent. Items that occur to me are a frog as big as a terrapin, a frog with a hairy mane, a toad that lives in a hole and stops the opening of the hole with the top of its head, a snake that spits poison, and another that blows itself up into a sort of flattened sausage when it is deceived."

The part about the snakes may pass muster, but even in Africa frogs and toads do not belong to an "embattled reptiledom." A frog "as big as a terrapin" may mean anything from a 60 lb. bull-terrier to a diminutive "toad" and a specimen of *Bufo marinus* when full fed might possibly weigh as much as some of those tiny dogs some modern women use as muff ornaments. But a frog with a "hairy mane" is an absolute zoological impossibility, for hair is the one character which divides mammals from all other animals.

"Efiendi's" Comment was a serious attempt to throw light on a well-established African legend, and has done good in drawing into the criticism from sound authorities. There is still need for elaborations of the "snake story" or "fishing yarn" type.

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

## PERSONALIA

Lady Mabel Mellor is en route to Beira.

Sir Frank and Lady Colver have been visiting Uganda.

Mrs. Spencer Palmer left England last week to return to Nairobi.

Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Harrington has arrived in London from Kenya.

Sir Montagu Barlow has returned from his visit to Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. R. G. Taylor has been appointed to the Narvasha District Road Board.

Prince Joseph and Ladilas Sapieha of Poland have been visiting East Africa.

Mr. J. Sarrah, a well-known Mafu settler, was recently married at Nakuru to Miss Molly Hindle.

Mr. J. E. H. Power, Advocate of Dar es Salaam, has been formally recognised as French Consular Agent.

Congratulations to Major Keane on his appointment as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Uganda.

Major Wheatley, I.S.O., Governor of the Bahri Ghazal Province, has retired from the Sudan Civil Service.

Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies left London last week for Kenya to take up his appointment in the Administrative Service.

Mr. McGregor Ross, formerly Director of Public Works of Kenya Colony, gave two addresses in Glasgow last week.

Mr. Deved and Mrs. Guillebaud, of Ruanda, attended a recent African missionary demonstration in Witley (Salop).

Mr. C. P. Beadon, of the Tanganyika Transport Department, sails to-morrow for Dar es Salaam on his return from leave.

Mr. W. B. Baines, District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Acting Deputy Labour Commissioner.

Mr. R. A. Clay, the well-known settler of Donyo Sababu, accompanied by Mrs. Clay left London last week on his return to Kenya.

Capt. and Mrs. K. P. Prindler, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Prindler, and Mrs. D. Williams are about to start on their southward-bound trip.

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Bessawen have left England for a cruise to Madeira and Tenerife. They expect to return on April 16.

The Hilson Young Commission returned to Beira from Nyasaland on Wednesday of last week, and left next morning for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. R. Orr, Director of Education of Kenya, has returned to England on leave for 6 months after seventeen years' service in the Colony.

Mr. R. Carr, director of the well-known East African motor firm of Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Company Ltd., recently arrived in London from Nairobi.

The engagement has just been announced between Major O. Lennox Brown and Miss Eva Joan Denning, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Denning.

His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Cabral, C.M.G., Governor of Mozambique, was passenger to Madeira from Beira by the R.M.S. "Walmer Castle."

A public dinner to the Honourable L. M. Sen Smith was to have been given in Kampala at the end of March on the occasion of his retirement from the Protectorate.

Mr. M. O. L. Hering, accompanied by Mrs. Hering, leaves Marseilles to-morrow for Dar es Salaam, to resume his duties in the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

The London Gazette announces that Sir Frederic Lugard, on whom a barony was conferred at the New Year, has taken as his title Baron Lugard of Abinger, in the County of Surrey.

Lady Baring has left Khartoum on her southward flight to the Cape, and at the moment of closing for press Lady Heath, who is flying from Cape Town to England, had reached Atbara in the Sudan.

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The Rev. J. F. C. Orr, President of the Y. O. C. A., Nairobi, asks for assistance for the extension of the present building, the capacity of which is taxed to the utmost.

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Following the departure on leave of the Provincial Commissioner, Rev. C. J. Bagenal, O.B.E., Mr. F. Lindfield has assumed charge of the Kisumu Province of Tanganyika.

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Mr. E. L. Hunt, Secretary of the Department of Lands, and Mr. J. B. Clark, Director of European Education of Northern Rhodesia, have been spending some days at the Cape.

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General von Helldorf, who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the War, has agreed to succeed Admiral von Tirpitz as German candidate for Munich.

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Mr. William Stewart has been appointed a temporary special member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika during the absence on leave of the Honourable Norman Charles.

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Major J. L. Willcocks, D.S.O., M.C., leaves Marseilles to-morrow on his return to Kenya Colony, in the Provincial Administration of which he has served for the past few years.

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Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, who leaves Marseilles to-morrow to return to Uganda, has served in the Protectorate since 1908, and has been Labour Commissioner for the past three years.

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M. Orts, former Belgian Secretary of State for the Colonies, and at present a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, has been visiting Tanganyika.

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The Hon. J. W. Downie has arrived in England to investigate the position of the tobacco market, and especially to endeavour to make arrangements for the disposal of the Southern Rhodesian crop.

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The engagement of Colonel (Brevet Major-General) H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., former Commanding in the Sudan, to Mrs. Constance M. Moor, only daughter of the late Mr. F. W. M. Corbett and Mrs. Corbett, of London, is announced.

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Colonel W. K. Tucker, O.B.E., and Mr. F. H. Caine have been appointed official members of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council to represent Kenya, while the Honourable Dr. H. H. Hunter and A. D. Jones have been appointed to represent Uganda.

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News has reached England of the death in England at the age of sixty of Mr. H. Clifton, the well-known explorer and traveller, who had visited East and Central Africa on many occasions. He once marched from the Cape to the mountains of the Moon, and on another occasion spent some time exploring the Ujiji district. Mr. Clifton was a large landowner in Lancashire and the Isle of Islay.

Comptroller of the Bookmarket Department has been appointed temporarily to the position of Deputy Secretary in the office of the Controller, while the latter is on leave in the absence of which he is required to act as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Department.

Lady Hilda, who has promised to lead Seaford House, will be absent for a occasion of the party to be given by modern poets in aid of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and the Mother-Saving Campaign. Miss Edith Swell, Mrs. Robert Mitchell, and Mrs. B. Herbert will read from the collection.

Canon Brinkley, who has returned from addressing a meeting at Seaford, before the residence of Sir John Lubbock, asks for a wave of indignation against the traffic in slaves in Africa through the introduction of motor cars, aeroplanes, steel ploughs, and other implements, and that the example of the slave traffic should be more than ever.

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The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Phillips, who is on the water for Mombasa, was for many years a prominent C.M.S. missionary in China, where he is particularly remembered as the only survivor of the Katien (Kucheng) massacre of 1900. He has been Archdeacon of Kiencing since 1922, and has translated many pamphlets into the Chinese language.

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Captain William Suthren, whose death in European Hospital, Nairobi, is announced by cable, was well known in legal, commercial, and railway circles on the East Coast. He had served for many years with the 10th Territorial Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was in Newcastle for Kenya some few months ago, but hopes that the climate will be amenable to him to recover his failing health.

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Mr. Amery announced in the House of Commons a few days ago that, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, Sir James McGowan, Sir Hugo Haggard, and Sir John McEwen were to visit Australia to discuss immigration and migration. East Africa recently appeared in our readers as a member of the British South African Advisory Committee to London, and of the Executive East African Board.

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Lord Cave, who died last week at the age of seventy-two, only a few weeks before the announcement of his resignation of the Chancellorship and his advancement to an earldom, visited East Africa during the Long Vacation of 1907. Lord Cave, whose brother, General Sir David Mathews, was then first Minister of the Sultan of Zanzibar, while Lord Cave's brother-in-law, Lord Cave, was British Consul in Zanzibar, has given an account of the visit in his book, "Three Journeys," which was published only last month and reviewed in our issue of March 22. The many East Africans who knew the late Lord Chancellor will join with us in deep sympathy with Lord Cave in her bereavement.



East Africa in the Press

RAMADHAN IN ZANZIBAR

ONE redeeming feature about Ramadhan in Zanzibar is that it seems to interfere far less with the ordinary business of life than it does in some other countries, the cheerful African being able to perform his duties, though fasting, fairly satisfactorily without becoming a prey to that morose and droopiness which assail the Muslim in other lands. It is, however, at the time of the *Fitr* the comparison becomes reversed and the month always less pleasing an aspect, the season of the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new, being regarded by him in a purely commercial light. There must be many an Englishman who, in happier lands, has felt himself carried away and his own heart lanced by the spirit of the Lesser Id with its noisy, laughing crowds, joyous with a childlike joy, exulting in their freedom from the great restraints, and overflowing with a gaiety so all-embracing that they must include their *Kahn* friend in their exuberance and

concern, as the white man is concerned, in the *id* of Zanzibar. A table strewn with hundreds of long queue of boys who come to the *id* through the motions of hand and pocket their *rukun* (barbaric term!) with as little emotion as they would their monthly pay. By comparison with the real thing, this procedure is about as romantic as flirting with a wax-work.

At the root of this, as at the root of so many other unpleasantnesses, lies that shibboleth of this little island, the word *dasturi*. It is *dasturi* to do this and *not dasturi* to do that, and between the two the finicking path of conduct and action is mapped out with the extreme of accuracy. Experience having failed to show the African that any appeal lies on the softer side of the white man, he employs as his only weapon in his armoury this accursed *dasturi*. As to its origin, it is a mystery. And yet the European has only himself to thank for this, since he himself, in the mass, venerate *dasturi* as he does nothing else and subordinate thereto all those qualities of heart, mind and brain with which he may have been endowed.

At once the origin of all his actions, the bonny sentimental vision and the star by which he steers his cautious course, *dasturi* to the Englishman becomes almost the attributes of the Deity, and it is necessary, although deeply to be regretted, that the African elects to meet him on his own ground with his own weapon. This possibly is one of the heaviest of that white man's burden, which the white man has, with such diligence and conscientiousness, succeeded in making quite unnecessarily burdensome for himself and every body else. We may well ponder some of these aspects of the case when, a month hence, we sorrowfully and repeatedly glance our hands into our pockets.

Thus the argument to the *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar.

A telegram from Nairobi to *The Morning Post* states that five Arabs were killed and forty wounded at Zanzibar during a faction fight following a trivial incident which set in motion latent tribal hostility. Fighting is said to have continued for nearly a week

TILTS AT KENYA TOWNSHIPS

The *Mombasa Times* recently makes a scathing attack on the townships. Of Nairobi he said: "Its chief occupations are making money and making more money."

It possesses two cathedrals, a synagogue, three churches, several mosques and missions. Its religion, however, is as above stated.

The people of Nairobi are great sportsmen. They play golf, cricket, tennis, soccer, and the saxophone. A few play the ukelele. These latter, it is said, have very few friends. The balance plays the fool of the joker according to their bank balance or the hand they get.

The currency of the town is gifts and post-dated cheques. The chief function of Government House is to enable the public to sign the visitor's book.

The population of the capital is: European, 3,000 odd (very odd); Indians, 8,000; and Natives as many as can be crowded into the area. According to European opinion there are 8,000 too many Indians, and according to Indian opinion, every European should be an Indian. The African looks on and smiles. He sees most of the game.

Of Mombasa: "Features of the Old Town are its religions and its wells." It is currently reported that the truth that is lost in the former is found at the bottom of the latter.

Bathing is a popular pastime. So also is getting into deep water. The number of young men who make good in the latter respect is simply astounding. It is stated that the waters abound in sharks. These, however, it is said, are not nearly so dangerous as the variety to be found on the island itself.

Nakuru, which he describes as the third biggest town in Kenya when Eldoret is not arguing the point, is also assailed in a friendly fashion.

One of the principal features of the town is the fine wattle trees. These are said to be responsible for the great prevalence of the wattle-you-hate habit.

The town has, of course, its recreations. Among these may be mentioned cricket, polo and sending delegates with grievances to the Convention of Associations. In this last art the town is stated to excel. One can get to Nakuru either by road and rail. Fortunately one can easily get out of the town by these same methods.

A CROWING CRESTED PYTHON

The possible existence of the crowing crested python, which has been discussed in these columns by a number of correspondents, continues to arouse the interest of various newspapers, and especially *The Morning Post*, which recently published a letter from a reader who had lived in Southern Rhodesia and who wrote:

About 1912 a prospector near the Monomatapa concessions in the Mtoke district of Southern Rhodesia, came across a snake of considerable size with a crest of horns resembling that of a guinea fowl, which made a noise described as resembling the bleat of a kid. Many Natives of Nyasaland who were at that time in the employ described the snake to me, and informed me that it was dark grey, and made a noise like a kid to attract its victims, the small buck, which it crushed in its coils. This would appear to be more feasible than that it was of the mamba or cobra type.

Thus we advance from a crowing crested cobra to a crowing crested python. What have your readers to say about such a creature?

## SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA.

An installment of the Administration.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

I am what you might call a "small man" who is I have only a limited amount of capital, not more than £3,000, in my hands, health and energy, I am British too.

When last year the Tanganyika Government advertised officially that land was open for alienation in the south-west of the Territory and Messrs. Colonialists Ltd. of Iringa, were doing the same. I incurred heavy expense and spent a considerable time away from my farm here in order to go personally and peg out a farm at Mufindi.

I wanted 2,000 acres. I was told I could not have that amount, so finally I pegged out some 1,200 acres. I waited till the A.O. could come down from Iringa to inspect Native rights, water and grazing. I shifted my pegs to suit the Conservator of Forests, who said he wished to make a Forest Reserve in a part of the land I first wanted. I complied with every known formality. I showed a surveyor exactly where my pegs were and walked for several hours with him over the land I wanted. I happen to know that my application went forward and was recommended by the Administration in Iringa. I have made a road to my land and started planting coffee nurseries. That, I know, was my risk of course.

But I have now received notice that the Governor of Tanganyika has decided that no block of less than 2,000 acres may be alienated in Mufindi and Mboisi. Everyone knew that the maximum allowed was 5,000 acres. Since when has the minimum been made 2,000 acres, and by what authority? The only bright spot in my position is that if I can syndicate with an adjoining applicant, making the two holdings up to 2,000 acres, I may do so. Thank you! Why should I be forced to amalgamate, especially in so doing I must agree not to subdivide either the total holding of 2,000 acres or the original holding of 1,200 acres?

I consider that the decision which has just been communicated to me is arbitrary, and I should be glad if you could find space in your valuable paper to voice my protest. I maintain that people like myself who have had the enterprise to peg out farms in the South-Western Highlands of Tanganyika should be given some reason for this sudden refusal of our applications. The notice I have received gives none whatever.

There are, I believe, about one hundred people in the same boat as myself. Does the Governor of Tanganyika Territory imagine that the "small" German settlers of whom I saw dozens in Mboisi and Mufindi, who had sold up everything in Germany to come out to this region, squatted down on the land they have chosen and put in a lot of hard graft there while awaiting the auctions, are going to quit? I fancy it will need the only thing a German understands, brute force, to dislodge them now. There are also many British settlers in actual occupation who may find it impossible to "amalgamate" or to find the extra acreage required to bring original holdings up to the new minimum now laid down. At least one such has even planted out his coffee. I know his feelings on the matter. I will leave him to utter them in the proper place at the proper time.

Now it is notorious that Sir Donald Cameron has no time for anything but his official duties. His speech at the last Calcutta Conference was a bitter attack—in the worst of taste—on Tanganyika and Kenya folk—in Sir Edward Grigg. He has allowed personalities to obscure his vision of federation. He muzzled the official members of the Legislative Council at their recent session in Dar es Salaam; most successfully and subtly muzzled them too by the lead he gave them against federation in his opening speech to that session of the Council. The result was that Mr. Kingless Price's motion on federation was talked out. Not a single official member of Council spoke to that motion. One would have imagined that the Comptroller of Customs, the General Manager of Railways, and the Postmaster-General of the Territory could have shed some light on the "common factors" for federation which Sir Donald says he is so anxious to find.

Is Sir Donald's decision in regard to new farms in the south-west of the Territory another aspect of animosity to Kenya? He said in the Legislative Council—

"We are also putting up to auction about 50,000 acres in Mufindi and Mboisi. With regard to the highlands in the south-west corner of the Territory, we are pursuing the new policy of marking out farms of 2,000 acres ourselves and putting them up to public auction, instead of permitting a number of what may be called small people with little capital to go down there and take up small farms, picking the eyes out of the country in anticipation of the time when railway facilities will be available."

The natives are mine.

May I put a few questions on this pronouncement? Since when did the Government of Tanganyika start pursuing the new policy of 2,000-acre farms?

Has this policy any sanction of law?

Is it equitable to people like myself who have responded to the invitation of the Tanganyika Government and pegged farms, besides complying with all the requisite and irritating formalities and submitting to the delays consequent on land applications, to have now to look round for an adjoining neighbour and amalgamate with him in order to retain the land we desired?

Can Sir Donald Cameron name any Colony in which the first farmers were not "small men"? Have not the "eyes of every Colony been picked out" first by Natives and then by missionaries before eyes of these small men he refers to came along?

If we pioneer folk have found some pickings in Mufindi and Mboisi, why, when railway facilities are available, should we not receive the fair reward of our enterprise? Surely the early bird should not have the early worm snatched from his beak if he has got that worm by fair means.

Surely the only equitable way of settling the pending applications in Mufindi and Mboisi is to let them pass as they stand, provided they do not infringe Native rights. Then fix a date, the date of H.E. 2, which the Council, January 11, 1928, as the time from which the minimum of 2,000 acres will be enforced. Cases exist in which a district or an area having been suddenly closed to further alienation, Government had to relax so far as to allow of applications being considered if they had been made prior to a fixed date.

Yours faithfully,

KACHIBU

A KENYA COLONIST.

(Our leading article deals with the subject of this letter—Ed.)

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

Cheaper Fuel for Agriculture  
From Our Own Correspondent

WHEN the 1928 Budget was under consideration during November last, the desirability of cheapening fuel oils used for production purposes was emphasised, and a motion was proposed in the Legislative Council by Lord Delamere in the following terms:—

"That this Council requests Government: (a) To provide in the present Appropriation Bill for a subsidy which will bring the price of paraffin used for agricultural purposes, such a figure as will enable mechanical traction to compete with ox traction in the interests of the saving of labour, of the opening up of land to cultivation which at present is used to feed oxen, and of enabling land to be cleared up rapidly after harvest for the prevention of disease in crops; and

(b) To request the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Estimates to make recommendations immediately as to the amount of the subsidy required for this purpose."

Government showed sympathy with the proposal, and a draft Bill has now been published proposing a rebate of 20 cents per gallon, which coincides with the present Customs Duty on kerosene, in respect of all such oil used solely for the purpose of supplying power to farm tractors actually employed in agriculture. A purchaser of kerosene oil solely for agricultural purposes is required when purchasing the oil to fill up an order form in duplicate, stating the quantity of oil required. The supplier of the oil endorses on both order forms the quantity of oil supplied. He then hands the original to the purchaser and forwards the duplicate to the Treasurer. When the purchaser wishes to make a claim for repayment, he is required to verify its accuracy by a statutory declaration made before a magistrate, whose duty it is to examine the claim and to certify that, so far as he is able to ascertain, it is correct. The claimant then forwards to the Treasury the statutory declaration together with the order forms, and the Treasurer is authorised to pay to the purchaser such sum as may be due.

A large reduction in the cost of fuel oils is essential in the interests of agricultural development. The replacement of oxen by tractors releases a supply of the former for areas where tractors cannot be used. Tractors, moreover, release a large number of labourers for service in other directions. The proportion is said to be approximately one labourer for fifty acres using tractors and one labourer for ten acres using oxen. Among other advantages secured by the use of tractors are the following: (a) Tractors enable extensive areas of land to be planted at the proper time; (b) there is no consumption of fuel when not in use; (c) tractors can work continuously day and night.

The cost of fuel has been a serious deterrent to the more extended use of tractors in spite of obvious advantages in many directions, and although the subsidy of 10s. per gallon may not appear to be a very great saving when regarded in terms of the saving in cost of production per bag of wheat or maize, yet it is an indication to farmers that Government is desirous of assisting them and the psychological effect is likely to be considerable.

### Trout Fishing in Kenya.

The phenomenal success which has attended trout acclimatisation in Kenya waters has attracted public attention which has hitherto been withheld. This interesting work of both scientific and economic importance. Major Grosvenor was the pioneer of the movement about twenty years ago when with imported brown trout ova he successfully stocked the Gura River near its source at the top of the

Aberdares at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. From 1912 onwards the work has steadily progressed under the guidance and largely in the hands of the interested enthusiasts who formed a Kenya Angling Association during the regime of General Northey, always a keen supporter of the movement. Last year Government took over from the Angling Association the work of importing ova and stocking suitable streams, and was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. R. E. Dent as Fish Warden attached to the Game Department. Two methods of stocking have been adopted. In one case, large consignments of eyed ova have been obtained from the Solway fisheries, Scotland, hatched out at a suitable centre, the resulting fry being liberated in adjacent rivers and waters within transportable distance. The second method consists of transferring fish from certain well-stocked rivers to waters in their immediate vicinity, frequently on the opposite side of a watershed. Private enterprise has also played its part, and it is estimated that private individuals have stocked no less than 500 miles of trout water during the last few years. Government, since taking over from the Angling Association in January, 1927, has stocked 670 miles, so it is anticipated that by September, 1929, no less than 1,170 miles of trout fishing will be available to disciples of the "gentle art," while at least 500 miles of fishing are already open.

### Distribution of the Fish.

The policy of distribution has hitherto been to spread the trout over as wide an area as possible, and really excellent trout fishing can now be had in the following districts: Elgon, Gasim, Gishu, Western Mau, Eastern Mau, Aberdares, and Mount Kenya. In many of these waters a bag of four or five brace of fine fighting tarios averaging from 1½ to 2 lb. can be landed by the expert in the course of a couple of hours' fishing under favourable conditions, while occasional specimens of 6 to 9 lb. are to be had. Both rainbow (*Salmo trutta*) and brown (*Salmo fario*) trout have given equally good results. This welcome addition to Kenya amenities deserves wide publicity, and visitors and new settlers with a taste for angling are advised to add to their equipment a suitable assortment of light tackle.

Now that the work of acclimatisation has been so conspicuously successful, the opinion is freely expressed that in order to make the most of such a valuable asset Government should collaborate with the Angling Association with a view to the preservation and exploitation of this welcome addition to Kenya's aquatic fauna under the following heads:

- (1) Consideration of the position of riparian owners;
- (2) strengthening the position of the Game Department in respect of fish preservation; (3) definition of the lines on which local associations or angling clubs can be given exclusive rights and obligations in respect of trout preservation and fishing in defined waters; (4) the special problem of rendering good fishing readily available for town dwellers who may not be able to spare more than a few hours a week; (5) and finally, the compilation of a really comprehensive Game Fish Ordinance better suited to existing conditions than the existing measure, which was drafted under totally different conditions of about twenty years ago, the new Ordinance to be a simple, flexible, and comprehensive expression of the rights and obligations of the public in respect of trout fishing, and containing powers which will enable the Game Department to cope with the great increase of public interest in the pastime which is expected in the next two years.

### From the Native Affairs Report.

A good deal of public interest has been aroused by a somewhat belated but interesting report for the year 1926 by the Hon. G. V. Maxwell, M.L.C., Chief Native Commissioner. It is gratifying to those who support their introduction to hear that

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Local Councils are functioning well and that local government is popular with Natives who accept principle that services of a purely local character should be financed by local rates. The report shows some idea of the measurable progress that has been made. Native thought may be gathered from the fact that Local Native Councils have passed Resolutions limiting the extent of female circumcision, prohibiting the performance of obscene and undesirable Native dances, for controlling venereal disease, and for the extension of medical and educational services generally. They have shown a general willingness to support both with money and personal labour progressive schemes for the improvement of conditions in the Native reserves, such as roads, bridges, water supply, reforestation and other activities. Several Councils have erected Council Halls for their meetings, and dispensaries (which are financed by the Colonial Department) and school buildings.

There appears to have been no serious shortage of Native labour during the year on spite of a considerable increase in population and agricultural production and development. This is due to several causes, some of which are: (a) The extended use of mechanical appliances; (b) the increased efficiency of Natives who have been in employment for a number of years; (c) the natural desire of the Natives to earn money for the purchase of luxuries, such as groceries, soap, clothing, etc.; and (d) greatly improved rail and road communications and the efforts that have been made to facilitate movements of labourers by the provision of rest camps.

Mr. Maxwell rightly commends the premature development of practical thought in the Reserves by the Natives, propounding and pointing out that there is a dearth of constitutional channels for the expression of Native views.

**A Library for Nairobi**

An effort is being made to establish a public library in Nairobi, and a very well attended public meeting was recently held in the capital under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Denham, our Colonial Secretary, who stressed the backward state of the colony in regard to the provision of public libraries and other means of circulating books and magazines, and the necessity for initiating the movement ourselves, so that the Carnegie Corporation might be invited to assist a movement already established on sound lines. A fully representative committee of seventeen members has been appointed to investigate the existing library and book-lending systems of Kenya and to make recommendations as to the best method of establishing a really good Central Library for the benefit of all races.

**Damage of the Earthquake**

Now that the excitement natural to the occurrence of a widespread series of unusually violent earth tremors has subsided, it is found that reports of damage were not exaggerated. In fact, very few properly built houses suffered at all even in the most disturbed districts, most of the damage to hastily erected temporary structures being due more serious than that which might be caused by a violent wind storm. But the earthquake was felt at least one permanent region in the shape of a low fissure about ten miles long eastward to the Valley region of Lake Hamarungton.

**VICTORIA NYANZA SUGAR COMPANY.**

The annual reports of Mr. Maxwell, the managing director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd. are always interesting. That for the year ended April 30, 1927, just to hand, shows that during the season 1926/27 8,018 tons of white sugar were manufactured from 96,450 tons of cane crushed. 40,737 tons were purchased at an average price of 13s. 1d. per ton from twenty-nine neighbouring farmers, of whom three only were Europeans. The company's plantation supplied the balance of 55,712 tons, charged to manufacture at 10s. per ton. To provide this amount 2,276 acres were cut, yielding an average of 275 tons per acre, which figure was rather diminished by the inclusion of some ratoon fields which returned as low as 10 tons per acre.

Comparing ploughing by oxen and by machinery Mr. Maxwell says:

Hitherto practically all crops harvested are those of fields that have been prepared with the African oxen (bully beasts) and small internal combustion tractors. The comparatively shallow ploughing and these methods does not tend to give good tonnage. During the year purchased for the company two sets of steam cable ploughing outfits, the plant comprising four high-powered heavy type steam engines, heavy knife or sub-soiler, two rollers, narrow water-carts, spare cables, and so on. These sets have been working on the plantation for some time, one since the middle of 1926, the other since early 1926. One or two of the fields of cane harvested in the year under review were prepared with the first steam cable plant. During the current year an increase in area of crops will be harvested from fields similarly prepared, and so on in increasing areas each subsequent year, and I anticipate better results both as to the parity of crops and tonnage per acre. Both teams outfits are doing very good work, and I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the land is trenched for planting.

The profit for the year amounted to £60,578.

Particulars of Ivan Federsal Limited have been filed pursuant to Section 273 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. The capital is 200,000 shillings, in 100,000 shares of 20s. each. The company was incorporated in Kenya Colony on February 15, 1927, to cultivate coffee, sisal, cotton, tea, tobacco, rubber and agricultural products generally. The British address is at 31 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.2. Mr. H. Clements is authorised to accept service on process and notices on behalf of the company. Ivan Federsal, of Crawford Road, Nairobi, is sole director. His file number is F.2689.

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PROSPECTS OF THE BEIRA RAILWAY, NATIVE RESERVES, RHODESIA

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, presiding at last week's ordinary general meeting of the Beira Railway Company Limited, made the following interesting references to the future traffic prospects of the line.

During the last two or three years the Union Miners have been importing large quantities of machinery and equipment for their new and important copper mining installations in the Congo, which has brought a very highly remunerative traffic to our line. These new works are now approaching completion, and there may be some falling off in this source of revenue, at any rate for the present. Furthermore, the Bukama-Ilebo extension, which will connect the port of Matadi, on the West Coast of Africa, with the Katanga district of the Congo, by means of a combined water and railway route, is practically completed, and will be opened for traffic in June. We shall therefore, lose the substantial contributions to our gross revenue which we have received during the last few years for the carriage of permanent way material for this line, while at the same time the line itself will become a competitor for some of the large and important trades which we at present carry to and from the Belgian Congo.

On the other hand, considerable mineral development is taking place in Northern Rhodesia, the export of copper from the Bwana M'Kubwa mine is steadily increasing, while the export of zinc from the Broken Hill mine, where the new plant has just commenced to work, should reach a figure of 75,000 to 80,000 tons per annum within the next few months. Further, arrangements are now practically completed for the immediate construction of a branch line to two important copper deposits known as the Kuan Antelope and Nyana mines, which are to be developed and equipped on an extensive scale estimated to involve an outlay of something like 2,000,000. It seems likely that the railway to the first mine, the Kuan Antelope, may be completed as early as the end of December next, when we should doubtless benefit substantially from the transport of the plant required for its equipment. Moreover, as soon as these mines are equipped and start working we can look to a further substantial increase in copper traffic. Any pause in the growth of our business with the Congo should therefore be more than compensated by this development of an important copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia.

The chairman of the Anglo-Continental Mines Company Ltd., presiding at the recent ordinary general meeting, stated that the company had dispatched to British East Africa a prospecting expedition under the direction of Mr. A. Basil Beece, a mining engineer formerly in their service in Nigeria, who was accompanied by an assistant engineer, who had also served in West Africa. He could not give further details of the objective, but there was good reason to anticipate success.

The park which surrounds the birthplace of David Livingstone at Blantyre, Scotland, was the scene a few days ago of a pilgrimage by school children from many lands, some of whom planted trees. One of the youthful tree planters was James Reid, grandson of David Reid, the carpenter who was with Livingstone from 1801 to 1863, and who went out to Africa with the Livingstone search expedition under Mr. Edward Young. Of the £12,000 needed to complete the National Livingstone Memorial in Scotland £8,000 has been subscribed.

**Provisions**  
The London Order in Council contains the text of an Order in Council defining the Native Reserves in the East African North-Western district of North-Eastern Rhodesia. It is entitled 'The Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order in Council, 1928 and confirms the title of the North Chartered Company to three freehold areas in that part of the Protectorate.

It provides that no portion of any Native Reserve shall be granted to any person other than the Crown save upon lease for a period not exceeding five years, provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the Governor to set aside in any Native Reserve a tract or tracts of land for use as a Government station or for other public purposes, and provided further that in any such Reserve such tract or tracts of land shall not without the previous approval of the Secretary of State exceed in the aggregate an area of 100 acres.

The Governor may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, make such adjustments of the boundaries of any Native Reserve as may appear to be necessary or desirable, provided always that in case of any such adjustment the area of no Native Reserve shall be materially affected or diminished thereby.

The Governor shall within each Native Reserve assign lands to Natives, whether as tribes or persons of tribes, and may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, make, alter, amend and revoke regulations for the general purposes of the Order.

**Minor Rights in the Reserves**

Any person entitled to the exercise of mineral rights within a Native Reserve may enter upon land within that Reserve, together with other persons employed by him for the purpose of exercising such rights and may exercise the said rights, subject to the terms of the Mining Proclamation and the general laws and regulations from time to time in force in Northern Rhodesia, provided always that the person so entitled and the persons so employed by him shall be liable to be removed from the Native Reserve at any time by order of the Governor, if in his opinion such removal is desirable in the interests of the Natives inhabiting the Native Reserve.

A Native Reserve's Fund shall be established and administered by or under the direction of the Governor for the benefit of the Natives occupying the Reserves, and all sums accruing under the provisions of the Order shall be paid into the said Fund.


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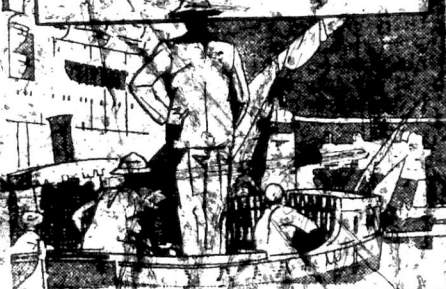
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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

*East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its main objects is to direct attention to the development of the East and Central Africa, any information which readers are willing to supply for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and persons seeking further representations, or similar commercial work, the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.*

Sugar growing is to be started near the Victoria Falls.

Another score of Germans are on the water for the Victoria Falls.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory is to reassemble on June 11.

The Moshi Arusha railway extension is expected to be completed about a year hence.

A daily train is now being run from Mombasa to Nakuru and from Nakuru to Mombasa.

The total domestic exports of Kenya in 1927 were valued at £1,090,816, compared with £2,414,341 in the previous year.

The new Tanganyika Ordinance providing for settlement of justices of the peace stipulates that they shall be British subjects.

Uganda's cotton exports in 1927 are not officially returned, but are estimated at 13,728 bales, compared with 7,454,438 ceasils in 1926.

The Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Kampala, undertakes the duties of Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Uganda Protectorate.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended February 25 included Cement, 6,032 casks, and iron and steel manufactures, 1,373 packages.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of December included: Cement, 2,143 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 2,022 tons; and cotton piece goods, 7,575 cwt.

A Bill has been introduced to the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony to make better provision for the preservation of game. One clause forbids the sale of game trophies and game meat without the consent of the Game Warden, and another makes it an offence to hunt, kill, or capture game at night without such consent, except on private land.

A draft scheme to advance money to European Civil Servants in Kenya in order to enable them to build their own houses has been published in the Official Gazette of the Colony.

Kenya's exports of coffee in 1927 totalled 210,815 cwt., a large increase on the 1926 figure of 140,920 cwt. Uganda's coffee exports have advanced in the same period from 33,210 to 43,523 cwt.

The Tanganyika Government proposes to appoint a Coffee Officer for the Moshi and Arusha districts, the white settlers of which areas have long complained that their needs have been ignored by the Department of Agriculture.

The Uganda Government is considering the establishment of coffee markets in the Bugishu district, where *Arabica* coffee is grown on a considerable scale by Natives, whose crop during 1927 totalled considerably more than 100 tons.

The current trade report of Barclay's Bank (D.C. and O.) states:

**Kenya.** Trade generally is fairly steady and building activity continues. The excellent showers experienced at the beginning of March will assist in setting next season's coffee crop, and if showery weather continues until the commencement of the long rains, a much improved outlook will result. It is expected that this season's wheat crop will provide an exportable surplus.

**Tanganyika.** Native traders dull and stocks are heavy. The Department of Agriculture anticipates that as a result of the success of last season's cotton crop and the good prices obtained, an increased acreage will be planted during the coming season.

**Sudan.** Gum arrivals are still heavy, and as buyers are holding off, stocks show a tendency to accumulate. The crop is estimated at 23,000 tons. The Ghezzira cotton estimate is around 180,000 to 400,000 kantars. The import market is fairly good.

## BUYING BRITISH IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The business men of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have formed a Rhodesian Buy British Association, one of the objects of which is to organise Empire Shopping Weeks. Congratulations to them on their enterprising and patriotic move!

Will the business community of the rest of British East and Central Africa please note and follow suit? If Southern Rhodesia can take such a step, why should not Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia emulate the good example? Tanganyika will certainly not do so, for anyone in close touch with developments in that Territory knows that Continental competition is increasing.

East African coffee, tea and tobacco enjoy the benefit of Imperial preference in the Home market. For the necessary lead and continuity of effort, the Department would, we feel confident, give to British manufacturers greater voluntary preference than they consent to admit. There are, trusted business men in the territories who would prefer to see more of the trade coming to Great Britain. Surely this is their opportunity to lead a very willing public, which, if Southern Rhodesia's example were emphasised, would promptly desire to support a "Buy British" movement.

**"DYING" IN THE TROPICS.**

Europeans and the Heat Hindicap.

A **W**ORKER in a London periodical makes the suggestion—quite seriously, too—that in order to protect themselves from the injurious "ultra rays" of the tropical sun white people should dye the body "by means of a bath taken in an indole and non-poisonous vegetable base to a colour equalling in opacity the pigmentation of the Negro." But he deprecates competing with the Natives in the hue to be employed. "Research," he says, "may show that there are colours more effectually protective than Nature's unvarying black," and he thinks that the face and hands might be allowed to remain white, though the scalp should be dyed. "The dye should be made commercially available and bathing establishments provided with ordinary adjuncts to everyday life."

How delightful a prospect! Government, of course, would adopt a standard tint, and the Colonial Regulation might read—

"Every officer immediately before proceeding to his station on appointment will present himself to one of the Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office for examination as to the state of his dye. The Medical Officer will furnish him with a paper of advice in proper form which will contain directions as to the precautions he should take during the voyage to retain the efficiency of his coloration. On arrival he will report to the local Medical Officer, who will post a certificate in the approved form direct to the Colonial Office declaring that the officers is of the proper colour to proceed to his station."

Those not in the Service would naturally have a wider choice, and it is not to be supposed that enterprising commercial firms would be backward in advertising a range of colours all guaranteed supported by their research chemists. "Blistered? Buy Bulger's Brown!" might be one slogan while

"Hamatopurpurin—Nature's Prophylactic Protection" would flaunt the written approval of the Happy Traveller. The high-born settlers would be eagerly scanned on the public "Guns" to ascertain what was "being done" so that lesser mortals might achieve correctness in coloration. Among the ladies fashions would prevail, and while one month "Venus Violet" might be in the rage, the arrival of a mail steamer with new modes would date that hue.

But the possibilities of this amazing suggestion are endless. Life in the tropics would at last be full of colour.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**East African business men and federation.**  
What is the attitude towards federation of the commercial community resident in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika?

**Reply:** The memorandum presented to the Hilton Young Commission by the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, the one body representing commercial opinion in the three territories, says *inter alia*—

"This Association, while unable to express an opinion on the political aspect of federation, is agreed that unity on economic and commercial lines is desirable and a necessary precedent to complete federation or union, if and when found possible. The Association is satisfied that customs matters should be administered under one head, and is equally opinionated that what is possible in regard to Customs is equally possible in regard to other services, and ventures to recommend that endeavours be made to coordinate the whole of the public services throughout the three territories. Such services can be summarised under the following heads: Customs; Law and civil procedure; Transport and communications, including aerial communications; Posts, telegraphs and telephones; Mining; Veterinary; agriculture; forests; medical and health; research—medical, agricultural, and veterinary."

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BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES**

*Patented and used all over the world.*

**HAND** which can be converted into mass presses, gives after 2 years of use—500 blocks or 1,000 bricks a day.

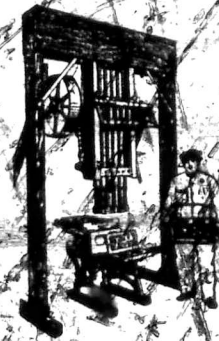
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**WORKER**—10000 power, 10000 blocks or 15000 bricks a day.

The manufacture of and trade in hollow blocks is today an essential business proposition. The machine is practically indestructible and pays for itself in a few months.



**GIVES  
50 YEARS  
OF BEST  
WORK.**



Immediate despatch of numerous parts for replacement.



See different models for saw brick blocks.



**CONFRATRI ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (126) Italy**  
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**SHAW AND HUNTER**  
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The Leading Firm in East Africa for  
**ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES**  
*Outfitters of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions*  
London Agents:  
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**LONDON**      **A.C.C. 1000**

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Coffee

At last week's public auctions demand for East African coffee was irregular and prices for some descriptions were rather easier.

"A" sizes	105 od. to 148s. od.
"B" sizes	85 od. to 120s. od.
Peaberry	71s. od. to 100s. od.
London graded	95s. od. to 130s. od.
First sizes	109s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.
Second sizes	102s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.
Third sizes	77s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 135s. 6d.
Ungraded	92s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.
Brown and mixed	88s. od. to 94s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	116s. od.
Second sizes	104s. od. to 109s. 6d.
Third sizes	93s. 6d. to 98s. od.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 115s. 6d.
Tanganyika	
Arusha	
London cleaned	
First sizes	128s. 6d.
Second sizes	109s. 6d.
Third sizes	75s. od.
Peaberry	105s. od.
Uganda	
London cleaned	
First sizes	133s. od. to 148s. od.
Second sizes	107s. 6d. to 114s. 6d.
Third sizes	98s. od. to 106s. 6d.
Peaberry	126s. 6d. to 138s. 6d.
Uganda	
London cleaned	
First sizes	141s. od.
Third sizes	81s. 6d.
Tanzania	
First sizes	93s. od. to 106s. 6d.
Second sizes	77s. od. to 97s. 6d.
Peaberry	81s. od. to 105s. od.
Brown and mixed	103s. od. to 78s. od.
Robusta	
London cleaned	
First sizes	85s. od.
Second sizes	65s. od.
Third sizes	58s. od.
Peaberry	75s. od.
Tanzania	
First sizes	104s. od. to 115s. 6d.
Second sizes	80s. od. to 95s. 6d.
Third sizes	70s. od.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 100s. 6d.
Brown	78s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	125s. od. to 126s. 6d.
Second sizes	122s. 6d. to 114s. od.
Third sizes	97s. 6d.
Peaberry	114s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.
Kenya (Belgian Congo)	
First sizes	75s. 6d. to 118s. 6d.
Second sizes	100s. od. to 108s. 6d.
Third sizes	80s. od. to 80s. od.
Peaberry	97s. 6d. to 111s. 6d.

According to the figures furnished by the East African Cotton Association, a moderate increase in East African cotton during the past week in East African sorts, quotations being advanced 2s points. Exports of East African cotton into the U.K. during the thirty-five weeks since August 1 last total 28,682 bales, as against 28,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926-27, and 24,000 bales in 1925-26. Exports of Sudan cotton since August 1 last amount to 30,227 bales, as against 30,000 bales in 1926-27, and 28,000 bales in 1925-26.

Other Produce

**Castor Seed.**—The nominal value of East African remains about £17 10s.

**Collon Seed.**—The market is unchanged, though offers at £8 10s. to £8 12s. 6d. for forward shipment would probably lead to business.

**Groundnuts.**—No business is reported, quotations remaining unchanged. Nominal value of East African for March-April is £20 5s., while for May-June new crop the value is £20 17s. 6d.

**Gum Arabic.**—In their latest report Messrs. Boxall and Co. of Khartoum state that during January arrivals of gum arabic at Khartoum stations totalled 2,828 tons, as against 1,917 tons in January 1927. The decrease is attributed to unusually hot weather. Between January 1 to February 20 prices dropped 3s., local quotations now being the lowest recorded for many years.

**Wool.**—Sellers are asking 42s. for No. 2 white fat East African, but no business is reported.

**Sheep.**—The market is quiet, nominal value of East African being 222 for white and grey.

**Wool.**—Quiet and unchanged.

**Wool.**—At the last public auction some 400 bales of Kenya wool were offered, firm prices being realised. Market opinion on the consignment was that the various bales were very well classed, and it is understood that these wools are attracting increasing competition. An 101 combing up to 25d. was paid, while for the shorter growths a 10d. was realised.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Caterpillar Tractor Company announces a new "Caterpillar" Twenty, which takes its name from its twenty horse-power rating at the drawbar. It is a new tractor in size, rating and price, built to fit into a line of bigger brothers, the Thirty and Sixty, as well as the smaller 2-ton. The engineers of the company spent two years in designing, building and testing the new model under the most adverse field conditions before finally putting it into production. In fact, it was run day and night for six months with a capacity load dragged on a long steel boat in order that any possible flaw might be revealed and corrected.

For the third time within the last three years the Caterpillar Tractor Company has reduced its prices, the most recent reduction being \$400 on the Forty, \$350 on the Thirty, \$200 on the Twenty, and \$175 on the 2-ton. The representatives of the company in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are Messrs. Galley and Roberts Ltd.

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**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which left London on March 29 for East Africa via Marseilles, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa*  
 Mr. J. Beattie  
 Mr. E. B. Bertram  
 Mrs. A. Beadles  
 Mr. H. S. Brown  
 Mr. A. S. Cunningham  
 Mr. R. A. Clay  
 Mrs. Clay  
 Master E. C. and nurse  
 Mr. J. W. Cresson  
 Mrs. Copson  
 Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies  
 Miss M. A. Davies  
 Mr. D. L. Davies  
 Mrs. Davies  
 Mr. G. Forbes-Bassett  
 Mrs. Forbes-Bassett  
 Mrs. D. Gifford  
 Miss Gifford  
 Mrs. Whitworth Hayward  
 Mrs. M. E. Hill  
 Miss B. Hill  
 Master H. Hill  
 Mr. L. F. R. Hills  
 Mr. Holden  
 Miss G. R. Jobe  
 Mr. A. Kane  
 Mrs. Kane  
 Mr. E. Lamb  
 Mrs. Lamb  
 Mr. J. Leslie  
 Dr. N. C. Macleod  
 Miss A. H. McDonald  
 Miss L. P. Land  
 Mrs. A. Prentice  
 Dr. J. D. Reynolds  
 Mrs. Reynolds  
 Mrs. C. Ritchie Dickson  
 Miss M. E. Ritchie  
 Mr. A. Salter  
 Mrs. Salter  
 Miss V. Suelter  
 Lt. J. E. V. Thompson  
 Miss White  
*Marseilles to Mombasa*  
 Mr. W. I. Bailey  
 Mr. M. D. Caldwell  
 Mr. R. W. Little Carr  
 Mr. H. G. Marshall  
 Mrs. Marshall  
 Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Phillips  
 Miss A. Friction  
 Mrs. J. M. Rule  
 Mr. W. Simon and wife  
 Mrs. Simon and maid  
 Mr. J. Salmon  
 Mrs. B. Salmon  
 Mr. A. E. Weatherhead  
 Mrs. Weatherhead

- Mr. J. L. Willcocks  
 Mrs. Willcocks  
 Miss W. W. Willcocks  
*Tanga*  
 Mr. A. S. Adamson  
 Mrs. M. E. Greenaway  
 Mr. P. J. Greenway  
 Mr. P. S. Hoeseon  
 Mrs. S. N. Koakes  
 Master F. D. Woakes  
*Zanzibar*  
 Mrs. E. M. Cass  
 Miss H. M. Cass  
 Master W. C. Cass  
 Lt. Comdr. J. C. Derrick  
 Mrs. Derrick  
 Captain J. Poncia  
 Mrs. Poncia  
*Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. C. P. Beadon  
 Mrs. Beadon  
 Mr. F. W. N. Collingwood  
 Dr. W. H. Dye  
 Mr. H. C. R. Formby  
 Mrs. Formby  
 Mrs. A. W. Grant  
 Mr. H. G. E. Harris  
 Mrs. Harris  
 Master D. J. Harris  
 Mr. J. Jenkinson  
 Mrs. Jenkinson  
 Mr. H. McClenen  
 Mrs. McLenen  
 Mr. R. W. Montague  
 Mr. R. W. Norton  
 Mr. A. G. Pabb  
 Mrs. Tubbs  
 Mr. W. S. Yates  
*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. E. F. B. Anthony  
 Mrs. M. O. F. Hering  
 Mrs. Hering  
 Mr. J. L. Woodhouse  
*Genna to Dar es Salaam*  
 Dr. O. Seitz  
*Beira*  
 Miss L. Sedmonds  
 Mr. G. S. Everard  
 Mrs. Everard  
 Mr. R. E. FitzGerald  
 Mrs. FitzGerald  
 Lady Mabel Mellor  
 Mr. C. E. Mills  
 Mrs. Parkinson  
 Mrs. E. J. Parkinson  
 Miss F. E. Pentrose  
 Miss A. Sellars  
 Mr. C. Shirlaw  
 Mrs. Shirlaw  
*Port Said to Beira*  
 Rev. Dr. W. H. Murray

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

- "Mastola" arrived Suez homewards, March 29.  
 "Modasa" left Beira homewards, April 4.  
 "Matiana" arrived Port Said homewards, March 31.  
 "Thlofa" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 31.  
 "Karanara" arrived Bombay, March 31.  
 "Khandalla" left Zanzibar for Bombay, April 4.  
 "Karoo" left Lourenco Marques, April 3.  
 "Katagala" left Sebelles for East Africa, April 3.  
**CLAN ALBION LINE.**  
 "Harmonides" left Mombasa outwards, March 23.  
 "Clan Ogilvy" left Birkenhead for East Africa, March 23.  
**HOLLANDIA LINE.**  
 "Ranfontein" left Rotterdam homewards, March 26.  
 "Marana" left Antwerp homewards, March 27.  
 "Ranfontein" passed Daeres for Southampton, March 25.  
 "Satfontein" arrived East London homewards, March 26.  
 "Nyverck" arrived Beira for South Africa, March 26.  
 "Nyverck" left Port Sudan for East Africa, March 26.  
 "Meerkerk" arrived Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, March 25.  
 "Grypskerk" left Gena homewards, March 26.  
 "Bijfontein" left Port Sudan homewards, March 25.  
 "Heemskerk" left Dar es Salaam homewards, March 19.  
 "Rynkerk" left Beira for East Africa, March 26.  
 "Sumatra" arrived East London for East Africa, March 25.  
 "Grekrek" left Walfish Bay for East Africa, March 25.  
 "Klipfontein" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, March 21.  
**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Zanzibar homewards, March 30.  
 "General Voyron" left Port Said homewards, March 26.  
 "Dumbea" left Djibouti for Mauritius, March 26.  
**UNION CASTLE.**  
 "Banbury Castle" left Aden for Natal, March 31.  
 "Chenstow Castle" arrived East London for Madagascar, April 2.  
 "Daudrum Castle" arrived Beira from New York, March 27.  
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, April 1.  
 "Durham Castle" left Southampton for London, March 31.  
 "Garth Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, March 29.  
 "Glenorm Castle" arrived Beira, April 2.  
 "Granally Castle" left Marseilles for London, March 27.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, March 29.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa for London, March 28.

**EAST AFRICAN MAIIS**

Mails for East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on April 5, 10, 12, 19 and 24. For this week the closing time for mails for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia has been advanced 24 hours, and mails close at 11.30 a.m. on April 5. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on April 7 and 14.

**NEW UNION CASTLE MOTOR LINERS.**

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Limited have placed an order with Messrs. Harland and Wolff Limited, Belfast, for another new twin-screw motor vessel of about 20,000 tons gross for their South African mail service. This is in addition to the motor ship of about the same tonnage now under construction at Belfast. They have also ordered from the same builders a twin-screw motor ship for the East African and intermediate service.

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 Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estate Manager, Gikuyu, Kenya Colony.

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Best quality fine food with a refined Cheddar flavor. Artifically ripened in boxes containing 2 x 4 ounce portions 1-1/2, 2, 3 and 4-1/2 lbs.

Packing guaranteed for East African conditions. Applications invited from all Merchants and Shippers.

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Phosphoric Acid	50.00%	Nitrogen	0.85%
Ammonia	44.00%	Calcium	0.05%
Carbonic Acid	5.00%	Water	44.05%

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### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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Get new depend upon the Underwood for its hard wear. It will give you the utmost satisfaction. These machines, bought from H.M. Government, have been completely overhauled and put into first-class condition. They come in colour ribbon, rubber dust cover, and packed in airtight containers. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Prices marked on list of machines landed in Mombasa. Descriptive literature on request.

For more details, see list of machines on page 115. D. O. Mombasa. 1923. Price £15.10.0

Remittance Cash with order or by Bank Cheque payable through a Bank or through a clearing house. Bank of India, London, Branch, Mombasa, is recommended for remittance.

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**The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE  
COVETS A RAZOR**

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

The Dealer can sell it at once and will 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 under special value for money.



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Are selling better than ever in the East African Native Trade.



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER  
SAFETY RAZOR MADE IN ENGLAND. DOUBLE EDGE RAZOR IN CANADA.

Particulars of prices, terms of sale, and other details through your Native Agent or direct from

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184-B, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

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SOLE AGENTS: CALVERT & COMPANY, LTD., MOMBASA

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MALT VINEGAR**

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS  
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

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It is guaranteed full strength and will keep under all climatic conditions.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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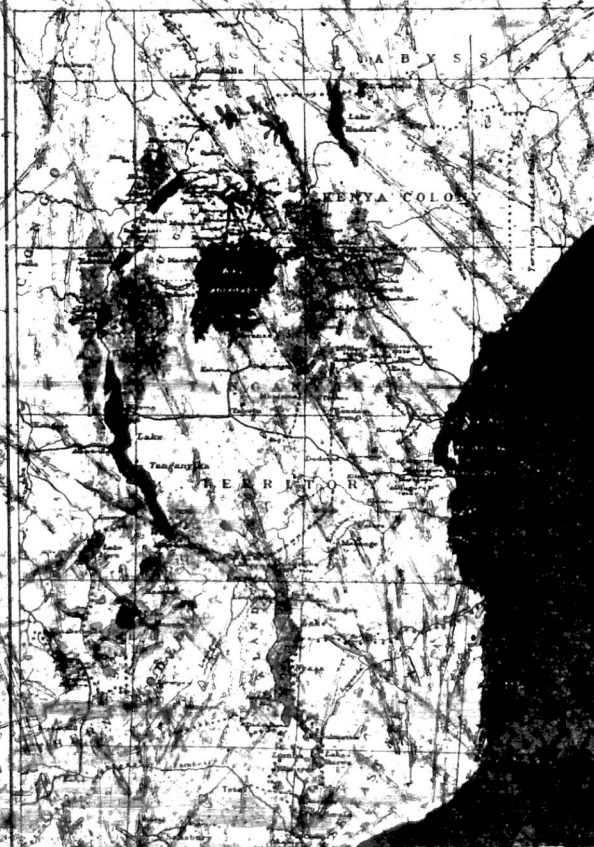
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## TANGANYIKA INDIANS AND FEDERATION.

The Indian Association have seen it stated that one result of federation will be to secure the Mandate Territory of Tanganyika for all time as an integral part of the Empire. They are strongly opposed to any surrender or transfer of the existing Mandate in favour of any foreign Power, but they consider that the conditions on which the Mandate was granted to Great Britain are sufficient to secure this object. They fail to understand how the creation of a Federal Government will add any substantial safeguard to those which already exist, particularly since the ultimate decision on the question of the rendition of Tanganyika Territory if it should ever arise must remain with His Majesty's Government and the League of Nations. They note the Indian Associations of Dar-es-Salaam—Arab and Hindu—other Indian Associations in Tanganyika Territory are affiliated in the Memorandum which was sent to the Hilton Young Commission.

From the many statements on the subject made by leaders of the Indian community in the different Dependencies, Indian opposition to federation appears to rest principally on a fear that a federated East Africa would be too much imbued with an Anglo-Indian bias in which they allege Kenya to be the growing ground. If Kenya Indians have adopted a policy of non-co-operation, their fellow-countrymen in Uganda and Tanganyika have, on the contrary, repeatedly borne witness to the cordiality of their relationships with the local Governments and the commercial and settler communities. That important point appears to have received much less than its due emphasis in Indian discussions on federation, and the further fact that the Mandate guarantees Indians against any racial discrimination in Tanganyika has likewise been underestimated.

It is difficult to substantiate the claim quoted at the opening of this article that the creation of a Federal Government would not add any substantial safeguard for the future of Tanganyika as an integral part of the British Empire, and the inclusion of so weak a statement does much to detract from the value of the memorandum. It is precisely because federation would by its very nature and Tanganyika absolutely securely to its British neighbours that the proposal has received so large a measure of public support, and the logical sequent of the Indian claim to be strongly opposed to any surrender or transfer of the existing Mandate would be to dispense the idea of closer union.

The declarations of Cabinet Ministers concerning the permanency of Britain's tenure may be sufficient for those content with a superficial study of the problem of Tanganyika, but the very fact that they have not deterred Germany from organising and subsidising the settlement of her nationals in the Territory is the best possible evidence that they require amplification, not by mere words, but by deeds. Germany, a nation of realists, would not spend large sums of money on the creation of a large German settler community unless she had plans for the reversal of the policy of the present British Cabinet. Only a few weeks ago several members of the Labour Party stated openly in the House of Commons, without a word of reproach from their leaders, that they would not fight with Germany over so petty a question as the ownership of Tanganyika; in other words, a Labour Government would be prepared to discuss the return of the country to its former owners, that suggestion and its consequences at the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission are the only really strong arguments in favour of federation which would add any substantial safeguards to the future of the Territory.

## THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF AFRICAN RELIGION.

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith.

Author of "The Golden Stool."

Let us ask ourselves what is there of strength and what of weakness in the African system of religion. You will agree that I have not used terms of depreciation, that I have not adopted a tone of denunciation. I have been much more anxious to find what is good than what is bad in African religion. Some of you may think that I have magnified the good elements even to the point of exaggeration, and have passed lightly over those things which we cannot but regard as false and bad. I would much rather exaggerate than minimise the good. If I make a mistake I would prefer to be accused of magnifying the good.

In this I am only trying to do as I would be done by. Imagine a foreigner coming to these shores to investigate and write the inevitable book on the religious condition of the English people. He could easily put his finger on very many weak-points in our religious life. He might well dwell upon them, to the exclusion of other things. He might take the New Testament, and say: "You people bear the Christian name, and the New Testament is your standard of life and doctrine," and then if he went about comparing what she reads in the New Testament with what he finds in our midst he would very likely draw a sad picture of us. He might even come to the conclusion that we were a lot of hypocrites—but he would, of course, not be speaking the whole truth. He could not describe, as it ought to be described, the religious life of England without taking into account the thousands who honestly try to regulate their life by the example and teaching of our Lord.

### The Emotional, Rational, and Practical.

So with the African. It would be quite possible for me to paint a very obnoxious picture of the religious life of the African, but there is anything good in African religious life I want you to see.

Our ordinary life may be divided into three parts: emotional, rational, and practical. We feel things, we reason, we desire to know, and we try to practise what we have seen of the truth. Religion, if it is religion at all, must be a full-blooded thing, taking to itself all those three elements of human nature. Any kind of religion that appeals merely to the emotions has no time for thought, and no time for practice is a mere flabby, sentimental, useless thing, and a religion that appeals only to the reason lacks warmth and driving power, is a cold, philosophic thing, and a religion that appeals only to the practical that excludes warmth and feeling or any search for the ultimate truth of things, very easily develops into a mere Pharisaism and is not a religion at all. Religion must take hold of a man's emotion and purify it, must use his reason and his practical tendencies and abilities. The value of a religion depends upon the degree in which it satisfies these three needs of human nature. Does it kindle the higher emotions? Does it rest upon a logical basis which the intelligence approves? Does it issue in noble

### Good and Bad in Dynamism.

I said that the religion of the African consists of three strata—dynamism, animism, and theism. Let us take the three levels, and apply the three tests.

*In an address to the City of London Branch of the Church of England, the Society of Friends, and others, given at the City of London, on the 22nd of March, 1933, and reported in the "Times" of March 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1933.*

conception of spiritual energy, that the Africans, in common with many other primitive peoples, have a conception of spiritual energy which they regard as things, which may be tapped and put to use, just as we buy a battery and put it to certain use. What we buy a battery and put it to certain use. What an electric battery is in one sphere, the African concept of talisman is in another sphere. They are things, containing a certain amount of spiritual energy, which may be put to use. Those charms and talismans have a certain amount of subjective value. An African warrior, like some other warriors, may be afraid of being afraid, so to strengthen his courage and ensure that he shall not fail at the testing point in battle, he gets from the doctor certain talismans, which so act upon his heart as to give him that loftiness of spirit which will carry him through. Now, quite apart from the validity of the underlying philosophical conception, the subjective value upon a man's mind may be very considerable. He charges into battle in confidence that the talisman will do what the doctor professes.

### A Powerful Suggestion.

Mr. Frank Worthington, a former Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has written a book in which he tells the story of a certain Government messenger who was ordered to go and arrest a witch doctor of whom the whole community stood in awe. Though not a coward, the man could not stand that task. Seeing him grow pale in the face at the very thought, Mr. Worthington picked up something lying on his table—I believe it was a paper-weight—and gave it to him, saying, "Give this thing under your arm and hold it tight, and I guarantee that as long as you hold it tight all the sorcery of this renowned witch doctor will be of no avail." That was a powerful suggestion, and the man's mind accepted it. Holding this thing, and assuming himself every now and then that it was there, he did what he would never otherwise have dared to do.

Dynamism thus evokes certain emotions which are admirable and useful, but we must also see that it ministers to some of the lowest emotions—those which lie at the basis of sorcery and witchcraft, such as jealousy and malice. Those things are taken by dynamism and lifted into quite an important place in the life of the people, and all the horrors of witchcraft are really to be placed to the discredit of the universal African belief in dynamism.

### Three Axioms of Primitive Mentality.

There are three axioms of primitive mentality at the basis of this form of belief. They are: (1) that like acts upon like and produces like, (2) that the part acts upon the whole, and (3) that the desire of a man's heart produces the effect that is expressed in his words. These are the three axioms of primitive mentality, and they all rest upon a wrong-headed kind of reasoning.

Take the first, that like acts upon like and produces like. Here is the root of a tree. It presents the appearance of a tuber, not of an ordinary root. It is swollen. The African thinks that just as that root swells in itself, so if it is placed in the form of a powder in the food of a little child it will enable that child to grow as it does itself. That is the ordinary practice. There is, of course, no rational basis for such a belief.

When the Africans want rain, one of their proceedings is generally to slaughter a black ox, with the idea that the blackness will produce something like itself—black clouds, which denote rain. That is another axiom of primitive mentality, without rational basis. All the black oxen in an area would be killed at the same time, could not possibly produce rain.

## The Meaning of Taboo

Dynamism is also an ethic, which can be summed up in the one word "taboo." A thing is taboo not when it is prohibited by the chief or the chief's council or by the law of God, a thing is taboo when it is done it will inevitably bring about its own evil effects. Sometimes you see beside a railway line the notice, "Danger! Do not touch this rail." If you touch it you will not need any magistrate to punish you; the rail will settle the matter. That is exactly taboo. You must not do this thing because it will spring back at you and you will suffer. You will not be brought into court; you will not be fined or killed; your ail will react upon you and punish you. That is taboo and it rests upon this dynamistic basis.

Certain things, that idea of taboo are acceptable even to us. Drink a certain amount of water in which deadly germs are present and you will pay the penalty. But the African carries his belief far beyond what we should regard as a rational limit. It is almost universally accepted in Africa that it is taboo for young people to eat eggs. Why? It is taboo. If you are a girl and eat eggs, the conviction is that you will have no children; if you are a boy and eat eggs, the belief is that you will grow up to be impotent.

This ethic has excellent social effects. African rules of incest are much wider than ours and are very zealously guarded, and those rules of incest rest not on any law of the tribe but upon taboo. If you want to protect your field you put it under taboo, the charm which you place in the field is that anyone who touches the crop will be injured. Now thus make the crop taboo, if it is well placed in the value of the land in England. If certain people are taboo, taboo is broken and the sufferer will inevitably suffer; the fear of this will react upon him. The effect of taboos is to see very good on the whole, but if you destroy the belief underlying it you must destroy all its good effects.

## Contact with Civilization

Africans are nowadays being brought more and more into direct contact with European thought. They are learning simple science. What is going to be the effect of scientific knowledge upon this dynamistic belief? The mere introduction of a few elementary knowledge of science into the very roots of this dynamistic ethic for the man soon realizes that the mere putting of a talisman on a field is useless to protect it. He begins to laugh at these idle notions that a tarraniam will ever do him any harm. He laughs, and not having learnt other reasons for honesty, he goes away and cheats with an easy conscience.

Ancestor worship has certainly much to be said in its favour. Many Africans are of a strength and a courage in their daily life and in their attitude to the Africans with the strongest social bond they know. The whole tribal system is based upon this belief in their ancestral spirits, and the whole or almost the whole of the African's devotion to his land and the African's attachment to his land is something that can be appreciated only by those who have lived amongst them. The fact that in the land their ancestors' axes buried and that in the forests their spirits still live. This system has its defects, because much that the African does is sanctioned by the approval of his ancestors—those who have laid down the law and started the customs. Therefore these things must be held sacred, and must not be changed. Other things the ancestors will be provoked. That is the root of the intense conservatism of the African.

When the individual African leaves his home to work for the white man for six or twelve months, he is taken away from the influence of this ancestral religion, for whatever good there is in it—and there is much good in it—there is this defect that it cannot travel; it is attached to the soil of the district where the ancestor lived. The labourer cannot take it to the mines. His ancestor remains at home. Therefore the man on a plantation or in a mine is cut off from his ancestors, has no more reason for praying, and no more reason for obeying the ancestral customs; thus the man very soon deteriorates when away from tribal control and morality. This ancestral belief is breaking down through contact with European civilisation.

## Where the Africans Stand

In this matter of their religion the Africans stand in one respect at any rate, where our highest thinkers in England stand, they believe that the personality of a man does not pass out of existence at death, that he lives. The African is right here, but not in all his added beliefs, for our science will never support his claim that at the moment of death the man can turn into a lion or hippopotamus, or snake.

The African has come, furthermore, to the conclusion that there is a Creator, a God, though he does not think of God as a present active being in all the affairs of human life. God is enthroned in the heavens, and His sphere of action is the great Cosmos. He has really nothing to do with the individual, and their atheism lacks what was most characteristic of the marvellous belief of the prophets of Israel that God was not only the only God, but One to whom ethical distinctions were very real and who was always on the side of the good. Africans do not associate morality with their belief in God; a man is not more honest, truthful, and virtuous because of his belief in God. God is the Supreme Arbiter of human destiny, but there is no judgement after death. He does not mind whether a man's good or bad.

Let us give every credit to the Africans for what they have succeeded in finding out about these great things. I do not say that every African is a religious man, by no means, for many are mere formalists, and many do not believe these matters. But many are religious men according to their lights. In the degree to which they are sincere in their seeking after truth they cannot but have our sympathy.

When I first came to the Diocese, if I saw in the distance a man on a push-bike I knew he must be a European. A few years later the chances were that a man on a push-bike would be an African, but one on a motor-bike was sure to be a white man. A year or two ago one realised that a motor-bike rider might either be an African or a European, but a motor-lover, driver was almost sure to be white. Now one never knows the colour of the driver of an approaching motor, it may be a lorry, though still it is sure a European is probably in charge. *Bishop's Magazine of Northern Rhodesia, in a conversation with Canon E. E. Stanton, who regards it in his recent issue of Central Africa.*

I have now attended services in many parts of the Colony, and I find it is almost a matter of chance whether or not the usual prayers are offered for the Governor and Government of the Colony. *Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya.*



### DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE IN TANZANIA

Extracts from the 1926-27 Agricultural Report

The Kihimjaro Native Planters' Association, an association of Native coffee planters, continued to receive the assistance of the District Agricultural Officer in the management of its affairs, particularly for grading and marketing its coffee crop, with a view to making it eventually an entirely self-supporting body. The services of two Coffee Officers—formerly coffee growers of considerable practical experience—were specially devoted to this province for the improvement of the Native coffee industry and for advice to coffee planters. Assistance was rendered to the non-Native planters in the introduction among them for trial of seed of varieties of wheat and mulberry, the latter for experimental silk culture; and to Natives in the introduction of seed potatoes, groundnuts, Madagascar butter beans, and improved varieties of maize, rice and bulrush millet. Use is being made of the prison farm at Lushoto for the growing, demonstration, and multiplication of improved varieties of maize, potatoes and ginger. The Amami Institute, until its independent administration began in February, 1927, served as a most useful centre for multiplication and distribution of improved maize and ginger. At Handeni co-operative experimental planting of coconuts among Natives has been organised and begun. Rather more extensively, similar co-operative experiments with groundnuts and a medium-late variety of maize are in hand.

#### Progress in the Province

In the Morogoro district several coffee nurseries are being established for the introduction of *Robusta* coffee among Natives in the Uluguru Hills. In the Dar es Salaam district a scheme designed for profitable vegetable growing by Natives has been organised and initiated at Rumi, on the Central Railway, with the object of improving the vegetable supply for the European population, especially at Dar es Salaam.

Tabora Province is the pioneer of what is coming to be known as the Native Council Farm—that is, a farm supported entirely by Native funds and labour, for the purposes of crop trials, nursery propagation, seed multiplication and demonstration, for the benefit of the Natives within the Council's area of authority. Two of these farms, one each in the Shinyanga and Ngeza districts, have been established, the former having been the originating one, and, under the zealous care and guidance of the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. A. S. Richardson, having proved of the greatest usefulness. Large quantities of seeds have been distributed by the Native Councils from these farms to the local cultivators and to Native schools.

#### Ploughing Schools.

Two centres for training in ploughing exist in this province, one each in the Shinyanga and Ngeza districts. The systems of training, which includes the breaking in of oxen and instruction in their handling and care, as well as in ploughing, is one of central tuition in the first stage, under European ploughing instructors, and later of instruction on the cultivators' farms by Native instructors specially selected and trained for the purpose. The ploughs were purchased by the Government and resold to the Natives on easy terms. Over two hundred ploughs are now in use, and the area cultivated by this means in 1926 exceeded 2,500 acres.

An agricultural substation established in the Mwanza district gives training in ploughing. Three further substations are projected for 1927, and a

substation in the Province to assist the Lower Agricultural Officer. The Kijima Mission at Nera has been assisted in the provision of ploughs, training of its instructors and by advice in its agricultural work recently initiated.

Cotton growing has been extended to remote areas of the Bukoba Province, notably Biharamba and Kagera, in which the conditions are promising and it is expected that this will increase rapidly as the result of the pioneer gimery which the British Cotton Growing Association has agreed to erect.

#### Native Coffee Industry

Legislation is in train for the improvement, by grading, in the quality of the important coffee exports (approaching 5,000 tons annually) of the Bukoba District. The coffee production is, as yet, almost entirely in the hands of the Natives. As a result of a survey by the entomologist made during the year, it has been found necessary to enforce through the local Native administrations regulations for clean cultivation. Encouragement is being given to the planting of *Robusta* coffee rather than Arabian, and to the replacement of the latter by the former. The growing of *Robusta* coffee has been extended to the Bugufi area. Agricultural substations are to be opened up in various parts of the Province.

The establishment of *Robusta* coffee nurseries in the Mahenge Province has been taken in hand by the Provincial Commissioner and his staff from seed supplied to the Songea District by the Department. Work is also projected for the improvement and expansion of the Native tobacco industry. A District Agricultural Officer is to be provided for the area, and he will be sent to make a close study of the Native tobacco growing industry at Nakonde.

#### Potentialities of Nigoma

Nigoma Province embraces large areas of latent productivity, of which the chief are the Kasulu hills and the Fipa plateau with its lake fitful. Special attention has been given to the former during the year as a result of an agricultural survey made in 1925. An Agricultural Overseer has been stationed in the area pending a provision of a District Agricultural Officer. Seven nurseries of *Robusta* coffee have been established at leading Native centres, and are being cared for by the conscientive labour of the local Natives, supervised by the Overseer. Improved food crops for local consumption and sale have been introduced; these are potatoes and soy beans; clover is being propagated elsewhere for distribution in the area. The conditions are favourable for agriculture, though cattle rearing is the main occupation of the people. Until recently food crops have not been grown beyond the annual needs of the people, but the efforts of the Provincial Commissioner and the District Officer are bringing about a realisation of the cash value of producing a surplus on the individual farm. The plateau is judged to be suitable for non-Native animal produce industries, and the low coast for non-Native cereal production.

## Sell Your Story in "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, such as he is able to publish. Photographs which illustrate the story are welcomed.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF TANGANYIKA.

### Concern at German Penetration.

ARTICLE 119 of the Treaty of Versailles cannot be the subject of controversy, for it stipulates that "Germany renounces in favour of the chief Allied and Associated Powers all rights and titles to her possessions overseas." Everyone knows how the territories which have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, to use once more the euphemism of Article 22 of the Pact, have been divided among the various Powers under Reservations set forth in that article, but these Reservations provide merely for the obligation of the Mandatory Power to send in annually to the League of Nations a report dealing with the territories of which it has charge, for the Powers exercise their trusteeship in their character, as Mandatories and in the name of the League of Nations. The fact that a "Permanent Commission shall be instructed to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers" makes not the least alteration in the conditions of their trusteeship, even if the text adds that this Commission shall be directed "to render to the Council of the League of Nations its opinion on all questions relating to the way the Mandates are being carried out."

This question has already caused much spilling of ink, but much more, it appears, among those who have not possessed and those who have not been given such a charge than among the trustees themselves. One can, no doubt, find fault with the very human desire of the members of the Mandates Commission to exaggerate their rôle and to overstep, little by little, the limits laid down by the Pact which brought the Commission into existence. One can even be astonished that a dispossessed nation has been able so easily to gain admittance to the control of the administration of its former Colonies. This has been, not the least paradoxical result of the confusion which has reigned among those responsible for the maintenance of the established order of things.

### Germany's Colonial Ambitions.

If the French Colonial Society has been the first to make its stand against such an innovation and to show the dangers of it, there have been many who have endeavoured to expose and denounce the schemes of Germany by analysing the evolution of her Colonial policy. Is it not significant to see a country without an inch of territory overseas maintaining at least three colonial associations, numbering thousands of people, all turning their eyes towards the lost lands and holding the hands of new irredentists?

The question of the revival of German Colonial ambitions is becoming acute in England, and perhaps even more in the British Dominions, because the penetration of German colonists is impeding the development of institutions in certain mandated territories. The former Colony of German East Africa, now called Tanganyika, and placed under the British mandate, lies between Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland, and assures to Great Britain a continuous line of communication between the Cape and Cairo. This is the realisation of a long cherished dream of an all-British route between the Cape and Cairo, instead of a much more frail corridor guaran-

teed only by diplomatic convention and the good will of our nearly pushing neighbours.

We know well the attempts made by Downing Street to nationalise Tanganyika and the efforts of Geneva to preserve to this Colony its character of a trust administered under temporary title and under control. When the question of federation arose, Dr. Stresemann personally declared in public that the German Government would oppose it with all its power. Even the presence of a representative on the Mandates Commission was not enough for Germany; she had to send her opposition through her Foreign Minister, and, as the *Editor of East Africa* that excellent English weekly, has rightly remarked, Dr. Stresemann no doubt wished to show that for Germany the Treaty of Versailles was nothing more than another scrap of paper.

Lastly, if the Treaty of Peace dispossessed Germany, and if the former German Colonies have been distributed among the former Allies and Associated Powers, what has Germany to expect from any modification in the Mandate for one of these territories? We understand the feeling of our friends in London and in Brussels, for the Belgians have not failed to observe what such a reactionary and ill-timed intervention would mean.

### General Gnutts' Views.

Such incidents suffice to demonstrate to those who wish to see that the new English route is by no means so secure as one could wish. General Gnutts, the South African delegate to the Peace Conference, proclaimed as early as 1918 the importance which her East African Colony had for Germany, for it occupied a strategic position of the first importance, was the nucleus of her future Middle African Empire, and the reservoir of powerful armies and of natural bases for submarines. The supreme defence of this Colony is a proof of the supreme importance attached to it by the German Government, both as an economic asset and as a jumping-off point for a future Empire. Perhaps I may be allowed to express the fervent hope that a land where so many of our heroes have lost their lives may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world.

How shall we interpret these words otherwise than by saying that General Gnutts, of whom it can be said that during the discussions on the Treaty of Versailles he opposed certain conditions as being too hard on Germany, was opposed to any future retrocession of Tanganyika to its former masters?

Every day we witness new attacks and fresh efforts of which the object is, at the very least, to prepare conditions more favourable for the re-entry of Germany into her former possessions. In Tanganyika, where Europeans can live comfortably, it appears that the scheme adopted is direct peopling by German colonists. Some serious mistakes made by the British Government render the task of England difficult to-day.

But once more Germany, in revealing her aims too soon, has awakened the attention of the world. England to-day, as France yesterday, is disturbed at the progress of German ambitions. If we do not take warning by them, they will become impossible to resist. In any case, it is not our business to lend them a helping hand, and under pretext of an entente or of peace at any price, to assist in their realisation. France, England and Belgium show to-day by their Press, and by their public opinion that they see the danger clearly. Attacks in force are not difficult to repulse. It is the creeping in which we must distrust, for on the day when, as in East Africa, German enterprises have reached a certain stage, our security will be at an end.

\* The above is a literal translation of the leading article entitled "Mittelafrikanische Allmendeländer," which appears in the current issue of "La Quinzaine Coloniale," the organ of the French Colonial Society. We need not know this French Colonial opinion, issued by German Colonists, in Tanganyika, to know that we are concerned in the attention of our readers. Our readings have been chiefly editorial.

## EAST AFRICA'S RAILWAY FUTURE

Unified Control or Wharfedale Competition?

From a Correspondent

The rails of the Tabora-Lake Victoria branch of the Tanganyika Central Railway have almost reached the lake terminus at Mwanza, and trains will shortly be running on the last section of this new railway route from the Nyanza to the sea, so that we shall not have long to wait to discover whether the apprehension expressed by the management of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, as to the possible effects of competition between the Mombasa and Dar es Salaam outlets for the Lake Victoria basin, was well founded.

As the railway from Mwanza to Dar es Salaam is at least 300 miles longer than the Kenya-Uganda line, from Kisumu to Mombasa, and as Dar es Salaam is an altogether inferior port to its northerly neighbour, there is little prospect of effective competition by the Tanganyika route for traffic to and from the northern end of Lake Victoria. Indeed, unless altogether unmeritorious rates are quoted via Tabora, it would seem that the Kenya route ought to be able to retain most of the traffic of the whole of the lake area. But although the Tanganyika Administration has declared any intention of engaging in a rate-cutting war with the northern railways, it remains to be seen whether the desire to attract traffic to its own system will not result sooner or later in a competitive struggle which may have injurious consequences to the earnings of both lines.

## Wider Scope for Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

This is the more likely because there is reason to fear that the Tanganyika Central Railway will shortly lose a good deal of the traffic to and from the Belgian Congo which now flows between Dar es Salaam and Lake Tanganyika, for the approaching opening of the new direct national route from the mouth of the Congo to the Katanga cannot fail to divert much of the long-distance traffic, on which the Tanganyika Central Railway's ability to pay its way largely depends, and this loss of revenue will make the Administration turn its eyes more intently to the Lake Victoria basin. In the absence of any co-ordinating authority, an era of wasteful competition with the Kenya and Uganda railways likely to set in and the financial stability of the East African railway systems would be threatened.

In spite of the lack of physical connection between the Kenya-Uganda-Tanga lines and the Tanganyika Central, the time has come to consider seriously the desirability of extending the scope of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, which now functions in Kenya and Uganda. What should it not cover Tanganyika Territory also? This is, I consider, undoubtedly the most pressing step in the direction of closer union and one which cannot be much longer delayed without fatal results. Complete unification of the East African railways must, perhaps, await the physical linking of the two detached sections, but the appointment of Tanganyika representatives to the Inter-Colonial Railway Council would not be difficult to arrange. Control of rates and co-ordination of Lake Victoria transport services would be two of the most important functions to be exercised pending complete unification of the railways of the three territories—the ultimate ideal to be sought.

In a recent issue of *East Africa* strong arguments were advanced in favour of the linking up of the Tanga and Tanganyika Central lines by the construction of a railway from the neighbourhood of Moro-

goro to Korogwe. This being a much shorter and

or Itigi-Arusha line also give a more direct route between Dar es Salaam and the chief centres in Kenya and Uganda, and its traffic prospects could be better. The expenditure of the million and a quarter pounds that the Moro-goro-Korogwe line would probably cost would bring great advantages, both local and Imperial. Its construction may be realised, if resisted by the official element in Tanganyika, whose vested interest in the status quo cannot, however, be allowed to decide such important issues.

## No Ring Fence round Tanganyika

Trunk railway construction in East Africa concerns all the territories, and the greatest good for all must be the deciding factor. Great Britain spends at least £70,000,000 on the conquest of Tanganyika—which fact by the way, should be clearly presented to Germany whenever that country attempts to raise any objection to British policy in East Africa—and the men of the neighbouring British Colonies played a part in the campaign which entitles them to a voice in the policy of the Tanganyika Administration whenever this affects their own interests. Any attempt by officials to hold back the clock in defence of their own independent positions is not only bad stewardship on behalf of the British taxpayer, who found that £70,000,000 and many additional millions in grants-in-aid, but will be noted and faithfully dealt with in due season by the unofficial element in East Africa.

The Mandate must not be interpreted as entitling the Administration of Tanganyika to put a ring fence round the Territory and treat it as a special preserve, with which the remainder of British East Africa has no business to meddle. Article X of the Mandate was inserted for use when occasion arose, and, in spite of Sir Donald Cameron's attempts to discover any basis for closer union, it may be hoped that the Hilton Young Commission will be found to have possessed a better vision.

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AND THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

A Definition of their relations.

Our eighth report of the Imperial Economic Committee (Cmd. 2026, published by H.M. Stationery Office at 6d. net) deals specifically with the functions and work of the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board. They are thus described:—

"The Imperial Economic Committee is an Imperial body in the sense that it owes its authority to resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference, that it is constituted of members appointed by the several Governments of the Empire, and that it reports to the Governments of the Empire on the several subjects referred to it by them."

"The Empire Marketing Board, on the other hand, is a body appointed by one of His Majesty's Ministers in the United Kingdom—namely, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs—to advise him in the administration of the annual vote of £1,000,000 granted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"None the less, the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board are, in fact, closely related, partly because it happens that certain gentlemen are members of both bodies, and partly because the Empire Marketing Board is charged with the endeavour to give effect within the terms of its vote to many of the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee."

THE STORY OF EMIN PASHA.

By A. A. Symons's Graphic Memoir.

The career and character of Emin Pasha, the T. E. Lawrence of the period, offers a striking example of the survival of the fittest," says Mr. A. A. Symons at the outset of his slender but graphically written memoir of Emin, the Governor of Equatoria (Flourish, 12s. 6d. net). He describes the arrival in Khartoum in the seventies of last century of a youngish, short-sighted, nondescript doctor of medicine, of medium height, befezzed, mustached, who, though without money, maintained an exact neatness in his clothes and appearance. He explained that he was a Turk by birth, educated in Germany, and if he was assiduous in performing Muhammadan rites his passport proclaimed him to be Dr. Eduard Carl Oscar, Theodor Schnitzer, born of German parents at Oppeln, in the Prussian province of Silesia, on March 28, 1840.

This minor deception was easily forgiven; there were respected men in Khartoum who had done stranger things than forget the past in the enthusiasm of a new beginning. The newcomer was welcomed for his skill at chess, and his pianistic recitals of Chopin and Mendelssohn charmed the Europeans. In conversation he was discovered to be an astonishing linguist, familiar with Turkish, Arabic, German, French, Latin, ancient and modern Greek, Illyrian, Albanian, and Italian. Indeed, his fluency in Turkish and Arabic seemed almost to confirm his disclaimer of European origin. In scientific matters his knowledge spread wide and descended deep to those who wondered how the owner of such attainments came to be penniless in Egypt, the doctor would hint at romance in a harem, and political intrigues that made his absence from Turkey desirable. Someone recommended him to Gordon, and five days after his arrival the adventurous steamboat, the Nile to Lado, there to act as Government Medical Officer. Still further to separate himself from the case, he took the name as well as the place of his predecessor in office. So it was that on May 7, 1876, Eduard Schnitzer became Dr. Emin.

Sent by Gordon to negotiate with the recalcitrant King of Uganda, for two years the medical officer played at politics, and when Gordon became Governor General of the Sudan, he became His Excellency Emin Bey, Governor of Equatoria. In 1885 England mourned the death of Gordon in Khartoum, and the following year Europe learned to its amazement that Emin, twelve hundred miles from the coast, cut off for three years and neglected for ten, had repulsed the Mahdist forces and maintained his post. An Emin Relief Committee sprang into being in England and dispatched Stanley to succor him.

After overcoming immense difficulties, Stanley met Emin on the shores of Lake Albert, only to expect the great difficulty in persuading him to leave the territory in which he had spent ten years without relief or holiday.

He had governed by consultation a country equal to Ireland in extent and turbulence, with no other aid than that of a wandering Italian geographer, a Lusitanian Jew apothecary, a Greek merchant, and a band of Egyptian officers, half of whom were rebels bent to Equatoria instead of to prison. He had ruled his penitents with dignity and benevolence, and because he did so, embodied within himself the sole civilising influence of the province, because the strayed and ignorant of many valuable secrets, medical and otherwise, his cutthroats had never revealed to him the narrow use of his power, but had rendered him lip service and seeming obedience. Stanley and others have written of him as living in a fool's paradise, and it may be that at the end Emin mistook the appearance for the fact of loyalty. It may be. What is certain is that while he pursued his own quest, he held his province, and that when the Turks threatened disaster to the outer world were shattered, instead of choosing to escape to Europe, he preferred to improve a strange, beautiful African dream, a dim vision of a

self-supporting Negro Empire, ruled in the name of the British interest, by a leached white pasha, with the aid of loyal troops, upon the liberal principle, a expedient long years before by the dead Gordon under the trees at Lado.

Stanley, arriving with an expedition reduced to tatters, conceived it his main duty to shepherd Emin from the position which he had repeatedly declared he would never abandon, and at last, in the face of Emin's great reluctance, Stanley proposed that with his help a new British Protectorate should be established near the Victoria Nyanza—a suggestion which Emin accepted subject to the agreement of his people. Having drafted a proclamation intended to induce Emin's troops to leave the country, Stanley departed to bring up his own rear column, promising to rejoin Emin as soon as possible. But Emin's followers, like their leader, had no desire to be broken, and the proclamation meant, they thought, only that they would be sold as slaves to the British. He was made a prisoner and regained his freedom only when Mahdist troops were advancing and his guidance was needed.

When Stanley reappeared in January, 1886, Emin was still undecided whether to go or stay, and says the author, "Stanley exploded into cold fury, and in a sharp letter tendered to Emin what was left of the relief stores, demanding in turn a formal receipt, and adding that he would wait twenty days, and no more, for those Emin and others—wishing to avail themselves of his escort to safety—after that time he should make the best of his way home, rescue or no rescue." Emin, insisting that he had a duty to his people, refused to be rescued without them, but his rebellious and ingrateful troops failed to appreciate the self-sacrifice of their leader. At last, Emin still reluctant, the retreat began on May 8, 1886. It was, says Mr. Symons, the abdication of civilised rule in Central Africa.

Bagamoyo was reached in mid-December, and Emin, markedly pro-British up to that point, suddenly developed an anti-British bias as uncompromising as his previous Anglophile enthusiasm. To the many British invitations which he received he made short replies, and he even allowed Stanley to sail without bidding him farewell. Then he entered the service of the German Government and hastened back to the Province from which he had been so expensively detached. Mr. Symons considers that

"His love of England was primarily due to his memory of the beneficent Gordon, but acquaintance with Stanley was conclusive proof that all Englishmen were by no means Gordons; and so when after the accident, Emin found himself in German hands on German ground he was suddenly reminded that he too was by birth a German. Actually there was nothing mercenary in his acceptance of German employment, for of all the offers made to him, Bismarck's brought the lowest salary."

The object of his expedition was the acquisition of territory adjoining the Victoria Nyanza, and when before he reached the Lake the battle had been settled by the diplomats, and he was instructed to confine himself to the establishment of stations and relations with chiefs in the German sphere of influence, only he ignored his instructions and continued to march inland. Then he was recalled to Bagamoyo, but that letter he also ignored, though he knew that a court-martial might result. Thus he went on into the Congo, determining to proceed to the Cameroons, but on October 23, 1892, he was treacherously murdered by Arabs.

There emerges from this intensely interesting volume, to quote the author's words, "the eminent, irascible, noble figure of the Pasha, self-sacrificing and valiant a man as whom the proverb, 'East and West did meet,'"

## SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S ELEPHANT GUN

And the Crowing Crested Cobra.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

The contributor of a recent Camp Fire Comment wonders if Sir Samuel Baker's elephant gun is still in existence. An enormous gun, described as his favourite elephant gun reposes, in a corner of the Royal Geographical Society's museum at Kensington Gore. If I remember rightly, the small of the butt is bound with a piece of elephant hide. I speak of it as a gun, though it may be rifled. I happened to mention this to my gunmaker in Birmingham this month, and he told me that he also owned a gun of Baker's of the same description and had exhibited it in his window in the past.

As to the crowing cobra, if anyone would really like to investigate the habits of this little pet, the best hunting ground I know is the road between Saranda station and Kondoa kraugi. In my diary for May 7, 1919, I find the following:—

"Reached Luira River. Shot two barrel with a .22. Quicker than catching them. Much noise all night by snakes. So Natives said. The sound started like a frog and continued like a conerake."

You note I appear dubious about the Native information, but I was impressed because I noticed that they seemed very scared and would not leave the camp circle. They told me that it made a frog noise to lure frogs, which it eats. If they had mentioned a crest I think I should have noted it.

But only a week before, when the line had been completely flooded at Kidete, the Natives had solemnly assured me that this was due to the return of a seven-headed snake of enormous dimensions, so perhaps I was a bit "leery" of snake stories. However, if any reader is palpitating with the desire of settling the question, Luira River, Tanganyika Territory, is the spot to visit.

Yours faithfully,

J. GRANVILLE SQUIERS.

London, W. 1.

## A NANDI BEAR POISONED IN UGANDA

Description of an Unknown Animal.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I have just been reading *East Africa* of December 8 last, wherein I find Major A. Braithwaite's description of the Nandi bear. As I have been for fifteen years in Uganda, during which time I had reckoning only up to 1902, aggregated some thirty-four months of big game hunting—every year a few months of am naturally much interested in anything concerning fauna.

As soon as I read the descriptions of the Nandi bear, I knew that I had poisoned one in 1907 or 1908. I was elephant hunting in the county of Buyaga near Lake Albert and was camping in a small village where hyenas were a great nuisance at night, and as one night one of these beasts made off with my cooking pot including my dinner, I decided to get rid of some poisoning them with strychnine, so I put several of its moon trees just low enough for a hyena or leopard to reach when standing on its hind legs. I set baits I visited next morning with my men, and we soon found a good leopard about half a mile from the base. Then we went to inspect the other two baits, one of which was still intact, but the other one had disappeared. We could find no spoor, for the ground was very dry.

A Native rushed into our camp with the news that a dead hyena near a waterhole, so I went with my camera and a large crowd to the indicated place, where we found an animal such as I had never seen before. It was easily three times the size of the common spotted hyena. The Natives said it was a hyena, only a very big one, only one old man saying it was not a hyena, though he did not know another name for it.

The head was quite like a bear's. Its height to the shoulders was at least four feet or more and the back sloped down. It was as fat as a pig—and that you do not see on a hyena. The skin was a yellow brown but full of dark brown spots, one and a half to two inches in diameter, all over the body. These spots could, of course, not be seen at a distance of about fifty yards. I propped the head up to take a snapshot, having to do the job myself, as the Natives would not come near it, making the excuse that the smell all round it was too nauseating. It was certainly very bad, worse than that of a wild dog. Unfortunately the snapshot met a sad fate for I later fell into a river and went down with camera and my heavy elephant rifle. A photograph would have been very interesting now.

As I was leaving the place the old man appeared again and asked me if he might cut off the nose of the animal, which I allowed him to do, though he too was shy when I wanted somebody to help me to turn it and prop it up for my snapshot. He had a series of strange relics tied on a string and on a stick, and I could see that he was a witch doctor.

I have discussed this incident with many experienced hunters, and they have all agreed that it could not have been a common hyena; nor had any of them come across any animal of similar description. I was also puzzled at the large crowd of Natives who followed me to see this animal, they would not have been so keen if it had been a common hyena. The old witch doctor knew better than the rest of them.

Yours faithfully,

R. HAUSER.

Kampala.

[Major Braithwaite and Mr. Kenneth Archer's description of the strange animal they saw at a distance of some 250 yards gave the height at the shoulder as 4 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 6 in., and they thought it had a snout or elongated nose on a very big head. The back sloped away very steeply to the headquarters, which were very low to the ground. The animal moved with a peculiar shambling gait, resembling the shuffle of a bear. Though not certain on the point, they believed it to be without a tail. The coat was thick and dark brown in colour.—Ed. "E.A."]

## LOST DURING THE E.A. CAMPAIGN.

A South African who Disappeared.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

With regard to your paragraph headed "Lost During the Campaign" on page 408 of your issue of December 29 last, I was at Lumbo the afternoon Mortimer (?) set out into the bush with a rifle and ammunition I was informed. If I had been called upon to track him down within forty-eight hours, I could have spoiled him.

The mystery has worried me a lot. The important point is this: was the missing man a Briton or a mere townie? If he had the bump of locality and any bush craft such as getting his direction from the stars, prevailing wind, etc., I think it very likely he is alive to-day.

A certain young man of my very intimate acquaintance, upset over bad luck, wandered off into the bush in Australia in 1916, with no money and a revolver.

All inquiries failed to find him or to decide his fate, until two years afterwards he drifted into Sydney with a changed mind, and sought and obtained honourable and successful employment.

Of course, if the lost campaigner was a townie, he may have died of thirst and hunger. But honey collectors and wild rubber tappers should have found his remains and clothes within a few months. These people find the ivory of dead elephants fairly soon.

Careful inquiry from the Natives by a bushman and ex-Intelligence agent who is good at getting reliable information may obtain clues from the Native inhabitants even at this late stage.

But it must be remembered that the African savage of these parts will not divulge information for various reasons. When I was shooting elephants for the Government I found Natives would swear that no elephants were about, simply because they did not want to be called upon to track elephant or help. They would rather have elephants eating their crops than have a white man camped upon them—with his demands for fowls, eggs, and assistance. They did not want money, which means nothing to them. They simply want no truck with white men and their affairs. In Dar es Salaam it frequently happens that Natives who know all about something refuse to give evidence in a case which they regard as outside their world. Perhaps the Natives round Lumbo argue: "Why cannot the white people fathom this mystery for themselves? If we say anything, we shall be marched off miles away to show where the lost man went."

Yours faithfully,

R. B. D. BARKER.

Moshi.

[Our original note referred to the statement of a well-known Johannesburg citizen who had informed *The Star* that his son had gone to East Africa in 1816, at the age of twenty-one, with the 6th South African Infantry. He left Lumbo—or Lumbo, as Mr. Barker names the village—with a convoy belonging to the 6th South African Horse, but decided to press on ahead. Since then all trace of him has been lost. His father and brother visited the district two years later but failed to elicit any news from the Natives.

We are sending a copy of the above letter to our South African contemporary in the hope that it may assist in the solution of the mystery. —E.A. "E.A." ]

## WHEN DR. LIVINGSTONE SIGNED HIMSELF "LIVINGSTON."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,

I have just read an issue of *East Africa* in which Dr. Livingstone's name is mentioned. Though I was too young to recall him when he started on his long trek to Kuruman in 1841, my father supplied him with leaders and drivers for his wagon. All the old missionaries started from Bethelsdorp, some eight or nine miles from Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), and I have in my possession the certificate the Doctor gave the driver of the wagon. On this document, dated August 14, 1841, Kuruman, the Doctor signed himself "David Livingston, omitting the e. I often wondered why until I found out the reason through one of the L. C. missionaries at Tlokoof, Bechuanaland, who told me that the Natives called the great explorer "—stone," and that he therefore changed to —ston when signing his name. This may possibly be of some interest to you.

Yours faithfully,

F. F. MERRINGTON.

Claremont.

in Cape Town.

## NATIVE POLICY IN TANZANIA

A Cottler's Protest.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,

May I beg the use of your columns to appeal against the treatment dealt out to the Natives of this country by the Government under the new system of retribalisation? The Colonial Office and this Administration are like children with a new toy when dealing with their so-called Native Policy, and their very latest is to put their little tin soldiers back into their own little homes.

They ignore the fact that the Natives lived for quite a number of years under German rule. Then we had a little war. And the orators and Press of both sides had their say about their opponents, with the Natives as an audience. The Natives had on many occasionsocular demonstrations of the untruth of the statements that had been vouched for and sworn to by persons who had been esteemed almost as demi-gods by them. They saw the various ups and downs of the campaign at close quarters, and the demi-gods of yesterday are the broken reeds of to-day. And the Natives know. They can read and they speak English and German and can hear. And our Administration coolly comes along and says, "As you were," expecting the Natives and the world to ignore the happenings of the past fifty years.

I am one of the few men in Africa who has lived in Africa where no white men's law ran. The chiefs were chiefs and had to know how to rule to live. They held their power through so-called superstitious beliefs and age-old customs and witchcraft, as well as by strength of arm, but the latter would have been useless without the former. Now Europeans, having forbidden the use of both, expect a chief to hold Natives who have been taught by the Administration to scoff at authority and to believe that they are the equals of white men. They have taken away the Native's religion, but expect him to go back to the customs of his fathers after living as one of a floating population of a big town or after having worked on a large plantation.

We who have lived the greater part of our lives "out back" see the ludicrous side of sending inexperienced men and youths to deal with Natives, but the danger and real cruelty behind it take the same from our faces. What does the Administration think will happen if the present state of affairs as regards the fulfilment of the trusteeship towards the Natives and the men of their own race in this country continues for another five years?

Knowing enough of Natives to be able to hazard a good guess, I will tell them, referring to history to confirm my words. Let them think of what has happened whenever ignorant men, either Natives or whites, have gained control of a country or a township. Let them think of Hayti, Brazil, and the rebellions in Africa from the earliest days to that in Nyasaland in 1925, when the very pillars of the Church turned upon the Europeans.

Our Natives are gradually getting beyond the control not only of their chiefs, but of the Government, which statement you will not find contradicted in this Territory except by one or two very highly placed Government officials who dare not admit it, since they are responsible for the present state of affairs.

The Administration has, it is true, a basic idea, but because an artist can draw a ship it does not follow that he can build one. Our Administration has sketchedly drawn up what looks to the casual

observer a sound plan but they have failed to grasp the most vital points, and they have not the men to point these out to them or to carry them out when indicated. They have an artist but lack the shipwrights.

I do not claim to know the Native, but I do claim that Natives have been my special study for many years, and that I have lived as close to them in their natural state as any man alive to-day. I do claim to know the type of European who is fit, both by temperament and character, to lead them, and I unhesitatingly state that not 2% of the men in the Native Administration service of this Territory are fit to be the leaders and guides of Natives. Some could be improved under proper tutelage, but many should be sent home at once.

I appeal for the control and guidance of Natives to be vested in a Committee of experienced settlers chosen by settlers. I want these settlers to be given a free hand in the promulgation of laws for the Natives, as our laws are not suitable for them. The Indian Penal Code is most unsuitable and is simply teaching the Natives to disrespect the laws, person, and property of Europeans.

Yours faithfully,

Dar es Salaam,

A. J. S.

[This letter, which we have abbreviated considerably, expresses a point of view adopted in the last few months by many Tanganyika correspondents, among whom there appears to be widespread and increasing dissatisfaction with the Native policy of the local Administration. We are, indeed, assured from quite responsible quarters that the Native policy inaugurated by the present Government has resulted in frequent grave abuses of their authority by numerous headmen, but that the officials, knowing Sir Donald Cameron's deep personal interest in the establishment of Native administration, hesitate to report such cases. Only the source of such statements, which have been corroborated from several independent informants in different districts, now leads us to mention them.

Nevertheless, the allegations and suggestions of A. J. S. are not likely to receive the endorsement of all settlers. He weakens his case by overstating it. Who will believe that only two in a hundred of the present Administrative officers are fit to act as guides, counsellors and friends of the Natives? We know personally enough members of the Tanganyika Administrative Service to state unhesitatingly that the percentage mentioned is a ludicrous one. Just as there are good, bad and indifferent officials, so there are good, bad, and indifferent settlers in any country, Tanganyika included; and to attempt to establish the thesis that all sentimentality and foolishness resides in one and all virtue and wisdom in the other class is not likely either to succeed or to assist the cause of the country.—Ed. "E.A."]

## Some Recent Special Articles.

Does Tanganyika want British Settlers?

The Basis of African Religion

Man-Eaters I have known

The East African Office in London

How German Missions in Tanganyika  
abuse British Generosity

Advertising East African Coffee

How Arms will be run

From Dar es Salaam to Tukuyu

First Impressions of Kenya

If you have missed any of these features, subscribe at once and thus make sure of receiving all future issues of *East Africa*. Use the subscription form inside the back cover.

## WHAT GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SAY

More about the Battle of Tanga.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir,  
I see that the German newspapers are using the crime of the man Langkoop—who recently attempted to shoot an official and to blow up the Government Compensation offices—as a peg on which to hang a sob-stuff story of the sufferings of the German nationals in East Africa after the War. Says the Berlin *Montag Morgen*—

"While in German South-west Africa under the Boer Government, German schools and churches and German farms and firms remained in being, and increased. Germans entered the Boer Parliament (sic) and not a single penny of private property was lost, the brave East Africans were driven out naked as new-born rats, most of them sick, with not a penny in their pockets, torn from the land—pay, much worse than that. Not only had they lost their property and their homes, but also their vocation—experience of the tropics, knowledge of the Native, the language, the climate and local business."

As the journal admits that the German Government accepted the responsibility of compensation, it is difficult to see what grouse they have against England.

The value of plantations and stone houses, of furniture and bank credits, were all of them handed over to the German compensation account. The German Empire contracted to compensate individually its nationals and creditors. So the exiles brought nothing with them but their claim against the Empire and their hope of being able with diminished capital to settle in another tropical country.

"Incidentally" the same paper gives an account of the battle of Tanga which seems as confused and inaccurate as the rest of its statements. This is what it says:

"In November, 1914, the English appeared with 17,000 soldiers, warships and artillery, before Tanga, the most important harbour in the north of the Colony, and at once landed a strong force against the German position at Longido, in the Kilimanjaro district. They could not have expected any resistance; as they had at their disposal the best statistical information about German East Africa. They anticipated a lull, not a battle by which they would secure the North. What they thought necessary for the administration of the country they brought with them, even to printed office stationery."

"The three thousand German settlers had, however, from August to the November, raised and armed a small army of black soldiers. This party, with the military material—sportsmen, pioneers and hunters—had mobilised so quickly that the English encountered unexpected resistance, which upset their rather inorganic Hindu soldiers. They left in Tanga more dead soldiers than the whole number which fought on the German side. Even at Longido they were repulsed, although their surprise attack with superiority in numbers and equipment was all in their favour. I shall never forget that last November evening we ourselves could not understand our victory, fighting as we were with companies against divisions."

It is well to hear all sides. May I hope to hear the English version?

London, W.

Yours faithfully,

K. A. MERE LONDONER.

Those of us who confronted the Closer Union Commission as witnesses probably emerged from the ordeal conscious either of power to face the most relentless K.C. in any court of law, or of a firmness that had nothing whatever to do with the climate. Whether or not the Commission have made up their minds, they at least have those minds crammed with facts and they also possess a selective power that is uncommon, if not uncanny. "The Wayfarer" in the *Kenya Daily Mail*.

### Camp Fire Comments

Mr. John Boyes on "Mystery Animals."

Captain Poulett-Weatherley asked in a letter recently published in these pages what Mr. John Boyes thinks about the "crowing crested cobra." As a matter of fact, we had occasion to obtain Mr. Boyes's opinion on the many alleged "mystery animals" of Africa just before his return to Kenya at the end of last year, and that opinion was characteristically brief, pithy, and to the point. Mr. Boyes is a dealer in facts, not fancies, as anyone who reads his new book, "The Company of Adventurers," will discover; and in his wide and varied experience he has never found any reason to credit any of these "yarns."

Another View of the Crowing Crested Cobra.

A correspondent who signs himself "Folk-lore" sends us a suggested explanation of the "crowing crested cobra story which has the merit of novelty—even if little else can be said in its favour!

It is clear," he writes, "that we have here one of those transmutations of fact into fancy—animism—which is characteristic of primitive races. The key to the problem is given by the word *kiboko*, which your Tabora correspondent declared to be the Native name for the alleged snake. This should be, I am satisfied, *kiboko*, which might easily be misunderstood by anyone without the sound training in phonetics so earnestly advocated by the Rev. Edwin Smith. The *kiboko*, or hippo-hide whip, as the Native well knows, "stings" like a serpent and bites like an adder, and the extra "bite" of the drawing stroke in the hands of a skilful flagellant is metaphorically represented by the claws in the tail of the cobra. The Native, with his natural tendency to modify the unpleasant and gloss over the cruel facts of life, and with his genius for hyperbole, has visualised the horror as a folk-lore myth. The "waa, waa, waaa" represents the cry of the culprit under punishment, and the crowing at dawn or early in the morning refers, of course, to the hour usually chosen for the infliction."

Tropical Mushrooms: A Warning.

Twice recently mention has been made of tropical mushrooms as a delicacy to be enjoyed by settlers in East Africa. A botanical correspondent writes to emphasise the danger of eating any such thing without careful investigation.

"My experience," he states, "may serve as a warning. In our tropical garden we discovered a fine crop of fungi which looked like true mushrooms, smelt like mushrooms, peeled and cooked like mushrooms in fact, answered every known test for mushroom toxins. My wife and I ate them for mushrooms with disastrous results. The symptoms corresponded closely with those detailed in Mr. H. G. Wells' story, "The Purple Pileus," the most distressing being a dilatation of the pupil of the eye which brought about distorted vision and the most amazing colour effects. The remedy—an effective one—as applied to our dog, was castor oil in doses which made the *Fasciola* method look like homeopathy. Button mushrooms which grew on our local golf links could be eaten, we found, when young and were harmless, but were distinctly dangerous if more than a day old. Your East African readers should be careful."

We are obliged to our correspondent for his advice, which we gladly pass on to our friends in East Africa.

General Sir Lloyd Matthews

A correspondent points out that in his classic work on Zanzibar Major F. B. Pearce refers thus to the late General Sir Lloyd Matthews, who was the subject of a recent leading article in *East Africa*:—

"Sir Gerald (Portia) was ably seconded by Sir Lloyd Matthews, who was the first appointed European Prime Minister to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Matthews was a well-known character in Zanzibar, and for nine years he ruled the country with a rod of iron, much to the country's benefit. Both Arabs and Natives respected and feared him, and nothing was done without reference being made to Sir Lloyd. He died in Zanzibar on October 11, 1901. He is buried in the English Cemetery, and a monument to his memory stands at the cross-roads near the Golf Links."

When War Breaks Out In Africa.

The island of Kwidzwi, in Lake Kivu, mentioned by Mrs. Patrick Ness in her lecture reported in our issue of March 22, was the scene of a comical encounter at the beginning of August, 1914. Two Belgians had left the island in a dug-out for a fishing expedition in the lake. Then they spied a motor launch approaching, and, as the strange craft came nearer and they could see that a white man was in charge, they began to congratulate themselves on the imminence of news from the outer world, so rare and precious in that wild spot in Central Africa. All unsuspecting, they sat idly watching the launch come up, when, to their dismay, a machine gun was unmasked and a guttural voice commanded them to put up their hands. So within the space of one minute they heard of the outbreak of hostilities and found themselves prisoners of war. It was quick work—but bad fishing.

The Native Dread of Chameleons.

The chameleon is such a comical, fantastic, and interesting little beast that the Native dread, hatred and great loathing of it come as a surprise to the European who does not appreciate the reason. Nature was evidently in a sportive mood when she invented the chameleon; it is so essentially a "trick" animal. Its eyes are unique—it is the only thing which can imitate the squinting skipper in "The Ingoldsby Legends," whose

"One eye was down the hatchway cast,  
The other looks up at the truck on the mast."

Its change of colour is a trick which never fails to amuse its captor, while the way in which it shoots out its six-inch tongue and snaps up insects is the quickest trick known in the animal kingdom.

But all these attractions leave the Native cold. He hates the chameleon, and will avoid contact with it in any circumstances whatever. The legend, universal in tropical Africa, that death came to mankind through the chameleon—a legend referred to by the Rev. Edwin Smith in his lectures published by *East Africa* in recent issues—explains something of this dislike, but in the opinion of a correspondent, who signs himself "Mzee," it seems hardly sufficient. "Natives, he thinks, are too familiar with death and too regardless of it to feel so keenly on the point. Some Natives have told him that the chameleon can transmit leprosy, and he believes that dread of that terrible disease seems to be a more probable explanation. No Native, he argues in conclusion, will handle a chameleon, and it is with great difficulty that they can be persuaded to tackle it with sticks."

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



## PERSONALIA.

Major E. S. Grogan and Lord and Lady Wellington have returned from East Africa.

Lord Delamere was recently fined in Nairobi for driving an unlicensed motor car.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Commissioner of Police, Kenya, has returned to the Colony from leave.

Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Senior Agricultural Officer, Tushoto, is at present on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. P. Maiteno, whose East African interests are well known, returned last week from a visit to South Africa.

We regret to record the death from pneumonia of Mr. R. L. Howard of the Public Works Department, Uganda.

Captain G. E. H. Wilson, R. E., District Surveyor, Tanganyika, has arrived in London from the Iringa Province.

General Carleton, who was on military service in Uganda many years ago, has recently been visiting the Protectorate.

We hear that Mr. A. J. MacLean, Resident Commissioner, Eldoret, is shortly retiring from the Government Service.

Mr. W. Jenkins has been elected Chairman of the Nairobi Township Association in succession to Mr. Frank Watkins (junr.).

Sir Francis Newton, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has just returned from his visit to the Colony.

Major Robertson-Eustace, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is expected to arrive in this country at a very early date.

Mr. J. A. Buckland, an Assistant Engineer in the Irrigation Department of South Africa, has accepted an appointment in Tanganyika Territory.

Lady Bailey crashed while landing at Tabora on Tuesday. Her flight to the Cape will be continued if the South African Air Force is able to lend her a machine.

Mr. A. W. Hardy, manager of the Nathini Estate, Kenya, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss K. M. Halsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Halsey of Port Elizabeth.

The Hon. N. F. Howe-Brown has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, vice the Hon. R. Sargles-Brise, resigned.

Mr. G. H. H. secretary to the Railway Advisory Council and private secretary to the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, recently returned to Nairobi from leave.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Murray, the well-known member of the Church Reformed Church Mission of Mbitoni, Nyasaland, is due to leave Port Said shortly on his return to Berlin from Palestine.

Mr. B. C. M. C. has been elected D.S.O., has been elected Chairman of the Farmers' Association, with Mr. R. Peetree as Secretary, and Mr. Patrick W. Lewin as Honorary Secretary.

Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Robt. who recently visited the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, the Belgian Congo, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, are now in South Africa.

Mr. John L. Woodhouse, who will be remembered by many readers in Uganda, where he served for five years, and who for the past eight years has been in the Tanganyika Administrative Service, recently returned to Bagamoyo from leave.

Mr. T. L. Gerrard, a member of the Manchester County Council, whose son, Dr. Herbert S. Gerrard, is a medical missionary at Kasere, Northern Rhodesia, has promised an annual contribution of £100 for mission work.

Mr. Carl R. Davis, the well-known technical director of important African mining companies, is on the water for South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, from which he expects to be back in London about the end of July.

A Press paragraphist points out that the heaviest man who has ever rowed in the Varsity boat race is Mr. H. B. Kittermaster, now Governor of Somaliland—who was in the defeated Oxford crew of 1900. He turned the scale at 145 st 6 lb.

Mr. H. W. Gill, general manager in East Africa of the Magadi Soda Company, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Chambers, daughter of the late Mr. T. A. Chambers, at one time port manager at Mombasa of the Magadi Soda Company.

The Hilton Young Commission has found it impossible to carry out its previous intention of visiting Broken Hill, Lusaka, and Mazabuka, and has we understand not gone north of Livingstone, to which representatives of the various sections of the Northern Rhodesian community anxious to give evidence were conveyed.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the North Lumbwa District Road Board: Mr. E. C. Atkinson, Mr. W. Cromie, Mr. J. R. S. Stuart, Major Belmont, Mr. H. E. Watts, Captain P. Anderson, Mr. S. Carlin, Mr. H. J. Carhart, Captain B. Martin, Mr. J. T. R. Nottidge, Mr. A. B. Tennant, and Major F. L. Parer.

At the expense of Mr. G. P. Putnam, the publisher, and his son, two American boy scouts are to be sent to Kenya during the next few months to accompany the Martin Johnson party. The boys are to be chosen for outstanding moral, mental and physical qualifications, as exemplified in their conduct as scouts. They will photograph all kinds of game, and will write of their experience in Africa.

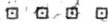
The marriage is to take place in Dublin at the end of June between Mrs. William Hubert Nicholson, of Killyna, Hoey's Bridge, Kenya Colony, daughter of Mr. William Lambton Nicholson, F.R.S., and Mrs. Nicholson, Annie Grange, Hexham, and Miss Olive Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Sillery and Mrs. Sillery, 26f Creagh House, Nobber, Co. Meath, Ireland.



The Fort Hall District Road Board now consists of Mr. E. Burrows, Captain P. Carew, Major G. H. Claunder, Mr. H. A. Clay, Mr. T. G. Clayton, Major J. O. K. Delap, Mr. W. Barclay, Mr. J. L. T. Focks, Captain J. R. Hearle, Mr. E. J. Hills, Commander S. K. Lawford, Mr. A. Milne, Major R. W. Munro, Mr. E. D. Rutherford, Captain T. Serris, and Commander F. G. Worsley.



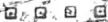
The Pony Breeders' Society of Kenya has elected Colonel Stack as President for 1928, with Captain de la Poer and Mr. Mervyn Ridley as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of Major Barnes, Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Major Conduitt, Colonel Doherty, Colonel Swinton-Home, Commander Lawford, Mr. F. Mager, Captain O'Hagan, Colonel Phillips, Captain Sayer, and Mr. T. R. Swift.



The Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association has elected the following office-bearers for 1928: President, Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake; President-Elect, Dr. C. V. W. Anderson; Vice-President, Dr. H. Sedgwick; Honorary Secretary, Dr. F. C. J. Johnston; Honorary Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. A. Carman; Members of Council, Drs. P. Jewell, A. S. de Boer, and C. H. Brannan.



Major J. D. Leonard, who is shortly coming to England on leave, has been elected a life-member of the Nairobi Golf Club, in the presidency of which he is succeeded by Mr. A. C. Tannahill, with Mr. A. A. Legat as Vice-President. Messrs. R. E. V. Talbot and Mr. T. L. Hately have been elected Captain and Vice-Captain respectively, with Mr. L. Gibbet as honorary secretary and Mr. R. Macgregor as honorary treasurer.



The Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society has elected the following officers for 1928: Honorary President, H. E. The Governor; Patrons, Lord Delamere, Lord Howard de Walden, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Edward Denham, Mr. C. L. N. Bellamy, and the Hon. Sheikh Ab Bin Salim; President, Mr. Alexander Holm; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, and Colonel C. A. Swinton-Home.



Mr. Amery, speaking recently at a dinner of the London Press Club, said: "Nine years ago, when I was a chivalrous youth, in defence of a Bulgarian lady I broke with my umbrella the nose of a Turkish policeman who was molesting me. Eventually the Governor apologised to me, and the incident for me was closed. A year later in Macedonia, talking with some brigands, they told me that in Macedonia a revolt of two battalions of Turks was quelled by one solitary Englishman with a whip. They described him as a marvellously fierce aspect and grandeur of nature."

### IMPORTING ARMS INTO ABYSSINIA.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said last week in the House of Commons—

H.M. Government have subscribed to the Brussels Act of 1890. They have signed, with France and Italy, the tripartite Agreement of 1906 respecting the importation of arms and munitions into Abyssinia, and the Convention of St. Germain of 1919. The last-named never attained full force, but in 1920 Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan agreed among themselves that the protocol attached to the Convention should be regarded by them as applying only to those provisions of the Convention which concerned the prohibited areas specified in Article 6. Abyssinia being one of the prohibited areas, in the view of His Majesty's Government that Convention and protocol have since been applicable to that country. This was in effect recognised by Abyssinia herself on her admission to the League of Nations in 1923, when she undertook to act in conformity with the principles enunciated in the St. Germain Convention, and in particular with the provisions of Article 6 of that Convention.

While they have on their part discharged all the obligations incumbent on them, His Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the terms of the Convention of 1919 have been carried out by all the other parties. They have therefore suggested to the Governments of Abyssinia, France, and Italy that as the present régime has not worked smoothly, it might be advantageous to all four to anticipate the general coming into force of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and to apply its provisions to Abyssinia, subject to the concurrence of the other signatories and of the League of Nations. The Governments of France and Italy have agreed to be represented at a joint conference of the four Powers to consider whether and how this object can be attained. The Abyssinian Government have not yet given a final reply, but they still have the matter under consideration.

## First Reviews of John Boyes's Book

"A compact mass of good yarns deftly told."—*Country Echo*.

"Should have a wide appeal to all who appreciate the strong flavour of yarns around the camp fire."—*The Spectator*.

"John Boyes presents himself as a commercial traveller, what he travelled in was adventures."—*Times Literary Supplement*.

"A capital offer to the wearisome tales of safari. John Boyes is a capital talker and we are his beneficiaries."—*South Africa*.

"The camp-fire yarns are priceless. Decidedly a volume to be sought and treasured by the man-at-arms Opposed of England. Not for very long indeed has so excellent an account of pioneering in East and Central Africa been published."—*Tropical Life*.

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East Africa in the Press.

MR. F. MELLAND ON FEDERATION.

In the current number of *The English Review* Mr. Frank Melland replies to the article "East Africa at the Cross Roads" contributed to the same journal by Mr. G. H. Lepper with most of whose contentions he strongly disagrees. Mr. Melland concludes a most interesting contribution with the words:—

"There are many arguments against federation, but it does not seem that Mr. Lepper has produced any that carry conviction. On the other hand, the advantages to be gained by it—such as the prevention of Tanganyika passing from the British orbit, the security of the vital policy; the achievement of continuity of policy; economy; efficiency; assistance in research, finance, defence, etc.—are very real, and shone out with local disadvantages in the minds of all who have the best interests of all East Africa at heart, and who think of the future rather than of the immediate present.

"At least all can join in the good wishes for the Hilton Young Commission, for it is certainly time that the air was cleared, and the whole question considered on broad lines, shorn of irrelevantes and fireworks which have hitherto been somewhat predominant."

FEDERATION AND THE NATIVES.

PROFESSOR ALICE WERNER, of the School of Oriental Studies, writes in the course of a letter to *Time and Tide*:—

"I cannot help doubting whether federation is really 'the ideal towards which we must work in Africa.' One would like to know what exactly it would mean, e.g. in the case of Uganda. Could such a State ever be ready for full unity in the sense desired by those who are almost eager for federation? Apart from this, on which I have still to some extent an open mind, I would endorse every word of your correspondent's article. It cannot too often be repeated that, however excellent the settlers, their interests and aims remain in opposition to those of the Native peoples. This being so, it would be the height of injustice to place those Native peoples under the unsharred control of the colonists." Here lies the crux of the self-government question in the case of Colonies planted among an aboriginal population. It was felt long ago in the case of the Cape Colony by those best able to judge.

"It will be gratifying news to many of us that some at least of the Kenya Natives are beginning to take the part of their own people in an exceptionally constitutional way. The Kikuyu Central Association recently presented a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission protesting against the giving of more power to non-Native Europeans and asking for guarantees that the native population shall be left in possession of the lands which still remain to it and that Natives shall not be compelled to go and work for Europeans. (The cry that the Natives 'must be taught'—on moral grounds—to work, really means, 'must come out of ten'—must be made to work for us.) There is also a Young Baganda Association among the Natives of that Protectorate. Both these organisations should be watched and encouraged by people of goodwill.

THE CULTIVATION OF KAPOK.

Some Points for East African Planters.

IN a recent article on kapok *La Quinzaine Coloniale* mentions some points of interest to East African planters. Kapok says our contemporary is obtained from species of forest trees belonging to the four genera, *Eriodendron*, *Bambax*, *Chorisia*, and *Ocoteia*, which occur in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa, Asia and America; but the best fibre is produced by *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, B.L. (*Catha pentandra*, Gaertn.), the true silk-cotton tree. In India, where kapok is obtained from the red-flowered *Bambax*, the fibre is of inferior quality. In Java, which produces 80% of the world's consumption, *Eriodendron* is largely cultivated by the Natives, but is also used by Europeans as shade in the coffee and cacao plantations. Of the 17,501 metric tons exported from Java in 1925, only 9% was purchased by Europeans. It is essentially a Native industry and its future development is possible only in countries where cheap labour can be obtained.

Kapok fibre has some very valuable properties. It is extremely light, shining and silky, is impervious to moisture and resistant to damp, does not decay, and is a fine non-conductor of heat. Owing to a toxic principle it contains, it repels insects and even rats and mice, provided no seeds are allowed to remain in it. These properties, which are found in no other fibre, make it invaluable for mattresses, pillows, cushions, and so on, especially for hospitals, barracks, and public institutions. Articles made of it being impervious to damp, are quickly dried in the sun and need not be re-made like those of wool, for instance. It has been used successfully for life-saving apparatus, such as life-belts, while, owing to its lightness, 18 to 20 lbs. of it suffice to make a mattress, as against 20 lbs. of horsehair, 33 lbs. of straw, 35 lb. of seaweed, and 40 lb. of wood fibre. Curtains stuffed with kapok are immune to moths. During the War kapok was proved to be a good dressing, easily sterilised, and with suitable treatment, it could be made absorbent and then took the place of cotton.

It may be added that the Germans planted the true silk-cotton tree (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) at Amani, where it grew well at 3,000 feet, but produced no fruit, though in the Sigi valley, at 1,500 feet above sea-level, it did well. They also introduced from Togo, West Africa, some trees of the *Edelkapok*, which had a great reputation. This tree was not identified botanically. Seeds of both trees should be obtainable from Amani by planters interested.

An Anglo-Guerati newspaper published in East Africa waxes enthusiastic about the last session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, which it describes as "an institution for the association of articulate and politically-minded members of the body politic." Its appreciation of the services of the unofficial members is expressed thus:—

"The sub-continental perspective of Mr. Ruggles-Brice, the oratory of Brigadier-General Boydell, and his safeguards, the assurance of Major Lead, and the edifying hopes of Mr. Norman Charles on the debate on federation, do not shake the impregnable strongholds of Messrs. Ghose and Chitai, who, in spite of heavy odds, routed all attacks of military veterans. The forensic argumentation of Mr. Ghose and the impressive accentuation of Mr. Chitai shall remain a colossal evidence in the annals of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, emphatically and mercilessly shattering federation on the bed-rock of the status of the Indian community in the Mandated Territory.

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THE EDWARD DAVSON ON EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR EAST AFRICA

THE current issue of Empire Magazine contains some of Sir Edward Davson's impressions on East Africa. They are, briefly, as follows:

"I suggest as a form of sport for anyone of a sporting nature that they should cross the Zambezi river at low water at midnight, containing off one log-bank on to another, and boxing the compass every ten minutes. It is an experience really worth going through—once. In Nyasaland I found a most attractive place—a place of great beauty. I think the view from the Manje mountain in the early morning is one of the most beautiful things one could see. I found there a group of settlers, determined, sound, and keen, growing tea, tobacco, and other products.

We then went to Tanganyika, a country which we are starting to rebuild right from the beginning. The whole economic system has in the past been upset, the people have been detribalised, and there is great scope for work in building up on proper lines. I was glad to think that under the very able leadership of Sir Donald Cameron there was every hope that he would be able to bring about these reforms which I know he has so much at heart.

"You know the Arabian Nights, but you have never seen them. Well, I have: I have been to Zanzibar. As exactly what one felt ought to exist, but what one never knew actually did exist. It is a place of attractions in itself. I can conceive for the tired business man no happier job than to own a clove plantation in that island. I am told it may not be true, that in a clove plantation you ought not to speak much above a whisper because the cloves themselves resent a noisy voice. That, in itself, I think, must be a great advantage.

Kenya is a most interesting country, a country full of so many problems that it is obviously impossible for me to try to touch upon them to-day. It is a country where you have a tract of high land going up to 8,000 or 9,000 feet, which is suitable for white settlement, and you have other vast tracts where the Native has his reserves, and which is obviously a place for Native production. One of the main problems in Kenya is that of combining those two interests.

In Uganda it is entirely a question of Native production, and Native production means mainly the production of cotton. I must confess that I am rather in love with Uganda. The Lake Victoria and Natchbe are beautiful places, and Kampala, with its seven hills, is also a place of great attractions. Uganda is a place of great promise, a place where the problem is a perfectly definite, straightforward one, the problem of educating the Native, using the term in the best sense, teaching him how to realise what life is worth, and how to endeavour to improve his own material, and from this missionary point of view I should also add, to civilise him.

Sudan presents another branch of the same problem. It is a large desert country with a green patch of fertile soil running beside the Nile, and the problem there is to keep a population of 20,000,000 upon a million people in comfort and to prevent, as in the past, the ravages of starvation. Under Sir John Maffey, for whom I feel the highest regard and admiration, that is a problem which I think is being dealt with most ably and most successfully."

The possibility that East Africa may be being at an early date by the Prince of Wales is being canvassed by certain newspapers, and the London Evening Standard says:

"Considerable interest is being taken in City circles in the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to East Africa as likely to result in more attention being directed to that country. That scope exists for the employment there of British capital cannot be doubted. Unfortunately, a good deal of money which has been raised during the last few years for supporting new industries in the country has not been very remunerative, much of it indeed has been lost. That, however, is the penalty of pioneering.

Because of the failure to show results, the investor has been discouraged, and East Africa, except it has appealed through the Government, has not been very popular lately. We may see a change of sentiment, however, as the result of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and many shrewd people are looking about for opportunities to acquire shares in companies exploiting the country's industrial, agricultural and pastoral resources.

Let us hope that the "shrewd people" will not attempt to utilise the visit, when it does take place, as a means of raising public money for unworthy purposes. The Usambaraland rubber mesco is still fresh in the minds of investors. British capital can find many remunerative openings in East Africa, but we trust that whatever money is raised will be wisely spent by men who know the confidence of East Africans.

A LEGEND OF THE CRATER OF MERU

"LEMARAN was a wealthy stockowner who had emigrated from the neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro to settle on the slopes of Meru," says Mr. A. E. Henniker-Gottley in a recent article in the Cape Argus, containing: "There he founded a little settlement of Wabis. His cattle multiplied, and rumours eventually reached the Masai, who determined to raid the settlement and capture his herds. But the old man got timely warning and disappeared with his family and stock. The Masai hunted high and low for him for over two years, and then quite by accident some of their women stumbled on the secret of his fair. They followed up their clues and eventually found Lemaran comfortably ensconced with his family and his stock in a snug, well hidden away among the fastnesses of the crater of Meru. Lemaran the Masai slaughtered offhand and returned to their homes in their plans with all his stock and with the members of his family, whom they enslaved.

Ever since that day the fast cone in the crater of Meru is visited to be haunted by the spirit of Lemaran, and it is certainly true that the Natives only dare to enter the crater twice a year, when four Masai and four maidens of the Wabis section of the Meru tribe start before daybreak from their homes on the outer slopes of the mountain and climb into the crater, driving a sheep and a goat before them, and carrying a round of honey and a pot of water on their heads as sacrifices to the spirit of Lemaran. Tradition says that no traces of the sacrifices can be seen next morning save a few bones and three empty pots, proving that the god enjoyed his meal and has been thoroughly appeased. Common sense, on the other hand, suggests that the sacrifices smelt the palates of the Leopards who are numerous in the neighbourhood.

SAA SITA

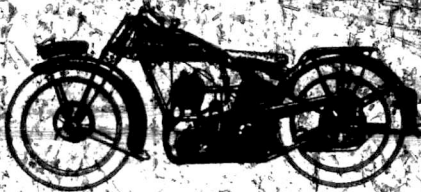
We hope to publish in an early date a few more instalments of Saa Sita's comments on current affairs, as given by the Native.

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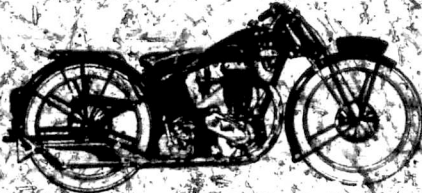


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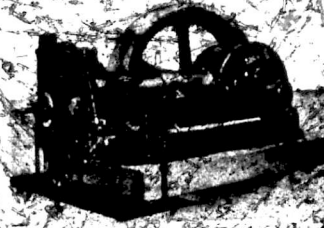
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**AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN MAURITIUS.**

Points from the Agricultural Report for 1926.

For the last two years depression has ruled in the cane sugar industry in Mauritius and in 1926 a cyclone which occurred late in April reduced the crop of the staple by 20%. The total produced was 100,000 metric tons, which would have been 14,000 tons larger had bad weather during the grinding season not brought the extraction figure down to the low level of 10.4%.

In these circumstances, the Government encouraged the development of subsidiary industries, chief among them being fibre (Mauritius hemp), tobacco, industrial alcohol, and vegetable oils. 11,477 bales (of four to the metric ton) of hemp were produced during the year, and a syndicate was formed for the standardisation of the material. All attempts to grow sisal commercially in the island have so far failed.

Experiments with tobacco proved a success, and with the repeal of the Tobacco Tax Ordinance the output reached approximately 90,000 kilos. Great attention was being paid to fire-curing, and the number of barns is constantly growing. The best price fetched was for "fire-cured bright 1st grade," which realised 2s. 9d. a pound in London. A yellow cigarette made from local tobacco was placed on the market, and the entire stock of it was sold out in three months. Mosaic disease, which was prevalent, was attributed entirely to the pernicious habit of ratooning.

Of the 1926 production of alcohol, 563,773 litres were intended for human consumption and 77,570 for use as denatured and power alcohol.

Of the 17 tractors now in operation in the colony, 103 are Cletracs, and the Report has the following pungent paragraph on the reasons for their success:

That the Cletrac has to such a large extent captured the market is because the firm representing this machine took very great trouble in the early days to demonstrate its value and to organise an efficient service of information and practical assistance combined with carrying ample stocks of spare parts for their customers. The business enterprise of American manufacturers in this way is responsible for the popularity of both this type of tractor and also of American ploughs and implements. There has been large expenditure on agricultural implements of this description during the last years which has gone very largely to American firms. In Mauritius at any rate the first requisite for sale is the establishment of an efficient service. In its absence there is little prospect of any success in the position. The type of tractor required for Mauritius is of robust construction capable of withstanding rather rough field conditions. The smaller type of tractor has been too light for local conditions and has now been discarded.

**THE COW AND SOIL FERTILITY**

A Pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa emphasises the great value of the dairy cow in maintaining soil fertility. Grain, it is pointed out, when sold off the farm realises from 24s. worth (market) to 32s. worth (when) of fertiliser over 2,000 lb. In 1,000 lb. of milk there is only 8s. worth of nitrogen, phosphorus and phosphoric acid. And the cow in a year yields 107 tons of manure valued at £ 90s. 10d. Under good management dairy farming adds to the plant food in the soil, destroys weeds, eliminates plant diseases, through the rotation of crops, improves soil fertility by adding humus, and increases the ability of the soil to withstand draughts. Farmers please note.

"I am inclined to the belief that *Stomoxys* is cattle and *Cesiria* (more maggot) in sheep and two of the major menaces to the welfare of stock in Tanganyika Territory." *The Chief Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika*

**NYASALAND'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.**

The total value of the exports of agricultural products from Nyasaland in 1926 amounted to £644,928, the highest figure reached in the history of the Protectorate for any year with the exception of the boom year 1920. For tobacco alone the increase was £111,250 over the figures for 1925. The total acreage under European cultivation is given (Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland) as 67,465.

Experience has shown that the weather is the dominant factor in determining the yield per acre of tobacco, though the maintenance of soil fertility, the judicious application of fertilisers, the wise selection of varieties in relation to soil and climate, and the development of improved local strains of seed will, of course, all assist the planter. The cultivation of cotton as a rotation crop for tobacco is commended to the special attention of planters.

The prospects of the tea industry continued bright and the small increase of 953 acres under tea does not accurately reflect the interest in this crop during the year under review. The limitation of new tea land in the larger tea-growing countries of the world and the increasing popularity of tea as a beverage in the United States are giving confidence to planters in the Manje and Cholo districts. Experiments are being conducted with the object of finding a suitable cover crop for smothering weeds, checking erosion and increasing the humus content of the soil, and so far the "bush velvet bean" and the "bush lima" have been found good, though not ideal. It is a pity the Report does not give the botanical name of these plants for the information of settlers in other parts of Africa. A good cover crop is invaluable, but local or popular names are insufficient for full identification.

Sisal showed an increase of 1,500 acres over 1925, and realised the satisfactory price of about £43 per ton. Labour on sisal estates is unpopular among Natives. Climatic conditions are not favourable in Nyasaland for coffee owing to the long dry spell in the winter months, but the crop fits in well with tobacco and prices have been remunerative. While unable to give a final opinion, the Director considers that shade is not imperatively needed for coffee under average conditions in Nyasaland.

Regarding Native cultivations, the problem facing the Government is not so much to encourage the Natives to grow tobacco as to see that they produce a leaf of good quality. Large numbers of Natives who have recently taken up this crop are unfamiliar with the ordinary practices of tobacco cultivation and current good crops were sufficient, but 6,322 tons of maize costing £17,618 were imported, which, as the Report points out, is economically unsound.

Mr. J. W. Hornby, the Agricultural Chemist, who spent his leave of absence in study of the experimental stations in the United States, especially those in tobacco areas, writes of highly important technical researches into the nitrogen problem in Nyasaland, where, as in most tropical countries, nitrogen is the determining factor in growth. His results should be carefully studied by all planters.

The very full and instructive report of the entomologist, who is apparently a biologist as well, ends on a note which sounds very like an S.O.S.:

"It is generally considered," he writes, "that the number of crops grown in Nyasaland could well be augmented. From a commercial standpoint this is probably desirable, but from an entomological point of view, unless competent assistance is to be available, the possibility of new crops requiring attention is almost a reality not indeed. Setting aside all entomological work, the entomological problems of the three crops—tobacco, tea, and coffee—alone are more numerous than can be successfully dealt with under present conditions."



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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

Government and the Coryndon Memorial.  
From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The public is beginning to wonder when Government will emerge from its trance and take some definite action in connection with the Coryndon Memorial, for which a substantial sum of money was subscribed nearly three years ago. It is not easy for the uninitiated to appreciate any reasons for the unconscionable delay, especially as public opinion has lately indicated the lines on which a wish of the late Sir Robert Coryndon might be gratified. In deference to that wish and the worthiness of the object itself, it has been generally accepted that an appropriate form of memorial to one of Kenya's most popular Governors might well take the form of a Natural History Museum. The suggestion made about a year ago that the plot on which the Lady Northey Home is situated was the only possible site for the Coryndon Memorial was emphatically rejected by all who gave the matter serious consideration, and the view was expressed that a Natural History Museum, either with or without the addition of a Public Library, should be in as central a position as possible.

At a meeting held several months ago, the Memorial Committee appointed a small sub-committee of competent men to select a site and place a contract for the building. This body strongly recommended that the best possible site for the Museum would be in the region of the Game Warden's Office near Ainsworth's Bridge. A sensible suggestion has been made that the site in question would be an appropriate one for housing certain scientific Government Divisions in proximity to the Museum, but for some inexplicable reason Government maintains a sphinx-like silence in regard to the whole matter, and subscribers to the fund are with some justification asking the reason for the delay.

## Dissatisfaction in Nakuru.

Residents in the growing township of Nakuru exhibit great hostility to the new conditions governing residence on certain business plots to be sold shortly in the Township Area. Conditions inimical to the interests of those who acquired earlier holdings, and who have incidentally played the chief part in developing the township, are thus created, quite apart from the public health point of view. In previous leases residence on business plots has been prohibited by white, black or brown. It is now proposed to permit residence on business sites, which means that better conditions will be created in the main streets of the best part of the commercial area. The Nakuru Township Association, the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Nakuru Township Board, the last body being composed of officials and unofficials, are all strongly and unanimously opposed to residence being permitted in the first class business area. The above bodies unanimously passed the following resolution, which referred particularly to a sale of plots advertised to take place in December of last year:

"This Association is strongly of opinion that the proposed conditions of the Crown Leases to be issued in respect of the Nakuru Township Plots (Business Area) now advertised as to be offered by the public auction on December 15, 1927, should be immediately revised, and where necessary amended, to consider Special Condition No. 11 in regard to Business Plots, providing that not more than one-half the area of the plot shall be built upon, to both necessities and interests of the township generally, and should be deleted. A further condition to the General Conditions should be provided, stating that the Government is responsible for the proportionate use of roads and areas when construction is complete and

be suitable and in the present form unrecorded, and should be excised, and Special Condition No. 1 in respect of Business Plots allowing both residence and business on the same plot to be not only profoundly undesirable but seriously prejudicial to adjoining plot holders, and recommend that residence be not allowed on these plots.

In view of the fact that the suggested leases differ materially from those issued by the Crown in respect of all previous sales, and also of the fact that this Association had already recorded its opinion regarding the maximum area which should be built on, this Association regrets that the Land Office did not consider it necessary or advisable to consult the Local Authority on a matter of such vital importance to the town, prior to advertising the Conditions of Sale referred to, and fears that if these are not amended the future development of the town, as well as the success of the proposed sale will be seriously jeopardised."

## Houses for Civil Servants.

The housing problem is always a difficult one in a new country, and the position in Nairobi has been aggravated by the fact that one of the conditions under which members of the Civil Service are recruited is that Government must provide suitable accommodation or pay in lieu thereof a sum equal to 1% of the member's salary. Building has not kept pace with the growth of the Service, and in many cases Government has been called upon to pay exorbitant rents to the fortunate individuals with houses to let. Although the policy has little to recommend it on general grounds, Government has in self-defence embarked on a fairly extensive building programme, having recently introduced, in collaboration with the Civil Servants' Association, a scheme by which money may be advanced to members of the Service who wish to build their own houses.

The scheme will be administered by a Board consisting of the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Local Government, the Director of Public Works, an unofficial member of Legislative Council, and a member of the General Council of the Civil Servants' Association. The general idea is to provide facilities in the form of cash advances for those on the permanent and pensionable staff to enable them to build their own houses on Crown land within a ten-mile radius of Nairobi House. Sites will be allotted to participants on an equitable basis, 20% of the fair upset price of the plot being paid at time of alienation and the balance bearing interest at 6% over the term of 99 years. An excellent feature of the scheme is an arrangement by which the Public Works Department undertakes to submit standard types of plans and specifications which should lead to considerable economy and tend to encourage the erection of houses suited to local climatic conditions.

Simple provision is made for a mortgage in favour of Government until the amount of the loan, which carries interest at a rate considerably less than the current bank rate, has been repaid. Transfer of properties acquired in this way may be made to those qualified to participate in the scheme, but no participant can without the permission of the Board sell his house within three years of taking up his complete advance. The scheme represents a valuable concession to Civil Servants, as the house allowance which they will continue to draw will in many cases pay the interest charges on the loan acquired by them for the purpose of establishing their own homes.

## What Natives Earn in Nairobi.

For statistical and other purposes it is incumbent on all employers of labour to make monthly returns indicating changes in their staff of employees, and the Native Affairs Department has the right to call periodically for special returns. In November last a special return was demanded from all Nairobi employers, and the result indicates the growing

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Most descriptions of East African coffees met with a slow demand at last week's public auctions, and prices were rather easier.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades (A, B, C, Peaberry, London graded, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Ungraded, Brown and pale, London cleaned, etc.) with columns for 'od' and 'fd' prices.

Table listing prices for 'Brown and pale' coffee, including 'London cleaned' and 'First sizes'.

Table listing prices for 'London cleaned' coffee, including 'First sizes', 'Second sizes', and 'Third sizes'.

Table listing prices for 'London cleaned' coffee, including 'First sizes', 'Second sizes', and 'Third sizes'.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Mantola arrived Marseilles homewards April 6. Matiana arrived Aden homewards April 6. Modasa left Zanzibar homewards April 10. Karapara left Bombay for East Africa April 11. Karagala left Dar es Salaam for Mombasa April 10. Katoa left Lourenco Marques for Bombay April 11. Khandatha left Kilindini for Bombay April 6. Ellora arrived Bombay April 8.

ITALY

Francesco Crispi left Mombasisco for Genoa April 4. Mazzini left Naples outwards April 7. Canino arrived Mogadishu for Durban April 4. Casaregis left Mombasa for Genoa April 9.

HOLLAND AFRICA

Randfontein arrived Hamburg March 20. Rietfontein passed Las Palmas homewards March 20. Springfontein left Cape Town homewards April 1. Nias left Beira for South Africa March 20. Meliskerk left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez March 20. Alstun arrived Antwerp homewards April 1. Geyssels left Marseilles homewards March 28. Billstede arrived Genoa homewards April 3. Heemskerck left Mombasa homewards March 20. Rypkerkerk arrived Djibouti for East Africa April 2. Samatra arrived Durban for East Africa March 30. Sankerk left Cape Town for East Africa March 30. Kluwstein left Rotterdam for South and East Africa March 31.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Generale Doyon arrived Marseilles from Mauritius April 2. Dumbas arrived Dar es Salaam from Mauritius April 2. Explofateur Grandjean left Tamatave for Mauritius April 2. Charbonnet left Tamatave for Marseilles April 2.

UNION CASTLE

Banbury Castle arrived Mombasa for Natal April 7. Cheppin Castle arrived Lourenco Marques for Madagascar April 6. Crawford Castle left Las Palmas for London April 6. Dundrum Castle arrived Natal for London April 5. Dunluce Castle arrived Natal for Beira April 6. Glengorm Castle arrived Natal for London April 7. Grantully Castle arrived London from East Africa April 3. Island Castle left Genoa for East Africa April 7. Llanstephan Castle left Port Said for London April 6.

CABLE FACILITIES AT MOMBASA.

In the House of Commons last week Sir Robert Thomas asked whether the Government was aware of the inconvenience to the public caused by the lack of agreement between the Kenya Government and the Eastern Telegraph Company in the matter of cable facilities at Mombasa.

Sir Thomas replied: "I cannot stand from the Government that no sufficient evidence has been submitted of inconvenience to the public from the present system of handling cable traffic at Mombasa to justify him in modifying his offer to the company that half the net loss of revenue to the Government should be paid by the company. This offer still remains open for the latter's acceptance."

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London at 6 p.m. to-day (April 12), and at the same time on April 10, 16 and 23. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (April 13). Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London on 3, 10, 14, 18, 21 and 27.

OTHER PRODUCE

The total value of last to good East African coffee was 17,622 tons on the corresponding date of last year.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Granville Castle," which left Kilmory on March 5 and arrived in London on April 31, brought the following passengers to—

- Marseilles*
- Miss S. Coke
  - Mr. R. Darby
  - Mrs. R. Darby
  - Miss A. R. Davison
  - Mrs. R. M. Hustin
  - Mr. C. J. W. Lydekker
  - Mrs. C. J. W. Lydekker
  - Master Lydekker
  - Miss P. Netterville
  - Miss S. Pryke
  - Mrs. M. Elliott
  - Mr. Leyssen
  - Mrs. Leyssen

- England*
- Miss H. M. Adams
  - Mr. J. H. Aitchison
  - Miss J. P. Alexander
  - Mrs. F. M. Blencowe
  - Miss Blencowe
  - Miss Blencowe
  - Miss H. M. Bond
  - Mr. M. Brotherhood
  - Mrs. J. D. Brown
  - Miss G. R. Collins
  - Mr. J. W. Crosby
  - Mrs. J. W. Crosby
  - Mrs. Donaison
  - Miss D. M. Evison
  - Mrs. S. M. Faulkner
  - Mr. H. H. B. Follitt
  - Mrs. H. H. B. Follitt
  - Mr. M. H. Fox
  - Mrs. M. H. Fox
  - Mrs. W. S. B. Freer
  - Master Freer
  - Master Freer
  - Mr. I. Gilbey
  - Mr. M. D. Gilbreath
  - Mrs. V. M. Goodship
  - Master J. Goodship
  - Ardenaeson Hamshere
  - Mr. K. Halbe
  - Mr. E. Hilliard
  - Mr. G. Mescroft
  - Mrs. F. Rogers
  - Mr. A. A. Hutton
  - Mr. F. S. Ingle
  - Mr. C. W. Kerry
  - Mr. H. R. Laterille
  - Mrs. H. R. Laterille

- Miss Laterille
- Mrs. H. B. Leese
- Miss E. B. Leese
- Mrs. E. B. Leese and child
- Miss E. B. Legge
- Mr. R. M. Long
- Mrs. M. Lownie
- Dr. A. H. Maclean
- Dr. A. H. Maclean
- Mrs. Moorhouse and child
- Mr. E. W. Morris
- Mrs. A. W. Morris
- Mr. A. W. Morris
- Master Morris
- Mrs. Morfiter
- Miss Northover
- Master Mortimer
- Master Mortimer
- Mr. J. D. Nish
- Miss J. D. Nish
- Mr. J. Orr
- Mrs. J. Orr
- Mr. Payne
- Mrs. Payne
- Miss Payne
- Mr. A. A. Perreau
- Mrs. M. A. Perreau
- Mr. B. R. Peters
- Miss A. N. Ritchie
- Mrs. J. Ross
- Mrs. F. Ross
- Miss C. J. Ross
- Mr. H. L. Sargent
- Mrs. H. L. Sargent
- Miss Sargent
- Mr. H. J. Spelgar
- Miss M. Steel
- Lieut. H. G. Stoneman
- Mr. W. Y. Tait
- Mrs. W. Y. Tait
- Mr. G. I. C. Taylor
- Miss Threlfell
- Mr. A. Thomson
- Mrs. A. Thomson
- Mr. I. R. Warburton
- Mr. K. F. Warner
- Mrs. K. F. Warner
- Mr. Wagner
- Mrs. Wagner
- Miss Wagner
- Miss Wagner
- Mr. J. W. M. Williams
- Mrs. J. W. M. Williams

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left London on April 5, carries the following passengers for—

- India*
- Mr. M. R. Church
  - Mr. T. B. Coghill
  - Mr. J. C. Fisher
  - Mrs. A. W. Gordon
  - Mrs. Gordon
  - Mr. T. B. Gordon
  - Miss L. Gordon
  - Mrs. R. A. Haig
  - Rev. A. Halliday
  - Mrs. Halliday
  - Miss M. G. Henderson
  - Mrs. F. G. Hooke
  - Mr. E. R. Horne
  - Mrs. Horne
  - Mrs. M. Leckie
  - Mrs. A. Mackay
  - Miss A. Mackay
  - Mr. P. B. McDonald
  - Mr. F. H. Pritchett-Brown
  - Mrs. Pritchett-Brown
  - Mrs. E. Redgate
  - Miss M. Robb

- Miss E. M. Stones
- Miss E. Walker
- Mr. H. C. Watson
- Mrs. I. Jones Williams
- Rev. J. Youngson
- Miss Youngson
- Miss I. Youngson
- Master R. Youngson

- Dar es Salaam*
- Mrs. R. H. Holland
  - Mrs. G. M. Jack

- Zanzibar*
- Mr. J. P. Jones
  - Mrs. Jones

- Mombasa*
- Mr. J. C. Molony
  - Mrs. Murray
  - Miss Murray
  - Mr. J. K. Robb
  - Mr. K. Sampson
  - Mr. J. Slater
  - Mrs. Slater
  - Master Slater

Speaking of the annual meeting of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Sir Charles McLeod said:

"As regards our branches in East Africa, the total exports from Kenya and Uganda are again lower, whilst imports are higher. For the twelve months of 1927 exports totalled £5,401,074, against £6,000,000 in 1926, whilst for twelve months imports were £6,767,530, against £6,167,830. The cotton crop in Uganda was smaller than a year ago, shipments from Mombasa for 1927 amounting to 131,728 bales, valued at £1,600,830, compared with 130,259 bales in 1926 valued at £3,051,791."

In the case of Tanganyika Territory the figures show we are glad to note a satisfactory improvement in both imports and exports, imports for 1927 being £3,672,065, against £3,152,222 for 1926, and exports £3,205,461 for 1927, against £3,025,978 for 1926."

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