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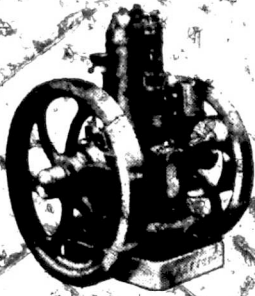
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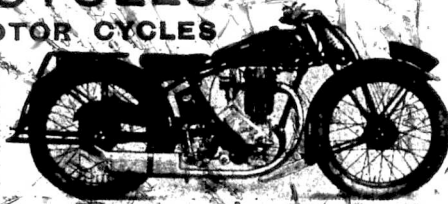
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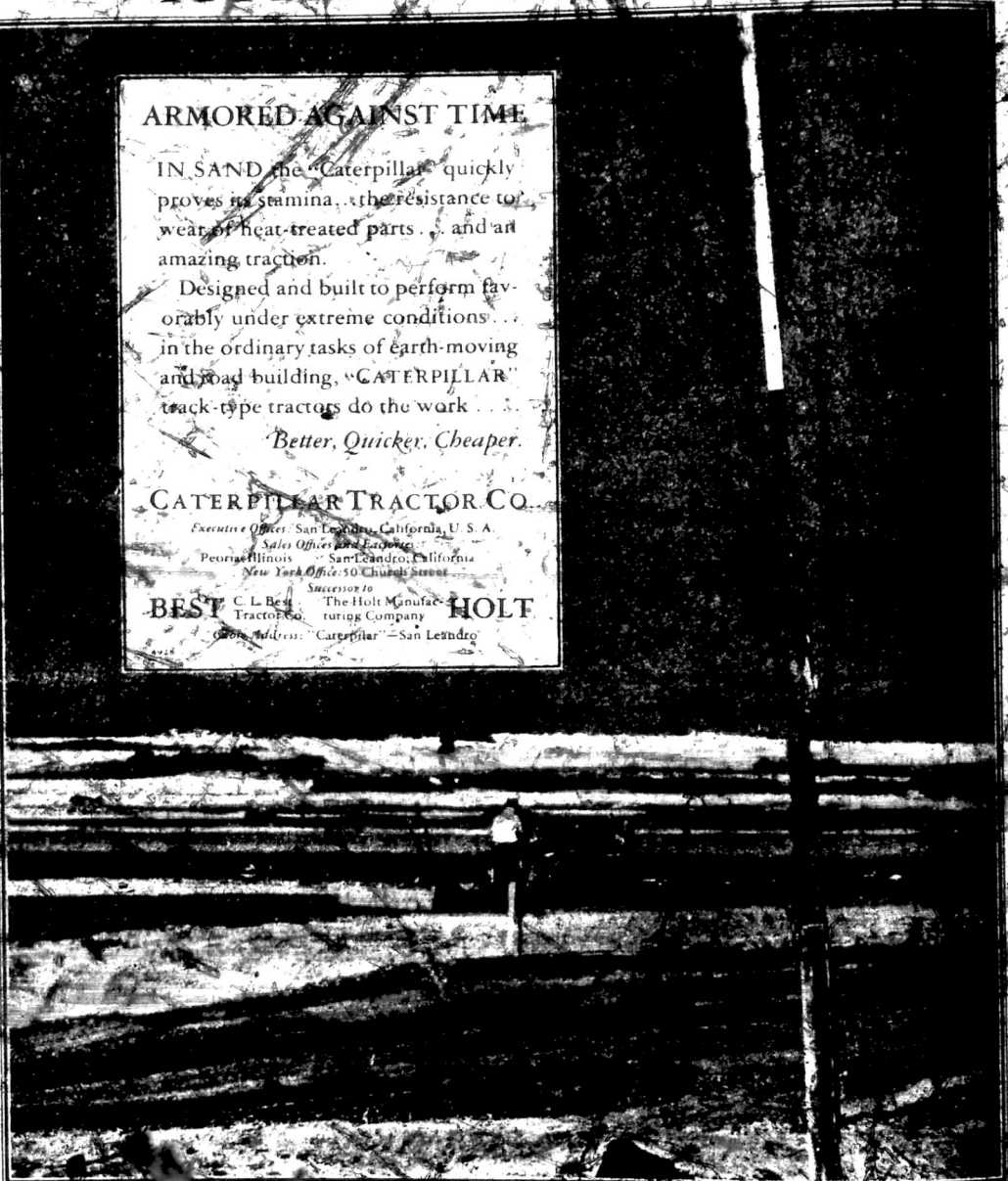
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GERMAN PROPERTY IN EAST AFRICA.

STRANGELY enough, little public attention has been paid in Great Britain to the very important award given by The Hague Arbitral Tribunal on the three questions submitted to them for interpretation by the German Government and the Reparations Commission. The points at issue are a distinct East African application, in fact the only one of the German Government was, indubitably advanced with the German Colonies primarily in mind, and those who have carefully studied developments in the Reich during the past year will have little doubt that these claims constituted the first move on the part of the German Government in a scheme which would have matured in an application to have the value, or the alleged value, of Tanganyika Territory, and the other lost possessions set against the payments to

be made to the Allies under the Dawes Plan. That idea has gained wide and influential support in the Reich, as *East Africa* has not failed to report, and the language in which the proposal has been sponsored, often by well-known public leaders, allowed of no misinterpretation.

Feeling that the moment was propitious, Germany put forward the claim that the proceeds of the liquidation by the Allied Powers of past and possible future liquidations of German private property, rights, and interests should be reckoned against the annuities to be paid under the 'Experts' Plan. The award of the Tribunal is unequivocal. It declares with commendable clarity and with unanimity that "there is nothing which in the opinion of the Tribunal can lead to anything but a negative answer to the three questions, no matter when the property concerned may be or have been liquidated or accounted for." The case gave rise, we are told, to elaborate and illuminating arguments, both written and oral, presented by both contesting parties, but the judges kept carefully in mind the very essence and first principle of the Plan, which was to recover the debt owing by Germany, "the payment of which they considered was Germany's primary moral obligation," without unbalancing the German budget or rendering unstable the currency of the Reich. Having come to the conclusion that the liquidation of German private property and interests does not directly affect the equilibrium of the budget or affect the stability of the currency, they had no hesitation in deciding that the proceeds could not be held as a contribution to the annuities which Germany has engaged to pay.

Had the award proved unfavourable to the Allies, whom Germany was manifestly attempting to bluff, an endless succession of wrangles would have followed, many of them based on happenings in East Africa in the War and post-War years. The first German attempt along these lines has failed completely. It will be interesting to see what form the next move takes.

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

THIS year's East African Dinner will be held on Thursday next, June 21, at the Hotel Cecil, and this is therefore the last occasion on which we can remind readers who may not yet have secured their tickets that they are obtainable at only 6d. from the Dinner Secretary, Major J. Corbett, and, c/o Royal Mail Buildings, Corkson Street, S.W. Prompt application is essential.

SOUND PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA

An Interview with Colonel Franklin.

by G. A. H. G. G.

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E., F.S.O., Commissioner for the Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, and H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, returned to England recently from a tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Interviewed by *East Africa*, he said that his chief impression was of the solid progress which all the territories are making, and the constant attention which is being given by all sections of the community to the use of modern methods.

Kenya's Diversity.

When he arrived in Kenya there was general and apparently well-founded optimism, but unfortunately that Colony, as other parts of East Africa, had suddenly encountered a prolonged drought, which, according to rain records kept for a number of years past, was not to be anticipated, except in Uganda, where the year of bad rain should, according to the rain gauge, be approaching.

Despite the drought, however, the Colony achieved the remarkable performance of increasing her exports of agricultural produce. The coffee crop, though the amount gathered was much less than had been anticipated before the unfortunate weather set in, and although the beans were light as a consequence of lack of moisture, nevertheless showed an increase of some 3,000 tons over the previous year's figures, and the trees, which at one time seemed likely to be permanently affected, are now known to have escaped injury.

Though the maize crop showed a considerable decline from the previous year, the output reached a figure which five or six years ago would have been regarded by the Colony as beyond the bounds of possibility. Many growers, moreover, put their time to good use in thoroughly clearing their lands, which are said never to have been in such good condition, so that the rains which have been falling in the Colony for weeks past may quite likely produce a real bumper crop. Wheat seems in certain areas to have resisted the drought remarkably well, and the prospects for this grain are far brighter than they have ever been.

Prospects of the Tea Growing Industry.

Colonel Franklin's inquiries into the state of the young tea growing industry of Kenya led him to think that the Colony will within a few years prove itself to be a producer of an unusually good yield of good quality tea, which will probably vary between district and district on account of the different altitudes. Never before, he believes, has tea been commercially grown on so rich and so deep a soil, which in many cases has thirty or more feet of forest loam. Experienced planters regard the conditions as most congenial, and believe that the tea bush, finding such freedom for its roots, will tend to give a better crop of better quality leaf.

There has been general satisfaction at the market report of the large consignment of tea from Kenya, which reached a very good price, although not prepared under complete factory conditions. In Limuru settlers are growing small acreages, varying from twenty to thirty acres upwards, on the co-operative principle, and it was interesting to hear that in the Kericho district labour on tea plantations had proved so attractive that the women of the Limbwa tribe, who have never previously shown any disposition

to work on European estates, now seem to be pickers, which work they were reported to be performing more efficiently than had been thought likely in the early stages.

This Kenya has gone forward in a period of adverse weather conditions through her diversity of interests. Settlement seems to him to be on a better basis than ever, and when the next agricultural returns are available, Colonel Franklin thinks it not unlikely that three or even four hundred more Europeans will have been found to have gone on the land as occupiers within the twelve months. As fast as occupiers within a better market for lowlands develop, they offer a better market for the product of small mixed farmers, and he noticed a distinct tendency to concentrate on small holdings.

The Thomson's Falls line will, he mentioned, open up much land eminently suitable for white settlement, which will also be stimulated by the Government's Closer Settlement Scheme, of which full details are expected to be available very shortly. Import and export facilities at Mombasa have improved immensely, and inward and outward traffic were both up very heavily.

The Position in Uganda.

Many East Africans have expressed the opinion that the Native in Uganda would lose his enthusiasm for cotton growing once the price dropped seriously, but Colonel Franklin found not the slightest justification for this pessimism. On the contrary, he believes that the need of money is now so ingrained in Natives of the cotton-growing districts that they often urged to such a course by the desire of their women for greater spending power, are inclined in times of low prices to increase rather than restrict their acreages, in the hope that the increased yield will bring them an approximately similar financial return. Thus, despite the much lower prices of the last couple of seasons, there was a greater acreage under cotton in the Protectorate last season, and had the erratic climatic conditions not led to the failure of early plantings and only partial success of late plantings, this season's output would, he thinks, have touched the 200,000 bale mark. As it is, the crop is likely to reach 145,000 bales, a much better showing than was expected two or three months ago.

The Protectorate has definitely adopted the policy of stimulating production of other crops and for the last couple of years the Department of Agriculture has been actively engaged in seed selection of *Robusta* coffee. Large numbers of *Robusta* trees are now being grown by Natives, usually in small patches and under the constant supervision of coffee officers, who report them generally to be in good condition. The Government has taken great pains to distribute only the best type of seedling in order that the *Robusta* exports from Uganda may be assured of a good reputation for quality on the European markets, in which that type of coffee from certain other parts of the world is sometimes viewed with suspicion.

The partial failure of the cotton crop, synchronised with the failure of the food crop in many areas, in which a state of famine existed, and the Government found it necessary to distribute food-stuffs. It was decided, however, that such distribution should not be on a famine relief scale, but that the Natives should receive adequate rations which would maintain their full physical strength and bring them out of the famine period with undiminished physique, which humanitarian and far-sighted course has been markedly successful. (This example of practical British trusteeship of the Natives might well be noted by those Labour members of Parliament who seem to seize every possible

opportunity of questioning British *fiduciary* in East Africa. *Ed.*

The discovery of tin in Uganda had, said Colonel Franklin, opened up the prospect of considerable mineral development, and there had also been an important discovery of copper in Ruwenzori.

Settlement in Tanganyika Territory

In the Arusha and Moshi districts there has been a certain amount of subdivision of European land holdings, and with the building of the railway from Moshi to Arusha the latter area is likely to progress rapidly. The maize crop from the foot of Mount Meru had not fulfilled expectations, but was likely to prove sufficient for the needs of that portion of Tanganyika Territory, which had previously imported considerable quantities; moreover, it should soon be sufficient to establish a considerable export trade.

In the Iringa district a number of European settlers had built up useful small herds, and these appeared to be a good supply of pigs for the bacon factory at Mufindi, which is likely to be opened two or three months hence. There was strikingly heavy traffic on the road from Dodoma to Iringa, and the amount of such transport had amply justified Government enterprise in constructing the road at considerable cost. The appointment of a Commissioner under Mr. Bagshawe, the Provincial Commissioner in Iringa, to survey and report upon land suitable for European occupation in Southern Tanganyika, had caused much satisfaction in settler circles, and what steps are being taken to obtain a report on the prospects of tea growing in certain districts should also be welcomed, since the Agricultural Department considered the prospects of the establishment of successful tea growing in the Southern Highlands to be good.

Coffee exports from the Territory, both plantation and Native-grown, had shown progress; sisal exports had developed very greatly, and even at the present price level there should be profits for efficiently managed plantations, and some Tanganyika cotton had been so well-graded and packed that it had established for itself and had been able to maintain on the Liverpool market a premium of about 4d. per lb. This information should be of the greatest interest to those interested in cotton production throughout the whole of East Africa, and especially in Uganda, for if by skilled and careful grading cotton can be shown to give such excellent returns in one district, there is no reason why it should not be equally well handled in other areas.

The Clove Trade of Zanzibar

The clove trade of Zanzibar, which for some years past has suffered vicissitudes and considerable price changes, is now steadier at lower levels, but the Arab and other plantation owners seemed to Colonel Franklin to be working their plantations on better methods; for, owing to the increase of Native labour costs (due partly, perhaps, to the retention of the rupee currency), estate owners find themselves forced to keep their properties in better condition in order that they may obtain greater crops. The Government grant scheme has also proved of definite benefit to the industry, and so great is its success that since its institution the Commissioner has not heard of a single case of abjection on Zanzibar cloves.

Tea and Tobacco in Nyasaland

The great fall in the price of bright tobaccos necessarily hit Nyasaland, but as a great proportion of that country's crop consists of darks and semi-darks, the unfortunate effects were not as bad as was at one time feared. Tea estates struck the

Commissioner as being in much better condition, and he feels that the planters are giving greater attention to the economic production of tea of the best possible quality. The output is still increasing in quantity and quality, and he believes that there will be a steady enhancement of the prices which Mincington is prepared to pay.

Great anxiety has been felt in the country owing to the non-arrival of the rains at the usual time, and Government had taken steps to import considerable quantities of foodstuffs for Native consumption if necessary, but fortunately the belated but good rains had come in time to avert the threatened famine.

Progress in Northern Rhodesia

Though Northern Rhodesia has apparently an adverse balance of trade, an excess of imports over exports is really a healthy rather than an unhealthy sign, for the imports chiefly represent capital outlay in connection with the development of the country's great mineral resources, in which the British public has already invested many millions sterling. Work is steadily proceeding, and as a result of the development of the properties, especially at Bwana Lubwa, Broken Hill, and Nkana, the European population of the Protectorate has increased markedly within the last year. The development of mining has naturally resulted in important local markets for general farming produce, and mining and agricultural developments are thus likely to progress side by side. Northern Rhodesian tobacco planters, like those of Nyasaland, have been faced with a falling market, but tobacco now seems to have established itself as a crop not only in the Fort Jameson district but along the railway belt.

Colonel Franklin, in brief, is as convinced as ever that optimism is justified, and that the progress of the territories is sound and on the right lines.

AN EAST-AFRICAN AIR SERVICE ASSURED

Sir Alary Cobham's Absolute Confidence

Special Interview with "East Africa"

"I expect to devote the next ten years of my life to Africa," Sir Alary Cobham, K.B.E., told *East Africa* at the beginning of this week on his return from his flight round Britain at the conclusion of his great African flying tour. That statement is the clearest possible evidence of the confidence which he entertains in the successful completion of the flights which Cobham Blackburn Aviation, Ltd., have made towards the establishment of a regular weekly air service between Alexandria and Johannesburg.

"Nothing can stop the granting of the subsidy necessary for the establishment of the African air service," continued the enterprising aviator. "If my flying tour of the seaports of Great Britain has taught me anything, it has driven home the absolute conviction that public opinion in the Mother Country demands the immediate establishment of regular and well-organised air communications, both and within the African Continent. I have been extraordinarily impressed and gratified to note a definite change in the public outlook. Civic authorities have vied with one another in spending money on the provision of landing grounds in or near their towns, and from all sections of the community have come most encouraging testimonies to faith in the value of aviation. And if the expressions of support are so reassuring, the silence of people who a few months ago were inclined to voice their doubts in air development is equally significant; to-day

those people, if they exist—and one must presume that they do exist—consider silence the best policy.

The subsidy must be forthcoming.

"If the man in the street has developed so much an interest in the matter, it is, I reiterate, a certainty that the subsidy must be forthcoming. The necessary capital is already waiting to be subscribed, and I was met in East Africa by the Governments and by the planting and commercial communities in a most generous spirit of co-operation. They realise the immense benefits of the establishment of the service which we are sponsoring, and I hope that we shall very shortly be able to tell them that their, and our, hopes have been so far fulfilled that we are building the necessary machines and undertaking the other work of organisation."

A year must elapse, we were informed, between the definite granting of the subsidies and the institution of the regular flying service, for that period will be needed to have the machines built and the ground and other work completed. It is proposed that the service shall in the first instance be a weekly one between Alexandria and Johannesburg; that the first stage from the Mediterranean to Kisumu shall be by flying boat, and that the rest of the route shall be covered by land machines to Nairobi, Arusha, Dodoma, Rungwe, Broken Hills and so southwards. Sir Alan expects to have to pay another visit to East Africa in the autumn, and if that proves necessary the journey will probably be done by air.

Aircraft for Planters.

The ideal means of transport for the East African planter is, in his opinion, the aeroplane, and he believes that within a very few years great numbers of settlers will own light machines, will have on their estates their own landing grounds, and will think no more of taking out their aeroplanes and flying a hundred miles or so than they do to-day of getting out their car and taking a spin.

Flying conditions in East and Central Africa he regards as as near perfect as they can be in any part of the world. This last week's tour round Britain had, he said, given them far worse weather to face than they had had in the whole of their African flight, and pilots engaged in the African service would be inclined to regard it as a picnic compared with what they have to face in Europe.

The confidence of Sir Alan Cobham in the early establishment of a regular service to and through East Africa will be excellent news for our readers, and for their sake, as well as for that of Sir Alan Cobham, Captain Gladstone, Mr. Blackburn, and the others who have worked so hard and sunk so much money in pioneering the project, we hope that it will come to early fruition.

DIRECT WIRELESS SERVICE WITH KENYA.

To be opened to-morrow.

At the moment of closing our press *East Africa* is officially informed that the direct wireless service with Kenya (to be known as "Kenya Radio") will be opened to the public on June 15.

As the but the service will be worked only during limited hours, and it has therefore been decided not to accept ordinary full rate telegrams for the present. In other respects the rates will be as stated in our last issue, namely, 10s. a word for deferred telegrams, and 4d. a word, with a minimum of 7s. 6d. for daily letter telegrams.

This service should prove of the greatest utility to Kenya and Uganda, which countries it will serve in the first instance. Many readers will ask themselves whether it will bring down cable charges.

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

An Albert Hall Fiasco.

Special reported for "East Africa" by E. Effendi.

THE Hon. Marcus Garvey, D.C.L., President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of the World—to give him the full title by which he wishes to be known—considered that the only meeting place in London in which he could fully make his first oratorical appearance, as the programme phrased it, was the Royal Albert Hall, which seats an audience of ten thousand. The evening of Derby Day had been selected by the Negro spell-binder for his spectacular descent upon London, and for a couple of weeks beforehand placards and posters invited dwellers in the metropolis to attend the meeting. Not more than three hundred responded, and about half of that number were Africans and Asiatics. Whole blocks of seats had not a single occupant.

Did the ludicrously small attendance damp the ardour of the self-styled President-General and the First Assistant-President-General? Not a whit! The latter, who took the chair, spoke long and earnestly, though the only impression which most of his hearers will have carried away will be a recollection of his fulsome flattery of his chief, who, he said, had "won the entire confidence of the Negroes of America, the West Indies, and Africa, whom the Hon. Marcus Garvey had taught that right was might." The President-General, he added, had taught them to feel that the redemption of Africa, the programme of Africa for the Africans, would within a reasonable space of time be an accomplished fact.

Extraordinary Statements.

Several references were made by both speakers to their programme of Africa for the Africans, but neither gave a definition of that phrase or described how the idea behind it was to be consummated. The man in the street would probably understand it to mean that Europeans must vacate Africa and leave the continent to its aboriginal tribes, who, every sane observer knows, would promptly war among themselves. The West Indian Negro who preaches Africa for the Africans would, however, presumably deny that, for he made with apparent conviction the amazing and clearly false declaration that Africans had lived at peace with one another until European invaders their country for the purposes of the slave trade.

Another extraordinary claim was that his organisation had eleven million Negro members in Africa, America, Canada, and the West Indies, and although no indication was given of the African membership claimed, the President-General declared emphatically that he had sufficient influence in Liberia to have prevented the re-election for the third time of President Charles King, as President of that country. That he did not do so he attributed to combined American and Liberian corruption. Most of his speech, in fact, was devoted to a passionate denunciation of political and judicial corruption in the United States of America. His account of his imprisonment was that he had been sentenced to five years because some unknown member of the staff of the Association had posted an empty envelope. Not even the African members of his audience appeared to regard that as anything like an adequate explanation.

Mr. Garvey can speak with vigour and conviction, but did not think it necessary to deal with the subject which, according to the programme, he had chosen, namely, "the case of the Negro for inter-

national racial adjustment." The iniquities of slavery were vividly described, as were his own sufferings in America because, he said, non-African business interests grew afraid of his power; but no serious attempt was made to show that the Negro today suffers on account of the colour of his skin. Considerable emphasis was laid on the fact that European powers had parcelled out Africa within the last century and that at Versailles and the League of Nations Africans had not been consulted.

What the Association Claims.

In fourteen years this Association has organised eleven million black men. We started the Black Star Line to carry back to Africa the Negroes of the western world as missionaries and as settlers to help their country." And then, when it seemed that something would be learnt of the African plans of the Association, the speaker turned again to a denunciation of intrigue in the U.S.A. So we are thrown back for information on a leaflet distributed in the hall. It says:—

"The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be: to establish Universal Fraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilising the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissions or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious spiritual worship among the Native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide Commercial and Industrial Inter-course for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities."

And then follows this paragraph:

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League is a social, friendly, humanitarian, charitable, educational, institutional, constructive and expansive society, and is founded by persons desiring to the utmost to work for the general uplift of the Negro peoples of the world. And the members pledge themselves to do all in their power to conserve the rights of their noble race and to respect the rights of all mankind, believing always in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. The motto of the organization is 'One God! One Aim! One Destiny!' Therefore, let justice be done to all mankind, realising that if the strong oppresses the weak, confusion and discontent will ever mar the path of man, but with love, faith and charity towards all the reign of peace and plenty will be heralded into the world and the generations of men shall be called Blessed."

The speech lasted a full three quarters of an hour, but failed to make clear the work of the Association which has now established a European office at 57, Castletown Road, West Kensington.

Six Apposite Questions.

Since this report was written I find that *West Africa* has asked Mr. Garvey half a dozen very apposite questions. They are the following:—

1. How and Mr. Knox are styled on the programmes? Honorable? Who conferred the title and Mr. Garvey's "D.C.L."?

2. Mr. Garvey and Mr. Knox several times stated that the Association numbers 11,000,000 members, and has been in existence some years. With 11,000,000 members, paying 1s. per year each only, the Association should have about £550,000 per year income. What is the income and what are the accumulated funds?

3. Are the accounts regularly audited by a firm unconnected with the Association, and are yearly reports and balance sheets issued?

4. Who are the permanent officers, and what are they paid in salaries and expenses?

5. Have any scholarships or bursaries or schools been established with the funds, and have members been advanced money with which to build houses or establish businesses?

6. In view of Mr. Garvey's assertion that his conviction would never have taken place under British law, would it not be wise out of the accumulated funds of the Association to instruct a British criminal lawyer of accepted authority to obtain the full official records of the case and state whether in his judgment the evidence justified conviction? It is true that his opinion would not necessarily lead the United States Government to issue a free pardon, but it would go far to lead British people to accept Mr. Garvey's assertion that he was wrongly sentenced.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE CONGO.

FROM June 8 to June 20, the Central Hall, Westminster, will represent a very good imitation of a scene on the Congo, with Native huts—almost a village of them—displays of trophies, relics, arms and curios for the Baptist Missionary Society is celebrating the completion of fifty years' work in Central Africa. East Africans will find the exhibition well worth a visit.

The most striking exhibit is probably that which commemorates George Grenfell, justly described as a greater explorer in the Congo Basin than Stanley himself. Grenfell explored 10,000 miles of river and 4,000 islands in it, and the map he made gained for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The relics shown include Grenfell's chronometer, the travelling box in which he kept his map (his manuscripts were all unfortunately lost), the prow and the steering wheel of his tiny steamboat "Peace." The spirit which animated him is shown by one incident recorded on the staff. A cylinder head blew out, and a piece of it went overboard, when Grenfell was two thousand miles from his base. With his Natives, he repaired the damage with ironwood, and carried on. A man like that is not easily beaten. From 1884 to 1900, he and his boat were seldom parted, and after his death his craft went only one more journey of the river.

KENYA COLONISTS HELP DOWN-AND-OUTS.

A WRITER in the *Daily Sketch* says:—

"I met yesterday a coffee planter who has just come back from Kenya, and he and twenty-six other Kenya men who were home on leave had gathered the night before at a London restaurant. They decided to go down on to the Embankment and give a treat to the down-and-outs. Collecting all the poor people they could find, they marched them to the Ritz for a meal. But the Ritz was hardly the place for them. Then a wise constable told them that he knew of 'just the very spot,' and he took the crowd and the twenty-seven men from Kenya back again to the Embankment, and suggested a coffee-stall. 'How much do you want for your coffee-stall?' enquired the owner. 'Three pounds ten,' he said. 'Well, we'll buy the stall,' they said."

Can any of our readers amplify the above report?

FORTY-FIVE YEARS IN NYASALAND.

Some Memories of Dr. Hetherwick.

Special to "East Africa."

We recently reported in brief the striking passage in which the Rev. Dr. Alexander Hetherwick, who recently retired after forty-five years' service in the Nyasaland mission field, declared to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland that that Church had let him and his fellow missionaries down, so that he had had to hand over his work to a minister who had been only three weeks in the country. His many Nyasaland friends will be especially interested in the further remarks which we are now able to chronicle.

"That is my first word," continued Dr. Hetherwick. "I am sorry it is not more pleasant but you must know the truth if you are to take steps to meet the situation I have indicated. My second word is more cheering—it is one of thankfulness to God for what I have been spared to see during all the years I have been in Africa. I have no time to tell you the story of all these years, but there are some days and some happenings that hold a very vivid place in my memory.

"My first bit of work in Blantyre was to go out along with Clement Scott and Dr. Peden to prevent a fight between two angry villages. It was no common Canongate quarrel, but a regular go-to-with stings and bows and arrows. It made me feel very far from Home.

The Great Angoni Raid.

"I remember the great Angoni raid of 1884, when Clement Scott and Henry Henderson went out and met eight hundred armed Angoni who were raiding and slaying the villages round Blantyre. The two white men parleyed with the Angoni leaders for four hours and at last persuaded them to desist and return to their homes. That was the last war raid on the Blantyre villages. The Angoni returned, but it was to tramp the clay that made the bricks for Blantyre church.

"I remember the day when a village headman came to the mission and said he wanted a school in his village. That was the beginning of village education, and the beginning of the Native Church—for the African Church everywhere in Africa has grown out of the village school. That is why we in Africa put such stress on Christian education. I remember the day when I received into the full communion of the Church the first three baptised Natives—a day to be marked with a red letter in our mission calendar.

"I remember that glorious day of the opening and dedication of the Blantyre church—a building which has been an inspiration and a joy to all who have worshipped in it, not least to myself, who has ministered in it for thirty odd years.

"I remember the ordination of the first Native minister, Harry Kambwire Maredaka, who to-day ministers to a congregation of over six hundred communicants—among those very Angoni who raided his village forty years ago.

A Twenty-Two Years' Task.

"I remember the day when the last corrected proof of the Bible in the Native language was put into the post box at Blantyre—the end of a long task of twenty-two years which the Bible Translation Board has just finished.

"My last memory which I have brought home with me is of my last Presbytery meeting when the Presbytery of Blantyre met in Blantyre church, six

Native ministers and thirty-four Native elders representing congregations numbering over 14,000 communicants. If there is failure and shame in the Church here at home, there is neither failure nor shame in the Church in Africa.

"There were other days outside, and yet which touch on mission life closely. There was that day thirty-nine years ago on the Shire River when it fell to me to interpret for Consul Johnson to a group of Native headmen, as he handed to them a Union Jack and told them they need fear nothing from the Portuguese, for they were now under the protection of the British Queen.

The Mission and Tea Growing.

"There was that day on which I handed to a Blantye planter a handful of tea seed from a tree in our mission garden, which was the beginning of the most profitable agricultural industry in the country.

"The last Sunday I was in Blantyre Sir Alan Cobham flew over the mission on his way from Cairo to the Cape. The Native congregation went out to see the wonderful flying eagle, leaving the minister standing alone in the pulpit in the Church, then, when the excitement was over, they all came back and the sermon went on. It is a new Africa I look on and think of to-day; the old Africa is gone.

"More than once I have been asked if I should like to have my five-and-forty years over again. I have always said "Not many of them." Especially these last ten years were too difficult and too hard. But I tell you what I should like to see. I should like to live forty-five years more, to see Nyasaland forty-five years hence, with the Native Church, the Native Assembly, the Native ministry, and the Native foreign missions to the heathens—perhaps with a special foreign mission to your Scotland here.

"That is my second word. My third is a brief message of greeting. I have the honour to be the present Moderator of the Synod of the Central African Church. Our highest Church court in Africa, that Synod is made up of the Presbyteries of Blantyre and Livingstonia and the two presbyteries of the Dutch Mission in Nyasaland. The Synod embraces several hundred churches and congregations with over 40,000 Church members—gathered out of heathenism into the fold of the Church. I greet you to-day, therefore, as a fellow-moderator. I am as proud of that position as you are to sit in that chair, and in the name of your daughter Church I tender you its humble and heartfelt thanks for all the blessing which under God the Church of Scotland has brought to the peoples and the Native Church of Nyasaland.

The Governor of Nyasaland has appointed a Committee to advise the Government upon such questions as may from time to time be referred to them in connection with the settlement of the Protectorate. The Committee consists of the Senior Provincial Commissioner as Chairman, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Chief Veterinary Officer, and Messrs. W. Kirby Green, R. S. Hynde, Mr. F. H. Murray, and Dr. Lamborn.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give "The Company of Adventurers"—a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, will send it anywhere by registered post on receipt of 1/6.

Read the Reviews on the outside back cover.

East Africa in the Press.

THE AFRICAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

The African labour problem is the subject of one of the principal contributions to *The Round Table* for June. It is a thoughtful piece of work, as will be gathered from the following excerpts, and we recommend a study of the whole article to those concerned in a wise solution of this pressing matter.

"No one really thinks that segregation of any radical kind is practicable, and if it were, very few people would really want it," we read. "Carried to its logical conclusion, it would mean that all domestic service, all street cleaning, all dock labour, all labouring work of any kind, would have to be taken over by the whites. Apart from the fact that they are not sufficiently numerous to undertake it, it would be such a departure from the habits of the country (South Africa) as to be unthinkable."

"Is economic development possible without considerable danger to the welfare of the primitive races? Perhaps not, but to accept this view would really imply the withdrawal of the white man from Africa altogether. As long as he is there, no degree of segregation can ever be entirely effective. His subversive ideas are bound to exercise their disturbing influence on the Native mind. If the European departed, the Bantu might relapse into his natural condition of savagery, with all its cruelties and ignorance. At best his progress would be considerably retarded. It may be doubted whether his last state would be better than his present state, however unsettling his early experiences of civilisation may have been in some instances. The real issue, then, is not how to keep the Native away from the white man, but how to enable them to live side by side to their mutual advantage."

"A man who has learnt European methods of agriculture has already got his foot on the ladder of civilisation. His needs will increase, and if he does not go out to work himself he will probably send his sons. Once the civilising process has set in, it will be less and less necessary to devise poll-taxes and other inducements to force the Native to work. His own economic requirements will make him increasingly anxious to earn money with which to satisfy them. Of course, this does not mean that shortage of Native labour may not occur in the future. On the contrary, it seems exceedingly probable, but it will not be due in any large measure to the reluctance of the Native to leave his kraal."

"It is sometimes maintained that the result of increasing the Native's wages would be to induce him to work less. This might be partially true in the case of the reserve Native, though even his standard of living is beginning to rise, but there is little reason to suppose that it would hold good of the urban Native. Some of them already earn £2 or £3 a week. In the wool-shearing season, Native dockers at Port Elizabeth earn as much as 15s. a day. Employers have presumably paid these rates because they find that they produce more work, not less. The main effect of higher wages is that the Native buys more goods. He wears boots regularly instead of carrying them over his shoulder, as the peasants used to do in England. He purchases beds, house linen, bicycles, even thermos bottles and gramophones. In prosperous locations, such as those of Bloemfontein or Salisbury, there are cottages as well furnished as the average unskilled

labourer's home in Western Europe, and much better than the peasant's cottage in Eastern Europe. All this is good for trade. South African industries, at present dependent on a small European market of one and a half million consumers, will become more solidly based as the purchasing power of the Native develops. It is the same cause which is swelling the imports of cotton goods, wearing apparel, soap, cycles, and other domestic articles into West Africa and other African possessions. Higher wages as the reward for higher production will go to improve the standard of living with the Native as with the European, and will make for greater general prosperity, in which the farmer will share as much as the manufacturer."

"If the Native is really to be rendered more productive, he will have to be trained and taught as are workers in other countries. Because his numbers are limited, it will become more and more necessary to increase his output per head, if African development is to continue. Education, both technical and literary, is one of the most potent methods of producing this result, but there is another—the substitution of machinery for manual effort."

"There are, then, several methods by which the existing labour supply can be rendered more efficient and therefore adequate for some time to come; but each of them implies some improvement in the present status of the Native. His ascent in the economic scale will of course be gradual, but it may well be more rapid in the other territories than in South Africa, because there are fewer barriers raised in his path by white competition. On the other hand, as the skilled trades fall into his hands, there will be less room for European workers demanding a higher standard of living. The industrial progress of the Native must restrict the openings for white settlers with no capital but their own labour, and thus make it increasingly difficult to redress the present balance between the races by wholesale immigration."

ITALY'S COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS.

THE Paris newspaper *L'Information* states that the anniversary of the declaration of war with Austria was seized upon in Italy to celebrate a "Colonial Day." The King of Italy had recently visited Tripoli; the Crown Prince had returned from a voyage to the Italian Colonies in East Africa, and the Governors of Tripoli, Cyrenaica, and Somaliland were in Italy—a fact much commented on—so orators to the number of one hundred and fifty were sent out by the Fascist Director to towns in Italy to address meetings, explain the Colonial policy of the Government and its scheme of emigration, and to exalt the civilising mission of Italy in the world. Their slogan was that in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean the frontiers of the Italian possessions were now delimited and consolidated, and a security favourable to the investment of capital and the intensification of production had been established. The essential problem was to transform these Italian possessions into Colonies fully stocked with population. The emigration of brain-workers, of commercial and professional men, and of technical experts would encourage business and agriculture in those new lands—a steady patriotism. This idea of peopling the Colonies has been welcomed with marked favour in political circles.

Congratulations to our Anglo-Generati contemporary *Sambelbar*, of Zanzibar, on attaining its twenty-sixth birthday.

FINDS IT HARD TO SETTLE DOWN.

The Small Man Can Make Good.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR,

If one of the many East Africans at present home on holiday wants to mar with long African experience who is willing to undertake anything, I should like to meet him. I should not mind what the job was, whether planting, farming, trading, or mining; and I should not mind how far away in the blue it might take me; in fact, I should prefer to be right out in the bush. After spending twenty-four years in East Africa I find it extraordinarily hard to settle down in England and feel that I must get back out. I keep pegging away at Tanganyika, trying to induce the Administration to alter their land policy. Those land auctions should be abolished and the man with small capital, provided he is of the right type, should be given more chance. "To say that the small man cannot make good is ludicrous. In nine cases out of ten he is the very man who has made good. How many of the successful settlers of Kenya had a large capital at the beginning? Why, even the leaders of to-day who were in the country in the early days had nothing or next to nothing at the start. I well remember that in 1890 a pioneer landowner, who is to-day one of the best-known persons in the whole of East Africa employed a crowd of us and gave us only one "shaka"—and quite a number of those fellows have since made good. It is not money that makes a new country, but the men who are willing to work and who through their work prove the land good; then the man with money comes along and sends up the price of land. The small man is an asset in another way, for he spends his money in the country, whereas the man with a pile generally spends it elsewhere if he makes more.

Yours faithfully,

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS IN EAST AFRICA.

[Should any of our readers be interested in the first paragraph of this letter and care to communicate with the writer through East Africa, we will gladly put them in touch.—Ed. E.A.]

LITTLE KNOWN AFRICAN SNAKES

Experiences in Nyasaland.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR,

I have read with interest Dr. J. E. S. Old's letter in your issue of May 31 and the footnote by Mr. H. W. Parker of the Natural History Museum. From my experiences in Nyasaland and the adjoining territories I cannot agree with much that Dr. Old writes about the snakes of Nyasaland, because most of his statements are merely founded on hearsay and the Natives are much inclined to exaggerate through their superstitious beliefs and ignorance.

I do believe that the snake called *ng'ob* exists, and in a former letter I related how I saw a reptile which the Natives call by this name, but it is a palpable absurdity to imagine that the creature can crow like a cock. Possibly the crowing sounds associated with its name, from fowls in distant villages, or more probably were made by small nocturnal animals such as the bush-baby, galago, or hyrax in hilly country. Many strange sounds are heard at night in the bush.

Dr. Old says the python frequents termite holes, though in my experience they prefer holes under rocks, or live in long grass, and sometimes old ant-bear holes, also used by warthogs, and occasionally

by the hiches of the hunting dog.

The sound Dr. Old describes as being like a *ng'ob* I should imagine was made by baboons or monkeys, which call in this manner in the morning, though when I have heard their cries I cannot say that they remind me of a foghorn particularly. For the Natives to relate that this sound is made by a puff adder should designate as pure nonsense. Also to remark that the python can give vent to a tenor note is another native myth which is quite incredible.

Mr. Parker in his footnote writes, "All the accounts are based on hearsay, and none is supported by tangible evidence." I suppose the word "all" includes my own, although in my letter which you published on April 26 I stated that for a few moments I had seen the snake called by the Natives the *ng'ob*, and noticed that it did appear to have a reddish mark on the skull. I certainly believe in its existence, but emphatically disagree with all your correspondents who state that it can crow.

Dr. Old says that the Natives send a woman with a dish of porridge (*mbwa*) so that the snake should strike at it when the female passes under the tree, and that the reptile is blinded. This is nonsense, for it would be difficult to find a Native woman who would undertake such a task, for they all seem to dread this snake greatly. The spitting has likely been confounded with that of the brown cobra, which I have several times seen eject a fluid backwards when disturbed.

Again, allow me to repeat that scientists are quite right in refusing to credit the existence of new creatures on such flimsy evidence, though I am glad to read that Mr. Parker believes there are still snakes in Africa unknown as yet to Europeans. I am certain the *ng'ob* is one of them, and its striking propensities, which is the feature of much of this correspondence which throws a fictitious and ludicrous complexion on the whole subject. It is to be hoped that the first individual who obtains a specimen of the *ng'ob* will take detailed note of its markings, particularly the head, and get authenticated corroboration of the facts. After snake skins are removed they fade rapidly, and like all skins, also shrink. The best plan would, of course, be to preserve the whole specimen in spirit for subsequent examination by experts.

Yours faithfully,

D. DAVIS D. LYELL.

Wolfe, N.B.

Mr. Lyell's statement that it would be difficult to find a Native woman who with a dish of boiling porridge on her head would pass under a tree through which a *ng'ob* was known to be is doubtless correct, but that Native women will on occasion undertake such a self-imposed task is beyond doubt. A missionary of our acquaintance once entered a village in southern Tanganyika a few minutes after the arrival of a grief-stricken woman whose child had been struck by a snake as they had passed under a tree a few hundred yards away. The snake was evidently of a very venomous kind, for the child was already dead. The mother, anxious for revenge, snatched a pot of porridge of which she placed it on a grass mat on her head, and deliberately walked under the tree again. The snake struck and was killed. Mr. Lyell's disagreement with Dr. Old appears to be on the point of custom whether such action is usual or not in districts in which the *ng'ob* is known.—Ed. E.A.]

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

KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIVE.

The Experience of K.A.R. Officers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

A Camp Fire Comment contributed to one of your recent issues says that "protests and criticism" are likely to be aroused over Major Lloyd Jones's statement at a meeting of the Fabian Society that "officers of the King's African Rifles get to know the Natives as few people do."

I hasten to support Major Lloyd Jones. Having served for nine years with the K.A.R., during which time I travelled widely in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, the Sudan, and Somaliland, I claim to know something of the Native and the conditions under which the K.A.R. serve.

I would first draw your attention to the last five lines of the paragraph above referred to. "Could anything be more appropriate to the K.A.R. officer's existence in the Uganda battalion's northern patrol, the K.A.R.'s Turchana patrol, or in fact to any other operation of a hazardous nature which these troops may be called upon at any time to undertake?"

Now in war of a duration long and arduous troops men are brought together for throbbing life and sudden death impress the senses. A great camaraderie born of respect and a common lot thus must spring up between K.A.R. officers and men. Surely those who have experienced things that count lay bare their souls one to another, whatever their colour.

In the cold grey dawn before the attack, in the tempest of battle, in the gleam of the camp fires when it is over, in the silence by the graveside where black and white, dead and alive, stand side by side, in the hush of a charging beast, and when the desert laughs at your craving for water—surely these are times—and I could mention instances of all of them in the life of the K.A.R.—when men understand men.

During peace time, in the grip of close discipline, the old warriors recount to the younger men tales of battles and deeds of heroism of both blacks and whites. Thus are the *astuti* and *esprit de corps* maintained and passed from generation to generation.

Remember when our Native officers and senior Natives would be invited to our houses to "have chat" (I don't mean they are still so invited), and whilst respect was always present, there was nevertheless much heart-to-heart talk. Nearly all K.A.R. officers are keen sportsmen (may I fear many come out for that reason only!), and during the privations and dangers sport entails they must be brought together with their men. Moreover, the hundred and some domestic troubles brought before the officers must give them (their officers) an insight into the life of their men and the workings of their minds.

K.A.R. officers often mix with the unsophisticated Native too. On many a shooting trip have I ended my day away from camp and its comforts, and on such occasions I have hobbled with my Natives who happened to live nearby. I have entered their huts, partaken of their food, and generally made myself natural and amiable. Surely there are K.A.R. officers who do this. It helps tremendously to learn Native languages and ways. In the battle line and on the long patrol and trek the K.A.R. are away from home and comfort (different from the average settler's life with his labour, or even the political officer who travels in comfort). They are not then obsessed by civilisation and domestic problems, and on these occasions men

speak to one another on those very matters that affect them when in civilisation.

However, the men who can probably take the lead in "knowledge of the Native" are (as your correspondent suggests) pioneers of repute, extensive travellers, missionaries, and hunters, but not settlers or political officers.

The experienced K.A.R. officer has a good knowledge of the Native, and it is a pity he is not consulted more in Native affairs.

I have taken up the cudgels on the K.A.R. officers' behalf because serving officers are forbidden to indulge in print.

Yours faithfully,

W. T. SHORTHOSE.

Ex-Lieut. Colonel 5th and 6th K.A.R.

Naraguta,
Northern Nigeria.

"INDENTURED LABOUR" IN KENYA.

An M.P.'s Strange "Facts."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was both amused and amazed at your criticism of *The Statist's* extraordinary article on coffee poisoning among Uganda coffee planters.

Probably you have not read the speech by Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson (Socialist M.P. for East Middlesbrough) on the Bill providing a new constitution for the Colony of British Guiana. The newspapers mightly ignored it as of no consequence, but one pearl of wisdom which fell from her lips is worth preserving. Prefacing her speech by a solemn declaration that she, unlike other speakers, had taken the trouble to find out the facts, she said: "The revelations in regard to the treatment of indentured labour in Kenya and British Guiana constitute part of the cause of unrest existing in India at the present time. The Indians are of the opinion that they do not get a fair deal. They allege that their indenture contracts are not carried out, and that they are shamefully treated." That is Hansard's report of her words, and may be taken as accurate. The Government of India stopped the recruiting of indentured labour for British Guiana in 1917, but I believe that it has not existed in Kenya for many years. Are such statements due to ignorance, credulity, or just reckless spite?

Yours faithfully,

A REGULAR READER.

London, W.

All would be interesting to know the source of Miss Wilkinson's "facts," the sifting of which took such trouble. Apparently, having separated the grain from the chaff, she threw away the wrong store in her hurry, and offered to the House of Commons worthless matter instead of the good grain she had promised.

THE WEIGHT OF A LION.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I am always interested in *East Africa* and should like to refer to the little article "What is the weight of a lion" on page 1171 of your issue of May 17.

I have shot a number of what I should not call large lions, average length 6 ft. 6 in., and some of them weighed 300 lb. (These were weighed on proper scales.) The largest I shot was 11 ft. 6 in., and he must have weighed round about 500 lb., though I had no chance of weighing him.

Yours faithfully,

SEIKAN.

CARS SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA.

The Dodge Senior Six Saloon.

By "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent.

In some respects the motor journalist's lot like that of Gilbert's constable, is not a happy one. Cars come to him, their inherent qualities or defects are professionally analysed, luded or damned, and back they go to the factory. Dodge Brothers' productions have such a world-wide reputation for durability, performance, and comfort that when the Park Royal factory gave me the opportunity of letting the readers of *East Africa* have the benefit of my experiences with a Senior Six saloon I felt I would have to be hypercritical. Yet all I can say in condemnation is that I had the weakness to learn to love this car in the one short day that I was its master!

Easy to Handle.

The Senior Six is one of those cars that can be driven for a whole day under a variety of conditions without fatigue. A companion got out and stretched his legs alongside for a quarter of a mile while the car crawled along smoothly in top. At 65 m.p.h. the Senior was just as easy to handle—no rolling, no bucking, no vibration, no noise on the part of the car; no apprehension or discomfort on the part of the driver. Acceleration from zero to this speed was never violent; it was just rapid but gentle progression, even when I jabbed the pedal down to the floor boards. To instance this it is merely necessary to state that from a standing start the clutch was let in on direct drive for the car to reach 36 m.p.h. in 15 seconds, while from 10 m.p.h. the speed attained in an identical period was 47 m.p.h. The makers claim 75 m.p.h. for the car, which I found it easy to credit, for the speedometer was still steadily climbing when I eased up.

The Lockheed, internal-expanding hydraulically-operated brakes give a remarkably wide margin of safety, and he would be a slow-witted driver indeed who could not pull up in two car lengths from 30 m.p.h. A test from this speed with the foot brake alone produced a stop in 18 feet. With the two brakes the car was stopped in 16 feet. This might have been even less if I had been a taller man, for a fraction of a second was lost in going after a rather remote lever. It might also be mentioned that the rear side brakes needed slight adjustment, as the wheel on this side travelled free for two feet after its *vis à vis* had felt retardation. The braking tests were made on a perfect road under perfect conditions. There was no tendency to "swoove" or crab when the brakes were applied suddenly, even when the steering wheel was simultaneously released.

The Colonial Test.

Tolerably dry conditions obtained over the Colonial stretches, and no trouble whatever was experienced. Sometimes the car was taking the bits at 30 m.p.h. but neither the passengers nor myself were thrown about to any extent. This speaks well for the chrome-vanadium semi-elliptical springs and the shock absorbers. The touring speed over rather winding roads was about 40 m.p.h. The 12-gallon tank, gauged both on the tank itself and on the dashboard, gives a fuel range of about 200 miles. I found the car just as tractable in traffic as on the open road. The hand levers could be totally ignored, while the steering was remarkably light.

The bodywork is in keeping with the chassis refinements. The method of anchoring the body

to the frame is in accordance with the latest building practices. The four doors are opened and closed easily and quietly. There is plenty of head room, seats sink comfortably into the cushions, there are arm and foot rests, and the high seat backs support the shoulders. An interior mirror gives excellent vision rearwards, and blind spots forward are reduced to a minimum. The finish should stand the severest climatic tests. No less than eleven coats are applied, the last three being of double cellulose.

Generous Equipment.

The equipment is unusually complete. In addition to the accessories already mentioned are an eight-day clock and an ammeter-oil pressure gauge. These, with the speedometer and fuel gauge, are grouped on a walnut-finished panel protected by glass and are illuminable by a dashboard lamp. There are also licence brackets, a tyre pump, high pressure grease gun, jack, tool kit, spare rim and tyre, rear signal light, cowl ventilator, front and rear bumpers, motometer, automatic windshield wiper, carburettor, adjuster, manifold heat control, ignition switch with theft lock, vanity cases, dome light, assist cords, and silk roller shades.

Messrs. Fisher & Simmons, Nairobi, are the main distributors for Dodge cars in East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN GAME RESERVES.

In reply to a question by Sir Robert Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has circulated the following list of game reserves in the East African Dependencies:—

Kenya.—(a) Southern Game Reserve, in the Ukamba Province, south-west of the Kenya and Uganda Railway; (b) Northern Game Reserve, in the Northern Frontier Province.

Uganda.—(a) Bunyoro Game Reserve, in the Northern Province, on the shores of Lake Albert; (b) Toro Game Reserve; (c) Lake George Game Reserve, in the Western Province.

Northern Rhodesia.—(a) Mweru Marsh Reserve, on the Belgian Congo border; (b) Kafue Reserve; (c) Victoria Falls Reserve.

Nyasaland.—Central Angoniland Reserve
Tanganyika Territory.—(a) Kitimantjao Reserve and Northern Railway Reserve in Moshi District; (b) Moundi Mera Reserve and Lake Natron Reserve in Arusha District; (c) Selous Reserve, in Mahenge, Morogoro, and Ruffi Districts; (d) Wami River Reserve, in Morogoro District; (e) Logi Plain Reserve, in Mwanza Sub-District; (f) Saba River Reserve, in Dodoma District; (g) Katavi Plain Reserve, in Unyamwezi District; (h) Mtandu River Reserve, in Kilwa District; (i) Mteteli Reserve, in Lindi District.

"One of the first characteristics which we may claim for the English race is steadiness. We are stupid; we are slow; we are retiring; we are reticent. When we meet our Scottish friends we realise how totally uneducated we are. When we meet our Welsh and Irish friends we realise how desperately deficient we are in the force of eloquence and in the power of argument. But when we start a thing, we usually see it through. We take the rough with the smooth; we make the best of things, however bad; and we assume that in the end we shall certainly succeed. We grouse and carry on."—Sir Edward Glegg.

Camp Fire Comments

The Lament of the Nyans.

How boring after all these centuries is the conversation of the parrot show, vacuous the laugh of the Nyans. Father Ronald Knox is reported to have said those words recently, and an old Tanganyikan resident writes to ask whether the reverend gentleman can ever have heard the lament of a really wild Nyans. "Vacuous," he argues, "is the last word one would apply to it, nor can he have had much experience of an African story a bird whose intelligence and versatility are an unending source of amusement."

Three Elephants with One Shot

Mr. John Boyes's feat of bagging two elephants in two shots, right and left, as recorded in his book "The Company of Adventurers," has been capped, says an old Uganda resident, by Mr. Banks, a friend of John B.'s and mentioned by him in his book, under the nickname of "deaf Banks," as "one of the best-liked men in the Congo and Nilotic Africa." Banks, it appears, was after elephant, and was lying on on a steep hill, and waiting for the herd to come up the incline. As they did so he shot the leader, who fell down the next, who fell over the third, and the third of them went neck over crown down the hillside and were found stone dead at the bottom. So Banks could claim that he killed three elephants with one shot—a real record.

Starvation in Africa

Lady Heath is credited with the statement that "You can never starve in Africa if you have a gun," and the presentation to her by a friend at Pretoria of a shot-gun and fifty cartridges appears to have given her a comfortable sense of security during her fine flight from Cape Town to Crowdon. "Nevertheless," writes a reader, "the statement has that specious air of finality about it which is common to sweeping generalities concerning Africa and which often turns out to be misleading. It would be interesting to hear the opinions of old African colonists on the point. Some of your readers must have had fifty cartridges and yet gone seriously short of tucker. And if the gun jammed or got put out of action in some other way it would not be a very comforting companion."

Uganda's Wonderful Milk

A remarkable fact is recorded in the 1927 report of the Lactatory Services in Uganda. Milk analysis is one of the functions of the chemists of the Department, and it has been found that the standard milk in Entebbe is so high that even adulterated milk beats European milk for quality. The standard adopted in England is 8.5% of non-fat solids and 3% of milk-fat; the average of pure Entebbe milk was 9.2% of non-fat solids and 6.1% of milk-fat, with maxima of 10.6% and 11.23%. Even a suspected milk gave 10.2% and 6.6%, and really it does seem as if the buyer had to be "convinced" about. Unfortunately no explanation is attempted of this remarkably high standard in the Uganda cows. Probably it was considered a matter for the Veterinary Department. But the problem is an intriguing one, and we shall be glad to hear more of it.

Cool Drinks.

When you are in England and the dispenser a couple of weeks ago the paper rush out with recipes for cool drinks, declares a reader who holds to the belief that the stay-at-home Briton has no idea what thirst is or can be. The late G. G. Bennett maintained, in the light of his own experience as a war correspondent that only in the Sudan was a real quaker drinking forty-horse power thirst to be acquired, and that it is worth while suffering it to have the exquisite sensation of quenching it—but not with ice-water. Anything iced is a delusion and a snare for "quenching" thirst. Hot scalding hot tea is held by many to be the best, as weak, cold tea with a squeeze of lemon is the finest drink of which to hunt for *sotari*. Where coconuts grow much a weary traveller has drunk gratefully of the milk of the *daju*.

The Counterchecked Questionnaire.

Nothing is more admirable than the good temper and reticence with which the colonists of Kenya ignore the unkind and ignorant remarks which are made, often in high places, about their politics, habits, principles, and future. A Liberal M.P. recently put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following question—

"Whether officials in the Agricultural Department of Kenya are allowed to take pupils or negotiate for the sale of farms?"

It was a mean and spiteful question, with an insidious innuendo. Kenya people took no notice. Not so a warrior in the Orange Free State, who sent the Liberal M.P. the following "snorter":

"Sir: With reference to your question . . . I would like to remark that it is said that politics are a dirty game, and you would have appeared to have not considerably sinned in their pursuit. It is a safe game to consider a man 6,000 miles away. Carriage-fares you would not have the pluck to make those remarks in Kenya. But to blame the Mother of Parliaments should have animals on your kidney. Yours contemptuously."

The *Manchester Guardian* gives the letter the caption "The Full-Blooded Style," which seems hardly adequate. The strange thing is that anyone should wish publicity to be given to such a question and a reply so damning.

Lion Adventures in Europe.

Two points may be noted in a couple of lion stories both true which have delighted newspaper readers recently. One is the passion shown by English callow companies for weighing every item of goods; the other the sad effect of training on the lion. In the first story a lion brought from East Africa was landed at Southampton, and was, of course, taken in its cage to a shed to be weighed. They have known a parrot to be so treated—put solemnly on the weigh-bridge and scaled, while it expressed its opinion of the proceedings and the officials concerned in language recently acquired from the ship's butcher, of Billingsgate man. In transit, however, the bottom fell out of the lion's cage, and the beast escaped, to the natural alarm of the porters, who were not accustomed to lions. For twelve minutes by the clock the lion made things lively in that shed, and it was not until he foolishly retired to a corner that his Native keepers were able to secure him. But he did, at least put up a fight. The other incident occurred in Paris, where a lion, which was being taken for an airing by its trainer, suddenly appeared in a cabaret, to the dismay of a household of dancers, who screamed and bolted. The lion left in possession, strolled about, and then calmly made a meal of biscuits.

PERSONALIA

Major and Mrs. Hemsted are in the country.

Lady DeLamarr arrived in the country last week.

Lady Howard de Warr has left for the south of France.

Lord Kitchener and Viscount Brooke are now in this country from Kenya.

Brigadier-General Le Motte was among last week's arrivals from Kenya.

Mr. G. W. Kenyon Slaney, Administrative Officer, Nyasaland, is at present on leave.

Mr. Justice O. Smith and Mr. Justice Sheridan arrived from East Africa last week.

Mr. Omsby Gore is now on his way home from his visit to Malaya, Java, and Ceylon.

Mr. L. Ponca has arrived in Zanzibar on first appointment as Administrative Officer.

The Rev. C. P. Paulty has now returned to Fort Jameson after a short stay in Beletoria.

Major Owen Tweedy has returned to England from his tour of the Sudan and Eritrea.

Mr. G. W. Holmes, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, is now in charge of the Pare district.

Major Fitzgerald, London Secretary to the Rhodesia Railways, was in Beira when the last mail left.

Sir Henry Brechenough presided at last week's ordinary general meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, Assistant Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Isoko from Abercorn.

The Hon. John Scott, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Scott are at present on leave.

Congratulations to Major Francis T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., Chief Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland, on the award of the King's Police Medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. B. Hawkins, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the 1st K.A.R., left Nyasaland recently on leave, Captain R. S. Boothby, M.C., assuming his place.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field, K.C.B., R.C.M.G., who was in command of the Special Service Squadron during the World Cruise of 1923-24, and who will be remembered by many East Africans, has succeeded Sir Roger Keyes as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean.

Commissioner of Nyasaland, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. R. H. Murray, Provincial Commissioner.

The death is announced of Sir G. Wright, who for the last eight years had been Ambassador of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the effluence of which he had greatly improved.

Mr. Desmond Carew, of the Uganda Colony, Kampala, has succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, Sir Henry Park Carew, and thus becomes Sir Desmond Carew.

Elephants having recently raided Native gardens (not far from Kampala), Captain R. Salmon, of the Uganda Game Department, found it necessary to shoot not fewer than ten within one day.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Leader, who since January last has commanded the recently disbanded West African Regiment, served in East Africa with the West Indian Regiment during the War.

Captain T. W. Hodkin, Principal of the Arab School, Mombasa, was recently presented by the Anglo-Asian Association of Mombasa with an ivory tusk, silver mounted and suitably engraved.

H.M. the King has given permission to wear the insignia of the Grand-Cordon of the Order of the Nile to Sir George Ernest Schuster, K.C.M.G., etc., late Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government.

The Ven. S. P. Stanh, lately Archdeacon of Nairobi, has been appointed Chaplain of All Saints' Pro-Cathedral, Cairo, and Archdeacon in Egypt. He expects to assume his new duties towards the end of September.

A note from Nyasaland says that Captain Ross, who has spent some twenty-seven years in the service of the African Lakes Corporation on Lake Nyasa, has just retired, being succeeded in the "Domira" by Captain Jenkins.

Mr. G. Maitland Warne, who has recently acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Uganda, and who acted as Game Warden of the Protectorate while Captain Pittman was on leave last year, has arrived home on leave by the Matiana.

East Africa learns that Sir William Gordon, the Governor of Uganda, sailed from Mombasa a few days ago on sick leave. His Excellency will, it is understood, spend only about two months in this country before returning to the Protectorate.

The Hon. G. L. Goodhart, unofficial representative of the Fort Jameson district on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, recently made a most interesting speech in the Council on the development of tobacco growing in that Protectorate. He moved that the Government should consider the question of assisting tobacco growers of Northern Rhodesia in the present acute crisis on the lines of the Southern Rhodesian scheme.

The engagement is announced between John Shelley Deason, the Indian, and Cherry, only daughter of Mr. E. B. Jarvis, who will be well remembered as our recently Chief Secretary in Uganda.

Amongst recent arrivals from East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Anderson, Mr. E. O. Black, Major and Mrs. W. A. Condon, Colonel L. H. Jackson, Captain R. Peel Ross, and Mr. Groszold Williams.

Major Pretorius, D.S.O., who served with such distinction in the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign, is reported to have left Cape Town with his wife and family on a motor-caravan trip through Africa.

Sir Randolph Baker, the Northern Rhodesian member of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, has left with Lady Baker to visit his Northern Rhodesian estate.

To suit the convenience of the Rt. Hon. W. G. O'Connell, G.O., M.P., the meeting of the Royal Empire Society arranged for June 12 has been postponed until Wednesday, July 11. Further particulars will be announced in due course.

His Highness the Sultan has appointed the following to be provincial members of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar: Mr. B. Spearman, Mr. A. C. Barnes, and Mr. C. B. Johnson, vice Messrs. J. A. Taylor, V. H. Kirshans, and W. Hendry respectively.

We regret to learn of the death in Calabar of Mr. G. D. Redington, who had served in Zanzibar as Assistant Commissioner of Police. Mr. Redington, who was born in Ireland in 1887, served with the Natal Police from 1903 till 1917, when he transferred to Zanzibar.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Mayall, D.S.O., M.C., of the Sudan Political Staff, and son of the Rev. G. B. Mayall and the late Mrs. Mayall, of Finchley, and Miss Rhoda Ann Stote, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Cuthbert Stote, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, the Trade Commissioner for East Africa, has since June 1 interviewed at the offices of the Department of Overseas Trade representatives of many British manufacturers and merchants interested in the development of export trade with East and Central Africa.

We recently indicated that Lord Delamere would be visiting England during the summer, and now learn that Lord and Lady Delamere left Kenya on Thursday last and expect to remain in Great Britain until September. Unfortunately they will arrive just too late for the East African Luncheon.

Thiba's new Memorial Church has been consecrated recently by the Bishop of Mombasa, Commander Lawford, who unveiled the memorial tablet to the men of Thiba who fell in the War, said that he had ridden with them into Nairobi on that memorable day in 1914 when they all joined up together.

Sir Alan Cobden, Lady Heath, and Flight Lieutenant R. R. Bentley, by the African Society on Wednesday, June 13, 1928. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, W.8, on remittance of 12s. 6d.

Captain E. M. V. Kennedy, a member for the West Kenya constituency, recently proposed in the Kenya Legislature that the President of the Council should be addressed as "Mr. President" and not as "Your Excellency," but the Governor and Lord Delamere having appealed to the producer not to press his suggestion, it was withdrawn.

Under the Portuguese Law of Incompatibilities (which prohibits the holding of more than one Government appointment by any one person), Dr. Goncalves Teixeira, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is also a director of the Mozambique Company, has been obliged to resign the former office. He had been thirty-nine years in the public service.

Lieutenant R. Bentley, who recently made the double flight from London to Cape Town and back, lecturing before the Royal Aeronautical Society a few days ago, said that he believed the light aeroplane to be the ideal aeroplane for African conditions, enabling great distances to be covered at a minimum of cost and in a minimum of time. The light aeroplane has also the advantage of being within the reach of anyone who can afford a car, its running costs being but little more than that of a small car. It is likewise easy to learn to fly and handle.

Mr. A. H. G. Lees, private secretary to the British Resident, who recently left Zanzibar on leave, made his departure in a somewhat novel manner, says the Supplement to the *Official Gazette*. "At 4 p.m. he boarded the 'Fat el Heir', a galley of 175 tons and soon afterwards started on his 1,720 mile voyage to Mokalla. From there he will proceed to Aden by another Native vessel, a further distance under sail of some 300 miles. The voyage was commenced under favourable conditions of wind and weather. Mr. Lees is accompanied by two personal servants, who will return to Zanzibar from Aden."

The Grand Lodge of Scotland has sanctioned the formation of a new Masonic District of Rhodesia, which, on account of the great distances, will be divided into three groups, each with a set of District office-bearers. Group I, comprising Matabeleland and Northern Rhodesia, includes the two Lodges in Bulawayo and the David Thompson Lodge of Livingstone; Group II has four Lodges, one each in Gwelo, Unyuma, Que-Que, and Victoria; and Group III has two Lodges in Salisbury, one in Umtali, and one in Umtali. These eleven Lodges are foundation members of the District Grand Lodge of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, of which Bro. David Ogilvie, P.M. of Lodge Alan Wilson, is to be the first District Grand Master. Bro. Charles Rogers, a P.M. of the same Lodge, who has worked zealously for the new District, is to become the first District Grand Secretary. East African Freemasons, whether of the English, Scotch, or Irish Constitution, will join in congratulating their Rhodesian brethren.

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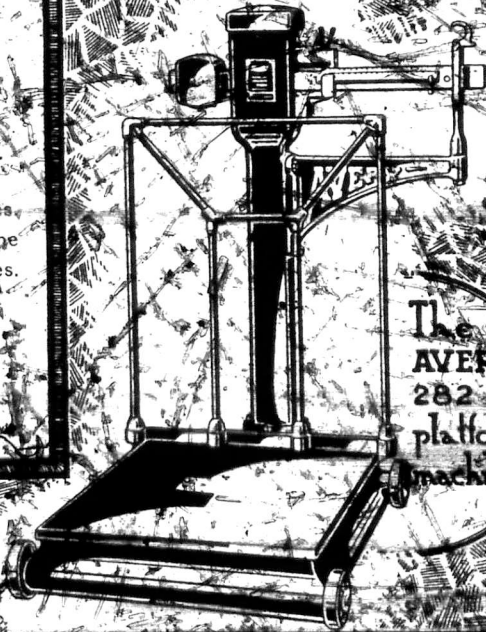
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AGRICULTURE IN THE SUDAN.

Research Work in 1927-28.

The Report on Agricultural Research in the Sudan for 1926-27 has now been issued and can be obtained (price 2/-) by post, and from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Millbank House, S.W.1, or the Controller, Sudan Government Offices, Wellington House, Barkin, (am Gate, S.W.). Much of the work described in the Report has been done in co-operation with the B.C.G.C. and with their assistance in regard to finance and technical staff; thus the Report is published in collaboration with the Corporation.

Agricultural conditions in the Sudan are so peculiar and the crops grown are so specialised for those conditions that it is extremely difficult to pick out from work of so highly technical a nature points of value to East Africa generally, but agricultural research stations are advised to obtain the original and study it carefully; they will appreciate the very high standard maintained and will discover many useful hints and methods.

Attention may be drawn to the work on the Gezira Research Farm established in 1912, and the successful treatment of grass (millets) sown with formalin for smut. Interesting information is given regarding manures. For cotton sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 572 lb. per acre gave the highest yield, and was profitable; for millet, half that quantity proved the best, but was not profitable. The optimum time of application for cotton was the sixth week after sowing, for millet two weeks before and two weeks after sowing. Lubia (*Bolichos Lapidus*) still proved the best leguminous crop.

Cotton Investigations.

Another interesting point investigated was the relation between flower-bud shedding of cotton and conditions of water-strain in the plant, the latter being correlated with the meteorological conditions. The latter appear also to influence lint length, low temperatures tending to produce shorter lint. The age of the plant has an effect, the earlier bolls having a longer lint length. The very complex relations between nitrogen supply and crop development received much attention, especially in view of Dr. Crocker's theory that heavy early rains depress the yield of cotton by reducing the available nitrate supply during the period of active plant growth. The influence of gypsum in increasing the permeability of the soil for water, and thus promoting a deeper root system in the plant and a consequent diminution in "thirstiness," was a promising line of investigation. Ball's conclusion that closely spaced cotton is liable to be affected by hot and dry conditions received some confirmation.

Entomological research work was carried on by Mr. H. B. Johnston, especially with reference to the parasitisation of such pests as the Cotton-leaf-borer (*Agrophenicia gossypii*), *Lathromeris*, a Chalcid, attacks the eggs—and promised important results. The sanning of cotton seed to control the Pink-bolls-orm (*Aspilota brassicae gossypifida*), developed into a routine treatment, about 50 tons of seed being thus dealt with. The dominant effect of planting too soon after ploughing in green manure was confirmed, and it was established that with cotton—

"So far no response of agricultural significance has been obtained to any except nitrogenous manures. Both potash and superphosphate have been tried without marked effect. Nitrogenous manures, on the other

hand, are always beneficial. It is to be noted that extra vegetative growth which usually leads to increased fruitfulness.

Blackarm Disease of Cotton.

The effect of temperature on "Blackarm" disease of cotton due to the bacterium *Pseudomonas malvacearum*, and on Root Rot due to the fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* was investigated; and attention was drawn to the importance of a study of the local flora as an indication of the suitability of land for cotton cultivation. A slight extra return was obtained by topping cotton one month after sowing.

This is a favorable and important record.

LAKE NYASA AND SUN SPOTS.

An interesting Relation.

The traditional rain-maker of the Central African tribes seems likely to be superseded by the astronomer with his telescope and the meteorologist with his graphs. To the lay mind there would appear to be little connection between the level of Lake Nyasa, the rainfall on its basin, the navigation on the Shire River, the prosperity of Native cultivation on the shores of Lake Malombe and sun-spots; yet from a scholarly paper by Dr. Frank Dixey, Director of Geological Survey Nyasaland, the relation seems definitely established. The author gives curves of the maxima and minima of Lake Victoria, the rainfall in Uganda, the monthly sun-spot numbers, the levels of Lake Albert and Lake Nyasa which show quite clearly that a high correlation exists between them. He states that in view of this correlation, it may be expected that the level of Lake Nyasa and the rainfall of its catchment area will attain to maximum values in parallel with the eleven-year periodicity of sun-spot phenomena. The great drought of 1921-22 occurred during a period of sun-spot minima, as did that of 1911-12. The Lake Nyasa maxima of 1866-8 and 1917 were also sun-spot maxima, and the approach to the maximum of this year (1928) has already been marked by heavy rainfall and floods of unusual violence.

The well-known disappearance of navigation on the Shire river and the shrinking of Lake Malombe until the bed became the scene of active Native cultivation etc., of course, correlated with the fall in the level of Lake Nyasa, complicated by the destruction of the natural covering of the adjoining hills which led to denudation of the soil and the carrying of much coarse detritus into the river bed. The present rise of the lake level has suddenly flooded Lake Malombe, which is a real lake once more, and incidentally has destroyed the Native *shambas*. So far the blocking of the Shire has not been entirely overcome, but its reopening for navigation is likely in the near future, and this will have an important bearing on the construction of the building of bridges, and the problems of transport so important to Nyasaland.

Dr. Dixey concludes that while fluctuations of considerable magnitude have occurred in the level of Lake Nyasa, there is no evidence to show that any progress is being, and can be taken place.

The reviewer may be pardoned for asking whether Dr. Dixey finds it necessary to publish so important and interesting a paper in an American journal?

"Variations in the Level of Lake Nyasa," by Frank Dixey, Director of G.S. (*The Pan-American Geologist*, Vol. 1, No. 1, December, 1927).

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

Joint Meeting of the Executive Council.

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Heim (Chairman), Sir John Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowds, Colonel W. H. Frankly, Mr. Campbell Hauburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. De O. Malcolm, Mr. C. Ponsby, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. Alfred Woodsworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

On the proposition of Lord Cranworth, the heartiest congratulations of the Board were tendered in person to Sir John Sandeman Allen, the Vice-Chairman, on his knighthood, and it was decided to despatch telegrams of congratulation to Lord Delamere on his marriage, to Sir Christian L. N. Pelling, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, for his knighthood, and to Mr. H. T. Martin, Commissioner for British Kenya, on the bestowal of the C.B.E. Major Crowds was welcomed on his return from a visit to Cyprus, Egypt and the Sudan.

Special leave of absence was granted to Sir Trevorlyn Wynne, Sir John Davidson, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Pasden, and Major Blake-Taylor, the Chairman remarking that though the meeting of the Board happened to fall on Derby Day, it was not fair to assume that all the absent Councillors had urgent business at Epsom!

Capt. E. K. Biggs, a Kenyan sisal planter, was elected to membership of the Board.

Congo Basin Treaties.

The memorandum drawn up by Sir John Sandeman Allen on the subject of the Congo Basin Treaties which document was published in *East Africa* of May 24, was adopted *in toto* by the Council, which paid tribute to the great labours

undertaken both by the writer and by Major Crowds in this connection. It was reported that the memorandum and covering letter sent to the Prime Minister had been forwarded to the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, and the House was expressed that an inter-Departmental Committee might be appointed to consider the whole question.

Natives on Private Estates in Nyasaland.

It was agreed to circulate to members of the Council copies of a letter received from the Nyasaland Planters' Association inviting the Board to support the Association's plea that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would advise His Majesty to exercise his power to disallow Section 25 of the Bill regarding the position of Natives residing on private estates in Nyasaland.

Conference with Colonial Office.

The Chairman intimated that the Colonial Office wished the conference with the Board to be held before the return to this country of Mr. Ormsby Gorge and the rising of Parliament, which meant that the meeting would probably be held in the second half of July. It was decided that among the subjects which the Board should submit for discussion should be white settlement in Tanganyika Territory, the question of the Congo Basin Treaties, and the position of Native tenants on private estates in Nyasaland. While these are to be the leading items, several matters of minor importance are also likely to appear on the agenda.

Federation.

Much of the meeting was devoted to confidential consideration of a memorandum to be submitted by the Executive Council to the Milton Young Commission.

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TANGANYIKA'S AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW

To be held in September, 1929.

East Africa is officially informed that an Agricultural Show and Industrial Exhibition is to be held in Dar es Salaam in or about September, 1929, and that Sir Donald Cameron has agreed to become President.

A memorandum issued by the Department of Agriculture says that Tanganyika, which comprises an area greater than Kenya, Uganda, Nyasa and Zanzibar combined, is anxious to take its part in the efforts to extend trade and commerce within the Empire, and it is felt that there must be few, if any, countries in the world where such an opportunity is open to the manufacturer and merchant with the right goods to sell and with the right methods of marketing. On that account it is hoped that the industrial side of the Exhibition will bring together in the country itself sellers and buyers of the goods. It is expected that the support of machinery manufacturers will make it possible to install in the industrial section actual working exhibits of their machinery and plants, and that machinery used in the cultivation and preparation of such crops as sisal, cotton, coffee, oilseeds, tobacco, tea, rice and other grains will be on show.

The exhibition is intended to be representative not only of agricultural products grown by European and Native farmers, but also of the valuable cattle industry, which, it has been estimated, exceeds a capital valuation of £7,000,000. The mineral wealth of the Territory, at present only just touched, will also be represented, for gold, tin, copper, coal, diamonds, and other precious stones are already being commercially exploited. Forestry products are another form of wealth in which there is a vast field for development and of which details will be shown.

Further information may be obtained from H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

and the market appearance of Tanganyika coffee improved.

Recently the Department of Agriculture has furthered its work against *Atractodes* by arrangements whereby arsenite of soda may be imported in tin foil tubes of 20 grammes, the amount required for making one paraffin dip of poison solution. This will relieve the planter of the work of measuring for weighing the poison and incidentally also the chance of injury to coffee foliage through use of excess of poison. Half a pound of Native sugar to render the solution attractive is the only other ingredient required.

Natives armed with cheap hand syringes and paraffin tins of solution can treat considerable areas of coffee in expeditious fashion, for all that is required is to spray the solution into the air and allow it to drift over the coffee. Syringes of a suitable description cost from 2s. to 3s. 6d. in England when bought in numbers. Planters are reminded that particulars of poison packages and syringes can be obtained by writing to the Entomologist at the Entomological Laboratory, Morogoro.

MINING IN RUANDA-URUNDI.

DEALINGS were started a few days ago on the London Stock Exchange in the 50,000 shares of the Andura Syndicate the capital of which is £35,000, and which company is carrying out the exploratory work necessary for the acquisition of the right to select about 1,000 square miles in Ruanda-Urundi, on which tin has already been discovered, while other mineral deposits are said to exist. A Belgian company is to be formed under the laws of the Congo to take over the concession with a capital of £5,000,000, or about 285,700, and meanwhile the Andura, which has issued 50,000 shares for cash (50,000 shares have been issued credited as fully paid as purchase consideration), retains the cash represented by the above 50,000 shares, i.e., £1,500,000, and has also a one-third interest in the distributable profits of the Belgian company, on the board of which it is entitled to representation. The Belgian company should have sufficient working capital to test the particular areas selected, and progress will be watched with interest.

COFFEE BUG CONTROL IN TANGANYIKA

and News for Planters.

Little quite recently the coffee bug, *Atractodes lineaticollis*, was truly, and with reason, the bug-bear of the coffee cultivator in East Africa, and no other remedy than the hand-picking of the bugs was known and practised. Picking gangs of up to fifty were daily engaged on each plantation, and results were far from completely successful. Since 1923 the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture has encouraged the use of a so-called solution of arsenite of soda which is 100% effective against the bug, and, with the general adoption of bug control by spraying, the amount of loss and damage in Tanganyika coffee has been considerably reduced.

It is essential to extend and improve postal, telegraph, telephone and savings bank services; to spend more on the maintenance and extension of public roads in Kenya, and especially upon roads to railway stations; to extend medical facilities to railway staffs, passengers and others along the line; to increase educational facilities for the youth of the country who are looking for employment in increasing numbers; and generally to broaden the basis of public utility, health and training services.—Sir C. W. Fellings in his 1927 Report on the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

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THE DISTRICT OF THOMSON'S FALLS.

The Approach of the Railway.
From Our Own Correspondent.

Thomson's Falls

Local settlers are looking forward to a day in the near future when the branch railway to Thomson's Falls will be completed. Earthworks are now in full swing at various points along the surveyed line. Rails are laid for a short distance from Gilgil station on the main line, and the work is expected to be finished during the latter part of 1928. While a section should be available for transporting this season's crops, thus cutting out at least a part of the expensive road haulage into Gilgil.

Much has been said because the line passes through thirty miles of the East African Lands and Development Company's estate, but this railway will actually tap a huge and productive area well outside that company's properties. Very large blocks of land suitable for arable farming lying beyond the railhead at Thomson's Falls, which have lain idle on account of the prohibitive cost of road transport to Gilgil, will then be available for the economic production and marketing of wheat, maize, barley, and other bulk crops. That this fact is appreciated a casual visit reveals, for there is evidence of farming activity which the visitor of a couple of years ago would have looked for in vain. When the railway is actually working it will be difficult to visualise the difficulties which have been experienced in the past on the main road from Thomson's Falls to Gilgil, when after a period of rain it has been practically impossible for a vehicle of any sort to get through, and when strings of ox-waggons, lorries, and cars have been seen up to the axles in the morass.

Timber for Export.

Timber for the local and export markets will form a proportion of the traffic carried by the new railway. Within the area tapped by the line there are huge tracts of Government Forest Reserve, in addition to privately owned forest, containing cedar, podocarpus, greenheart, olive, and many other woods, comparatively unknown outside Kenya, but which have nevertheless satisfactorily filled many local demands. The only timber in the Thomson's Falls district is cedar, which has been sent to England and the Continent, and more recently to Japan, in the form of small, carefully selected slats for the manufacture of pencils. Difficulties were experienced in establishing this market, chiefly owing to a rather elastic system of grading the slats, but these difficulties now appear to have been overcome to some extent and large consignments have recently been placed. May those who have struck to the milling of cedar slats, sustaining many knocks in the slow process of finding exactly what the market wanted, have cause to congratulate themselves.

The local olive is a beautiful timber for furniture making, although somewhat difficult to work, and efforts are being made to find a wider market in the local furniture industry and for export for the timber, which will make a very handsome wood block floor. It is also anticipated that large quantities of hardwood railway sleepers will be taken from the district by the new railway in order to keep other parts of the main line supplied with fuel. In certain parts of the line difficulties will be met with regard to lateral communications to the railway owing to the configuration of the ground, and it is expected that the Public Works Department will make provision for these necessary roads.

Arable Farming.

This district is essentially mixed farming country with pastoral land further out. In order that any farm be made an economic proposition it is essential that every possible acre be used to its fullest extent. One often sees a farm with all the grazing land in use and the arable possibilities neglected and vice versa, but this will gradually right itself. Broadly speaking, tractors do not pay in a district such as this, where there is a sufficiency of grazing for working bullocks.

Most of the arable land is growing wheat and barley, whilst one finds smaller acreages of oats, peas, flax, beans, rye, etc., but probably wheat is most widely grown. An average yield of 14 quarts of wheat in a normal season is about five bags to the acre, but experiments are being made with various fertilisers and there is every possibility of this yield being increased. Most of the wheat is consumed by the local flour mills, but this last season a certain amount has been exported to South Africa. Maltiny barley is annually increasing its acreage, and samples which have been sent from this district have been very favourably reported on by English brewers, but there is a risk in the crop, for in the event of a discoloured crop as a result of unpropitious weather conditions, there is practically no local market for feed barley. Most of the barley and wheat is harvested by the self-contained harvester which strips or cuts off the heads of grain, passes them through a threshing drum, and delivers the clean and graded grain into bags as the machine goes round the field.

A Sufficiency of Labour.

With the above-mentioned crops and modern methods of harvesting the labour demands of the district are not heavy, and little difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of Kikuyu and Kariyondo casual labour. A number of farms have squatter families in residence, and thus supply their labour requirements without calling in casual labour.

A GRAPHITE CONCESSION IN KENYA.

The Deputy British Trade Commissioner in East Africa reports that a recent caller informed him that he had obtained a graphite concession at the Machakos district which he proposes to work, and that he is desirous of obtaining literature and quotations for a small refining plant for this ore. Firms in a position to offer plant of British manufacture can obtain further particulars on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, by quoting reference A.X. 6352.

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THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY IN 1927.

By C. L. F. Felling's splendid Report.

OFFICIAL reports, as generally printed, make dry reading, but the desiccated bones can be made vital even to certain ingenuity and temerity. The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, upon whose well-deserved knight-hood congratulations will be unstinted in his Administration Report for 1927, (Government Printer, Nairobi, as a safe and good example. The bulky volume is well bound, and backed strongly with buckram, it is divided into three sections—Report, Accounts and Statistics, and Diagrams, sections. Photographs and Maps—separated by coloured tabs, so that with the marginal headings reference is easy, and a glossary is made of graphs, so that the figures assume a pictorial value. The printing is good and the "display" excellent.

At the very beginning are two diagrams, showing by the method of the divided circle, (i) how the revenue was earned, and (ii) how it was spent. In default of reproducing these diagrams they can be skinned up thus—

	Revenue Earned	%
Goods	8474	
Passengers	1253	
Miscellaneous, including telegraphs	278	
Parcels, luggage, and mails	232	
Livestock	603	
	Revenue Spent	
Labour	3451	
Depreciation	1230	
Fuel and running supplies	961	
Materials for permanent way and equipment	140	
Other expenses	338	
Provident fund and expenses	123	
Balance transferred to betterment fund	245	
Interest and sinking fund loans on revenue account	1157	
Loss on harbours	246	

Excellent Working Results.

It will be noted that the service now includes, for the first time, railways and harbours under one management. In the new conditions close comparison with 1926 is impossible, but an approximation gives an increase of earnings of 101.40% and a decrease in expenditure of £16,527. The percentage of working expenditure to earnings was 54.02 against 58.07 for 1926. On the railway there was a total increase of earnings of 327%, passengers showing 36.6%, goods 631%, livestock 88%, and telegraphs 39.93%, while parcels, etc., decreased 3.29% and miscellaneous 177%. Substantial reductions in rates and the late movement of import traffic reduced the total earnings to £1,957,000, or 11% below the estimate. In comparison with 1922 the increase in earnings in 1927 was 94.6%, compared with an increase in expenditure of only 20.28%. The expenditure was £1,168, or 14.9% below the estimate, the reduction being the result of the most rigid economy in all departments. The General Manager expresses his deep appreciation of the very hard work put in by all concerned to secure this excellent result.

The tonnage carried showed a general increase, that of maize, 83.84% being a record. Soda ash, with a total of 66,104 tons, shows an increase of 28.13% over 1925, the year 1926 being abnormal in its reduction. Local flour showed an increase of 52.66% over 1926, and locally manufactured sugar conveyed by rail was 26.59% over 1926 and 434.78% over 1923.

Reductions in rates for kerosene oil and in Class A were calculated. Further reductions estimated at £25,000 were hoped that the Tanganyika Government would take action to establish uniformity. The reduction by 25% in the export rate on cotton, instituted to enable the natives to obtain an average price of 1/6 to 1/8 per lb, meant a sacrifice of revenue of about £35,000. It was granted for the 1927 season only.

Road Transport Competition.

The competition of road transport did not escape the eye of the General Manager, who considers that the time has come when the Colony should legislate for control to prevent waste and overlapping, while not discouraging the new forms of enterprise. The introduction of modern corridor coaches on the railway was not altogether to the taste of the public, and three new coaches, combining the old with the new type, have been ordered as an experiment. The Department is of opinion that corridor carriages with dining cars are essential for the comfort of the travelling public. The speech made in the Kenya Legislative Council in September, 1927 by Mr. Felling (as he then was) on large scale railway development in East Africa is reprinted in the report; it deserved republication.

The photographs of ships at the new Kilindini wharves, of the new Mikado 28-2-1926, motives and of the workshops and steamers are interesting, but as reproductions not too good. The map of Kenya is one of the best we have seen; it is clear, detailed and fully referenced. A fine bit of work.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

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

Kenya Colony.—Director of Education, Mr. H. S. Scott, M.A.; Liny Stock Office, Mr. W. D. D. Jardine, B.Sc.; Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. P. R. E. Munro, Esq.; Civil Medical Officer, Miss C. W. Twining, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Inspector of Native Education, Mr. H. Franklin, B.A.; Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. H. E. Roberts; Nursing Sister, Miss G. A. Griffiths.

SOMALILAND.—Junior Administrative Officer, E. J. Chambers, B.N.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Cotton Investigator, Mr. E. C. Cairns; Game Ranger, Captain J. Minner, M.C., D.C.M.; Sister and Hospital Aid, Miss E. Neale; Nursing Sister, Miss M. C. Ferguson and Miss J. Turnbull; Doughnutman, Survey Department, Mr. A. R. McLennan.

ZANZIBAR.—Assistant Administrator General, Mr. W. B. Gunning, M.A., LL.

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

Mr. B. E. Abbot, Assistant Engineer, Kenya, to be Executive Engineer, Kenya.
Mr. H. R. Hone, Registrar of the High Court Zanzibar, to be Resident Magistrate, Zanzibar.

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COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

The Position reviewed by E.C.C.C.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has issued another pamphlet entitled "Review of the Situation in the Principal Cotton-growing Territories of the Empire, and a Summary of the Main Activities of the Corporation since their Formation."

Uganda.

Of Uganda we are told "seed distribution in the Protectorate is greatly complicated by the excessive number of ginners that have been allowed. Apart from the other disadvantages of a multiplication of small ginners, such as over-capitalisation and high ginning charges, their numbers make it extremely difficult to control the seed supply rigorously, and such control is particularly desirable where the farmers are Natives who do not fully appreciate the value of good seed or the importance of a high-grade crop. It is a matter which merits most careful consideration and well-thought-out organisation, and attention may profitably be paid to the following extracts from a speech by Lord Derby at the last meeting of the Council of the Corporation, when he said: "I say with great deliberation that your Executive are definitely of opinion that the question of ginning is so intimately connected with seed supply that it ought probably to be a monopoly, or at least ought to be rigorously controlled."

To induce Native farmers who are poor agriculturists by tradition or instinct to improve their cultural methods is not an easy task, but at least the agricultural officers of Uganda do not yet contend with a conservatism that is based on generations of practice, and their success in inducing the Natives to use ploughs has been remarkable. In 1923 there were 287 bullock ploughs in the country, and by the end of 1926 the number had increased to nearly 3000. On two occasions the Government have asked the Corporation if they would present some ploughs for extension of this work. These requests have been readily complied with, and 400 ploughs have been sent out at a cost of some £2,000. Experiments with green manure are also being carried out, but it is too soon to report upon their results.

In conclusion, it may be said that a fall in price of the raw material is not likely permanently to discourage the people from growing cotton. At present their only other cash crop is coffee, and that cannot, generally speaking, be grown in the same areas as cotton. They have become slightly and not unnaturally demoralised by an easy success in a country singularly blessed by nature and by the high prices they were able to obtain for a few years following the War, but, having felt the advantages of comparative richness, they are not likely to revert to comparative poverty through sheer idleness. To ensure the continued success of the cotton-growing industry on sound foundations, what is most needed is an efficient machinery for the multiplication and distribution of the seed, and the stability and better organisation of the ginning industry.

Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

The prospect to Tanganyika concludes. It may be said that Tanganyika is a new cotton field of great promise, but that the agricultural and administrative problems are both complex and confusing. Cotton is likely to be grown largely by Africans, but it is a crop that may also be taken up by European settlers. A hard and fast policy applicable to the whole Territory may, therefore, prove impracticable.

It is difficult to foretell the future of cotton-growing in Nyasaland. Insect pests, particularly the various kinds of boll-worm, are responsible in most years for very low yields. They may to a cer-

tain extent be overcome by a system of rotation of crops, but, unfortunately, it is difficult, if not impossible, to grow two priced crops for export. Few countries are more unfavourably situated than Nyasaland in this respect. Even if a bridge were built across the Zambezi, the freight to Beira would probably still be high. Possibly an alternative and competitive route through Tanganyika might ease the situation for the exporters. For the present, however, it would seem as if insect pests must be fought mainly by sound and scientific cultural methods, the great agricultural difficulties of the country are both the reason and the justification of the Corporation's work there.

The "Buy Empire Goods Movement" is making marked progress in Southern Rhodesia, which last year imported 191 British motor cars, compared with 98 in the previous year. Imports of British overseas goods represented two-thirds of the Colony's total import trade, and Mr. P. D. L. Lynn, the Treasurer, has again appealed to the country to extend its purchases of British articles wherever 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.

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

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Les Annales Politiques	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Le Rire	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
La Revue	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Fantasia	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Economique Française	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0

W. M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.
Cannon House, Beaminster Bld'gs, London, E.C. 4, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1800

There is News in the Advertisement Column. Read them.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

A cinema is being built in Kampala

□ □ □ □

It is said that a club is to be established in Arusha.

□ □ □ □

The Uganda banana trade is stated to be fair and steady.

□ □ □ □

The Uganda cotton crop is now estimated to reach 143,000 bales.

□ □ □ □

During last year the Sudan bought tea to the value of £E. 104,331.

□ □ □ □

A new hospital is expected to be built in Livingstonia at an early date.

□ □ □ □

840 casks of cement entered Kenya and Uganda during the first week of May.

□ □ □ □

Natives in the Eastern Province of Uganda are reported to be making increasing use of ploughs.

□ □ □ □

1,016 Europeans entered Northern Rhodesia to settle during 1927, compared with 740 in 1926 and 70 in 1925.

□ □ □ □

The Great East Road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson is expected to be opened for traffic within about five months.

□ □ □ □

During the month of April no less than 19,356 tons of sisal were exported from the port of Tanga, the value being returned at £47,160.

□ □ □ □

Tanganyika's coffee exports during January totaled 12,621 cwt., compared with 8,032 cwt. in the corresponding period of last year.

□ □ □ □

During 1927 Northern Rhodesia's vehicle imports were valued at £21,000, a large increase over the previous year's figures of £7,000.

□ □ □ □

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the week ended May 5 included 2,130 bags cotton, 17,490 bales and 2,058 bags.

□ □ □ □

Exports from Nyasaland during March included: Tea, 245,932 lb.; tobacco leaf, 57,504 lb.; tobacco strips, 32,085 lb.; beeswax, 5,832 lb.; and fibre of all kinds, 25,940 lb.

The Kenya Legislative Council has passed a resolution authorising a private company to construct a bridge to connect Mombasa Island with the mainland. Financial members were severely critical of the Government for its past attitude concerning the East Africa Bridge. Our Nairobi correspondent recently dealt at some length with the history of this question.

□ □ □ □

The appointment of a Coffee Board for Uganda, which East Africa foreshadowed weeks ago, has now been gazetted. It consists of the Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, as Chairman, the District Commissioner, Mengo, the Superintendent of Agricultural Education, and the Coffee Officer as official members. Mr. H. A. Cannon and Mr. W. B. Hall, nominated by the Uganda Planters' Association, and three native nominees of His Highness the Kabaka.

□ □ □ □

The All Kenya Standing Committee of the Kenya Central Indian Association recently passed the following resolution unanimously: "That this meeting, while appreciating His Excellency the Governor's offer to secure representation on a nomination basis for the Indian community on the Legislative Council, without any reference to the communal register and without prejudice to their demands for the common franchise, feel unable to accept representation as offered and hereby confirm the decision arrived at in the last session of the Congress."

□ □ □ □

In reply to Mr. Hanson, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, said a few days ago in the House of Commons. A grant of £1,078,715 was made to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in November, 1921, and before that date £40,000 had been paid to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation which preceded it. The grant has been invested and retained intact. As the result of the levy of 6d. per bale on cotton consumed in the United Kingdom, the Corporation has received from the industry between January, 1922, and March last, a total sum of £37,500. The total amount of the expenditure during that period, part of which is recoverable, has been £49,224.

BETTER CROP PROSPECTS IN KENYA

THE EASTERN AFRICA DEPENDENCIES TRADES AND INFORMATION OFFICE announces the receipt of a reliable report that good rains have fallen generally all over Kenya with the result that the planting has been extensive and prospects for this year's crops are very good. Generally speaking the acreage under different crops has not decreased despite the severe drought which has now broken. It is confidently expected that a considerable increase will come from this year's agricultural operations.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

SINCE the public auctions were resumed on the 31st inst. offerings of East African coffee have consisted mainly of Kenya varieties, most of which have sold readily at steep prices.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, Tanganyika, Usambara, and Uganda. Columns include variety (e.g., A, B, C, Peaberry), size (e.g., First, Second, Third), and price (e.g., 98s. 0d. to 132s. 0d.).

COFFEE ARABIC.

Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum state in their monthly report that arrivals of Kumburabi in Kordofan station and Tappelti from April to May were 26 1/2% below deliveries over the same period last year. Prices were unchanged, but demand as indicated by April shipments was exceedingly good, there being an increase of 40% over the same month last year. For the period January-April this year the general increase has been 10%. The United Kingdom has taken slightly less than last year. It is felt that the rains will be earlier than usual, and as a consequence the total crop may be smaller than was anticipated.

OTHER PRODUCE.

London. According to the current report of the Liverpool Cotton Association, fair business has been done in East African cotton during the past week, but quotations have declined in price. Imports of cotton from East Africa and the Sudan since August 1st total 57,074 and 88,076 bales respectively, against 75,000 bales and 114,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1924-25. The market is firm. For July-August-September buyers would probably pay 20 5s., but nothing is being offered. Demand this week the market bid for coffee, and there are practically no buyers at the moment. The value of East African coffee for July-August shipment is £2,135,000, while firm offers at £2,145,000 for June-July shipment have not resulted in business. Old crop wheat is difficult to sell even at 22s. Speculation in market is higher with buyers of East African white and for yellow at 22s. for July-August shipment. Nothing, however, is being offered for North Tanganyika, steadily with 22s. for July-August shipment, and 20s. for July-September shipment. At last week's public auctions 451 packages of Nyasaland rice were sold, the average price realized being 12 1/2d. Offerings included 160 packages of Estate rice, 120 packages of Blanket and East Africa Blanket, 138 packages, realising 12 1/2d. per lb. Sayama, 150 packages, 172 packages, 250d. per lb. Blanket Estate, 422 packages, realising 11 7/8d. per lb.

The S.S. Modasa, Africa on June 5, and is scheduled to leave on June 16, arriving the following passengers for

- Port Sudan: Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. L. Edwards, Mr. F. H. Nkhungale, etc.
Dombasa: Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. H. G. V. Baines, etc.
Tanga: Mrs. J. G. Bumpus, Mr. H. E. Vellam, etc.
Zanzibar: Mr. J. G. Bumpus, Mr. H. E. Vellam, etc.
Mera: Major T. Cochran, etc.
Davao Saluan: Mr. J. E. Jardine, Mr. H. Lowles, etc.

KENYA NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL

The Committee of the Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has adopted the following resolution: The Committee of the Society, whilst regretting the prolonged delay in the creation of a Land Trust for the Natives of Kenya Colony, welcomes the action of Sir Edward Blyden in introducing a measure providing for this purpose into the Legislature of Kenya Colony. The Committee, having taken note of the terms of the measure as presented, decides to organise a public conference upon the question, in order that suitable representations may be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to securing full and proper benefits for the Natives of Kenya from the proposed Land Trust. East Africa is informed that the conference will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, June 16. East Africans on leave or non-residents in this country, take a point of attending, there will be less likelihood of unexpressed or unspoken opinions prevailing. They will thus be doing service to the Colony and East Africa as a whole and to the Anti Slavery Society.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. "Matiane" which arrived in London on June 9, brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa:

- Mr. W. Adams
- Mr. A. A. Ballward
- Mr. G. S. Bakman
- Mrs. Billington
- Miss M. Blackman
- Miss L. Blush
- Mr. and Mrs. Briggs
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Bolton
- Major and Mrs. G. Brown
- Lieut. Comdr. Mrs. Brown
- Mr. Bruce
- Mr. B. D. Burr
- Mrs. Carman
- Mr. and Mrs. R. W. D. Cochran
- Mr. G. W. Clochay
- Capt. K. Dalby
- Dr. J. R. Dawes
- Mr. E. G. Dempster
- Lady M. Denham
- Mrs. R. E. Dent
- Miss M. Dickson
- Mr. W. O. Dodd
- Mr. A. P. Dods
- Mr. J. Dorkin
- Capt. E. Dörmer
- Dr. and Mrs. Dufour
- Mr. F. R. Duhig
- Mr. G. E. Egan
- Mrs. H. E. Easley
- Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Eberhart
- Mr. S. W. George
- Mr. and Mrs. Gill
- Dr. and Mrs. Goshill
- Mr. and Mrs. Gosden
- Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hopps
- Mr. and Mrs. Hopps
- Mr. A. B. Hayward
- Mr. W. H. Hayes
- Mrs. Hearle
- Major and Mrs. Hemsted
- Mr. F. Hest
- Capt. T. Hocking
- Mr. C. H. Jackson
- Mrs. Janstone
- Mr. E. W. Jones
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Keating
- Capt. F. Kennedy
- Mr. W. Knibbly
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Lambert
- Mr. W. R. Laurie
- Brig. Gen. Le Moine
- Mr. R. Leach
- Rev. A. B. Lloyd
- Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lowe
- Mr. E. F. Lucker
- Mr. D. P. Lyons
- Mrs. E. Masterton
- Mr. A. M. Masters
- Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Mackrell
- Mr. T. M. McClelland
- Mr. W. McDonald
- Mrs. P. B. Mihar
- Mr. H. W. Moore
- Mrs. L. D. Morrison
- Miss L. F. Nicoll
- Mr. V. H. Nichols
- Lieut. Comdr. Norman
- Mr. R. F. Palmer
- Sir Neville Pearson
- Mr. A. P. Pelling
- Mrs. V. S. Porter
- Miss J. C. Rich
- Mr. J. G. Richards
- Mrs. R. B. Rington
- Miss R. C. Rhind
- Mr. C. Roberts
- Mr. A. Robertson
- Mrs. J. S. Ross
- Mr. R. G. Shelbourne
- Mr. and Mrs. Sheldrick
- His Honour Mr. Justice Sheridan
- Mrs. W. G. Smart
- Miss R. Smart
- His Honour Mr. Justice Smith
- Miss J. F. Shadden
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Snowden
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Snowden
- Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spier
- Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spier
- Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spier
- Mr. P. H. Stephenson
- Mrs. E. Stone
- Mr. J. N. Threlkell
- Capt. and Mrs. F. V. Ward
- Mr. Matland Warner
- Mr. Ashton Warner
- Mr. and Mrs. Warren
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- Mr. and Mrs. B. Watson
- Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wheatley
- Mr. S. G. Willis
- Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Willoughby
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright

Passengers marked * landed at Marseilles.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

- Fielda " left Kilindini homewards, June 9.
- Molua " left London for East Africa, June 8.
- Manloa " arrived Kilindini outwards, June 9.
- Karou " left Mombasa for Bombay, June 13.
- Karagala " leaves Durban for Bombay, June 18.
- Khandalla " arrived Bombay, June 9.
- CRAN-FILLERMAN-HARRISON.
- Explorer " arrived Mombasa outwards, June 7.
- Architect " left Aden outwards, June 8.
- City of Christiania " passed Gibraltar for East Africa, June 8.
- CITRA LINE.
- France " (Crispi) " left Aden homewards, June 8.
- Mazzini " left Messina outwards, June 8.
- Casareis " left Mogadiscio outwards, June 5.
- Caffaro " arrived Genoa homewards, June 7.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA.
- Measken " left Cape Town homewards, May 25.
- Ransfontein " arrived Beira for South Africa, May 30.
- Springfontein " left Antwerp for East and South Africa, May 31.
- Giocker " left Marseilles homewards, May 30.
- Jagersfontein " left Aden homewards, May 29.
- Albid " left Beira for East Africa, June 4.
- Grypskerk " left Durban for East Africa, June 4.
- Billiton " left Dakar for South Africa, May 23.
- Heemskerck " left Rotterdam for South Africa, May 27.
- Ryperkerk " left Antwerp for South Africa, May 7.
- MESSAGIERES MARITIMES.
- Explorateur " Granddier " left Marseilles outwards, June 7.
- General Voyron " left Reunion homewards, June 9.
- Leconte de Lisle " left Zanzibar homewards, June 9.
- Ayateur Roland Garros " left Djibouti homewards, June 9.
- Chamboord " left Djibouti outwards, June 4.
- Bernardin de St. Pierre " arrived Diego Suarez outwards, June 4.
- UNION-CASTLE.
- Bampton Castle " left Zanzibar for South Africa, June 10.
- Bampton Castle " left Beira for Mombasa, June 9.
- Callow Castle " arrived Natal, June 3.
- Chesnow Castle " left Algoa Bay for New York, June 10.
- Durham Castle " arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, June 10.
- Gaika " left East London for Mauritius, June 8.
- Gloucester Castle " arrived Cape Town for London, June 10.
- Gloucester Castle " arrived Beira from England, June 10.
- Gloucester Castle " left Tenerife for Beira, June 7.
- Gloucester Castle " passed Gibraltar for London, June 4.
- Gloucester Castle " arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, June 10.
- Sandgate Castle " arrived Walvisch Bay for Lourenco Marques, June 6.
- Sandown Castle " left Algoa Bay for New York, June 9.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

N.C.I.'s Change of Name Confirmed
 A resolution, passed at the annual general meeting of Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute held on May 23, which agreed that the name of the Royal Colonial Institute should be changed to Royal Empire Society, was confirmed at the special meeting of Fellows held on Monday afternoon, June 11, being taken immediately to approach the Privy Council with a view to obtaining from it the necessary authorisation for the change of title.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on June 19, 21, 23, July 3, 5, 12 and 14. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, June 15. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 21, 23, 27 and 30.

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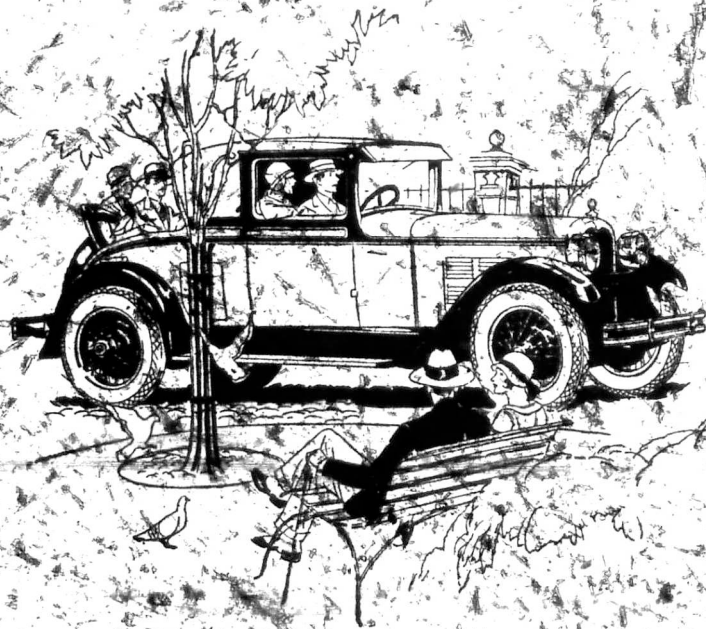
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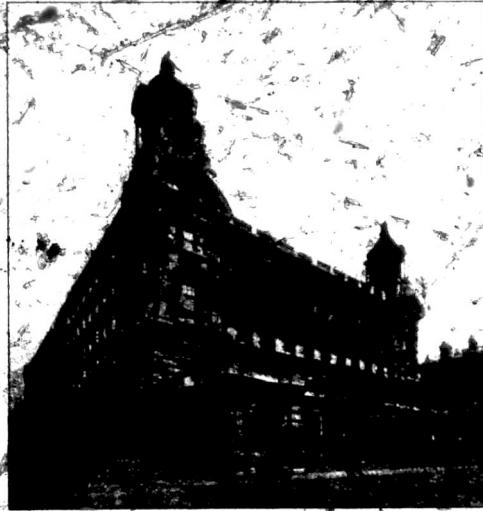
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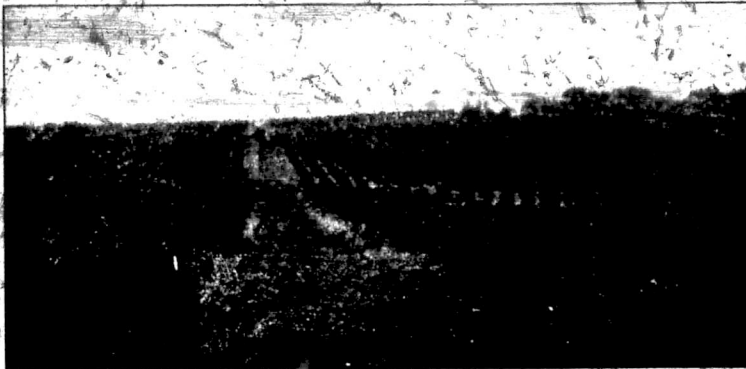
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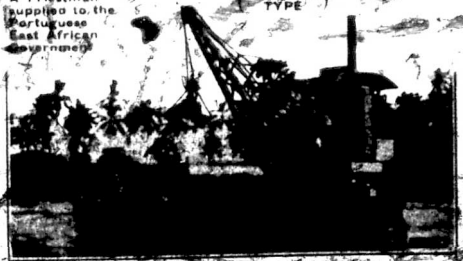


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THE KENYA NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL.

Every East African settler, trader, official and missionary agrees that a generous settlement of the question of Native lands is not merely desirable from the standpoint of equity, but its essential is a mere matter of business, for if there is one thing about which the African is deeply concerned it is about his lands which, as we have repeatedly shown in these pages, are to him much more than the place from which his crops spring or over which his beloved cattle graze. At the abiding place of his ancestors and the sanctuary of their spirits, they are invested with a strong religious reverence. "African gods do not travel," our contributor Kalambo wrote aptly and epigrammatically in one of his articles on Native labour; they are rooted in the tribal soil. That is why the African attaches such immense importance to security of the tenure of his lands, and why suspicion and often unrest are nurtured by any action which can be construed as weakening the tribal title.

The official and settler communities of the British East and Central African Dependencies are, we are convinced, fully alive to these vital factors in the situation, and we have every reason to believe that European planters and farmers are as anxious as officials and missionaries for a free-hearted and free-handed settlement. It cannot be denied, however, that certain sections of public opinion in Europe and America doubt the bona fides of African Governments in all matters affecting Native land rights, a point illustrated by the interest with which the Old World is following Kenya's efforts to establish a Native Lands Trust. As soon as the Ordinance was gazetted some individuals and societies traditionally suspicious of their kith and kin overseas manifested a prompt tendency to imagine the worst, but it is satisfactory to be able to record that the measure has on the whole met with a gratifying reception. Some of the criticisms voiced in responsible quarters in this country have already been shown by *East Africa* to be met by the terms of the Bill, the underlying principles of which are likely to secure general approval though, as we have said, certain amendments to the draft may prove desirable. The Bill, having now passed its second reading in the Kenya Legislative Council, has been referred to a Select Committee before whom the public is to be invited to give evidence; but in the House of Commons on Monday night Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the important announcement that the Commission on Closer Union in East Africa had requested that further consideration of the measure should be postponed until he had had an opportunity of examining the recommendations which they proposed to make in their report. While admitting that he would have been glad to avoid further delay, Mr. Amery naturally felt that he must meet the views of the Commission on a matter of such great importance and he has therefore asked the Government of Kenya to communicate the discussions in Select Committee of the Council and thereafter to suspend action on the Bill pending the receipt of further instructions.

TO-NIGHT'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

The year's *East Africa Dinner*, which is to be held this evening at the Hotel Cecil, is the first to take place under the auspices of the recently formed East Africa Dinner Club, whose Chairman, Sir Charles Elliot, will preside. Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues of the Commission on Closer Union in East Africa are to be the guests of honour. Our next issue will contain a full report of the function.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE TO EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS:

CONSIDERED REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE.

A so-called British Commonwealth Labour Conference is to be held in London at the beginning of July, and in preparation for the event the organisations invited to send delegates were apparently asked to submit their views on certain matters. The British Trades Union Congress and British Labour Party have compiled from those replies a 32-page pamphlet, which should be studied by all who wish to know Labour's official attitude to the problems of East and Central Africa. From the document we quote the following passages. Some of the cross-headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of our readers.

Attitude towards Self-Government.

For the inhabitants of the African territories are not yet in a position to govern themselves. In many places (e.g., Kenya) the grant of self-government in the full sense would merely mean that the inhabitants would fall into the power of the white settlers, who would usurp all political power. The immediate grant of self-government in the full sense would be disastrous.

How should the principle of self-determination be applied to these peoples? The principle of political self-determination cannot be applied to these peoples immediately. The reason is twofold. Firstly, in most places, if the British Government abandoned these African territories, political power would either fall into the hands of a few thousand white settlers, or would be seized by white adventurers or other European Governments, and the political power would be used in order to exploit the Natives. Secondly, during our administration of these territories we have in many places destroyed Native institutions and Native organs of government without educating the Native to deal with the new conditions we have introduced. A sudden abandonment of the African would lead to complete anarchy. The only immediate policy is to do everything possible to prepare the peoples for self-government. This can only be done by:—

(a) Preventing political power falling into the hands of minorities who will use it for their own political and economic interests. It follows that the central legislative and executive power must remain completely in the hands of the Imperial Government (i.e., the Colonial Office), which is responsible to the two Houses of Parliament. This responsibility should be carefully guarded and vigilantly applied. No measure of responsible government can be granted until it is certain that the Government will be responsible to and controlled by the African inhabitants.

(b) Education of the Native inhabitants. This must be undertaken in two ways:—

(i) General education must aim at making the inhabitants capable of understanding and dealing with the political, economic and social conditions of the modern world which are the result of the penetration of Africa by European civilisation.

(ii) Political education can only be achieved by training the inhabitants in local self-government wherever possible. Wherever there are self-governing local organs, these should be encouraged and developed by the central government; where such do not exist they should be created. The aim should be gradually to extend the area and powers of these local self-governing organs.

A Code of Native Rights.

A code of Native rights for all the tropical Dependencies of the British Empire should be worked out, adopted, and publicly proclaimed.

It should deal mainly with

(a) Land. The model to follow is that of the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, where the Government has treated the land as in fact the property of the Native communities, has refused to alienate land to Europeans, and has encouraged the African to make the most economic use possible of his own land. Native rights should receive legal sanction. Every Native family to be assured sufficient land for its support. Leases to Europeans should only be granted for short periods, with the consent of the Native communities.

(b) Labour. Legal compulsory labour should be prohibited, except for Native tribal purposes of a local character. Colonial Governments should publicly declare that they take up an entirely indifferent and impartial attitude as to whether the Native works for the white man or for himself, and that no official pressure will be exercised. Native production should be encouraged as providing an alternative to wage labour. There is an increasing danger that tropical Dependencies will be industrialised; this means that Native workers and white workers will be engaged in producing the same article—sometimes (as in South Africa) in the same territory. Where mines or industries are started, the Government itself should be the controlling body. All capital investments in tropical Dependencies should be under an effective and well-defined degree of Government control.

(c) Taxation. Taxation should not be imposed in order to compel the Native to work for wages. It should be raised for revenue purposes. The white population should bear their fair share of it. The revenue should be used for the community generally, and the revenue raised from the taxation of the Natives at least should be spent on services directly beneficial to them, such as agriculture and veterinary help, medical service and education.

Two further points should be noted.

(i) It is highly desirable that the Mandate system under the League of Nations should in time be extended to all those parts of the British Empire (as of other Empires) which are inhabited by weaker races. This would not only emphasise our responsibility as trustees, but would enable what is good in the British or other systems to have its effect upon the practice in all Empires.

(ii) No new territories, where whites are in a minority, should be granted what is called "responsible" government until the Natives, through their representatives, exercise effective and substantial influence corresponding to their numbers. Full non-government by the Colonial Office or by Dominion Governments is more trustworthy.

The Impact of Capitalism

For some years there has been a distinct trend, especially in territories with an evil climate, to adopt as more profitable the policy of encouraging the Native to produce on his own land, and as more economical, the maintenance and support of Native political institutions. These notions are, however, held to be unsound by non-Native settlers in healthy districts, as in the highlands of East Africa. It has, moreover, been realised that a dead African or Melanesian is not a source of surplus value; and, concurrently with a beginning of Government medical and sanitary work, international agreement has restricted the importation of alcohol, firearms, and infectious diseases. The suppression of internecine warfare and military organisation has released energy applicable to the satisfaction of new wants, while the demand of manufacturing countries for food and raw materials which primitive peoples are able to cultivate offers to them a prospect of obtaining manufactures in return for the results of that labour.

Given, however, the possibility of effecting exchange, the practical problem is how to protect the Native worker from exploitation and to short circuit the process of social development so as to avoid the evils of the capitalist regime while learning its lessons of organisation and discipline.

It is possible to mitigate the impact of capitalism on the primitive or feudal cultures if, in the first place, the Native is assured the ownership of his lands. In general, primitive tribes have no conception of the individual ownership of land. The nomads range over wide areas, recognising more or less definite boundaries to grazing rights, among cultivating peoples the ownership of land fit for gardens commonly resides in the village community, which also regards certain areas as its own for the purposes of collecting wood and other wild produce, an overruling right over unused land may appertain to tribal chieftaincies; among peoples affected by Moslem influence some approach to feudal ideas is found, and occupation tends towards conditional ownership. The conflict of these conceptions with rigid systems of European law has often resulted in a complete denial of Native rights in their lands; and even when ownership has been vested in the Crown, ostensibly as trustee for the inhabitants, the result has been, as in Kenya, practical confiscation of large areas owing to the absence of any legal rights on the part of the former owners and to the neglect by the Crown of its duty towards its wards.

Settlement on Unclaimed Land

In the majority of cases—that is, the greater part of the Sudan, Uganda, and Tanganyika, in almost the whole of British West Africa, in Basutoland and Fiji—Native rights appear to have been substantially maintained up to the present, and alienation has, so far as is known, been confined to portions of land with which the Native population can dispense. It is necessary to secure these rights against further encroachment, and to give them full legal validity where they are not yet protected. When the Natives have been deprived of them, whether by confiscation, legal trickery, or defisory bargaining, steps should be taken to restore them, at least to such an extent as to provide the former owners and their descendants with ample land for sustenance and development. Otherwise they become actual or potential victims of exploitation by capitalists from abroad, against whom they have no means of defence.

This policy need not preclude settlement or planting of unused and unclaimed land. There are parts of Africa which, owing to depopulation by slavery or war, to lack of surface water or for other reasons, are almost uninhabited. The ownership of such

areas should be assured by the Government, and there is no reason why, subject to proper safeguards, parts should not be leased to non-Natives.

For if the Native is secured in his land he cannot be induced to labour on estates appropriated by or leased to capitalists except on terms which he regards as advantageous. The capitalist therefore presses for some mode of compulsion on the plan that his business is essential for a "new" country or for the provision of raw material for his home factories. The most usual form of compulsion is by a poll-tax or hut-tax, which forces those who have no market for their produce—or in some cases, men of military age precluded by tribal customs from field labour—to travel in search of employment by which to earn the taxes on themselves and their relatives; or pressure may be brought on the chiefs of inducements offered to them to use their authority to make a proportion of their people labour on plantations.

Native Labour Supplies.

Although the use of communal labour on public work of benefit to the tribe, such as local roads or sanitation, may be necessary in the present stage of social organisation of a backward people, any system of driving men, whether by direct or indirect means, to work for capitalists should be abolished. Planter or mineowner should so house and feed his labourers and pay such wages as will offer substantial advantage to the Native over the results obtainable by work on the latter's own land; and should be subject to inspection to secure that his contracts are carried out and proper sanitary conditions provided.

At present in the East and South African highlands the difference between the world price of staple commodities and the cost of production at conventional rates of wages is so large that the profits of a planter may be limited by little but the amount of labour he can get. In consequence, the greatest pressure is brought on Government to increase the supply of labourers and at the same time to limit Native production or even to prohibit Native cultivation of certain crops, such as coffee. It does not appear that where this pressure has been successful the resultant production is any larger than where Native industry has been encouraged; indeed, a comparison of statistics suggests the reverse.

But while the inhabitants of tropical territories are usually anxious to obtain manufactured goods, are frequently ready to make sacrifices to secure education and medical assistance, and are able to produce commodities for exchange, a majority of them are unable to effect exchange for lack of transport. Certain expensive products, such as rubber or gold, may indeed be carried by head-portage for hundreds of miles; but maize, oilseeds, fibres, hides and other staples of African agriculture are unsaleable except within reach of a railway or navigable river. Without such exchange it is impossible for a Government, dependent on a money economy, to obtain means for the medical, educational and administrative assistance needed at the present stage. At the same time, the goods produced are largely those for which there is an increasing demand in industrialised countries.

Without, therefore, considering the question whether the subject peoples might not well have been left alone to work out their own problems, it is clear that the responsibilities assumed by the controlling Power can only be discharged if the inhabitants are enabled both to exchange goods for their own use and also to provide revenue to pay for technicians and for developmental works. Thus the extension of railways, roads and harbours is a desirable step towards securing a satisfactory course of exchanges.

These communications, being for the benefit of the people through whose country they run and by whose labour they are built, should in every case be owned and managed by the local Government and worked as far as possible on a cost and upkeep price basis. In order to keep the interest to be taken out of the country as low as possible, the controlling Power should place its credit at the disposal of the local Government for the purpose of the funds for construction.

Though the provision of communications to enable exchange is important, care is necessary to avoid abuses during construction, such as have not infrequently arisen owing to failure on the part of the Governments or contractors to obtain labourers at wage rates regarded as "normal" and to their reluctance, under pressure from other Europeans, to pay enough to attract the large numbers required. Even when no form of compulsion is used and sufficiently attractive conditions are offered, there may be real danger that removal of too many able-bodied men from tribal work may lead to under-cultivation, perhaps to famine. In all cases it is the duty of the Government to ensure that no village is induced to furnish wage-workers beyond a safe limit, even if developmental work is thereby delayed.

Tribal Co-operative Associations Proposed.

Satisfactory exchange is, however, by no means assured when a primitive tribe is protected from any form of compulsion and has access to a market for surplus produce. It is still liable to exploitation by foreign traders. As about the purchaser of Native produce is at the same time the seller of imported goods, the complete process differing little from barter, and, owing to native ignorance of commercial matters, is able to pay at an artificially low price, while selling goods, often of inferior quality, at a high price. The traders are careful not to interfere with each other's prices, so that competition is ineffective. These small men are often in the grip of the big buyers, who themselves pay toll to merchants and shipowners. It is, therefore, important to encourage the formation of tribal Co-operative Associations. The European co-operatives should take an active part in helping this movement, which will, however, meet with strong opposition from trading interests.

Examples of successful co-operation are available. In the mandated island of Nauru the Natives own a co-operative store which supplies them with goods at cost price and also buys their copra. There seems to be no reason, other perhaps than capitalist opposition, why Governments other than that of Australia should not foster co-operative stores among subject peoples. A beginning has been made by Native Welfare Associations or Councils, such as the Kayondo Association described in the Phelps-Stokes Fund Report on East Africa, and it is desirable that the trading side of such organisations should be encouraged.

Where raw products have to be worked up to some extent on the spot, of which cotton and sugar are examples, the Government, if it does not assist a co-operative body, run the factory itself (as it now does in some cases, either directly or through a company under Government influence), should exercise a control over profits to prevent squeezing the Native seller.

The Need for Education.

It must, however, be recognised that measures to protect the primitive tribesman from exploitation and to enable him to exchange his products with those of industrialised countries can only be of permanent value if they tend towards training him in the know-

ledge, self-reliance, coherence and social feeling which will enable him to hold his own without external aid, to repel exploitation by his own wit, and in time to take his place as a free participant in an International Commonwealth. The obstacles of multitudinous illiterate languages, of complete ignorance of commercial and industrial technique and of lack of contact with any form or even conception of free organisation are formidable. To overcome them education in the widest sense is essential.

In addition to elementary literary and social training, first in the vernacular and then in some tongue giving access to a literature and to modern thought, there must be—

- (a) Agricultural education, notably in continuous instead of extensive cultivation;
- (b) Industrial education, especially in connection with building and transport trades, leading up to training first artisans and craftsmen, then technicians;
- (c) Medical and sanitary training generally, and also to train dispensers and nurses leading up to medical practitioners;
- (d) Commercial education, enabling the tribesman to manage his own co-operative and trading associations;
- (e) Especially for adults, encouragement of free association and participation in Local Government.

The Treatment of Natural Resources.

A special problem is the treatment of hitherto undeveloped natural resources, such as minerals, hardwood forests, or water powers, which the Native has never used and is not yet in a position to develop except under direction. The usual practice in the past has been to hand these over to European capitalists without any payment to the inhabitants of the country, except perhaps a farcical price based on their ignorance. In some cases rentals may be paid to tribes or chiefs, recognised as owners; in others the Government may obtain some revenue from them.

The only effective method of controlling such resources in the interests of the Natives and of the world generally is for the Government to undertake management themselves; and this policy, by which full responsibility for fair treatment of employees as yet in no position to protect themselves, and for proper disposal of profits, is placed on the Government should be kept constantly in view. But it must be admitted that in present circumstances some form of foreign exploitation can sometimes hardly be avoided. The following conditions should, however, be insisted upon:—

(a) The resources should only be leased for a term of years, full rental value going to the Government of the territories and to the tribal representatives, if any, in equitable shares. Conditions of exploitation should also be imposed.

(b) Adequate wages.

(c) Safeguards for life and health. The workers ought not to be separated from their families.

(d) Inspectors to act as spokesmen for the workers, assisted by representative bodies of the employees, ultimately to be developed into trade unions. The trade unions of the controlling Power should be associated with these posts in an advisory capacity and in the selection of candidates.

In present circumstances, the products must usually be sold in the ordinary course of trade. But it is worth noting that under the Nauru Island Agreement Act the phosphate mines in the island have been acquired jointly by the Governments of this country, Australia, and New Zealand to be worked on a basis of production for use in agriculture and not for profit, the mineral being distributed at cost price. Under this system a large extension of production has taken place, and it is alleged that the position of the Natives, who are regarded as owners of the mineral, has been improved. This method may not be capable of wide application in present circumstances, but might be useful in the case of timber and other forest products and possibly in disposing of the output of Government coalmines.

Support of a Common Electoral Roll.

Where different races inhabit the same country, how can all sections be secured in peaceful existence and on terms of equality, and how can the Labour Movement assist to that end?

When the elective principle is adopted, it is of paramount importance that the franchise should be exercised in a general mixed electorate and upon a common electoral roll, to the entire exclusion of communal or community franchises, whether similar or different. The latter, whilst tending to preserve racial privilege, arrogance, and domination, have always had the effect of separating still further the different races and communities comprising the population. Where, however, there is a mixed electorate, and the administration is independent and powerful, there is always the prospect that the different communities will be brought closer together, since they have to depend upon each other for candidates, votes and policies. The same principles ought to apply still more strongly to municipal councils and other public bodies where subjects arousing racial division and communal separateness are less likely, on the whole, to be dealt with.

On the industrial side, the establishment of a Trade Union Movement on a non-racial basis should everywhere be encouraged. Membership should be open to all, irrespective of race, and subject only to acceptance of reasonable industrial standards laid down by the Trade Unions concerned.

Whether in the political, administrative, economic, or industrial fields it is essential that there should be no place, office, occupation, or activity from which a man may be excluded by virtue of his race or colour alone. It is equally necessary that in the domain of legislation and administration of the law there should be a real and not merely a nominal racial equality. Cases may easily be cited of a law having nominally equal application, but either intended for the benefit and advantage of a privileged class, community, or race, or so applied by administrative action as to result in such special benefit or advantage. It should be noted that these remarks apply only to non-self-governing territories (i.e., to Crown Colonies, and Protectorates where different races inhabit the country, as in Kenya).

Generally, the setting up of committees of an advisory character, composed in the main of non-officials adequately representative of the various communities or races and having specific functions, whether as to local matters or special subjects, and associated, either through an official chairman or otherwise, with Government, should be encouraged for the purposes of promoting closer racial relationships, educating the various communities and races to a fuller appreciation of each other's views and needs, and developing a spirit of common citizenship.

Entered with the Education Policy.

A Labour policy on the kind of education to be given to subject peoples in the British Empire need not be essentially different from that described in the Memorandum on "Education Policy in British Tropical Africa," submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies, in March, 1925 (Cmd. 2374).

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 41, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.P. is holding between July 16 and 26, a special course of lectures in tropical hygiene for men and women outside the medical profession who intend to proceed to the tropics. The fee for the course of nine lectures is two guineas. Further particulars may be obtained from the School.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS

"Should be read by all East Africans."

The Nairobi Times of East Africa thus reviews Mr. John Boyes's latest book, "The Company of Adventurers" which, as our readers are aware, was recently published by East Africa at the price of 16s. net, or 17s. post free anywhere.

For thirty years John Boyes has been wandering to and fro in East Africa trading and in search of adventure. He does not pretend to have acquired great wealth as a trader, but he has collected great treasures of adventure which he displays to readers in this book.

Adventurous pioneering in unknown lands will soon be a thing of the past and belong to worlds unrealised by future generations. It is quite likely that John Boyes and his companions past and present are the rearguard of a company which through centuries has taken an important though often unrecognised part in building up the British Empire.

The tales told by John Boyes are delightfully entertaining and should be read by all East Africans; for they will appreciate the setting of the adventures described. Particularly interesting, amusing, and exciting are the stories told in the chapters 'Gentleman Adventurers' and 'Round the Camp Fire'.

"One evening a group of us sat round old Brittlebank's camp fire on the banks of the Nile, fanning ourselves to keep away the mosquitoes, and then the yarns were swapped. We'll tell one of the other men's stories, reviewers are allowed to offend once in this way. Readers who want to hear the other yarns must get the book."

Talking about chain gangs, clipped in a usually taciturn fellow, who probably meant to pay his score in the fewest possible words, "I can tell you an equally true story of a whole chain gang that disappeared in Lake Victoria some years ago. A number of prisoners were sent down to the lake to obtain water for the boma. The first man had no tools, stepped into the water to fill up his *deba*, when an old crocodile came along and swept him off his feet with one blow of his tail. Gripping him immediately he had lost his balance, and pulling him into deep water, the others had, of course, to follow. The others went nearly frantic, but was powerless to do anything as he saw his prisoners disappearing into the lake one by one. *One eaten like a stick of celery.* As the last prisoner was being dragged to a most unpleasant grave, the others grabbed him, and a brief bit of war followed, but soon the Native had to let go, in order to save himself being pulled in. I happened to be at the boma when the others came back soaked to the skin to tell the tale to the D.C. I'll leave you fellows to decide whether a thing is a better kidnapper than a croc."

The story of the rhino? That's another story. We're not telling it. Is the story true? *Si non e vero e ben trovato.* Let those who love adventures and good yarns buy John Boyes's book.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT
to yourself or to a friend.

East Africa will send "The Company of Adventurers" by registered post to any address, on receipt of 17/-.

Extracts from further reviews are quoted on the outside back cover. Read them!

Then order the book—a delightful record of pioneering in East and Central Africa.

A WOMAN'S DAY ON A NORTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO PLANTATION.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Winifred Haw.

WE awoke at dawn to find the earth rain-drenched beneath a grey sky. Nee ling meat, we tumbled out of bed, donned our shooting kit, gulped down cups of hot tea, and set forth.

An intensely gripping pastime is spooring a herd of big game. Here, where you see the fore-part of their hooves imprinted deeply in the mud, is where they took sudden fright at something and galloped away; these deep, even impressions show where they paused for an unwise moment to look back; here the lighter imprints show that they walked unrespectfully for a while until some movement startled them once more into a mad gallop. After a long tramp we come upon them—just the vaguest patch of brown showing through the thick bush. The bull stands perfectly motionless with his horns hidden in a tree-branch (his way of camouflaging his presence). He has to be brought down, but I pity him.

And so wearily home to a late breakfast, a civilised affair of porridge, bacon and eggs, and mandarinade. While we are seated on our wide verandah at this meal, an old, old Native chief comes tottering up the drive towards us, carrying in one hand his bundle of assegais, and in the other a tubular basket containing fowls. At a distance of about thirty yards he pauses until he receives our command to approach. Plating his assegais on the ground at his feet as a token of friendship, he creeps forward and in reply to the white man's questioning, informs him that he has brought him a "prize" (present) of fowls and would the *bwana* please give him a "prize" of money. No, he does not wish to be paid for the fowls. They are a present, but he would like the *bwana* to give him a present too; yes, a present of money. The transaction is eventually brought to an amicable completion, both parties being duly filled with a feeling of generosity and self-sacrifice, and the old man tottering back to his village well pleased with his stratagem.

My next duties take me to the kitchen, where I arrange with the cook-boy in very imperfect Chinyanga for the meals of the day. For a study of the art of misunderstanding and doing the wrong thing, one would have to go far to beat our particular Native. He is willing and cheerful, but alas! he finds it difficult to reason out the complexities of the white man's mode of living—with sometimes disastrous results to the domestic peace of said white man.

Then I hear a strange, melodious sound of chanting across the tobacco fields. It heralds the arrival of my kudu bulls strapped to two long poles hoisted on the straining shoulders of ten brave Natives. The prospect of meat inspires strange excitement in a Native, and it is therefore no time before the kudu is cut up and seasoned. We and our boys feed on him for several days, thus overcoming the meat difficulty for a rest of a while.

After lunch a short siesta for little work can be done during the worst heat of the day. Reading is only a dream of luxury with most of us, so filled up with domestic duties our days, and so slumber-laden are our unoccupied hours.

Later, while we are refreshing ourselves with a cup of afternoon tea a car comes bumping over our south road. Boys are sent scurrying about to fetch more cups and to replenish the teapot while we

receive our visitors on the wide verandah. We make the most of their visit, and invitations to stay for "sundowners" and pot-luck are gratefully accepted. We use up the quick-fleeting hours of daylight in wandering down to the *dambo* (vlei), where the tobacco seed-beds and vegetable gardens are. These we inspect with never diminishing interest, although we see them at least twice every day.

Dusk finds us seated on the lawn beneath a multitude of stars, indulging that truly African "sundowner" habit of which much has been written. This is our hour of almost complete physical relaxation—a jewelled hour embedded in the hard metal of the day, when unreality enters the magic circle to work its charms upon each one within it.

Into this bewitched company a distant cry of terror suddenly breaks. Down in their compound the boys hear it as soon as we do, and send out reassuring messages into the inky darkness. They do not shout their comfort; they chant it as we might a prayer. We listen to the first cry coming nearer through the dense bush around us. It never fails to get a response from the compound. Soon we are able to distinguish words, and those of us who understand the language well enough start up as the word *inkonyu* reaches our ears. It is the Native name for lion. There are man-eating lions about. Boys are sent with a rifle and lanterns to meet the terrified author of the cries, while we await impatiently their return.

The night is made musical with Native fear and excitement, and soon we hear hurrying feet bringing a panting black boy towards us. He is one of two sent into the township in the morning to fetch provisions. The whereabouts of his companion he knows not, for he left his load in the middle of the *lengo* (bush) and ran. He thinks the lion has caught the other boy. No, he did not see the lion, he thinks the lion is eating his companion.

While thus, in short, breathless sentences, he utters his tale, the *capitao* (head boy) suddenly appears before us supporting a rifle, a lantern and the missing boy. He has found one boy, he proudly tells us, but he thinks the other boy has been eaten by the lion. The "other boy" indignantly denies this charge. *Tableau*, as the tragedy tapers off into comedy.

KENYA'S NATIVE LANDS TRUST.

THE Native Lands Trust Bill having been read a second time in the Kenya Legislative Council, when the sole objector was the Indian elected member, the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, before whom the public is to be invited to give evidence. It is also reported from Nairobi that the Kikuyu Central Association has telegraphed to the Colonial Office protesting against the Bill, and also expressed disquietude at the attitude of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, which, as we announced last week, has called a conference to consider the Bill at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, June 26. That meeting is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster.

"Sir Alan Cobham, the famous airman, recently brought down from the north end of Lake Nyasa seven missionaries of the Scottish Mission, thereby showing how much use could be made of the 'sea-plane,'" said Canon Victor, of the U.M.C.A., at a recent missionary meeting at West Kirby.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CORONA CLUB.

*Mr. Amery's Address to Colonial Officials.
Special to "East Africa."*

A SURPRISING number of East African officials on leave attended the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Corona Club, held at the Connaught Rooms last week. The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, said that the Club had now some 2,500 members, which represented only a fraction of the Colonial Civil Service. He congratulated their energetic secretary, Mr. C. J. Jeffries, on his award of the O.B.E., and hoped that members would assist him in gaining fresh recruits.

Closer Union in East Africa.

In accordance with the established practice at the Corona Dinner, Mr. Amery surveyed the most interesting events which had occurred in the Colonies and Protectorates during the past year. Speaking of East Africa, he said that the territories had been chiefly preoccupied with the problem of closer union. The Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hilton Young had returned and was preparing its report, but meanwhile closer union by the improvement of communications was proceeding apace. The completion of the railway from Mombasa to Jinja at last made that line what it had so long been in name, the Uganda Railway, while Tanganyika had now also established its own railway access to Lake Victoria at Mwanza.

But this was an age in which other means of communication were increasingly competing with the railways. A Cape-to-Cairo motor expedition had satisfactorily completed a tour which would have seemed unbelievable a few years ago, while in the air East Africa was rapidly becoming the recognised route by which ladies flew to, or from South Africa in safety while their more adventurous spouses faced the perils of the ocean liner. (Laughter).

The Royal Visit.

Among the ever increasing number of visitors to East Africa none would receive a warmer, even if an unofficial, welcome than the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester, who were, he knew, looking keenly forward to spending some months during this coming autumn in order to see something both of the beauty of these new countries and of the amazing progress they had made in recent years, besides enjoying the wonderful opportunities for sport which they still afforded.

Among administrative changes he referred to the retirement, after many years of good service, of Mr. E. B. Jarvis from the Chief Secretaryship of Uganda, where he had been succeeded by Mr. Rankine, and to the loss which Tanganyika had sustained in the promotion of Mr. John Scott, the Chief Secretary, to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements. He wished also to congratulate Sir Harold Kittermaster, the Governor of Somaliland, on his recent honour, won by the skill and judgment with which he had dealt with a difficult and explosive tribal and frontier situation without having to fire a shot.

"Last year I emphasised my conviction of the desirability of increasing personal touch between the Colonial Office and the services outside by getting the staff of the Office out into the field as much as possible," Mr. Amery continued. "There is, however, another form of closer personal contact to which I look forward hopefully, though not without some qualms. The other day I spent a very pleasant ten minutes in conversation from my room in the

House of Commons with Mr. Ormsby Gore somewhere in Java, by wireless telephone. But when I hung up the receiver I wondered what the life of the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be like when every one of the thirty-seven Governors and Administrators will be able to ring him up and tell him what he thinks of the last despatch from the Office, enforcing his vocal protest by appropriate televisionary facial display."

A Unified Colonial Agricultural Service.

During the past year the Colonial Office has been following up the numerous and far-reaching recommendations of last year's Colonial Office Conference. The most important recommendation was that which led to the appointment of Lord Boyat's Committee to inquire into the organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Scientific and Research Service. In one respect only had their conclusions departed from the scheme outlined by the Colonial Office Conference, and that was in the original proposal that the unified service should be composed only of research officers. Evidence given to the Committee, however, had shown that such a scheme excluding administrative officers would be attended by unjustifiable risks.

Thus the Committee had propounded a scheme for the creation of a unified Colonial Agricultural Service to be divided into two wings, one "Specialist" (i.e., Research) and the other "Agricultural" (i.e., Administrative), while important proposals were also made for the establishment of a central headquarters in London. This would include the setting up of a Colonial Advisory Council of Agricultural and Animal Health, which would ensure co-operation between the Agricultural and Veterinary Services and sciences and would obviate duplication of work and effort.

He (Mr. Amery) had approved the Committee's recommendations in principle, and was now in communication with those Governments to whom the development of agriculture was of primary importance, with a view to ascertaining whether they would be prepared to support the scheme, and, if so, to agree to defray their share of its cost by means of an annual levy or cess amounting to one four-hundredth part of the revenues of the territory. If the scheme materialised, the Colonies would not bear the entire expense, as the Empire Marketing Board had agreed to recommend that a contribution should be made from their funds not exceeding £22,000 per annum for a period of five years towards the cost of establishing the unified service and headquarters council and staff.

East Africans Present.

Among those with East African interests present were:

- The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Mr. B. Hilton-Warriors, Mr. C. J. Eganath, Sir Hesketh Bell, Mr. A. J. Booth, Lt. Comdr. E. C. Bosanquet, Mr. W. C. Bottomley, Lieut. Col. H. O. Buckley, Mr. E. N. Carlton, Sir A. Castellani, Mr. T. F. Chipp, Mr. P. A. Clutterbuck, Mr. E. Costley-White, Mr. Robert Daubney, Sir Edward Davson, Mr. G. Douglas-Jones, Mr. C. W. Gray, Major A. N. Foster, Mr. R. Spence Foster, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. G. E. J. Genl., Mr. R. W. Gordon, Mr. R. W. Lyall Grant, Mr. E. H. Gressell-Smith, Mr. C. H. Grierson, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Sir Robert Hamilton, Brig. General F. D. Hammond, Dr. A. E. Horn, Mr. E. B. Jarvis, Mr. C. J. Jeffries, Mr. J. C. A. Jenks, Mr. V. H. Kirkham, Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, Mr. G. W. Knapman, Sir Henry Lambert, Mr. F. H. Melland, Sir W. H. Metcalf, Mr. J. E. S. Merriek, Sir Francis Newton, Sir William T. Proul, Mr. John Scott, Dr. A. T. Stapton, Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Mr. L. A. W. Vickers-Haviland, Major J. Corbet Ward, Mr. Kirby F. Warner, Mr. L. S. Warrell, Sir Harry Wilson, Brig. General Sir Samuel Wilson.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

A Reply by the B.C.G.A.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your issue of June 7, under the above heading, Mr. Ball makes several references to West Africa for purposes of comparison. There are one or two statements reflecting on the B.C.G.A. which are not strictly accurate, and which call for correction, or at least explanation, for it is accepted that Mr. Ball's review is sincere and well-intentioned.

He states: "West Africa is under-supplied with ginneries." The Association has sufficient plant in West Africa (Nigeria) to turn out in a working period of six months double the largest crop so far produced. In addition, plants are on the spot, un-erected, ready for any emergency, and which is capable of increasing the output considerably. The direct cause of the unsatisfactory position, of ginneries in particular, in Uganda is the "over-supply" of ginneries. The Association has no desire to see a similar state of affairs in Nigeria.

The later reference to West Africa "that all the ginneries in Nigeria are the property of the Association," is correct, but this should not be understood as implying a monopoly. The Association holds no monopoly either as regards ginneries or buying rights. There is no arrangement or regulation to prevent a merchant or private trader putting up a ginny provided Government permission is obtained. It is likely this would be refused for any area which is already adequately supplied with ginning facilities. The lesson of Uganda has been learned.

It is further stated that "the private trader is almost entirely excluded from the market for seed cotton as the B.C.G.A. are not in a position to enter into contracts for ginning." It has happened, and will probably happen again, that cotton tendered by private traders for ginning has had to be refused immediate acceptance for the reason that the capacity of a particular ginny is taxed to the full. It is regrettable but unavoidable, and at the worst is only temporary, a matter of a week or two. It can be said in good faith that preference is given to the private trader's cotton.

The decision of the Association to return half their subscribed capital was not made without thorough investigation and consideration of every possible contingency likely to arise. The reasons were given in full at the annual general meeting open to all shareholders, and met with unanimous approval. After twenty years of patient waiting without any distribution whatever, shareholders, many of whom are working men, surely deserve some consideration. Hospitals, too, hold a big number of shares, either by gift or bequest. To them, and in fact to the majority of holders, the return will be welcomed. The ability of the Association to make a return of capital is all the more satisfactory in that it will not tend to cripple its policy in any direction. Mr. Ball can be assured that the Association's capital resources are ample and its credit unimpaired.

Yours faithfully,

For the BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION,
H. WORSLEY,
Manchester. Manager of the African Section.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board was held yesterday. A full report will appear in our next issue.

ENCOUNTERS WITH SPITTING SNAKES.

The Black Water Snake of Victoria Nyanza.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Although I am for the present an utter disbeliever in the existence of such a reptile as the crowing crested cobra, I have on various occasions come across specimens of the spitting snake, as have no doubt most of your readers who have travelled the byways of Africa.

My first experience was in the Ulungu hills. Having obtained our day's rations of puku (*Cobus pardoni*) I was on my way back to my station on the Mominra stream and was carrying a longish walking staff instead of my rifle, which I had handed to my gun-bearer. Suddenly I spotted a long black, or very dark-coloured, snake gliding parallel to our line of march and about thirty yards distant. I at once started in pursuit, and, getting within striking distance, aimed a blow at its back, but at the same moment put my foot into a hole, coming a cropper and turning head over heels. Sitting up half dazed, I found myself a bare couple of yards from the partially disabled snake, which had raised its head and was glaring at me. As I rose to my feet to finish it off, it opened its jaws and ejected a spray of liquid which fell on my flannel shirt. Some of it may have fallen, and possibly did fall, on my bare arms and legs (I was in "shorts"), but if so I felt nothing. I let it spit at me two or three times, but each time it opened its jaws after its first shot at me. I turned my back in case of accidents. I then killed it. As far as I could ascertain, the liquid appeared to be ejected from what looked like a little tube in the throat about where the uvula in a human being is situated. The ringhals, mentioned by Mr. H. W. Parker, no doubt has, as its name implies, a ring marking round its neck, but this one was almost black from head to tail and possessed no distinctive marking whatever.

The next spitting snake I came across was a very light yellowish brown. I was sitting on a pile of rocks enjoying a midday snack on the march when it appeared out of some longish grass close by and disappeared under my rock. One of my boys came up and said, "Chief, there is a snake under you; I will catch it." As he bent down I warned him to be careful as it might be a spitting snake, but he only laughed and put his face close to the hole into which the snake had vanished. A moment later he sprang back screaming, with his hands to his eyes. The more he screamed in his agony the more his unsympathetic friends roared with laughter, and how unsympathetic Natives can be at times! I decided to bathe his swollen streaming eyes with a solution of ammonia. Between the snake and myself the would-be snake-catcher ought to have become permanently stone blind, but to my relief and his, no doubt, the effect of the venom plus the ammonia had quite worn off in a couple of days and he was able to see as well as ever. To the end of his stay with me, some considerable time, his pals never allowed him to forget his ignominious failure as a snake-catcher.

The Native idea about the snake's ejection of venom is no doubt the correct one—in fact, it is the only one. A spitting snake glides to within shooting distance of its prey—say, a bird—and then exercises a hypnotic influence on it by a fixed stare. The bird, fascinated, stares back into the hideous un-blinking eyes, and a moment later, blind and helpless, it is in the snake's jaws.

In conclusion, have any of your correspondents anything to say regarding that very venomous

hopper, to be found at Mwanza on the Victoria Nyanza and elsewhere—the black water snake. I think I disliked the look of them even more than I did puff-adders or cobras—and the cobra on its tail with its hood extended and its head to and fro is not one of the pleasantest sights one could wish to see.

Yours faithfully,
BOULETT WEATHERLEY, Captain.

RECORDS OF CROWING CRESTED SNAKES.

A Letter from Professor Alice Werner,
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

With regard to the crowing crested cobra, I should like to refer to a note in *The Nyasa News* for February, 1895 (p. 235):—

"In 1877, while travelling between Suisani and the Rovuma, our caravan was suddenly startled by what sounded like the crow of a cock. The porters the cause, they pointed to a snake some feet distant, on which I saw a crest of serrated comb standing erect, and I saw the snake's skull. The Natives called it a cobra and said it was the most dreaded snake in the country. It seemed to be from twelve to fourteen feet long."

The note is unsigned, but, for various reasons, I am inclined to attribute it to Archdeacon Johnson, who, I believe, was in the region of the Rovuma in 1877. *The Nyasa News* was published by the Universities' Mission at Lilongwe in 1893-95. Only ten numbers appeared, but they contain a variety of interesting matter which it is a pity should be forgotten.

A note in another number refers to a passage in Livingstone's "East Journal" (II, 245-6)—or rather in the supplementary pages contributed by Horace Waller. After recording the death of a girl belonging to the party who accompanied Suisani and Chuma on their journey to the coast with Livingstone's remains, Waller remarks: "The Natives protest that one species of snake will deliberately chase and overtake his victim with lightning speed, and so dreadfully dangerous is it both from the activity of its poison and its vicious propensities, that it is perilous to approach its quarters. Natal colonists will probably recognise the mamba in this snake (?). Suisani, to whom this snake is known in the Shupanga tongue (*chikunda* or *chisena* (?)) as *bubu*, describes it as about twelve feet long, dark in colour, of a dirty blue under the belly with red markings like the wattles of a cock on the head. (This does not necessarily mean a crest or comb. Could the "crest" have grown out of this statement?) The Arabs go so far as to say that it is known to oppose the passage of a caravan at times. Twisting its tail round a branch, it will strike one man after another in the head with fatal certainty. Their remedy is to fill a pot with boiling water, which is put on the fire and carried under the tree. The snake dashes his head into this and is killed. The story is given for what it is worth."

Songo is the Yao name for the snake—*Chinyanja nsongo* (D. C. Scott gives *kasongo*, which would be a diminutive). I heard at Miantyre in 1893 much the same story as told to one of your correspondents, including the pot of *nsoma* (preferable to Waller's boiling water, as retaining the heat longer) carried on the head of the foremost man in the *ulendo*. My informant had never seen the snake himself. He pointed to the north-west as the direc-

tion of its home and said, "Those who have seen it are the hunters."

With regard to the Pokomo (misprinted in a recent issue) and their alleged immunity from crocodiles, I was talking, in 1901, to Stefano, a member of that tribe, expert canoeist and fearless swimmer, but seldom to be found away from "Muir Tana" who had somehow made his way to Ereretown. "Don't your people ever get caught by the crocodiles?" "The Swahili do (contemptuously) because they are afraid of them, but we—we know they're there, just as the fish are, but we don't bother about them!" But a further comment was supplied later on by a missionary at Ngao, who said that accidents sometimes happened, in which case the survivors would remark, "Ah well"—or words to that effect—"we eat the crocodiles, and the crocodiles eat us!"

London, E.C.

Yours faithfully,
A. WERNER.

THE EFFECT OF CLOVER ON MALARIA.

Dr. Old's Claims for Clover.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Some time ago your paper recorded some remarks of Sir William Willcocks on the immunity to malaria of Nile cultivators of Egyptian clover. I have not seen any reply to it.

Sweet yellow (but also the white) clover has definite medicinal properties, and amongst the symptoms which it relieves occur some that are associated with malarial fever. It is especially useful in congestions and hemorrhages, nervous headaches, infantile spasms, traumatic epilepsy, pain, debility, depression, both coldness and raised temperature; also in stupor, delusions, retching and vomiting, sense of pressure over orbits, pallor, heavy blurred sight, nose-bleeding, flushed throbbing face, difficult breathing, soreness of joints, etc. It is not used by orthodox medical practitioners, and is best administered as an inhalation of the tincture.

It brought out and sowed here red, white, and yellow clovers and various pasture grasses, as cultivated in England, and Egyptian clover, but they could not withstand being overwhelmed by local vegetation. No doubt the deficiency of lime and magnesia in some of our soils contributed to the failure.

Clover was first introduced into England from France between 1613 and 1632 by Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, Surrey, the pioneer of improved rotation crops in England. The so-called signs of mediæval times used to move from place to place, visiting country seats, to escape the "sweating sickness" (malaria), which in those days was widespread in parts of England.

American millionaires anxious to help might watch homeopathic medico-botanical expeditions to Africa.

Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. S. OLD.

KENYA'S NEW BROADCASTING STATION.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE announces that Kenya's first broadcasting station was opened on June 14. From another source we hear that the opening of wireless communication between the Colony and England was celebrated in Nairobi by a public dinner.

East Africa in the Press.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

MR. FRANK MELLAND contributes to the June issue of the *Fortnightly Review* a most useful article on Closer Union in East Africa, which we commend to the attention of all seriously concerned in this problem. He first of all summarises in able fashion the past history of the problem, records the views which have seemed to prevail in the various Dependencies, urges that the problem must be solved on the lines of justice, fairness, security, and equal opportunities for development on sound lines for Europeans, Natives and Asiatics, and then gives his own views on the necessity for some form of Closer Union, indicating the benefits which he foresees. Amongst the most interesting passages are:

"To most impartial critics it would appear that in the present state of evolution, while giving every credit to the fine body of settlers who do in the great majority of cases play and wish to play the game, it is impossible in some cases for them to be impartial, and had they the final word laws might be passed by them in haste or emergency which would be prejudicial to Natives and others. The settlers are a body of men who have risked and are risking a great deal in a new country, whose future prosperity or failure depends on certain eventualities. No one in such a position can be an impartial judge where his vital interests are at stake. An independent judge with sound local knowledge and good advice could, on the other hand, help the settler in such cases without inflicting injury on others. The settlers want security, so do the Natives, and they too have a stake in their land, and have by their loyal help in the War placed us under a distinct obligation to them.

"Government, legislative and executive alike, is uneven, the worst thing that could happen in such countries, and the position of the Governors is at times invidious. East Africa needs a very sound, steady and purposeful policy. Sir Frederick Lugard (as he then was) rightly wrote in 'The Dual Mandate' that the greatest need of all in Africa was continuity of policy. East Africa is not getting continuity now, nor is she likely to get it under the present régime with its constant alarms and excursions, noise without and within. Again, such policies need seeing in their true perspective, and those of us who believe that the greatest essential in a firm foundation for East African progress (white progress emphatically included) is a sound Native policy without which our building, however carefully planned, will be built up the sands, endorse the words of Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, in his latest Annual Report that the greatest need is 'Placing on a more clearly defined basis our policy in regard to Native administration. Whilst there are many pious aspirations, we lack that clearly defined basis throughout East Africa, and it is at least to be doubted if European self government could give it, even if it could yet be brought to admit the paramount importance of the need for such basis."

The article concludes with a plea for broad-mindedness and statesmanship, as opposed to parochialism and mere opportunism.

THE TABORA-MWANZA RAILWAY

The *Times*, commenting editorially on an article which it published a few days ago on the new Tabora-Mwanza railway of Tanganyika Territory, said:—

"The Tanganyika railway is now reaching out an arm towards Uganda. An alternative to the route through Kenya will now be available to carry to the ports of the Indian Ocean the increasing exports of populous Native districts. Fears have, naturally enough, been expressed lest the basin of Lake Victoria should be unable to supply freight enough for two railways; and there has been a feeling that the implied no less than the written rights of the first comer must be scrupulously respected if enterprise in providing communications is to be encouraged. It is accordingly a matter for double congratulation that the new railway is to start its life under friendly auspices and in a co-operative agreement with the existing line. The completion of such a line not only brings a vast area into touch with the world; it releases from the labours of construction thousands of Native producers whose own goods will make freight for the railway they have themselves built. The new railway, which has cost some £800,000, is being paid for by the Tanganyika Government out of their share of the loan guaranteed by Great Britain for East African development in 1926, and may be regarded as one of the first fruits of the policy of creating new markets among Native peoples who have already plenty to sell and an increasing will to buy."

"Each of these extensions of communications in East Africa is well worth watching; for the future alignments of interests and communities will be determined much more by them than by the political manifestoes of the hour. The avowed policy of the Imperial Government of enabling the Natives of Africa to be, among other alternatives, their own employers involves the provision of facilities for reaching the markets of the world. These new railways are determining the future course of development, and each fresh extension in these chains of steel deserves to be noted as a historic event, for they are the essential links of unity."

A VISIT TO ZANZIBAR

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Natal Advertiser* writes thus of Zanzibar:—

"Imagine a street so narrow that standing in the centre and holding both arms out one could almost touch the walls on either side. Walls so high that the sun hardly penetrates to the ground. And down this cobbled narrowness comes, full tilt, the ubiquitous Ford car, scattering dogs, chickens, children and people into any niche for safety. I saw a man on a bicycle hurriedly jump off and snatch it into a doorway which, fortunately for him, was at hand.

"Apart from this innovation, life is as leisurely as if time were of no consequence whatever. That part of it which is not lived mysteriously behind walls and veils is almost of a Western eyes, embarrassing openness. A shopkeeper's whole house is his shop and one room his whole house. One side of the room being open to the street, the wares are set out on the floor in front, with the vendor sitting, tailor fashion, in the midst of them; behind is the living-room with children playing about and the older members of the family carrying on the usual household activities, and often father, fat and meditative, smoking a hookah like the caterpillar in 'Alice in Wonderland'."

NATIVES AT THE BERLIN ZOO

DR. LUTZ HECK has just returned from a trip to East Africa, and some of the results are displayed in the Berlin Zoological Garden. A herd of zebra, "fresh from the wilderness," as the Berlin journal, *Welt am Abend*, puts it; six giraffes, a sleek little antelope, the last survivor of its family, brought in by hand after its relatives had been killed by lions which broke into the *boma*; ostriches, and cranes once aristocrats among African birds—all are shown and admired. But the cream of the entertainment is a group of East African Natives, seated round a fire. One attracts particular notice—a young man with the body of an ephebe, who "is silent while his fellow tribesmen lying near him chat indefinitely in their guttural language. He swallows one after another, pieces of roasted meat, which, with a gigantic spear-like knife, he cuts from a joint crackling on the coals. Shrill sounds his laughter, displaying a wonderful set of teeth. This contented youth seems absolutely at his ease, while the fellows clad in European khaki, appear too stunned to attempt to consume the great feast ready to their hands. Long should we have lingered by this group," writes the *Welt am Abend*. "had not a terrific shower of rain come down, which, in its magnificent display of power, has driven us away, can make the lusty Native in his succulent meal. The fleeing umbrella of civiliation sends him into convulsions of merriment."

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" SWEEPING STATEMENT.

THE following letter from C. H. Dale recently appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*:

"With reference to the article in your issue of May 14, I should be very glad to learn on what you base the following statement:

"On the main reference of the Commission it is not difficult to detect their finding. Federation has no friends left—unless the Governor of Kenya, who is popularly given credit for the Commission's appointment, believes in it still."

"According to the information in my possession, the statement has no foundation in fact. There are a large number of people in all the territories of Eastern Africa who are in favour of federation. They may in a number of cases consider that the present time is a little premature and that it cannot be immediately accomplished, but they feel that it is an object to be aimed at, and they hope it will be accomplished later. Resolutions in favour of federation have been passed by all the non-official Planters' Associations in Tanganyika Territory, and also by the Chambers of Commerce. Similar resolutions have also been passed in Kenya and in Nyasaland. Therefore federation has a large number of friends left throughout East Africa."

The editorial comment of the *Manchester Guardian* paper is:

"The statement quoted was perhaps put in too sweeping terms, since it was incidental to the main argument. The speeches in which the Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika discussed the memorandum on federation put forward by the Kenya Convention of Associations, and the subsequent withdrawal of that memorandum, were confined to Non-official Planters' Associations and Chambers of Commerce do not represent a numerically large proportion of the population of East Africa."

East Africans will probably not regard the explanation as very convincing. Such platitudes as the last sentence unfortunately pass for arguments in certain circles unfriendly to East Africa.

Princess Marie Louise returned to Schomberg House from East Africa in the middle of last week.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS

Our contemporary South Africa has a saying: "All concerned with the interests of the British Empire with the maintenance of its unity and the development of her resources will cordially approve and acclaim the honours bestowed by His Majesty the King on Mr. Robert Williams. His life, it may be said, has been devoted to improving us overseas and in the far places. Sir Robert Williams more than any other man in the world we to-day have a big share in the vast mineral wealth of the Katanga copper belt; that our relations with Belgium in the Congo are of the very best; and that in the very heart of Africa railways have been and are being built which, besides tapping vast resources and speeding their development, are bringing civilization and its benefits to myriad black races in the remote lands; and incidentally, Africa nearer to Europe. When the Benguela-Lobito Bay Railway is completed the great copper belt of the Katanga and its valuable produce will be sundry days nearer London. The spacious enterprise with which Sir Robert Williams has been so long, so faithfully, and so successfully associated makes one of the romances of industry in our own times. Almost single-handed through the Tanganyika Commissions Co. and the Zambia Exploring Co.—the established British interests at far places on the Dark Continent where otherwise we could have no footing and no say in the control of a great industry. You see the Rhodes dimensions about it all; and the royal recognition of a great work greatly done—very timely, very appropriate. It is well known that, but for Sir Robert and his colleagues here in London and at Brussels, Germany, ever eager to lay hands on key-industries and to command the sources of world-supplies, might to-day have controlled the Katanga and the British-Belgian partnership might have ended with grave results for Africa and the Empire, even before the war began—that train-event for which Germany was so long preparing and with greedy purpose searching the very ends of the earth for the dream materials vital to the prosecution of her dark design."

SIR HILTON YOUNG AS SPEAKER

The *Yorkshire Post* said a few days ago that the two most favoured candidates in Parliamentary circles for the Speakership were Captain Fitzroy and Sir Edward Hilton Young.

"The position of the latter is peculiar," said the journal. "He is admitted one of the leading financial authorities in the House of Commons, having been Secretary to the Treasury in the Coalition Government. His conversion from Liberalism to Conservatism is comparatively recent, and it is felt that there might be some heart-burning were he to take a position on the Treasury Bench before the younger members of the party which he has joined. The estimate in which he is held by the present Government was made clear by his election to the Chairmanship of the African Federation Commission, from which he has just resigned. Sir Edward has never been a bitter partisan and has the type of person to which the House as a whole appreciates. He would, however, be willing to relinquish his seat in order to fill the Speaker's chair."

If the Kampala houseboy is a *houseboy*, then it is primarily the fault of the Kampala citizen.—*The Rev. H. J. Grace*

PERSONALIA

Major J. C. M. Balders, of the 4th K.A.R., has left Uganda on leave.

Mr. F. G. Benson is now Acting Principal of the Jeanes School, Kabele, Kenya.

Dr. Gasperini, the Governor of Eritrea, has left that territory on promotion.

Captain M. P. Bell has been appointed tea expert by the Tanganyika Government.

Mr. H. H. Storey has arrived at Amani on first appointment as Senior Mycologist.

Mr. Charles H. Albrecht has resumed charge of the American Consulate in Nairobi.

Sir Edward Denham, Kenya's Colonial Secretary, is expected to reach England very shortly.

The Bishop of Zanzibar is expected to visit England before the end of the current year.

Mr. Warren Wright, the well-known Mombasa lawyer, is at present in this country on leave.

General Sir Hubert Gough left England at the beginning of the week to pay a short visit to Poland.

Major R. J. A. Macmillan, D.S.O., has been appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

Mr. D. J. Jardine, O.B.E., is now Acting Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, with Mr. G. J. Partridge as his deputy.

Mr. H. E. Renwick is acting as Assistant Comptroller of Customs during the absence on leave from Zanzibar of Mr. F. E. Irving.

Captain W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., of the Provincial Administration, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Tukuyu to Mbeya.

Mr. G. W. B. Huntingford contributes to the current number of *Man* an article on the study of ghosts and devils in East Africa.

Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes is appearing with his picture, "Interviewing Wild Animals," at the Staff Picture Theatre on June 25, 26, and 27.

Dr. J. M. Wallace and Dr. N. J. Williams recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Bacteriologist and Assistant Bacteriologist respectively.

Mr. W. G. N. Lightfoot has been appointed Assistant to the Director of European Education on arrival in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment.

Lieutenant N. R. G. Tucker, who was recently appointed to the 2nd Battalion of the K.A.R., had previously served with the South Wales Borderers.

Mr. F. A. Montague has secured a transfer to the Game Department of Tanganyika to the Administration and has been posted to Musoma as a cadet.

Rear-Admiral F. C. Fisher, A.D.C., who was placed on the retired list on June 13, was present at the capture of Illig during the Somaliland Campaign of 1904.

Mr. Eric Landale, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, was recently married in Dar es Salaam by the Bishop of Zanzibar to Miss Muriel Dryden Lewis.

The freedom of the City of Aberdeen, in which he was born, is to be conferred upon Dr. Robert Laws, of Livingstonia, Nyasaland, who richly deserves this signal honor.

Mr. F. H. Manley, who will be remembered by our Uganda readers for his researches in that Protectorate into animal diseases, has accepted a veterinary appointment in Nigeria.

Dr. W. A. Young, Medical Officer, Zanzibar, and Mrs. Young recently left the Island on leave, part of which they are spending in a visit to the East, returning to England via Canada.

Colonel Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen, C.I.E., whose death at the age of seventy-four is announced, had travelled extensively in East Africa and had served in the Sudan Campaign.

We learn with great regret of the death from cerebral malaria of Mr. A. A. Ortlepp, of Eldoret, one of the earliest land surveyors in Kenya, to which Colony he first went from South Africa in 1905.

Messrs. A. D. Jones, R. C. Master, and G. H. Warren have been appointed by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to be a committee to inquire into the question of Imperial preference as it might be applied to Uganda.

Mr. G. C. Ismael, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has been nominated a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council for the six months during which Dr. Hunter is on leave.

Mr. W. P. Cochran, a director of Messrs. Gelatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd., had recently returned to this country from a visit to the company's branches in the Sudan, in which country, as many of our readers know, he spent some twenty years.

Captain F. W. M. Collingwood, M.B.E., who has been transferred from the 6th K.A.R. to the Provincial Administration of Tanganyika, is stationed at Ulha. Captain Collingwood previously served with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Hugh Alan, elder son of Major J. O. K. Delap, D.S.O., and Mrs. Delap, of Kavata, Thika, Kenya, and Miss Eileen Mollie, elder daughter of Sir Walter Lawrence, J.P., of Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Lord Islington, who recently returned from a visit to Kenya, has accepted the Chairmanship of the British Cavity Brick and Tile Works Ltd., which made a big public issue of shares at the beginning of this week.

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Sir Neville Pearson, whose landowning interests in Kenya are extensive, and whose first marriage was recently dissolved, was married last week to Miss Gladys Cooper, the actress. The first Lady Pearson also re-married last week.

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The Nanyuki Sports Club holds its summer meeting on July 5, 6 and 7 under the presidency of Brigadier-General P. Wheatley. In addition to the races, there are to be dances on the Thursday and Friday nights and a fancy dress dance on the Saturday.

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A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Francis James Kennell Rodd, eldest son of Sir James Kennell Rodd, M.P., and Lady Rodd, and Miss Mary Constance Vivian, daughter of Mr. Vivian and Lady Sybil Smith, of Milford House, Lennox Gardens, London.

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Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert George Brand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., who will be remembered by many of our readers as Commander of the Light Cruiser Squadron during the Empire cruise of the Special Service Squadron, has been promoted to be Admiral in H.M. Fleet.

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A plea for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for the coast region of Kenya was reiterated by the Liwali, Sheikh Ali bin Salim, at the luncheon party, which he recently gave in Mombasa in honour of Mr. P. H. Clarke, prior to the departure of the latter for Europe.

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The *African World* has received a cable from Dar es Salaam stating that Natives near Mbulu have murdered a German settler named Fritz Leder, whose body has been recovered. Seven arrests are reported to have been made, and one Native is said to have turned King's evidence and named three men, who have been placed in custody. The motive of the murder was robbery.

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Captain Vaughan Kenealy, one of the most outspoken official members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has protested in the Press against the proposal to spend £7,500 on finishing the ballroom at Government House, Nairobi, and against the appropriation without the authority of the Council of nearly £20,000 from the vote for Government House, Nairobi, to the building of Government House, Mombasa. He declares that such a transfer was improper and also possibly illegal.

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Mr. Guy Eden has just arrived from Uganda on leave prior to retirement, after some thirty years' service in that Protectorate. His Excellency the Governor presided over a farewell dinner given in Mr. Eden's honour in Entebbe, and, in presenting him with a silver inkstand from his friends, Sir William Gowers said that there was also something in an envelope with which Mr. Eden could buy ink so that he might write to his Uganda friends. Long may this well-known official live to enjoy his merited leisure!

We learn with great regret of the death at the age of eighty-two of the mother of General Sir Edward Northey, who was with her during her last illness. Mrs. Northey, who lived at Epwam, was a generous supporter of the good local causes and had been a member of the Board of Guardians for many years. The sympathy of his many East African friends will go out to General Northey in his bereavement.

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Mr. Frank Worthington, formerly Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, and author of "Mavala," the play of Central African Native life which has so far brought in over £3,000 for charity, presented at a special matinee at the Vaudeville Theatre on June 14 another work from his own pen, entitled "I.O.B." The play is of South African interest, the scene being placed in Kimberley and the plot being founded on fact. The performance, excellently given by a most capable cast, resulted in a sum of over £600 being won for the Dockland Health Fund.

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The Earl of Erroll is a blackguard, said Mr. Justice Hill on Monday, after hearing evidence in the undefended petition of Major Cyril deys Ramsay Hill, late of the 14th Hussars, of Moane Street, S.W., and of Kenya, praying for the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Edith Mildred Mary Agnes Ramsay Hill, nee Maude (formerly the wife of Mr. Guy Salisbury Hughes, who divorced her), on the ground of her adultery with Josslyn Victoria Hay, Earl of Erroll. His Lordship, who said that the woman was of small virtue, of very low character, and also a liar, assessed damages at £3,000 and pronounced a decree nisi, with costs against the respondent and also against the respondent in respect of her separate estate.

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It is with great regret that we record the sudden death from cerebral haemorrhage of Henry Franklin Chevalier Kitchener, R.N. (retired), Viscount Broome, which occurred with startling suddenness at Maydeken, Denton, near Canterbury, on June 12. Viscount Broome's fatal seizure, is thought to be the delayed consequence of an accident he sustained some years ago through falling down the hold of a ship. Viscount Broome, who had spent much time in Kenya during recent years, was, in his fiftieth year, and was the only son of the present Earl Kitchener and nephew of the late Field-Marshal. He entered the Navy as a cadet in 1893, served in the "Gotha" in the Boxer operations in China, became commander in 1911, and in 1912-13 was employed in the Naval Intelligence Department. During the early part of the War he served as commander of the battleship "Ajax," in the Grand Fleet, and in May, 1916, he was in command of the monitor "Ruglan" when she was sunk by the German cruiser "Goeben." In March, 1918, he was appointed to the aircraft carrier "Furious." He was twice mentioned in despatches, was awarded the 4th class of the Egyptian Order of the Nile, and in 1920 retired at his own request. He was promoted to the rank of Captain (retired) late in 1923.

Lord Broome married, in 1916, Miss Adele Mary Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. Monias, of Dover, and had two sons and one daughter, who was given the unique name of "Kenya" in compliment to her grandfather, who has large farming interests in that Colony. The elder son, Henry Herbert Kitchener, born in 1919, now becomes heir to his grandfather, with whom East Africans will sympathise sincerely in the loss of his only son and heir.

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Camp Fire Comments.

The Mouthpiece of his People.

"I hear that Rhodesian tobacco is exceedingly good. It is fully equal to the best American tobacco which comes here," said the King to a Rhodesian farmer, one of a party of Empire farmers and their wives who are visiting England and were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace a few days ago.

A "Champagne Tea" in Uganda.

"High tea" is quite a national institution in Scotland. In the north of England, however, it appears to denote a different level of prosperity if one may judge by *Punch's* picture of the profiteer in his new London mansion telling his butler to leave the blinds undrawn during dinner so that people could see his splendour. "This is a dinner," he said, "taint' as if it was 'igh tea in 'Uddersfield." Now Jinja has, perhaps unconsciously, marked the highest level to which tea as a function has yet attained; the Goan community of that Uganda township recently gave a "champagne tea" in honour of an old resident. 'Tis a great idea.

"Bureaucracy" in Tropical Africa.

The cry, so frequently raised in England, of a multitude of Civil Servants, and a redundant bureaucracy "eating its head off" amongst the public funds, is difficult to raise in tropical Africa, where shortage of staff is a feature of Government Departments. The point is amusingly brought home by a passage in the first report of the newly instituted Education Department of Nyasaland. "In November, 1925," writes the Director, "Director of Education was appointed, and with his arrival on April 30, 1926, the Education Department came into existence. During 1926 the staff of the Education Department consisted of the Director of Education and one Native clerk." We seem to have heard of similar cases in other quarters.

Is the "Crowing Crested Cobra" a Monkey?

A correspondent who has followed with interest the tale of the "crowing crested cobra" draws our attention to an observation in Mr. Cherry Kearton's book, "Photographing Wild Animals across the World," which, he thinks, may throw light on the subject. "I note," he writes, "that the correspondents who have dealt with your fancy snake describe its cry as a croak or grow or as sounding like 'prrr, prrr, kaw, kaw.' Now Mr. Kearton states that he came across the 'wah-wah monkey.' All the wah-wah monkeys saluted me with their peculiar chattering cry, from which they get their name. 'Wah-wah,' they seem to say," are his words. True, this was in Borneo, but is it not likely that some African monkeys have a similar call, and that the crowing, croaking, or 'kaw' heard by the cobra exponents was really the call of a monkey? This seems a reasonable explanation, we must admit, for a monkey is more fitted by Nature to produce such a noise than is a snake.

The Busy African Bee.

One item of the latest Trade Report on Tanganyika Territory gives furiously to think, as the French are credited with saying. As any rate, a regular reader writes thus: "In 1927 the Territory exported £1,160 cwt. of beeswax, to the value of £80,863. Now 1,160 cwt. is 1,250,928 lb.; and as

it takes a whole army of bees to manufacture even one pound of beeswax, the number of bees employed in the experts to the tune of over one and a quarter million pounds weight makes the imagination reel and the multiplication table look silly. And there is another aspect. What if for your sentimental M.P.'s get to hear of it, an outcry will ensue! What a tale of forthright, of exploited insects toiling for the hard-earned settler, of sweated bees driven to work and robbed of the fruit of their toil! Just visualize Miss — and Mr. — moving the Opposition benches to tears and demanding the appointment of a Commission to go at once to Tanganyika to probe the scandal to its roots. What would happen if Kenya published such a return I shudder to think."

The Logic of African Witchcraft.

"The more it is investigated the more African witchcraft appears to be by no means the senseless conglomeration of superstition it seems at first sight," writes a correspondent. "There are distinct indications of a logical line of thought running through its various manifestations. Some while ago you published an account of a Congo wizard who explained to a Belgian judge the mechanism of 'willing an enemy to death.' Evil thoughts, he said, emanating from a man set free evil forces which might, and did, result in disease and death. That 'thoughts are things' is an axiom as old as European metaphysics. Now the fetish house at the Baptist Missionary Society's Jubilee exhibition to which you referred last week supplies another example. Fetishes, say Natives, are made in order to supply a *corpus* or body in which an evil spirit may be embodied; and not until the embodiment takes place can the spirit be dealt with. That seems both logical and sensible. 'First catch your hare' is a sound slogan, applicable to African fetishism as well as to more homely doings."

Scorpions and Suicide.

Mr. Speight's interesting article on scorpions drives one more nail into the coffin of the old story that the scorpion is able to kill itself with its own poison. The tale, as usually told, is that a scorpion surrounded by a ring of fire would sting itself to death; and in this form it is one of the very best examples of incomplete or biased observation known. Many years ago Professor E. Ray Lankester (as he then was) took the trouble to investigate the story thoroughly, for on evolutionary grounds it is impossible that any animal should develop an instinct so detrimental to the race, as that of suicide. His inquiries resulted in a shoal of letters confirming the story. People of undoubted veracity and the highest standing—colonels in India among them—definitely affirmed that they had seen the phenomenon with their own eyes. So the Professor procured a stock of scorpions, and experimented with them in his laboratory. He found that when ringed with fire the animals rushed about frantically, lashing their tails, and often piercing themselves with their stings. Then they collapsed and apparently died. But on removing them they recovered; their seeming death was due to a fainting fit induced by the heat, to which scorpions are very susceptible. Like Mr. Speight, he found that they were, as a matter of fact, immune to their own poison and moreover, were themselves aware of it for when they fought among themselves, they kept their tails well out of the way and trusted to their strong jaws to injure each other, whereas, when attacking other animals and their prey, they carried their tails over their backs with the sting ready for business.

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EXTENDING MWANZA'S MEAT FACTORY

Mr. Inverness with Mr. Gustav Montgomery.

Among the first plans in London from Messrs. Inverness & Co. is the extension of the meat factory at Mwanza. The factory, which is situated in Mwanza, has hitherto been conducted on a restricted and rather experimental scale, but Mr. Inverness & Co. consider that there is justification for extension to a larger scale, and contemplate extensive development for the utilisation of the Native cattle of the Mwanza and Tabora Provinces. While an expansion of present activities are justified so as to obtain some return from by-products, they propose also to begin the preparation of beef-extract, so that animals not required locally can be converted into exportable produce. Marrow fat, dripping, feeding meal for stock, and fertilisers are among the preparations in view, and it is probable that an even more palatable and economical ration meat may also be available.

It is, of course, not the intention of the company to attempt to compete with fresh meat where such is obtainable. Their intention is to provide a readily transportable form of preserved meat at a reasonable price, so that contractors, planters, and others operating in districts where cattle are scarce or costly may be able to provide meat in the rations of their labourers. The fact that many repeat orders have been received from such operators is clear evidence that the Native, despite the novelty and the presentedium of preparation, appreciates this addition to his ration, and that the employer considers the expenditure on the meat to be justifiable.

Manufacture has hitherto been conducted on a restricted and rather experimental scale, but Mr. Montgomery and his associates consider that there is justification for extension to a larger scale, and contemplate extensive development for the utilisation of the Native cattle of the Mwanza and Tabora Provinces. While an expansion of present activities are justified so as to obtain some return from by-products, they propose also to begin the preparation of beef-extract, so that animals not required locally can be converted into exportable produce. Marrow fat, dripping, feeding meal for stock, and fertilisers are among the preparations in view, and it is probable that an even more palatable and economical ration meat may also be available.

Native Grazing Lands Overstocked.

The factory, as we have said, is situated in Mwanza, which was chosen because of its proximity to a great source of cattle supply and the adequate supplies of water for manufacture. With the opening of the railway from Victoria Nyanza to Tabora, the great Native labour market of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo can be reached by the company, as also the plantations along the Central Railway of Tanganyika Territory, most of which are situated in dry areas. The mines in the Kilo-Moto district of the Congo constitute another potential market which is hoped to supply.

As readers of Mr. Montgomery's reports will recall, he is firmly convinced that many Native grazing lands are seriously overstocked, as an indication of which it is mentioned that during the last twelve months scores of thousands of hides have been exported from Mwanza above the estimated number.

...from cattle... considered... permanent reclamation...

EAST-AFRICAN MISSION PROBLEMS.

Touched upon at Swanzwick.

A Missionary Social Research Bureau established in Geneva under first-class authorities and charged with the duty of studying industrial development and other problems in Africa and the East was urged last week at Swanzwick at the seventeenth annual Conference of British Missionary Societies by the Rev. W. H. P. Hooper, Secretary of the International Missionary Council. It was necessary, said the proposer, that missions should avoid passionate advocacy of ill-considered proposals of half-understood diseases.

Such extension of the work of the International Missionary Council on this and other schemes outlined at Jerusalem means that it will have to have three secretaries. Mr. J. H. Aldham offered to resign, but the Conference would not hear of this and expressed its full willingness to shoulder the extra financial burden.

Miss B. D. Gibson read a most appreciative letter sent by Native teachers in East Africa to Mr. J. W. Dougal, also attending one of his Jeanes' teachers' demonstrations in East Africa.

The Rev. H. P. Hooper, late of Kenya, now a C.M.S. Secretary, said that there was a tendency for chaplains to become the servants of the employing class, and for missionaries to become the servants of the employees. An effort was now being made to produce a hybrid!

Captain Daniel Lee of Uganda, and now Secretary of the Board of Study for the Preparation of Missionaries, recommended missionaries to avail themselves, while on furlough of some of the courses at the London Day Training College.

Speaking as secretary of the African-Literature Committee, Captain Rowing, the Uganda veteran, emphasised the growing need of simple books on plant life, on the soil, and on hygiene. One hygiene book, he said, had already been issued in thirty-five languages including English, French, and Portuguese.

RAINFALL IN KENYA.

Messrs. JAMES K. GILBERT & Co. have received cable from Nairobi stating that satisfactory rains continued generally throughout the Colony up to June 27, since which date the rainfall has tailed off with the result that in country districts...

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AGRICULTURE IN KENYA

The Census Report for 1927.

Last year's area under occupation by Europeans in Kenya is shown by the Eighth Annual Agricultural Census Report to have been 4,73,950 acres, compared with 4,57,817 acres in the previous year, an increase of 3.7%. The number of occupiers rose from 1,800 to 1,901, an increase of 5.5%. Allowing for wastage, the number of new occupiers was 177. The total number of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings was 2,462. The table of ratio of acreage under cultivation to total acreage occupied reflects sustained and satisfactory progress. It has steadily increased from 0.88% in 1923 to 10.82 in 1927.

Maize (37.5%), coffee (14.0%), sisal (13.5%), and wheat (12.8%) were the chief crops grown, the average area cultivated per occupier being 269 acres. On a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for sheep and goats, the development per occupier on account of livestock was 681 acres and 336 acres respectively. The total area developed per occupier therefore averaged 1,338 acres. The total number of cattle in the possession of Europeans was 315,630, an increase of 2.37% or 1.94%. This small increase was due in part to the counter attraction of viable farming, but mainly to the risk of disease and the fowness of really useful cattle. More certain and elaborate protection from the onset of disease would assist the industry considerably.

Livestock.

An increase of 200 horses was recorded, but the numbers of ponies and donkeys remained stationary. Sheep owned by Europeans are given as 242,271, an increase of 31,966 or 13.2%. During the year, 7,110 cwt. of wool were exported, against 6,939 cwt. in 1926. Pigs, and especially breeding sows, showed an increase of 47.4%, the number for 1927 being 12,957, 174 cwt. of bacon and ham were exported, as compared with 82 cwt. in 1926. Poultry rose from 39,738 in 1926 to 43,088 in 1927. Whole milk and cream sold by Europeans showed satisfactory increases over 1926, and cheese and ghee small increases. There was a slight falling off in the quantities of butter and wool sold.

The estimated stock in the possession of natives, other than those on European holdings, was Cattle, 3,260,000; sheep, 2,600,000; goats, 2,600,000; horses, 200,000; ponies, 300; donkeys, 435,000; and camels, 60,000.

Principal Crops.

Of crops grown, maize returned 1,314,643 bags, or an average of 7.37 bags 200 lb. per acre,

against 5.26 bags per acre in 1926. Wheat, 1,000 bags, 200 lb. per acre, and barley 8,207, an average of 316 bags per acre. The total quantity of clean coffee produced was 1,35,264 cwt. and of raw 13,304 cwt. The average market price of coffee through the year was 117s. 2d. per cwt., against 116s. 8d. in 1926. The area under sisal increased 18.3% and the export totalled 310,088 cwt., against 2,600 cwt. of raw and 177,728 cwt. of crystallised sugar were produced in 1927, against 1,000 cwt. and 81,740 cwt. in 1926. From 3,150 acres under tea, 8,700 lb. of finished leaf were produced. Cotton was almost purely of Native production. In 1927 there were six ginneries with twenty roller and five saw guns working in the Colony, and the lint ginned amounted to 372,708 lb.

Agricultural Exports.

The total value of agricultural commodities exported from the Colony was £2,524,226, an increase over 1926 of £339,375, or 10.97%. Maize, with an increase of £284,212, heads the list, but coffee, sisal, sugar, maize meal, simsim, groundnuts and skins all showed large increases, while hides, flax, copra and wattle decreased. The cultivation of flax has now practically ceased. The principal products exported in relation to the total value of agricultural exports showed that coffee (32.4%), sisal (22.4%), and maize (22%), accounted for 76.8% of the whole exports.

On an average, each European occupier exported products to the value of £1,084 during the period under review, compared with £682 in 1926, £977 in 1925, £813 in 1924, and £541 in 1923.

THE LATE DR. J. E. L. AGGREY

A Biography by the Rev. E. W. Smith.

Many people who knew Dr. Aggrey, and the significance of what he did as an interpreter of Africans to Europeans, and of Europeans to Africans, have wished that a biography of this eminent African might be written. The Rev. Edwin W. Smith, author of "The Golden Stool," has now undertaken the task, and it is hoped that the book may be published next year.

Mr. Smith would be grateful to receive information from any readers of East Africa who knew Dr. Aggrey. Mere eulogy or the reverse is not required, but incidents, anecdotes, letters, papers, fair critical estimations—anything that throws light upon his character and work. Material should be sent as soon as possible to the Rev. E. W. Smith, 29, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

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

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	39,000	47,500	1,27,300	1,00,500	228
Blue and black	469,200	365,300	52,300	40,415	5,690
Printed	224,000	234,900	646,000	19,854	15,245
Dyed in the piece	52,500	365,600	596,300	24,244	19,448
Coloured	31,800	1,800	128,600	11,135	434
Non-British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	32,700	148,000	24,700	645	312
Blue and black	765,100	281,800	71,800	11,788	8,877
Printed	1,96,100	167,000	38,500	6,243	5,197
Dyed in the piece	558,000	149,000	198,000	15,868	3,409
Coloured	277,600	132,500	178,300	2,891	2,840

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(Signed) J. STEPHEN BARKS,
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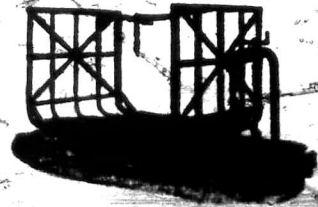
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NYASALAND TRADE IN 1927

The British Imports are Outstanding

While the Government is reading the Annual Report of the Customs and Excise for Nyasaland for the year which terminated on 31st March, it will find that the volume of imports for the period was a record, reaching a better record than with Government import duties levied on 1st July 1924, distinctly dis- tinguishing itself from the percentage of British imports, gradually increasing during the year of Mr. Warren's Administration, as follows:

This fact is interesting in view of the fact that the balance of trade for this year was the most favourable since the first of 1925, when the balance was £12,407 in favour of the United Kingdom, out of which it was £10,400, were of British manufactures. The percentage still maintained, but the proportion of British manufactures was, during the last twelve months, largely reduced by 15 per cent. Another reason given for this retrograde movement was the apparent indifference of foreign merchants in their efforts to retain the Nyasaland market, and the consequent inactivity of foreign agents. There appears to have been no improvement in the sale of Japanese and Czech-Slovakian manufactures, but most of British and Indian manufactures are increasing, as also are imports from the United States of America. There were slight decreases in the proportion of imports from Germany, Japan and Holland.

The figures show that since 1925 direct imports from the United Kingdom have decreased by 12 per cent and those from British possessions by 10.12 per cent, while imports from foreign countries have advanced 25 per cent. In cotton manufactures, the Protectorate most profitable trade table shows a total of 10,000 tons of this product, constructive.

Agricultural Production and Exports

The balance of trade once again turned in favour of imports, by £22,207. Imports of home con- ditions show an improvement of £147,407, of which the proportion of items of a capital character—agricultural implements, and other things—reflects the increasing wealth of the Protectorate and the growth of agriculture.

Tobacco production made enormous strides, the crop in 1927 being almost twice as large as in the previous year, as Mr. Warren remarks. This advance is not surprising when one takes into con- sideration the beneficial effect of the established Imperial preference, and the fact that the quality of Nyasaland tobacco compares favourably with any in the world, and is the right spirit. Due solely to delayed rains at the end of the year, the export figures for tea were reduced by 34 tons compared with 1926. Market prices remained good and steady, and with increased acreage under this cultivation the coming year will more than account for the temporary deficiency. Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom were 97 per cent of the whole by value and 99 per cent by weight. The European population has grown from 1,632,000 in 1926 to over 1,700,000 in 1927.

On the subject of import duties, Mr. Warren, in his report, says: "The only way to the attainment of the decrease in British imports is, if it could not be done by the power of British import duties, to reduce the duties on the most profitable imports brought to this notice."

NYASALAND MUST HAVE THE BRIDGE

But Additional Taxation is Necessary

The Government's view on this subject was expressed in Mr. Warren's Nyasaland Report. It is necessary to remember that we had estimated the cost of construction at approximately £1,000,000. It is difficult to say that any engineering difficulties can be overcome, provided Nyasaland is to serve as the port of Beira, as we do, and provided the financial arguments can be worked out with the railway railway interests, it would be possible to build the bridge over the Victoria Nile, the funds needed for both the Zambesi crossing and for the railway, extending from Beira to the sea, are realised. That the financing of these works and the provision of funds for departmental expansion with the object of increasing production during the period of reconstruction is a matter of considerable difficulty, and is considered it inevitable that additional taxation would have to be imposed on all sections of the community.

It is a fact, that this fact added by Mr. Charles Bonar Law, in his unapproved communica- tions, the increasing capacity of the existing railway system, and the Zambesi crossing is already in sight, and which is the limit of economic productivity. We have to choose between stagnation and progress, and I am convinced that only the latter alternative is possible. Without greatly increasing our exports and broadening the necessities of handling them, the means of the Trans-Zambesi Railway guarantee, with its cumulative effect on the public debt, will never be removed.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

The Zambesi Bridge

Mr. Amery said in reply to Mr. Ransome that he is not yet able to make any statement regarding the construction of the Zambesi bridge.

Mr. Amery and Empire Tobacco

In reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Amery said last week in the House of Commons that in his reception he will certainly offer nothing but Empire tobacco.

Colonial Service Evening Dress

Captain Grant asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether there is any official Colonial Service evening dress kit for tropical countries, and whether, in view of the conditions prevailing in those countries, he intended to issue any regula- tions on the matter.

Mr. Amery: There is no uniform specially prescribed for use at dress dinners by officers in the Colonial Services in the tropics, except in the case of Government staffs, but in other cases of the Colonies there is no local or official provision for the optional wear of suitable evening dress. I have, however, been in some instances in correspondence with the Governments for the purpose of considering the desirability of the issue of regulations pre- scribing suitable uniform evening dress, but it has not yet been possible to reach a decision in the matter.

NYASALAND'S IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES

Year	Value (£)	Weight (tons)	Value (£)	Weight (tons)	Value (£)	Weight (tons)
1926	1,000,000	10,000	1,200,000	12,000	1,400,000	14,000
1927	1,200,000	12,000	1,400,000	14,000	1,600,000	16,000
1928	1,400,000	14,000	1,600,000	16,000	1,800,000	18,000

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TANGANYIKA TRADE IN 1927

Keen German Competition

A SATISFACTORY expansion in the trade of Tanganyika Territory is shown in the Comptroller of Customs' Annual Report for the year 1927. Government's Printer Dar es Salaam, 1928. 450. The exports increased 8.4% to a total of £3,232,000 and imports increased 10.2% to £3,672,000. The excess of imports over exports was again largely met by government expenditure on railway and public works—a total of £2,500,000. Of the imports, cotton piece goods continued to form the greater proportion (25.7%), iron and steel manufactures (12.8%) and building materials (17.4%) coming next in order.

Of the total imports of cotton piece goods, grey unbleached amounted to 31.8%, white bleached to 7.6%, printed to 17% dyed in the piece to 24.5% and coloured to 10.1%. The consumption of amiriflon is on the increase and the increased total value of cotton piece goods other than grey unbleached was due to a swing towards the end of 1927. The consequent granting of long credit terms, chiefly by foreign firms, was a feature of this market.

There was a reduced import of maize and rice due to increased local native production of these two crops, at the expense of the cotton crop. With the distribution of improved seed by the Department of Agriculture, and the extension of the railway to Morogoro, it is hoped that the central area including Dar es Salaam, will be independent of imported rice. The planting of maize is rapidly increasing in the north-eastern part of the Territory. Sugar imports from Kenya and Uganda increased at the expense of Java, which sent hardly half as much in 1926 tonnage.

Germany offers Long Credit

Increased German competition is seriously cutting into British trade. In iron and steel manufactures the products of the United Kingdom still predominate, chiefly by reason of superior quality, but generous credit terms have enabled Germany to capture a considerable portion of the machinery trade. American cars still dominate the market in motor cars and cycles, although there are signs that the British manufacturer is taking steps to cater for a demand which will rapidly increase as additional roads are made available for motor transport. The import of motor spirit advanced in value from £38,942 to £93,304.

The United Kingdom secured 38% of the total import trade, the British Empire 24%, Germany was credited with 11%, Holland with 8%, the U.S.A. with 7.2%, and Japan with 6.3%.

Sisal was the chief export, owing to a further increase of 7.0% in quantity, which was a record year. Prices were low, but the export was valued at £1,160,775 and planting is being further developed. There was a drop in cotton, due to low prices, but there was a welcome rise of 11.6% cwt. in the quantity of free from the Arusha, Koshi and Usambara districts. The great falling off in the total was due to a very low price, which was being held back by higher prices for export of beeswax, 11.6% cwt. value £20,863. The quantity since 1913 is of local products bark, 11.6% cwt. continued to show an upward tendency.

Dar es Salaam, 22.9% of which made a drop in 1927, and Tanga, 17.2%, which showed improvement. At Dar es Salaam there was steady progress, but have had to keep pace with the increasing trade of the port.

The total value of German competition in Tanganyika is estimated at—

Food, Drink and Tobacco

Beer—Germany sent 64,332 Imperial gallons, valued at £12,748 (£10,807 in 1926) and the United Kingdom 33,925 gallons, valued at £2,396, out of a total import of 100,257 gallons of the value of £23,060.

Biscuits—The U.K. was the chief source of supply, sending 322 cwt., value £7,880, out of a total of £9,361.

Canteenery—U.K. £5,074, out of a total of £7,108.

Fish, cured or salted—Other British possessions £6,936, out of a total import valued at £7,860.

Spiced Brandy—France had practically a monopoly with 4,714 proof gallons, value £4,441, out of a total of 4,775 gallons, value £4,505.

Wine and Gin and Tonic—The U.K. was credited with 4,355 proof gallons, out of the 4,620 gallons imported, value £3,342 and £3,539 respectively.

Whisky—Here the U.K. was the sole supplier with 21,706 proof gallons, value £30,067.

Tobacco—British India sent 1,858 cwt., worth £19,770, out of a total of 2,122 cwt., valued at £22,124.

Cigarettes—The U.K. was credited with 243,927 lb., valued at £28,342, out of a total import of 249,426 lb., worth £49,405.

Tobacco, manufactured—Holland was the chief exporter, with 204,225 lb., valued at £23,810, the U.K. being second with 18,830 lb., valued at £3,671, out of a total import of 223,055 lb., valued at £27,481.



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IN THE SUBAN, KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and NYASALAND.

Population of these Territories (Approximate, 1927):
17,850,000

Total Imports (1927):
£18,172,000

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There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

It is proposed to establish a coffee cleaning plant at Kilindini.

A Golf Club has been opened at Rungwe, Southern Tanganyika.

600 ploughs are reported to have been sold to Natives in Uganda this year.

Under the new scale, District Commissioners in Northern Rhodesia will now draw a minimum salary of £1,000 per annum.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has resolved to apply for membership of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce.

A proposal to establish an absolutely up-to-date nursing home in Nairobi at a cost of £10,000 or £12,000 has aroused considerable interest in Kenya.

Public opposition appears to be growing in Kenya to the recently inaugurated system of accepting advertisements on the basis of photographs from Kenya and Uganda.

The directors of Barclays Bank (C) & O have increased the dividend on the "A" and "B" shares from 2% to 2.5% per annum for the year ended March 31.

During 1927 the United Kingdom sent goods to the value of 1,016,879 to Northern Rhodesia, which in the previous year had taken from the Mother Country commodities to the value of only 17,425.

The Government has announced recent proposals for the Bill arising out of the Beetham Report to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, which, apart from official members, would have equal representation from the unofficial European and Indian members of the Council.

Tanganyika merchants have received from their head office, Johannesburg, a telegram reading: "Have secured from the most reliable diamond grower in Tanganyika, on which Dr. Jager calls, a considerable quantity of gemberlite from the Witwatersrand and important Kimberlite from the South African over large area."

conference... departments of... Mandar... will be held in London from... opportunity to become more fully acquainted with the methods adopted by the departments of the... with land... surveys and to promote an exchange of views on subjects of technical and general interest.

Mr. J. W. Gowrie, the Attorney-General of Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia, has reported to the Government that the production of Southern Rhodesian lead in this country was 1,000,000 lb. in 1926, and 2,000,000 lb. in 1927, and that persons competent to judge estimate the 1928 consumption at 3,000,000 lb., that of 1929 at 4,000,000 lb., and that of 1930 possibly 5,000,000 lb. He pleads that planters should temporarily reduce their output.

A RELIABLE though not official report received from Uganda by H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Officers says that a prospecting licence for one year has been granted Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. over an area of 11,280 square miles in the Maramoja District of the Eastern Province, and that four engineers have arrived in the country. It is interesting to note that family labour is being employed on the construction of the road to Maramoja, the District headquarters of the Maramoja District, although work has been held up owing to lack of water.

The establishment of a port at Kalvera (Mile 700 on the Kagera River), which is at present under consideration and which will no doubt depend on the development of the Ankole tin fields and agricultural development in the Kigezi District, would effect a saving on the transport of tin and other minerals amounting to 100 tons. It is also reported that a survey is to be made for a road between Kigezi and Kalvera, which would link up the tin fields with the congested port.

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

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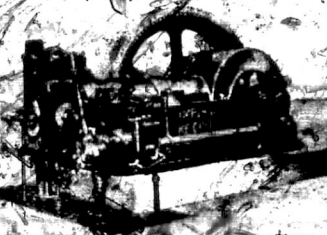


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USE OUR FREE COUPON ON OPPOSITE PAGE

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The demand for last week's public auctions was somewhat irregular, though East African goods sold well. Prices were as follows:

Coffee			
Arabica			
A. 1st sizes	045. 0d	to 1425. 0d	
A. 2nd sizes	045. 0d	to 1225. 0d	
A. 3rd sizes	775. 0d	to 1085. 0d	
Peaberry	045. 0d	to 1005. 0d	
Lumpen graded			
First sizes	005. 0d	to 1355. 0d	
Second sizes	875. 0d	to 1165. 0d	
Third sizes	705. 0d	to 1085. 0d	
Peaberry	1005. 0d	to 1175. 0d	
Ungraded	855. 0d	to 1125. 0d	
Lumpen			
Arabica			
London cleaned			
First size	1325. 0d	to 1405. 0d	
Second size	1155. 0d	to 1185. 0d	
Third size	1055. 0d	to 1075. 0d	
Peaberry	1305. 0d	to 1315. 0d	
Kilimanjaro			
Lump pale	095. 0d		
Small	285. 0d		
London cleaned			
First size	125. 0d		
Sambara			
London cleaned			
First sizes, English			
First size	1005. 0d		
Brown and mixed	705. 0d	to 075. 0d	

London stocks of East African coffee on June 13 totalled 47,246 bags, as compared with 46,886 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Tobacco. Messrs. Edwards, Gordon and Co. of Liverpool state in their monthly tobacco reports that business during the past month has been quiet. Prices of Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobaccos are given by them as follows:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Dark	13d to 24d.	12d to 18d.	18d. to 22d.	11d. to 15d.	10d. to 20d.
Semi-dark					
to	12d. to 16d.	11d. to 16d.	16d. to 20d.	12d. to 15d.	10d. to 18d.
Medium bright	19d. to 23d.	17d. to 19d.	21d. to 24d.	19d. to 22d.	
Good to fine	24d. to 36d.	20d. to 28d.			

OTHER PRODUCE. **Cashew Seed.** The nominal value remains at about £12 10s., but no business is reported. **Copra.** During the past month prices have declined £1 per ton, the present price of Tanga sun-dried being about £27 per ton c.i.f., with Mozambique at £26 for June/July shipment. **Cotton.** The Liverpool Cotton Association's weekly circular states that during the past week a moderate business has been done in East African cotton. Imports from East Africa and the Sudan since August 1 last total 53,676 bales and 80,648 bales respectively. **Cotton Seed.** The market remains steady, and with a firm offer for July-August shipment it is thought that £9 5s. could be obtained.

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...shipment have... interest... August and September shipment is considered to be... and... respectively... value of... African for June-July shipment is about 285.0d per 480 lb. c.i.f.

Sisal. The market has again fallen, and sellers are reported to have offered No. 1 East African at Antwerp at £14 10s., with No. 2 at £33. There are, however, no buyers at present.

Tea. At last week's public auctions 306 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 11.50d per lb.

Wattle Bark. Prices for East African chopped are from £12 to £12 5s. per ton c.i.f., and for East African ground from £12 5s. 0d. to £12 8s. 0d. per ton.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd., of Gainsborough, advise us that they are exhibiting concrete mixers and other machinery at the Royal Show, Nottingham.

The Raleigh Cycle Company has, after months of experiment, adopted a new system of brazing which doubles the strength of every joint in their all-steel bicycle.

EAST AFRICAN MAELS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on June 28, July 3, 5, 12, and 17. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. London, at 4.30 a.m. to-morrow, June 22.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 23, 27, 30, and July 9.

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Agricultural implements Bicycles Baling presses Boots and shoes B.S. scales Canvas shoes Concrete blocks Copra Farming equipment Excavating Filtering Galvanised Golf clubs Hammocks Guns Household linen House-hold cutlery Household trolley	Ice Making Plants Insecticides Light railway Lawn mowers Medicines and Motor cars and Motor cycles Motor engines Plantation Ploughing machinery Provisions Raincoats Road making Saws Spraying Stoves for the tropics Tea chests Tea manufacturing Tennis equipment Toys Tractors Tyres Typewriters Umbrellas Wigs Wood preservatives Weighing Yarn	Sales, small or large Sports goods Tarpaulins Tea chests Tea manufacturing Tennis equipment Toys Tractors Tyres Typewriters Umbrellas Wigs Wood preservatives Weighing Yarn
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We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire services, newsgagents, booksellers, travel agencies, etc.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

... Llandoverly Castle, which left London for London on May 22 brought the following homeward passengers:

- For Genoa: Mrs. J. Alexander, Miss J. Leeson, Mr. B. V. Hanson, Capt. S. Mylius, Mrs. S. Mylius, Mr. I. C. Rafetsath, Mr. A. B. W. Rossau, Mrs. A. B. W. Rossau, Mr. K. C. Strahan, Mr. J. West, Mrs. J. West. To Marseilles: Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. T. Bonnet, Mr. F. Browning, Mr. J. F. Gaiwa, Mr. G. M. Hellings, Mr. E. M. Hamilton, Mr. E. W. Meeser, Mrs. E. W. Meeser, Mr. D. M. Olliman, Mrs. D. M. Olliman, Mr. G. Pozzi, Mr. H. Rosselli, Mrs. H. Rosselli, Mr. M. Terestchenko, Mr. G. Wright, Mrs. G. Wright, Master H. Wright, Mr. F. Yates Smith. To England: Mr. A. E. Adamson, Mrs. A. E. Adamson, Miss K. M. Adamson, Mrs. Ash, Mrs. Ash, Mr. J. W. Ball, Capt. H. P. Barker, Mrs. Beard, Lieut. Col. F. C. Bigger, Miss C. A. Boyes, Mr. F. C. Bridle, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. C. L. Bruton, Mrs. C. L. Bruton, Miss S. Chok, Mrs. K. Cantwell, Mr. J. Coates, Mrs. W. W. Greenwell, Mrs. J. Greenwell, Mr. A. Cummings, Mr. A. Cummings, Mr. A. Davey, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. N. C. Drury, Mrs. N. C. Drury, Mr. A. Dugan and Child, Mrs. L. Edwards, Mrs. D. Evans, Mrs. P. Everitt, Mrs. P. Everitt, Miss C. Forbes.

- Mr. W. H. Phil, Mrs. J. Stanning, Mrs. M. Phil, Mrs. D. W. Pringle, Mr. D. W. Pringle, Master O. H. Rossell, Mr. J. K. Ramsden, Mr. J. K. Randall, Mr. J. C. Rush, Mr. M. Sanson, Mr. A. Sadler, Mr. W. A. Shaw, Mr. W. J. Ashford, Mr. G. Sherriff, Dr. D. A. Skau, Mrs. K. A. Skau, Major A. E. Smith, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. M. L. P. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Yates Smith, Mr. J. Stanning, Mrs. J. Stanning, Mr. Steedman, Mrs. Steedman, Mrs. Steedman, Mr. I. G. Strickland, Mr. Trinks, Mrs. Trinks, Mrs. J. A. Turner, Mr. G. Walsh, Mrs. C. Walsh, Mrs. F. J. Wayland, Master Wayland, Mr. W. Weir, Mr. W. Weir, Mr. J. V. L. Wilson, Mrs. J. V. L. Wilson, Mr. K. W. E. Wightman, Mrs. J. W. E. Wightman.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

- "Wald" passed Perim homewards, June 15. "Monas" passed Gibraltar outwards, June 13. "Mantola" left Dar es Salaam outwards, June 17. "Khandala" left Bombay for East Africa, June 20. "Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 18. "Karnala" left Lourenco Marques for Mombasa, June 20. "Karoo" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 13.

CITRA LINE

- "Citra" left Port Said homewards, June 15. "Aziz" left Port Sudan outwards, June 15. "Caffari" leaves Genoa for East Africa, June 15. "Casimiro" left Zanzibar for Durban, June 11.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- "Mas" left Durban homewards, June 12. "Randfontein" arrived Durban homewards, June 11. "Rietfontein" left Mombasa for South Africa, June 9. "Schoek" left Hamburg for East and South Africa, June 11. "Gierkerk" arrived Hamburg, June 10. "Jagerfontein" left Genoa homewards, June 11. "Alkaid" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, June 8. "Grypskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, June 11. "Billiton" left Cape Town for East Africa, June 12. "Renerkerk" left Rotterdam for South Africa, June 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- "Chamford" left Majunga outwards, June 16. "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Réunion outwards, June 15. "General Voyron" left Tananary homewards, June 14. "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Réunion homewards, June 16. "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Marseilles, June 20.

UNION CASTLE

- "Union Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, June 16. "Union Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Mombasa, June 16. "Dromore Castle" arrived New York for Beira, June 13. "Durham Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, June 15. "Blagora Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, June 15. "Granville Castle" left Lourenco Marques for London, June 16. "Guildford Castle" left Ascension for Beira, June 15. "Llandoverly Castle" arrived London from East Africa, June 13. "Llanstephan Castle" left Adeo for Natal, June 13. "Sargate Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, June 16.

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