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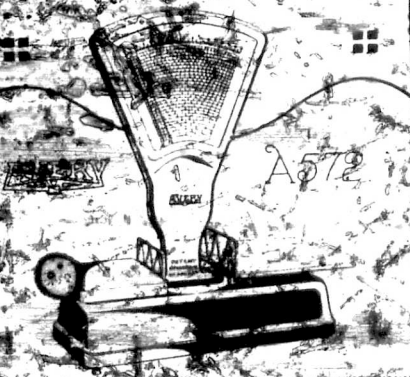
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of

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BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

DURING the last session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika it was officially stated that 1,377 immigrants had entered the Territory in the twelve months ended March, 1928, and that of this number only 428 were of British nationality; but 322 of the 428 were officials at first appointment, so that the number of British unofficials shrunk to 306, or 27% of the total, which included 150 Germans, 77 Greeks, 45 Italians, 23 Swiss, 18 Americans, 14 Belgians, 41 Dutch, 20 Czecho-Slovaks, 6 Austrians, 5 French, 2 Russians, 2 Danes, 2 Norwegians, 21 Hollander, 1 Yugo-Slav, 1 Lett, 1 Danziger, 1 Bulgarian, and 1 Maltese.

The official admission that of 1,045 unofficials entering the country during the year 1927-306 were British subjects is clear justification of the campaign of enlightenment which *East Africa* has so long conducted. We have repeatedly emphasised

that the balance has been definitely changing to Britain's disadvantage, and the above figures prove our statements to have been nothing but a sober statement of the truth. We say again that British civilisation and British ideals must prevail in Tanganyika Territory, and that they can prevail only if the entries into the Territory of British citizens of the right type considerably outnumber the entries of citizens of other nations. And in the year 700 non-Britons should enter the Territory, as against 28 Britons must seriously concern everyone honestly interested in stimulating British settlement in the Mandated Territory, and we trust that these figures will focus public attention on the need of a genuine and organised attempt to increase the proportion of British settlers.

The Joint East African Board, the Associated Producers of East Africa, and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have now all expressed themselves in favour of the formation of a Tanganyika Settlement Association on the general lines of the South African 1820 Memorial Settlement Association, which course, as our regular readers know, *East Africa* has consistently urged for the past couple of years. Perhaps publication of the above figures may lead to some immediate action—but let not the urgency be an excuse for an unwise act. The most important matter of all is that the Association shall enjoy absolute public confidence and to ensure that it must not tolerate in its councils any men who have been apologists for German settlement, who have had German and numerous other aliens in their employment in preference to Britons, who have been large buyers of German machinery and regular shippers by the German steamship line. Even though such men may offer financial help, their German and semi-German entanglements must debar them from participation in the guidance of the new organisation. Funds are needed, but the Association can never earn increasing respect and power unless it keeps itself free from the influence of men whose past actions have not shown them to be definitely anxious to promote the cause it must serve. Now is the time for these facts to be widely realised; for the Association must from the day of its foundation be prepared to challenge and reject certain personal ambitions.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

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

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

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

I HAD given Saa Sita a lift on my carrier, and he and I looked at the road, which was rut to pieces. In some places ruts eighteen inches deep scarred the surface, and with the quickly drying sun they had become as hard as cement.

"*Bwana*," said Saa Sita, gazing at the road, "why does the Government let motor lorries come along the highway when it has been raining? Only last week they would not let my wife's father drive his oxen along the road. The clerk at the boma said it would spoil the road. The Government have given much money to make this road."

"How do you know that?" I asked.

"*Bwana*, it was the work of the white man, who you told me, was a *Scoti*, and you said once that their work was always very dead."

I had quite forgotten that I had ever made such a remark, but now remembered the occasion.

"It is true that *Bwana Scoti* did not work himself," continued the boy. "He gave it to some of the Germans, a great friend of his. Now the road is useless, and the Government will have to spend more money when they want it clean and good, unless the Governor wants to come and see the land; then perhaps the chief will make the people do it without pay."

"Perhaps Saa Sita! We shall have to go back. Truly, but I will go on."

"Why, what is the reason?"

"One of my children has gone to Tanga. The white schoolmaster took the children who play with the large ball to play with the children there, and I want to hear his news. He lives in Moshi."

"All right! I shall ride back."

At that moment a motor lorry tore round the corner with a roar, and without any warning. It was on the wrong side of the track, and only a miracle and a huge jump saved Saa Sita from being run over. The driver turned his head and grinned. I caught some of the words he shouted at Saa Sita, words not at all complimentary to his mother.

Saa Sita, who had dazed by his escape, had nevertheless a little time still left. A milk tin was pulled to his hand, and giving a yell, he hurled it at the driver with all his force. It struck its object in the back.

"That was a good shot, Saa Sita," I said.

"Truly, *bwana*. The men who drive the motor cars are very savage. But I shall know him again, and when he passes along the road I shall put a tree across, so that he can get killed."

"You'll do nothing of the sort."

"But if he had run over me I should have been killed, and what would have happened to him? Nothing. You know when the driver of the motor car in Tanga killed a woman, was he put in prison or killed? No. And the *bibi* was a good *bibi*; she could cook food very well."

I saw Saa Sita again a few days later. He had come round to get an empty paraffin tin for water.

"Well," I questioned him, "did you see your child?"

"Yes, *bwana*. The Government took eleven children from Moshi. They had food in the school at Tanga, and in the morning they all went on the sea and saw the steamer."

"Did they see on the steamer?"

"Yes, the schoolmaster said it was to teach them about the work on a steamer, but if these children are all to be clerks, why does the white man take them on the steamer? He should have taken them to an office. If these boys were going to do the work of loading and unloading cargo, then it would have been a good idea."

"It is for their education," I murmured.

"Yes, *bwana*."

"Did they wear the foot caps?"

"I think they must have, for they were wearing a pair of shoes and he seemed very happy."

"*Bwana*, if I were to school, would the Government pay me fare on the railway to Moshi and back?" asked Saa Sita after a pause.

"No, you are a singer, they would not, but if the police caught you, perhaps you might get a *rafari* to Morogoro for nothing."

"No, *bwana*. Morogoro is a bad place. A white man there cheated my brother over his cotton last year. He only gave him."

And I left Saa Sita talking about the time when the price of cotton dropped to next to nothing.

Sell Your Story to "East Africa"

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

GERMANY'S COLONIAL PROGRAMME.

Her Aims and Claims Declared.

Special to "East Africa"

HERE IN East Africa has already made clear a strong recrudescence of colonial propaganda in Germany, and Cologne was recently the scene of a great demonstration by Raabström and influential *Wirtschaftliche Reichsverbandesmitglied*, more familiarly known as the "Krauß". The meeting was headed over by a retired Governor, Dr. Seitz, and was presided by a High Government official, Mr. Hilbrich, who assured the assembly that the Government desired the colonial spirit to be kept alive and active in German hearts. In the future, he declared, more attention would be paid in the schools to this matter than had perhaps been the case of late.

The chief feature of this demonstration was a theoretical statement of German colonial aims and claims, made by Herr Erich Dueménil, General Secretary of the "Krauß" under the head of

German Colonial Legal Claims.

the following main points were made:—
1. The necessary main point against Germany's former colonial policy is the Allied Powers' Note of 10 June, 1919, in which the injustice and unfairness of Germany's former colonial policy is stated, and an attempt to give a legal and moral basis for the forced renunciation by Germany of her colonies under Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles.

As the complete absurdity of these objections had never been fully proved and its principal object revealed to the world, and as in particular the Allies themselves had practically thrown over the treaty of guilt and admitting Germany to the League of Nations and the Mandates Commission had included her in the "Advanced nations" in the sense of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League, he argued that the hypothesis of Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles had fallen to the ground.

(2) As a consequence of this altered legal position Germany, from her membership alone in the League of Nations, has at least a legal claim to have handed over to her the administration under Mandates of her colonies.

(3) The form of Mandates administration chosen for Germany by many members of the League is similar to being the same as that which was made compulsory with France in 1919, and which was the cause of the Annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by the Powers, which has become a precedent for the Mandates system. The German Government has protested against this treatment, and the League of Nations has decided that the Powers, in their administration of the Mandates, shall not be allowed to exercise any of the powers which the Powers possess against the States in Germany, and that they shall allow to the extent of the franchise to be brought into conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is fundamentally based upon the Covenant of the League of Nations, and is an essential part of the frontiers of Germany's new world.

Germany's Need of Colonies.

Under this heading the Secretary declared that the steady growth of the German population within a closely confined industrial area which cannot provide sufficient room, sufficient raw material, or enough food for the increasing number of people had been the real cause of the social and industrial convulsions and conflicts which the German people have wasted their strength in many, after a short and violently interrupted colonial period, to-day the only great industrial power in the world, compelled under aggravated circumstances to seek districts for sufficient raw materials and markets under foreign dominance and to sacrifice their interests in self-preservation and the welfare of Germany to establish at the opportune moment some large districts for settlement in some still free area of the earth.

The indispensable provision of colonial raw materials for home industries and of adequate markets for the produce of German industry can be assured only by the greatest possible independence of Germany from foreign influences in production and marketing. Pieces of colonial raw materials must be assured by a share in colonial production. The industrial needs of large sections of the German people, the unbearable financial burdens which owing to international obligations rest upon German industry, and the increasing external debt of Germany are all reasons for concluding that control of colonial raw materials and markets is a law of industrial self-preservation.

The colonial industrial abilities of the Germans ought not to be excluded from the common task. In particular, the permanent ruling out of the spiritual and moral values of German culture from the sphere of the undeveloped lands of the earth, above all from the health and educational problems set by the Natives, will definitely hinder the best solution of the problems and be an improvement of our common human culture. On all these grounds, concluded Herr Dueménil, and supported by all their legal colonial claims, Germany demands an immediate return to active colonial work in her own colonies.

LAND ALIENATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Is the 2,000 Acre Minimum to Survive?

The Tanganyika Government has given notice of the sale of thirty-six plots of public land in the Mufindi area of the Tanganyika district, the auction to be held in Mufindi on the 11th. The holdings vary from 250 to 1,000 acres, but only eight of them are of 2,000 acres or more, whereas twenty are under 1,000 acres. The parcels of land in question are presumably those on which new settlers, mainly Germans, have been squatting for months past, and in respect of which several protests have been made to the Tanganyika Government concerning the delay in alienation.

The fact that some of the holdings are of 2,000 acres, the minimum area which the Tanganyika Government proposes to grant to new settlers, has caused European settlers, and particularly those who themselves regard that minimum as unnecessary, high in many cases, but who have in recent weeks received numerous letters, stations on this point from Tanganyika, in which objection there seems to be a consensus of experienced opinion against the assumption of this arbitrary minimum by the Government. On the other hand, the decision to purchase and demarcate for all nations definite blocks of land meets with general approval.

Tanganyika is definitely not for European control in the framework of the British Empire, and will not pass to another Power. The *Nimrod Campaign* of the Governor of Tanganyika, when supported by a school in London.

For the Prince to visit East Africa, with his visit to Zanzibar is for him to see the East African continent which Hamlet's cry is still heard in the mountains of Zanzibar.

Southern Rhodesia is one of the most developed countries in the world.

IMPRESSIONS FROM TANGANYIKA

Diary Jottings of an East African.

Special to East Africa

On returning to Dar es Salaam I am struck by the number of undeveloped and uneducated youths who, in trying to pull rickshaws along the streets, are destroying their lungs and their general health in the process. Why cannot a law be passed to limit this kind of work to fitly grown and selected men?

Germans were to be seen everywhere in Dar es Salaam was swarming with them, and as I passed through Morogoro I was told that there were 40 in close proximity to that place. Much Native cotton planting has been done this year in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts.

Lake Tanganyika

Nyoma is a beautiful little place on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. It boasts a Belgian built wharf alongside which the steamers moor, but there is difficulty about hotel accommodation here. Rumour has it that the Railways are to take over the old hotel built by the Germans and now occupied by the Provincial staff. May this rapidly come to pass. Travellers are increasing in numbers and they need such provision. Even in Dar es Salaam hotel accommodation leaves much to be desired.

The s.s. "Baron de Dhann" completely refitted and re-equipped is now comfortable and well appointed and the only one thing which could well be improved is the catering. Large quantities of tinned stuff featured in the menu, though fish, fresh meat and fresh milk are obtainable all along the lake.

Nyanga is just as beautiful as her sister Dar es Salaam. Its fresh waters, 3,000 feet above sea level, were calm as we traversed them. Mountains rise from the shore in tier upon tier or in sharp escarpment, all green and brown and blue in the clear atmosphere. We could see forty miles and more. Bays and headlands jut out and break up the coast. Villages are scattered everywhere and towns spring up with great rapidity.

Once past Kigoma still slumbering in shadow the keynote is one of intense activity—such activity and on such a scale as I have never seen in tropical Africa. Huge companies with centrally here capital have been or are being formed to develop every sort and every kind of mineral and agricultural enterprise. Everyone asks: "What can we produce out of this country and how much?"

Activity in the Kivu Region

West of the Lake is the Congo proper, which is being pushed into Kivu country. To the east of the north-east of the Mandated Provinces of Ruanda-Urundi, divided from the Congo by the lake and the Kasai river, activity in the Kivu region is amazing, especially in regard to coffee, but mines, too, will soon be springing up. The port for that part of the country is Kilima on the north-western shore of the lake. From there a motor road runs inland to Mbaruru, and up and down this road passes a continuous stream of cars and lorries. Everywhere are planters, prospectors and agents in the big Belgian groups, and all are helpful and friendly. It is a coming country and it is coming quickly—and everybody wants to be in it. Nothing, though, the small man has no place here.

Who has sent his original diary to the Editor, would like to have an extract published. The above passage will be happily inserted in the great majority of our readers, whether they know Tanganyika or not.

for the big groups are sucking up everything and pouring money into the economy. Living a pretty place, is growing daily.

Usumbura

Usumbura I went on to Usumbura, the capital of the Mandated Territories and the residence of the Governor. The town situated at the north-eastern end of the Lake is a very beautiful. In 1921 it contained three Europeans, to day it has 120, the great majority of whom are commercial people. The capital will soon be moved to the interior, but this will not affect the town, which must always remain a commercial point of growing importance. Here again all is activity, the talk being of cotton and coffee.

There is a huge population in the mountains—five million people inhabiting these two rich provinces, and had sleeping sickness not ravaged the Lake shores, the population would be still greater. Usumbura has an old and quite numerous Arab population, around whom has grown a hybrid group who as a rule call themselves Swahilis, but who really are an Africanized agglomeration of tribesmen from all over the interior. Indians are also penetrating.

Evening in Usumbura is delightful. Lovely shady avenues settle in the cool lake breeze. As you look up the mountains in solemn grandeur in front of the Lake, its waters dotted with hundreds of dancing fish, denoting fishermen at work on a bank of fish, which they attract by the light and bait.

LEPROSY RELIEF WORK IN EAST AFRICA

The second quarterly publication of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, entitled *Leprosy in East Africa*, contains several interesting references to East Africa. Dr. K. G. Fraser states that in the Southern Sudan the proportion of lepers to the rest of the population is, on a very conservative estimate, not less than ten per mille and that the disease is increasing. Several years ago the people amongst whom he is working imagined leprosy to be caused by the great python-like spirit that lives where the rainbow ends, so that he could not persuade any of them to point the extended fingers at the rainbow because they believed that if they did those fingers would drop off within a year or two from leprosy. Dr. C. A. Wiggins, writing of the anti-leprosy campaign in Teso, Uganda, says that his hospital experiences during the last few months lead him to expect to find every leper also suffering from syphilis, malaria, and intestinal parasites, and (if an adult) chronic alcoholism.

The Association no doubt as a result of the visit which their secretary, Sir Frank Old, have recently paid to East and Central Africa, has made rather generous grants to work in those territories. The following recent grants are listed:

Italian Gasolina Mission, Tanganyika	250
Bengaluru Mission, Nyanza, Tanganyika	100
White Fathers' Mission, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika	100
University Mission, Ujiji, Tanganyika	140
White Fathers' Mission, Mwanza, Nyasaland	200
Dutch Reformed Church Mission, Mkhoma, Nyasaland	100
Church of Scotland Mission, Zomba, Nyasaland	100
Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Malampulo, Nyasaland	100
Church Missionary Society Hospital, Yilo, Sudan	50
Church Missionary Society Hospital, Kigezi, Uganda	200
Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia	100
Blankets for seven Leper Treatment Centres, Nyasaland	250

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

Meeting of the Executive Council in London.

Reported by *The East African*.

By the Rev. E. W. Smith.

LAST week we reported the speeches made by Lord Lugard and Mr. Amery at the opening of the fifth meeting of the Executive Council of the Institute, held in the Conference Room of the Colonial Office on July 16 and 17. A full two days' work was done. The members present included Lord Lugard (in the chair), Sir Humphrey Leggett (Treasurer), Professor Westermann and M. Labouret (the Directors), the Rev. Father Dubois, M. le Gouverneur Julien, Professor Lévy-Bruhl, Mr. J. H. Oldham, Sir E. Denison Ross, the Rev. Father Schestka, Professor Seligman, the Rev. Father Schmidt, Dr. Schaperclaus, the Rev. E. W. Smith, and Mr. H. Vischer (Secretary-General). Sir William Thompson also attended as a representative from South Africa.

The Institute deals with two kinds of studies—linguistic and ethnological. Under the direction of M. Labouret, who takes charge especially of the latter side of the work, inquiries have been set afoot on "The Family Life of the African." A long and pretty exhaustive questionnaire has been issued as a guide to men and women who are engaged in research on this subject. A similar questionnaire will be sent out dealing with "Chieftainship."

Native Languages in Kenya and Uganda.

On the linguistic side, the Council received a report from Dr. Westermann on his recent visit to East Africa, where he went at the request of the Government to confer with officials and missionaries in regard to certain problems of language. The journey was to Mombasa and was also to help in settling some cognate questions in Kenya and Uganda. In Kenya he encountered the Swahili problem, which consists of two parts, viz. which dialect is to be universally adopted for educational and literary purposes, and in what manner it shall be written. Some agreement on the latter point had already been reached before the scientific orthography suggested by the Institute was issued, and it appears no alteration is now to be considered.

Dr. Westermann attended a small conference called to consider the Kikuyu language. Owing to it seems to some misunderstanding about the date of this arrival only a few experts could be present, and no conclusions were reached. At Kericho another conference was held on the Nandi language, and there complete agreement was reached as to the orthography to be used in future. At Kisumu discussions took place on the Bantu and Nilotic dialects used in the Kavirondo country. The Institute's suggestions were accepted for the latter, but no conclusion was come to as to the former. Dr. Westermann advised the calling of a conference to decide which of the Bantu dialects spoken in the district should be adopted for educational and literary purposes.

Dr. Westermann encountered the Swahili question again in Uganda, to which country Swahili was introduced by traders from the East Coast before the advent of Europeans. It is spoken by many of the people in the Lake region. The Government wishes to make it an official language outside the Buganda province, and proposes it should also be taught as a non-compulsory subject in the Buganda schools. The orthography of Luganda

has recently been settled, and, in at least one very important point, has altogether satisfactorily found a scientific point of view. Still, the question now considered as eluded.

Problems of the Southern Sudan.

The chief object of Dr. Westermann's visit to East Africa was to attend an important linguistic conference at Rejal from April to 14. The Sudan Government intends to build up a system of education throughout the southern areas, and had very wisely decided to begin by surveying the linguistic situation, such questions as: What languages are spoken and which of these should be used in schools? How are these to be written and what type of text-book is desirable? had to be asked and answered before a satisfactory scheme could be devised. It was to seek answers to such questions that the conference was called. Mr. J. G. Matthew, Secretary for Education in the Sudan, had made careful preparations for the conference, which was attended by forty-two representatives of the Government and missionary societies. Some of these came from Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

All were experts in their own fields. They made a provisional classification of the many languages and agreed on those in which text-books for use in the elementary vernacular schools should be prepared. The orthography recommended by the Institute was adopted, with certain adaptations needed to meet particular conditions prevailing in some areas. The importance of preparing vernacular grammars for use in the schools was emphasized, and also the importance of providing adequate books for the learning of the languages by officials and missionaries. Dr. Westermann was asked to prepare an outline of a practical grammar and this he has done. His advice on the problems discussed was of very great value. Mr. Matthew came to the Executive Council to express thanks for the assistance the Director had rendered.

Many other matters were discussed during the sessions, but the above were of most interest to East Africans. The Institute, which has now been in existence for two years, has already become an important factor in African affairs. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Berlin at the beginning of 1929.

SIR C. BOWRING ON EDUCATION.

WE have recently published several specimens of the new education policy of the Nyasaland Government, and our readers will therefore be interested to learn that at the last session of the Legislative Council of that Province His Excellency the Governor said:

"It is nearly a year since the new education policy of Government was launched and the Education Conference held in Mombasa. I have watched the proceedings of the new Education Board with the closest attention and interest, and the measure of cooperation and ready response that has been achieved has surpassed my most sanguine anticipations. Notwithstanding, however, the unanimity that has been reached locally, and the tact that has been displayed in the application of the Education Ordinance, misunderstandings have unfortunately arisen at home as to the object and intentions of the new policy. Special meetings were arranged during Mr. Oldham's visit of both the Education Board and of all the missionary societies that are carrying on work in Nyasaland, at Zomba and Blantyre respectively. Mr. Oldham attended both and has submitted a memorandum on the subject which, I think, is of the greatest value in removing any misunderstandings and which

THE REAL ABYSSINIA.

Sir Wallis Budge's History.

The general impression that nothing much is known of Abyssinia is finally and authoritatively removed by the publication of Sir E. A. Wallis Budge's great work in two volumes, "A History of Ethiopia, South and Abyssinia" (Methuen, £3 13s. 6d.).

It is impossible to follow the author through every detail of his fascinating pages. Sir Wallis Budge is at home equally in the deciphering of Arabian hieroglyphics and the translation of the Ethiopic writing of Abyssinia. This remarkable script, which, as adopted by the Abyssinians, has never developed a cursive character, is an open book to him, and his explanation of the derivation of the syllabary is a revelation to the curious. "The Abyssinian style of handwriting," says Mr. John Boyes in his book, "The Company of Adventurers," "is not unlike the Chinese. There are, I believe, something like two hundred and fifty letters in their alphabet, which is supposed to have been introduced many hundreds of years ago by priests who came from Armenia to spread the Christian religion." Sir Wallis states that the Abyssinians borrowed the fundamental parts of their letters from the Semites of Arabia; that is to say, from those emigrants from Arabia who made their way into Abyssinia and brought with them a civilisation far higher than that of the Abyssinians (who were Africans), and the art of writing.

Taking the original Minæan-Sabaean alphabet, which was entirely consonantal, the Abyssinians turned it into a syllabary by adding what can only be called "twiddle-bits" to the original letters and so vocalising them. M in this way became MM, ME, MA, ME, MO, each with its separate character derived from the original M. Special values given to four letters, and the adding of additional letters, brought up the syllabary to forty letters; the letters mentioned by John Boyes in those descriptions of Abyssinia and the Abyssinians, by the by, prove remarkably correct when checked by Sir Wallis Budge's classical work. Budge's text further mentions the prevalence of the fever among the Abyssinians, and their frequent taking of medicine for the trouble. Sir Wallis confirms this, and gives the native name *Amagana* for the disease caused by the worm. More correctly records a remarkable incident in this connection. Dr. Stern a missionary in a book of his "Wanderings among the Galeshas" (London, 1862) had printed a statement that the Emperor Theodore's mother had sold worm medicine in the streets, and had pointed out that "Lepkowsky Theodore's early name was the name of worm medicine." Theodore says Sir Wallis never gave Stern for this insult, he thought him, and even after all the fuss, and this was one of the atrocities which led to the Napier Expedition to Abyssinia, the capture of Menigala by the British, and the suicide of Theodore. So large a place has taken in the history of Abyssinia.

To review him for space can but pay. Some of the richness of Sir Wallis's notes, glossaries, leaving buyers of the work to dig for themselves, a pity, what it lacks. The illustrations are, however, of the highest quality, and most interesting. Through the kindness of the publishers it is almost certain that the reviewer has culled from the author's intention. The illustrations

are, also, interconnected with their subjects. The origin of the royal race from the east of Queen Makeda of Sheba to King Solomon is the very foundation of their history, and the account is legendary, no doubt, but convincing in its detail of that visit is one of the most delightful passages in the two volumes. The reader set on in every official document is orthodox, as based upon the Bible, but includes Mariolatry and is crusted over with belief in a host of devils and demons which necessitates the use of an incredible number and variety of spells and charms to avert evil.

That the Christian religion should have survived at all is really extraordinary, for about the end of the fifth century the Arabs, under Muhammad Gran the "Left-handed" overran the country and completely devastated it. Then it was that the Abyssinians invoked the aid of the Portuguese, which led the way to the visit of the Jesuit mission. The temporary alliance of the Churches of Rome and Alexandria was, however, not of long duration, and the Jesuits were finally expelled with much persecution.

Though practically all the original churches were destroyed by the Arabs, Abyssinia nevertheless possesses the most amazing churches in the whole world.

There are, says Sir Wallis, "two of the most rock-hewn churches at Lalibala in Lasta, which certainly deserve to be included with the Seven Wonders of the world. All who have seen them marvel not at their beauty, but at the mind of the man who conceived their design, and the colossal labour which was expended in their making. The site chosen for the architect's scheme, *alaka*, is unknown—is the top of a small flat-topped mountain (some 600 ft. high) on the east side of the plateau. The two sides have a depth of 40 to 50 ft., and in some places the rock reaches out through a crevice. The sides are very perpendicular, and the church, though about 60 ft. high, and the floors have been hollowed out, all the windows have been built, and have been made, and the result is a solid block of rock with a church. The rock-hewn temple of Ramessa at Karabshah and Aba Simael cannot be compared with the churches at Lalibala, the same statement was made to alter to change the building's intention out of view, the temple site in the rock-hewn temples seems independent building.

The illustrations of these churches are of a wonderful order of bas-relief, and the figures are the most beautiful of any seen in the district of the churches, which are the oldest monuments in Abyssinia and in every respect remarkable in themselves, and why or with what object they were set up cannot be stated, but it appears most probable that they bear no inscription that they were erected by an early foreign and pagan royalty in the Sudan not later than 1130, and that they were the scene of blood-spilling. Boyes, it will be remembered, refers to similar stone pillars, which he discovered near Lake Abaya during his *safari* from Addis Ababa to Nairobi.

Sir Wallis pays full tribute to the pioneers of our knowledge of Abyssinia, which are the brothers Francisco Alvarez (1498) and John Berghem (1570), who meddled in the country. How many people have heard of Hiob Lindell, *kitab* 1914, the father of Ethiopic studies in the Abba Gregory, the young exile who, in the opinion of even of James Bruce, of Edward Bruce, and in 1668, in 1670 years of the country, and published a journal of his experiences in Abyssinia. As the rock-hewn temples of Lalibala, which are the scene of blood-spilling, and which he saw the columns of King Solomon's temple. The great hall has not been finished!

THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES IN AFRICA

A Reply from Mr. Marcus Garvey, To the Editor of "East Africa"

I received a marked copy of East Africa of July 12 containing a letter above an anonymous signature under the caption "Would Mr. Marcus Garvey Reply?" I do not reply to anonymous communications. Any one who writes pertinent matters and sometimes impertinent ones above a nom de plume I regard as a coward who does not merit my personal consideration. However, since you have published the letter and your readers are naturally curious to know about my activities, I suggest that you publish the speech that I made at the Royal Albert Hall, a copy of which is in your hands, facts from which you could not have supplied your anonymous correspondent, if he cared.

Speaking to you directly, I am desirous of drawing to your attention the fact that the whites can no longer deceive or fool the blacks. There are enough intelligent black men in the world to protect the rights of the black race, and white men like you and those who are interested in East Africa are only deceiving yourselves to think that we are sleeping on the job. Africa is the home of the black man and there is nothing that white men can do that will make their claim to Africa legal. The reconstruction of Europe within modern times does not change what occur. Africa shall not be reconstructed by us, and in that time I feel that you will be surprised to realise that you cannot fool the Negro.

I am sending you herewith a copy of an epic entitled "The Tragedy of White Injustice." In it you and your anonymous correspondent may find food for thought.

Yours faithfully,

MARCUS GARVEY,

President-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association, London, W.C.

Mr. Marcus Garvey overlooks the fact that our issue of June 14 contained a long report of his Albert Hall meeting at which, we recorded, he failed to define the Africa for the Africans programme of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of the West. In the second paragraph of his letter we are told that the white races are liberators trying to deceive and fool the native races of Africa, but again Mr. Garvey makes a serious attempt, either to show that the Negro may suffer on account of the colour of his skin or to show that he is entitled to speak for the native races of Africa. He asserts that his organisation has eleven million members. How many subscribers members does it claim in the British East and Central African Dependencies?

Mr. Garvey writes in "The Tragedy of White Injustice" the following lines of verse which he calls an epic. If Mr. Garvey can speak as a speaker, he is undoubtedly ineffective as a writer of verse. "Lying and stealing is the white man's game," begins the pamphlet. "Stop your tricks, frauds, lies, and stealing, and settle down to fair and square dealing; if not, I care not yours, for I am God as God demands the sacrifice of your life!" the white man is warned.

Mr. Garvey's manner of oration is singularly unoriginal and unbalanced. Although he repeatedly stresses the "other side" of the Negro, when he comes to the white man he apparently conceals his character by a "other argument" the imagination of to cast merely to the eye of ordinariness. (Ed. "Editor," he declares, "I shall always look the public while I breathe" all the lie and would the truth). A serious question is suggested by such a contradiction of oration? The great body of British journalists are scrupulous to give the public the best service they can, to represent them as slaves, liars, and the tools of base intrigue will convince nobody. Neither the Albert Hall speech of Mr. Garvey nor his "Tragedy of White Injustice" provides serious arguments in favour of his contentions which we note from the very beginning on the basis of facts and logic. The name of a native language and a review of the book will be faithful with - Ed. "E.A."

A CENOTAPH FOR TANGANYIKA

An Appeal for Funds.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I have been requested to draw your attention to the proposal to erect a Cenotaph Memorial in Dar es Salaam to commemorate specially all those who fell in the War campaign in Tanganyika Territory, and where each year the celebration of Armistice Day will be held. The project has met with the support of his Excellency the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, and a splendid site for the Cenotaph has been granted by the Government in Dar es Salaam.

The Cenotaph will be constructed of granite, quarried in Tanganyika Territory, and the design selected will provide a simple and dignified memorial to those who fell here. A committee representative of all classes of the community has been formed to carry out this undertaking. It is estimated that a sum of £1,500 will be required to erect the memorial and the site, and provide for its maintenance, and my committee feel confident that there will be a generous response to an appeal for so worthy an object.

Although a considerable sum has already been subscribed, funds are still required, and, as a large number of your readers who are interested in Tanganyika Territory may desire to become associated with the movement, my committee would feel grateful if you would give them the opportunity of subscribing by publishing this letter in your valuable columns. Subscriptions may be sent to the National Bank of India, 60, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on account of the Tanganyika Cenotaph Fund.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. BRAYNE, Chairman

Secretary, Cenotaph Committee.

A CROWING COBRA IN NIGERIA

West African Natives and the "Songe"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I have read with much interest and curiosity the letters that have appeared from time to time in East Africa concerning the existence of a "crowing" cobra.

In my wanderings in East and Central Africa I have listened to many wonderful snake yarns from Natives, but in describing the above "mystery" snake I have been notwithstanding my doubts as to its existence, induced on reading your issue of May 24 and May 31 to question my personal knowledge of an intelligent coast boy from Southern Nigeria.

The most graphic that I have seen, resembling the "crowing" cobra, exists, and he described it as being a large black snake with a network of colouring of yellow and red surrounding it, having a bright red mark on its head which, when it is in the appearance of a cocks comb, looks like a crowing like a cock. He also stated it was very dangerous, and that the Natives always ran away from it. He declared that it also lives in the forests of the Abokuta and Ibe-ode Province of Southern Nigeria. An Asaba Native from Onitsha corroborated all these statements.

I am sending you these statements for what they are worth. It would be interesting to see if West Africa also take up the evidence on behalf of the "crowing" cobra.

Yours faithfully,

Naraguta, Northern Nigeria. W. T. SHORROSE

EDUCATION IN UGANDA.

Report for 1927.

UGANDA is estimated to have 592,500 Native children of school age, of whom 192,404 actually attend school. In 1927 the Government spent £48,001 on education, or 3.7% of the total revenue. The expenditure thus represents sh. 4 cts. 27 per person attending school, and cts. 32 per head of the population. These figures are taken from the 1927 Report of the Education Department of Uganda (Government Printer, Entebbe, sh. 2).

The Department says the Director was affected by the financial depression which hit Uganda during the year, but if only the necessary money can be found, the education policy outlined will in the near future lessen very considerably the Government overhead charges by accelerating the process of training Natives to take their places in the public services of the country. Thanks, no doubt, to the inherent intelligence of the Baganda and to fifty years of steady missionary effort, the standard of Native education in the Protectorate is high.

Makerere College reports 141 students—31 Roman Catholics, 108 Protestants, and two Muhammadans—of whom 98 were resident. The medical students have shown great keenness, and after another year of training promise to become well able to diagnose and treat the common diseases of the country. Equally good results have been obtained in survey, the schoolmaster's course, telegraphy and technical classes. It is distressing to read that there were no pupils in agriculture during 1927. However, a class of 315 is being formed to start in 1928.

Female education receives great attention, especially at the Mill Hill Mission where the Holy Mother has instituted an Order of Nuns Sisters which will ensure a supply of well qualified Native teachers for the Intermediate Girls' Schools of the Mission. The Department hopes soon to open two Girls' Schools, one to be controlled by the C.M.S., the other by the Mill Hill Mission, in each of which the Government will contribute an annual grant of £250. The rest of the expenditure will be met by fees which will be high. It is very encouraging to note that parents and even prospective bridegrooms are prepared to pay for the advanced education of girls who will eventually be the wives of the more educated men.

Fifteen European children received free passes over the Railway in order that they might be educated in Kenya, and, says the Report, "The rosy cheeks and general fitness of the children when they return for their holidays to Uganda, are an additional argument for sending Uganda children to European schools in the highlands of Kenya rather than attempting to provide schools for them in Uganda." As the Indians have not yet agreed to assist for special education, rate to be levied on Indians for the purpose of improving Indian education, full facilities for their children are not yet available, especially in the out districts, but £2,000 was paid as a grant to Indian education.

The great aim to introduce Swahili into the secondary and technical schools of the Northern and Eastern Provinces appears a wise one. It has been found impossible to translate text-books into the Acholi and Pado languages. With the spread of Swahili, inter-communication between the Protectorate as a whole and Kenya and Tanganyika will become easier, and commerce and administration will be greatly assisted. In time, too, it will be possible to provide a wide range of text-books and a literature.

EDUCATION IN NYASALAND.

A First Government Report.

THE Report of the Education Department of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the period May 1 to December 31, 1927, is the first report issued since the Education Department came into existence on April 30, 1920. Mr. F. Gaunt, M.A., F.R.C.S., who was promoted from Senior Inspector of Schools in Kenya to the first Director of Education in Nyasaland, has had both a difficult and delicate task. As he states in his introduction, the history of education in the Protectorate, from the abortive attempt of the U.M.C.A. in 1860 and the more fortunate establishment of the Livingstone Mission in 1875, is closely interwoven with the record of the missions. Up to 1908 the entire cost of the schools was borne by the missions; from 1908 to 1918 the Government made an annual grant of £1,000 in aid of education; and from then to the end of March, 1926, the grant amounted to £2,000 in the form of block grants. Up to March 31, 1927, the sum of £2,200 was similarly distributed. For the nine months ending December 31, 1927, grants totalling £3,720 were sanctioned, but the block grant was discontinued and grants were assessed according to the number of qualified teachers and instructors and in respect of boarders receiving vocational training. Moreover, it was laid down that in all schools satisfactory instruction should be given in hygiene and sanitation, agriculture and practical work.

The report shows that the Department is proceeding on sound lines. It recognises that in an agricultural community true education must have its roots in the soil, and it expresses doubt whether the awarding of certificates purely on examination results is satisfactory. These two points are recognised; and it is to be hoped that, as the Director suggests, certificates will be awarded only without examination or from a satisfactory result control. The general report on the character, ability and quietness of the candidates in the first of the written examination has been disappointing, as was also in colonial schools.

During 1927 the European child population increased beyond all estimates, and the Government schools were unable to cope with the demand. At the end of 1927 it is reckoned that there are 130 European children above the age of 5 years, and it is hoped by the fact that a Government Central Day and Boarding School will be available for them. This school will have three departments—a kindergarten, an elementary, and a preparatory for boys who wish to take the Public Schools Entrance Examination at home.

In 1927 there were 166,022 Native children and 4,481 Native teachers on the rolls of the 2,768 schools of the native missions operating in the country. During the nine months of the financial year, the cost to the missions was £30,757, and to the Government £5,028. The total Native population was estimated at 1,487,100. The U.M.C.A. seems to take the premier position in the education of female Natives.

It is pleasant to read that the relations between the Department and the missions have been consistently harmonious. As the Director remarks, "It was only natural that among missionaries who had instituted the first educational centres and controlled them for fifty years some suspicion should be entertained towards an introping Government Department." The Director seems to have displayed a wise Nelsonian blindness in certain directions. He is to be congratulated.

SITUTUNGA BECOMING BUSH-BUCK.

Points from the Uganda Game Report.

The reports of the Uganda Game Department are ever welcome, and that for 1927 (Government Printer, Entebbe, sh. 1.50) is no exception. It contains an account of Captain Pitman's visit to Nko island, one of the smallest of the Sese group, to investigate the conditions under which a very local race of the situtunga antelope exists. The island is only a mile and a half in length and a few hundred yards in breadth, with an area of possibly 200 acres, and on it live some 120 situtunga in good health and condition. They are exceedingly tame, and cannot leave the island because of the stormy water and the presence of crocodiles. Their habitat is the very last that one would expect situtunga to select, for these animals have always been found in typical papyrus swamp. They have become practically bush-buck, and even their horns and feet are so modified towards that type that they have been given sub-specific rank. They certainly present a fascinating problem, which one hopes will be carefully watched in the future.

It is good news to learn that it has been decided to prohibit entirely the killing of the white rhinoceros, the horns of which are still eagerly sought after, and of which "found" horns have become seriously suspect. This splendid animal is too near extinction for any risks to be taken with it. Elephant control appears to be well in hand, and the number of warrantable bulls in the Protectorate is satisfactory. There was one particularly flagrant case of the breach of the game laws in Gulu, when a European, resident in Uganda, was convicted of killing four elephants with underweight tusks, three of them being in excess of the ounces he held. A fine of sh. 500 was imposed. A most unusual incident was reported from Singa, in Mubende district, of a tuskless cow elephant dying while giving birth.

Epidemics among game have been conspicuously absent, and the deprivations of hunting dogs have ceased. Buffalo and eland are increasing everywhere, and two instances of the former invading quite casually, arkan lines are given. In neither case was any harm done. A waterbuck, which apparently became suddenly blind, bumped into a hut one night, and knocked down a woman. It was speared, and its body recovered, so the cause must be considered established. It is a curious coincidence, as a note on the monkeys of Uganda shows that they are more numerous and more varied than is generally believed. White monkeys are known to occur, and it is possible that a race of white mangabey occurs.

It is a capital report.

MR. WAYLAND'S INTERESTING

Some Thoughts of a Geologist.

MR. E. J. WAYLAND'S accounts of the work of his Department are always interesting, and in his Report of the Geological Survey for 1927 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 8) he has increased the interest by introducing a new section, "Revenue" — and a new part — "Research Notes."

Under "Research Notes," he writes, "is grouped a selection of items which have arisen out of the year's work, and which are not otherwise dealt with in these papers or in any other publication. This part of the Report has been prepared in response to a very definite demand for further information on matters of scientific and economic interest; and it is hoped that non-technical readers will find something under Part II to interest them, although it is not designed exclusively for that purpose."

Under Part II are included some notes on copper in Uganda, in which it is stated that the discovery at Kilembi, on the Nanyamba river, is an important one, and may lead to commercial developments, though extreme optimism is unjustified; a paragraph on tin, in which the Director remarks that, as work progresses, it becomes increasingly apparent that tin has a wide distribution in Uganda; and a fascinating discussion on the oscillations of the equatorial lakes, their relation to rainfall and their bearing on prehistoric remains and stone-age chronology.

A Bold Vision.

In a "hypothetical correlation table" the Director sums up his conclusions with a breadth of vision and a boldness of suggestion which stamp his work as something quite out of the ordinary. Starting somewhere about 10,000 B.C., he visualises the disappearance of pre-existing lakes, and the country a desert. The lakes then rise, and a Nanyamba man enters the area with the game animals. Again the lakes disappear, and the desert re-asserts itself, leaving away man and game. Prior to 8,000 B.C. game and man re-enter the area, and the latter takes his home in the caves as a plural creature. By 8,000 B.C. the lakes were probably down again to much their present level, for by that time the Nile appears to have declined to their present condition, and the climate of Egypt was apparently the same then as now. The first of the Era of Ethnetheta cave man, with the rise of the lakes and the Nile, about 500 B.C., the Nanyamba man enters the area, bringing with him a new culture. Again the waters rise, and the Nanyamba man is driven out of the country (A.D. 700 to 1,000), but the establishment of modern conditions saw the arrival of modern races of men, who possibly at first co-existed with the remains of the Nanyamba strain.

In a brief summary hardly does justice to Mr. Wayland's conclusions, but it serves to show the great interest of his work. On the subject of earth quakes and the value of the seismograms taken by his Department, the Director is illuminating, and recent events will not have diminished the importance of this line of research. Both from a technical and a general standpoint, the report makes a fine record of reading.

The Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory has addressed this subject, and mulberry seed are available for distribution to planters interested in encouraging the culture of this tree among their native labourers, who can thus earn pocket money and improve their plantation estates. The suggestion was first made some 15 years ago by F. J. Anderson, of Arusha, who had had experience of mulberry silk rearing in Japan.

It is not clear to the Native population which is so eagerly seeking education, the Government attaches an importance to agricultural training at least equal to that which is accorded to carpentry, masonry, or literary subjects. The Native population still continue to regard manual labour in crop production or animal husbandry as being suited only to "inferior" people, and the rising generation will be encouraged in this their present tendency, namely, to get all education they can as a means whereby the Native may have a life of comparative ease, and may become a superior being, characterised by the wearing of European clothes and a desire for authority, who is reluctant to soil his hands by labour in the fields. From the report of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the better organisation of the technical education of the African.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Paton are *en route* for Mombasa.

Sir James and Lady Heath held an aerodrome party at Croydon last week.

Lady Mostyn, wife of Captain Sir Piers Mostyn, gave birth to a son a few days ago.

Mr. Tom King has been appointed a member of the Mazabuka Management Board.

Mr. J. P. F. Galway of the Kenya Public Works Department, is now in England on leave.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore was last week received in audience by the King.

Major Munn, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Assistant-Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

The death is announced of Mr. W. P. Couzens, the well-known planter of Namweras, Masailand.

Mr. P. S. Housason, Cadet in the Tanganyika Administration, has been appointed a Labour Officer.

Mr. M. Goslin, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has arrived on leave pending retirement.

The Rev. E. C. Gore left England last week to return to his station at Yambio in the Southern Sudan.

Mr. Gerry Kearton, who recently arrived in Kenya, is expected to spend about six months in East Africa.

Mr. Robert Jackson has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Blowers, Mr. T. FitzMaurice Lenon, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ingram are on their way back to Kenya.

Mr. R. Nyffe, Conservator of Forests, Uganda, is, says a Kampala correspondent, shortly expected to retire from the Service.

Mr. A. J. Bradenbury, Provincial Commissioner, Masailand, is, we hear, likely to be home on leave for a couple of months.

It has been decided to establish a Belgian Consulate-General in Nairobi. Mr. A. van Bieveliet is to be the first Consul-General.

Mr. G. J. Bailey, *Kenya Times*, has written to the *Western Gazette*, of Yeovil, an interesting account of life in the Kenya Highlands.

Mrs. Richard Caldwell, whose death is reported, was one of the eight daughters of the late Lord Parkville, the explorer of Abyssinia.

Sir Joseph Byles, *Kenya Times*, of the Seychelles, and now Governor of Sierra Leone, is expected to arrive from West Africa at an early date.

Dr. J. N. Fisher, who is exchanging the Bishopric of Lebombo, Portuguese East Africa, for that of Natal, is to marry Miss Mabel Calund, of Caversham.

Sir W. M. S. Bates, of the Tanganyika Police, was recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Rozal Bishop, daughter of Surgeon-Captain G. T. Bishop.

Major and Mrs. Buxton, of Lamuru, and Miss Sara Buxton, of Kedowa, are among the Kenya settlers commanded to the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace to-day.

Mr. C. A. Contomichilos, O.B.E., one of the best-known merchants in the Sudan, has been paying a brief business visit to England, but is leaving again for the Continent almost immediately.

Princess Marie Louise honoured Sir Montague Barlow at dinner at Claridge's last week. Lord and Lady Delamere, Sir Hilton and Lady Young, and Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson were among those present.

Major A. E. Perkins, the President, and Messrs. H. Farns and W. H. Sutton have been appointed delegates of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce to the July Session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce.

Colonel R. A. Steel, who died last week, was during the War in charge of the section of the Imperial General Staff which dealt with operations in East Africa, Mesopotamia, and Russia. He was created C.M.G. and C.B.E., and awarded numerous foreign orders.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sandford have returned to Nairobi. Mr. Sandford first went to Kenya as Assistant District Commissioner in 1915, and acted as private secretary to the Governor in 1918. For the past two years he has been editor of the *Kenya Official Gazette*.

The engagement is announced between Captain William Henry (Pat) Henshaw, Sudan Political Service, and Joan, only daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Castlethorpe, Brigg, Lincolnshire, and of Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Newcastle Circus, The Dock, Nottingham.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Frederick Ramsdale, Chief M. B. of Labour, Tanganyika, younger son of the Rev. James Doekhart, of Whalley Range, Manchester, and Miss Aileen Fair, daughter of Mr. Joseph Fair, of Bedford, County Galway, will take place at Dar es Salaam in October.

Sir John Sandeman, Glen, M.P., has been elected Treasurer of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. Lord Kylsart and Sir Edward Baines have retired from the office of President, and Chairman of the Council respectively, and are succeeded by Lord Iveagh and Sir John Benn.

Two members of the staff of the agricultural department of Leeds University have secured African appointments. Mr. Milne, lecturer in agricultural chemistry, has been appointed soil chemist at the African Institute, Tanganyika, and Mr. Jardine, district lecturer in agriculture, goes to Kenya as a livestock officer.



Captain J. D. Graham recently travelled from Northern Rhodesia to Njoro, Kenya, in a "Baby Austin" car, and we learn from the Colony that the little car stood the journey amazingly well and on arrival showed no signs of the severe test which it had undergone. Congratulations to Captain Graham on a very sporting effort!



Two well-known members of the Roman Catholic Mission in Zanzibar are at present on leave in Europe, namely, Father Grollemand, who has spent twenty-eight years in the island, having had no leave in Europe since 1911, and Brother G. who during the thirty-four years he has spent in Zanzibar has had only two holidays in Europe.



His many East African friends will learn with regret that Mr. J. D. Maifland, who rendered such excellent services to Uganda as Government botanist, has been invalided home from the Cameroons to which territory he was promoted as Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Victoria. Mr. Maifland has been suffering from dysentery, but we are glad to say that he is now in much better health and will be home returning to East Africa.



The late Mr. J. W. Hope, one of the best known and best liked sports in Kenya Colony, had applied shortly before his death to be allowed to commute his pension in order that he might buy a farm in the American West. Commutation had not actually taken into effect his death, but the Legislative Council recently decided to treat him as an exceptional case and to pay to his heirs the sum of £2,000, the amount which would have been payable had he exercised his option to commute his pension.



Colonel N. H. MacBurne, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has just retired from the Union Defence Force, will be well remembered by many of our readers as Officer Commanding the 11th South African Brigade during the East African campaign, was on the D.S.O. for gallantry during General Smuts's drive towards Moshi, and was afterwards created C.M.G. and awarded the Cross de Guerre for services in France while in command of a battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry.

The East African Women's League, a very active organization, which has now approximately 1,000 members, has elected for 1928 the following officers: Patron: The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere; Patronesses: Lady Francis Scott, Lady Macmillan, and Lady Ramsden; President: Mrs. Beresford Parry; Vice-Presidents of the Council: Lady Macmillan, Lady Francis Scott, Mrs. James Fitzgerald, Welby, Gailey, Gargillan and all Chairwomen of the District Branches; Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Machin.



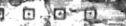
Archdeacon Hallet of Zanzibar, preaching ten days ago in Liverpool, said: "Muhammadanism is crumbling before our eyes. In Zanzibar it has been gradually losing its spiritual force for some time, and the reason is that it is a hidebound and negative religion. As the young Muhammadan comes into contact with Western civilisation he becomes ennobled and unwilling to remain subservient to a religion of which he does not understand a word. Before many years have passed the African missions will need twenty times their present staff."



Congratulations to Bishop Zeger on the opening of the St. Joseph's Convent, Boarding and Day School, Dar es Salaam. This is the first attempt to provide educational facilities for non-Native children in Tanganyika without distinction of creed, excepting the Dutch School at the Arusha District, which is, of course, a survival from the German régime. We learn that the Bishop has asked for the services of several British Sisters who are trained educationists and that one lady left some little time ago for the Territory. The new building, for which the Bishop was his own architect, will accommodate thirty boarders and one hundred and twenty day pupils.



Mr. Wilhelm Schultz, who has died in Dar es Salaam from wounds received from a lion, was the first German to return to Tanganyika Territory after the War, as he had been one of the pioneers of the country under the German régime. He first went to East Africa as a clerk in the German Government Service in 1891, but retired to establish himself on his own account. In a time his interests varied considerably, but finally he built a brewery which became well known throughout the whole of East Africa, and he had become a rich man, widely known and generally liked for his kindly disposition, but the lion cost him his fortune. He did not, however, emitter him, and he could have done so happily under British rule.



A strongly worded resolution against a recent action of Lord Delamere has been passed by the Township Association of Nakuru, which constituency he represents in the Kenya Legislative Council. The motion reads: "That this Association strongly presents the aims of the elected members of the Nakuru Valley in giving such short notice of his intention to leave the country, the time being totally inadequate to deal with so important a matter as the selection of his alternative member, and regret that it cannot confirm Lord Delamere's nomination as the gentleman in question is totally unknown both personally and by repute to the great majority of his constituents. This resolution refers to Lord Delamere's nomination of Earlham to be a Member of the Legislative Council on 21st June."

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East Africa in the Press.

MISSION VIEWS OF AFRICAN EDUCATION

Two contributions to the July issue of The International Review of Missions are of unusual East African interest, and we commend their study to our readers, for they are indicative of the new spirit which is inspiring mission work among Native races. One of the articles is entitled "Human Geography and Some of its Applications," the other "Biology and African Education." The former discusses with genuine philosophy, the disturbance of traditional societies by the impact of modern civilisation:—

"The problem of the readjustment of African societies, one of the most critical and complex of our time, and for the solution of which Great Britain has incurred heavy responsibilities, is essentially geographical in its character, demanding trained investigators capable of analysing the experience of human groups in terms of the physical circumstances which have helped to mould them and which in turn have been emulatively altered by them. Such studies should be evolutionary in character.

Mr. S. A. Hammond, who writes the second paper, has had practical experience of teaching Natives in Africa, and has learned a lot from it. He finds the prospects of literary education not encouraging; he sees that the curriculum is overloaded; he recognises, as Colonel McCall of Tanganyika does, that the teaching of arts and crafts to Natives whose future is on the land leads to unemployment and disaster; and he has the courage to suggest a plan of his own.

He finds the various English text books defective for his purpose, the old-fashioned mixture of school botany and zoology that has been commonly called elementary biology especially so. Too much stress is laid on structure, and too little on function. Native study for its own sake, he says, arouses little real interest. The primitive mind is engaged only by what concerns its own life and environment, and on that principle Mr. Hammond takes his stand.

"To the African, the matters of everyday life—his farm, his family, his social surroundings—are the first objects of interest. Through these his interests may be broadened and held firm, other matters, through them he can see some in other correlated activities. Practical work must therefore naturally take a large place in our teaching; it must be the foundation, the visible raison d'être of the whole.

"Ready to our hand we have this great science of biology, embracing the whole of school life, providing the body of information needed as an organised form—a basis for both male and female education, adaptable to the simplest schools or the most advanced, the trunk and roots of learning, in which, as the branches extend, it gives to all the natural activities of the African an intellectual content in addition to their practical content, teaching, integrating them into a mental environment wherein may develop both a creative mind and a consistent attitude in life—which I take to be the true character of training. The best humanity for the African is preparation for life is the study of life."

"For one who admits he is no expert biologist, Mr. Hammond is to have a very sound notion of the possibilities of science. He deprecates elaborate apparatus; the more it is multiplied, the more surely will the schools migrate away from Native life. The equipment that we need is in the environment of the school and the bullock of the teacher. In the last phrase lies the whole secret of success. When will African schools be supplied with teachers of the type required?

An extremely bad example of the contemporary representation of the Church in Labour newspapers is to be found in The New Leader, in a letter from Dr. Norman Leys, who has done splendid work in the fight for justice for the Natives of Kenya. Dr. Leys pays tribute to the missionaries in Africa of twenty years ago; and then he says: "I feel bound to add that it is to be feared that the older type of missionary, who, whatever his faults, gave and taught all he knew without stint, is being replaced by courtier priests, who teach only what reactionary Governments think Africans ought to know. This is a very serious charge, which Dr. Norman Leys must surely be willing to substantiate. What are the names of the courtier priests? And where are their stations? The Church in East Africa is insistent with the spirit of Frank Weston, who knew no difference of colour or race. The Church in South Africa has fought steadily against the colour legislation of the Bantustan Government, and her Bishops have been denounced by Cabinet Ministers. If Dr. Leys is not willing to give specific details of the charges that he makes, and to give specific information where courtier priests may be discovered, he will properly be regarded as unworthy truckling to the supposed anti-religious bias of the people for whom he was writing.

Thus The Church Times.

KENYA'S NEW DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

Mr. H. S. Scott, Director of Education in the Transvaal, who after retiring from the South African service in August at the age of fifty-five, is to take up his duties as Director of Education in Kenya later in the year, as stated by the Johannesburg Star to have had a long and successful career. When he first came out he established the Normal College, which institution he placed on a sound footing. It is now a well-known centre for the training of teachers. Mr. Scott's work while he was Secretary of Education is a perpetual tribute to his skill and efficiency, and he proved to be an admirable Director of Education. His friends say that not only is teaching and the administration of his department his profession, but his hobby. He is, however, by no means a mere bookworm. In his younger days he played cricket with enthusiasm, and tennis and golf are forms of recreation he indulges in when he gets the time. Mr. Scott has thoroughly mastered the Dutch language both in the Netherlands form and Afrikaans. Part of his studies of the farmer was conducted in Holland. Kenya is to be the Transvaal's loss. Mr. Scott has seen great strides in education in the province, and in the progress he has contributed in large measure.

THE ACTION OF PUFF-ADDER POISON.

The Farmer's Weekly of South Africa publishes an interesting paragraph on the action of puff adder poison, which, it asserts, dissolves the red corpuscles of the blood, and at the same time makes the walls of the blood vessels porous, so that the unfortunate victim bleeds to death internally. It quotes two cases of a man being bitten by snakes, one by a puff adder, the other by a singhals cobra, both were treated with the serum made at the Ross Elizabeth Museum. The former died, the treatment being applied too late; the latter, though in a state of complete collapse, recovered and was normal next day.

CLOSED SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

KENYA correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* asserts that the attempt of the Kenya Government to stimulate the settlement of Crown lands artificially, for political purposes, threatens to create the "poor white"—that most pitiable product of white colonisation in Africa. Of the scheme he writes—

The idea is to try and remove the supposed reproach that this is a rich man's colony. The truth is that Kenya is a colony only for men with moderate or large capital, and the proposed scheme is likely to prove disastrous to those who take advantage of it. Men of the artisan class with their wives and families are invited to come to Kenya and make a living partly by farming 100 acres of maize, and partly by plying their trades in their spare time. They will be provided with a cheap passage to their destination, and at first are to live in sheds. The essence of the proposals for financing them is that they shall be given loans, partly in money and partly in kind, to the value of from £1,000 to £4,200, repayable by easy instalments. The plots allotted to them will be valued at £3 an acre, which will include fencing, and loans in money will be made towards maintenance for the first year and certain other purposes. The scheme might justly be described as a scheme for settlement on overdraft.

The Kenya Government itself is the best critic of these absurd proposals. During the past four years three official handbooks for Kenya have been published. One of them lays stress on the divergent views of doctors on the suitability of Kenya for permanent white settlement; and it is widely held in the Colony that the climate is not beneficial to young people between the ages of ten and twenty, and parents who can afford to send their children home for their education usually do so. Civil servants go on leave for six months every thirty months; they consider that necessary for the maintenance of good health. Business men also take holidays at home periodically when they can afford to do so. Settlers who come out to the Colony under the Government's "Closed Settlement" proposals would be unable to take those holidays which the Government considers essential for the continued good health of its own servants.

The draft schemes of the Government have, it is true, met with a good deal of criticism, but critics should not be too rigidly true to facts. *The Manchester Guardian's* informant hints such restraint unnecessary. Space will not allow us to traverse each of the statements in his article, but the above extracts lay bare his penchant for inaccuracy. The small holdings under Scheme A, average 200 acres each, not 100 acres. The advantages from the Land Bank for capital improvements, or the purchase of tools are to be normally £400, or £600 in certain special circumstances, and the only very important part that scheme A, on which it concentrates his comments, is that it is first to be applied to only forty-eight plots. Moreover, as half the allottees are to be Kenya residents, only twenty-four British applicants will be concerned in the first case—that is, until they have proved whether the scheme is or is not to be applied soundly in practice.

Nothing is more generally realised throughout East Africa than the essential need for avoiding the creation of a "poor white" population, and to convey the impression, as the article does, that many British citizens are to be taken to Kenya without sufficient forethought and at the grave risk of deterioration in their social standing, is an abominable

misrepresentation. It has been criticised in the Colony, and is now under consideration, but nothing is to be gained by exaggerated disparagements.

As to his objections on the score of climate, the contributors must know many men in the Kenya highlands who have not become sick in years and are set in the best of health; furthermore, if periodical visits to a temperate country are essential, and medical opinion on that point is divided—there is nothing to prevent the new settler, when he has established his success, from taking a trip to the Mother Country.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD AND FEDERATION.

COLONEL F. C. WEDGWOOD, M.P., has sent to *The Times* the following arguments against federation in the Crown Colonies:—

Occasionally we all criticise Colonial Office control of the Crown Colonies and Mandated Territories. But, in the interests both of the Natives and of British trade, it is desirable that such control should continue and be as effective as possible. We are coming to see that the pseudo-democratic grant of self-governing institutions is too often a shuffling-off of Imperial responsibility, a cowardly way-out of difficulties.

The existence of a Governor-General in East or West Africa must inevitably reduce the direct control by the Colonial Office and by Parliament of each smaller Crown Colony. There will be another buffer in between the man on the spot and the policy-framers. Some responsibility is sure to pass from the Colonial Office, as well as from the small Governors, to the new super-Governor. The Colonial Office will be dealing with a bigger man better supported, and must leave things to such a bigger man.

Again, at the present time, there is a certain emulation in excellence between the Governors and officials of each Colony. They have responsibility and the kudos for making Tanganyika, or the Sudan, or Nigeria the best example of British methods. Without any harm the Colonial Office can run one Colony against another, holding up the best to both. A super-Governor means reducing the others to uniformity and red tape. As long as they will be looking for his approval, not for British approval, at worst they will just only do what they are told.

Lastly, India is an example of the federal or unitary method. Centralisation grows and administration degenerates into the filling up of "retains." Few will doubt now that, if India had been ten, and not one, the Governors and Civil Service of each Province would have had more heart and more pride in their work, would have seen to it that their Provinces rose above the ruck, whether in education, commerce, or trade statistics, or finance. Even now the Simon Commission may try to save India from the dead hand of a distant Administration. They have taken before them as an example, thriving in the old British, opposed to the French, unitary system—a Ceylon which competes with Nigeria as being the best of our successes. It is a pity to ignore these arguments in favour of an old system, in order to meet customs and railway difficulties, which could be solved by pooling and joint boards.

The Prince of Wales has sent a donation to the British Museum East Africa Fund for the exploration of the deposits in Tanganyika and Nyasaland containing dinosaur remains.

Camp Fire Comments.

"Lion Point," Lake Nyasa.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that Dr. Laws's encounter with the lion related in *East Africa* last week is commemorated for all time by the name "Lion Point" given to the little promontory overlooking Lake Nyasa. "Deep Bay" is another reminiscence of the same eventful journey.

An Item from the Kenya Blue Book.

Although blue books have the reputation of being mere masses of dry-as-dust official information, they are often surprisingly interesting. One never knows what quaint bit of news may be found in their pages. The latest Kenya blue book—a magnificent publication of 300 pages, one and a quarter inches thick and weighing four pounds—records that one retired European official of an important department enjoys a pension of seven shillings and sixpence a year. It does not seem much, but was no doubt thoroughly earned. Governments are often blamed for many things, but accuracy and attention to detail are among their virtues.

A Joke which fell Flat.

A case of humour can best be explored in a fact illustrated by the fact which befell a certain M. de Roule, when in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, led a mission into Africa. On his way he stayed at Senhar, and his treasures brought out sundry mirrors to the delight of the Sudanis, who were immensely interested. Fortunately the mirrors were not the ordinary kind, but had a concave or convex surface, which distorted the features of those who looked in them, and so no doubt, caused great amusement in the high courts of the period. But in the Sudan the fact was not for the edification of the king of Senhar, who had used the mirrors, considered that the French had insulted them, and declared them to be a sorcerer. In vain did the sacred M. de Roule endeavour to explain; he could not speak the language, and he did not know the language of excuse. His little jest cost him his life, for he came into the square where the king's palace stood, and he appeared him. He had given the royal wives a few cakes of soap scented with patchouli or frankincense, and a few bundles of cheap French soap (says Sir Wallis Budge), in telling the tale, all would have been well.

Kenya's "Closeness" to the Sun.

A mathematician writes: "I was intrigued by one of your quotations from Professor Brier's book, 'The Native Problem in Africa,' and venture a comment in your pages. The American author cites *à propos* of Europeans in Kenya, 'the nervous strain produced by the closeness of the sun and excessive altitude.' That seemed to me a remarkable example of the careless use of words. Consider his language for a moment. Adopting the rhetorical method of criticism, sponsored by the bishop of Ceylon, we may proceed thus: 'The excessive altitude of the Kenya highlands may be taken to average 7,000 feet, certainly not more. The distance of the sun from the centre of the earth is 93 million miles, or

93,000,000 miles. Subtracting the radius of the earth at that point (3,920 miles), we get 89,080,000 feet as the sun's distance, we get 400,401,073.572 feet as the distance of the sun from sea level at Kenya. The highlands therefore are 400,401,000.572 feet from the sun—a difference from the distance of sea level which, as the mathematicians say, is negligible! The 'nervous strain' and other disabilities postulated by the American cannot therefore be due to the 'closeness of the sun' as alleged by him. I think I may add, O.F.D."

Our correspondent's argument seems sound, though we have not checked his figures. He certainly seems to have caught the eminent American heading, like Homer:

The Pawpaw and its Possibilities.

Next to the Upas tree of Java, the very shade of which was fabled to be fatal, and Mrs. J. J. Wells's mar-eating omelet, the subject of one of his early and best tales, the pawpaw probably has pride of place as a source of tall stories. "It says a contributor. "It is a quaint plant; its very appearance suggests the prehistoric, though actually there is nothing ancient about it. After it is a fact, the plant can be made to bear fruit, and minor operations performed when the moon is at a proper phase, as a Native will tell you." Further, the berries, which exude when the skin of the fruit is scarified, contains a deadly poison, which has a strong digestive action, and of which a small amount is on the market. The leaves, wrapped round in meal, do make the joint tender, and even when the action is allowed to proceed too far. Many a veteran of the poultry yard, with a long career of fighting behind him, has figured on the colonial menu as a tender roast thanks to the virtue of the pawpaw leaf. But this property has been exaggerated until the veracious have blushed at the inhumanity of human nature. Old West Coasters, as readers of the works of the late Miss Mary Kingsley will remember, delighted to amuse newcomers with pawpaw stories, of which that of the forekeeper, clerk who took a pawpaw to bed with him, possibly the least lurid.

As an article for export, however, the pawpaw does not seem so likely to be a success as it is not so easily skinned, and too easily bruised to travel, and much cheaper than many other articles of the tropics. However, moreover, it would not be developed in a large quantity, but a proportion of those who know the plant in its Native home do not enthuse over it, though I saw one of those who champion it. As one virtue, say the detractors, is that it makes the best basis for a fruit salad, for its blandness blends with the flavour of other ingredients, it is cheap, and is so bulky, so helping materially to fill the belly. But I do not visualise the pawpaw as a feature of Eden Garden. At the end of its sea voyage, it would inevitably be what Mr. Manly would call a dead, moist, unpleasant body."

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Defence Force Ordinance

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that some 1,500 Europeans in Kenya signed the memorial to the King praying that conscription might not be imposed, he was willing to have an amendment introduced to the Kenya Legislative Council allowing the release from conscription of those who have a conscientious objection to serving a European force amid a native population?

Mr. Amery: If I were asked that it was the desire of the Legislative Council to amend the Defence Force Ordinance in order to release conscientious objectors from their obligations to enrol, I should not raise any objection, but I do not feel called upon to take any initiative with a view to the introduction of such an amendment.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: Are we to understand that the right hon. gentleman is prepared to have a system in Kenya in time of peace which public opinion in this country would not tolerate in time of war?

Mr. Amery: No, sir. The system is one of universal enrolment and when the question of actual service arises, then it may be possible to make arrangements to enable conscientious objectors to do something which will not involve shedding blood."

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TANGANYIKA

Largest Sisal Producers in the Empire

ONE direct result of the recent visit paid to Tanganyika Territory by Major C. B. Walsh is the acquisition by a powerful city group in which he is interested of the well-known Kilosa and Ngerengere sisal plantations—a purchase which secures for that group the proud position of being the largest sisal producers within the British Empire. That achievement must be a matter of real gratification to Major Walsh, for he has consistently striven to consolidate Britain's position in the sisal industry in the Mandated Territory, where sisal growing was until a few years ago so largely under the control of other nationals.

East Africa, which has urged and will continue to urge the necessity for establishing the predominance of British settlement and enterprise in the highlands of Tanganyika, is glad to learn that an all-British group has now definitely attained supremacy in the plantation industry of the coastal area, particularly as the considered policy of the group is to give preference to the employment of British subjects and the purchase of British machinery.

THE GEOLOGY OF ZANZIBAR.

MR. G. M. STOCKLEY'S Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate (Government, Zanzibar, and Crown Agents, Millbank, S.W. 1, 12s. 6d.) is now to hand. It completes the investigations conducted by the author during his service as Government Geologist in 1925-26. Mr. E. L. Wayland, Director of the Geological Survey of Uganda, supplies a preface, in which he makes reference to his successful solution of the water problem in Zanzibar by recommending the development of the Bububu springs to supplement the Chemchem supply; and the author, in acknowledging much local help, refers especially to the interest taken in the work by Sir A. C. Hollis, K.C.M.G., the British Resident. Technically, the report is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the geology of East Africa, and economically it deals with the hydrology of Zanzibar in a practical manner; but its interest to the general reader lies in its revelation of the very different characters of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, which is now proved that the islands had a widely different origin and history, Pemba having been separated from the mainland in Miocene times, Zanzibar much later.

In this case, however," writes Mr. Stockley, "is found an interesting difference between the living faunas of Pemba and the faunas of East Africa and Zanzibar. In fact, the leopard, the cheetah, the monkey *Nesotragus meschatus* and *Cephalopropithecus*, together with the monkey *Colobus* and other species common to Zanzibar and the mainland are unknown to Pemba, but *Cephalopropithecus melanochrous*, the tree-coney *Dendropithecus*, and the peculiar tortoise *Testudo* are found on Pemba. One species of *Testudo* and three lizards, *Mabuya maculata*, *Lygodactylus* and *Amphispinus* and *Atheropus* *borbonicus* var. *peroni* have so far been found in Pemba, but no evidence of this early separation.

Zanzibar, it appears, was originally of the nature of a large sandbank which was fringed with coral. Gum trees probably flourished on the mainland and on what may be called the "Zanzibar arch." The connection with Africa, continued until the Indian sea advanced and swept away the softer material breaking up the promontory, and cutting the connection between the present Mzimba and Mkoko-toni Ridges. Now the sea is receding again, and Pemba, sinking as it has sunk steadily in the present century, is in recent times.

FREIGHT WAR IN EAST AFRICA.

AN East African railway freight war has begun, cables the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*. The Tanganyika Railway, he says, is now quoting a rate of 60s. per ton for the conveyance of cotton from Mwanza to below that of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and therefore regarded in Kenya as a serious breach of the agreement between the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya to assimilate their divergent tariffs in order to avoid a certain amount of competition, and rate-cutting between the two Administrations. Since the bulk of the traffic of the Kenya and Uganda Railway consists of cotton, the revenue, says the message, will be seriously affected.

The mail which arrived on Monday brought news of a cablegram made to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce by a representative of the Tanganyika Railway that rates from Mwanza to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam were to be identical, though the distance to the Kenya port was slightly greater. It has so frequently been stated that the Kenya and Tanganyika Railway Administrations had agreed to avoid competition that the Nairobi message is distinctly surprising.

ADVERTISING KENYA AND UGANDA.

THE Kenya and Uganda Railway has issued a splendid 20-page brochure designed to draw visitors to Kenya and Uganda, the attractions of which are depicted in words and some three dozen excellent photographs and drawings, the designs on the covers being particularly effective. The booklet, which is evidently intended primarily for the use of tourists, can hardly fail to arouse the interest of people with money and time to spare into whose hands it may come, and we therefore wish it a wide circulation in this country and in America. As an example of railway publicity it is a distinct success. Copies are obtainable from H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, 4, Oldspur Street, S.W. 1.

CROCODILE CAUGHT BY MOTOR CAR.

Strange happening in Kenya Colony.

East Africa has received from a correspondent in Kenya Colony news of a strange, surely unique, incident that occurred recently only five miles outside Nairobi. As Mr. E. T. Hansen, of the Standard Oil Company, was driving through a river on his way home late one night, he noticed a white object wriggling near one of the front wheels of the car. It proved to be a small crocodile, six feet long, which had become caught in the wheel. It was killed with a stone.

A NEW FILM OF KENYA.

A Record of British Rule.

East Africa learns that a party of six persons has just left England under the auspices of British Colonial Films Corporation, Ltd., to film various aspects of life in Kenya Colony. Major L. Avery, D.S.O., Major R. C. Ireland, M.C., and Captain C. R. B. Leake, M.C., directors of the Corporation, are themselves undertaking the journey, and are accompanied by Mrs. Leake, Miss Waugh, and a camera crew.

The object is to portray scenes from the early stages of settlement, trading, railway construction, and pioneering generally, and to contrast them with life in the Colony today, especially with the activities of planters, farmers, stockbreeders, lumberers, merchants, etc. Emphasis is to be laid on the natural beauties of the country, its rich grazing lands, adequate water supplies, regular seasons, ideal climate, social and sporting amenities, and its trading potentialities. To give added interest to the picture, a special effort will be shown opportunity being taken to depict the improvement in the conditions of the native under British rule.

A motor bus, a motor truck, and a motor lorry will be used. The motor lorry will be used to transport the members of the party to move rapidly from Mombasa, the port of disembarkation, from which it is proposed to travel via Kilimanjaro and Arusha to Nairobi, and then via the Kedog Valley, Mount Kenya, and the Northern Frontier District, to Lake Rudolph, returning via Eldoret, Lombwa, Soloi, Meru, and Narok.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

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

King's African Rifles.—How many battalions were raised during the East African Campaign?

Reply: We believe that twenty-two battalions were raised and served during the Campaign. 781 Native rank and file of the K.A.R. were reported to have been killed or died of wounds, 5,865 were wounded, and 476 were reported missing or prisoners.

THE KENYA BLUE BOOK FOR 1926.

The Blue Book of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for the year 1926 (Government Printer, Nairobi, shs. 10) is just to hand. It is a handsome volume, well printed—the Government printer gets £1,000 a year or as much as the O.C. Troops—and its thirty-four sections deal with every aspect of the Colony's life from taxes to meteorological observations, revenue to lunatic asylum returns, legislation to cost of living.

There is an interesting reminder about ostrich licences: while an ostrich farmer has to pay only ten shillings for registration, it costs him £10 to export a live ostrich and as much as £100 to send a male ostrich out of the country. There is also a reminder that the Veterinary Department is a quarter of them for everything from anthrax and underpest to lowl typhoid and ulcerative stomatitis. And the fact that the staff list of the Kenya and Uganda Railway seem to indicate that that Department is probably the hardest to run efficiently of all sections of the Government. These, of course, are the trifles. There is equal information on matters of real moment to East Africa. The only pity is that the information is already eighteen months out of date. It is surely not unreasonable to ask for more speed of compilation and publication of these statistics.

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

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

	1928 sq. yds.	1927 sq. yds.	1926 sq. yds.	1925	1924
British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	6,100	20,063	27,300	131	825
Bleached	336,900	245,900	237,300	8,156	6,215
Printed	637,000	555,400	344,700	18,357	16,114
Dyed in the piece	583,100	487,500	516,600	22,047	22,172
Colours	26,300	9,500	119,700	766	381
Non-British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	97,300	127,300	49,200	1,907	1,068
Bleached	599,600	481,900	422,500	9,660	7,129
Printed	309,700	346,000	166,700	6,980	8,172
Dyed in the piece	226,500	525,000	210,000	7,840	12,707
Colours	196,100	333,500	207,000	5,565	6,095

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NYASALAND FLOTATION FAILURE

WHEN an application was made last week for an order of discharge from bankruptcy on behalf of Mr. Charles Gordon Woodhouse Tempe, described as a company director, of 240 Gloucester Terrace, W., the Assistant Official Receiver said that the applicant retained no trading liabilities of £2,751, but the proved and provable claims were only £30,485, certain creditors having elected to prove against the Consolidated Produce Corporation. The assets valued at £2,236 had so far realized only £30, and a further £250 might possibly be recovered. The bankrupt had acquired concessions for rights in Rhodesia and Nyasaland in connection with which the Consolidated Produce Corporation Ltd. was registered with a nominal capital of £350,000. The public issue was made in February 5, 1926, but the shares were not fully subscribed. Shares to the value of £25,000 had been underwritten, but certain of the underwriters declined to pay, and on March 16, 1926, a compulsory winding-up order was made against the company. The bankrupt attributed his failure to the winding-up of the company and to his consequent liability to recover the promoting and preliminary expenses, and to a lesser extent, to excessive amounts promised by him to the persons from whom he borrowed money prior to the registration of the company.

The application was opposed by the Official Receiver on various grounds, including rash and hazardous speculation, which charge was contested on behalf of the bankrupt. He submitted that the whole cause of the trouble was the act of the underwriters in repudiating their contract. His client had been promised £5,000 shares in a new company to be formed in consideration for services rendered since his bankruptcy, and he was willing to set this aside for the benefit of creditors as a condition to being granted an immediate discharge. The order was suspended for two years.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED

The report of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. for 1927 is as usual the most informative document, to which is added a translation of the report of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, in which great copper producing enterprise the company is so extensively interested. The report, which runs to forty pages, and which is illustrated by a map, can advantageously be studied by all interested in the Eastern Congo.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, who visited Manchester last week, told a reporter: "The time has gone when we can say these are the goods for you and for my own. East Africa is becoming more discriminating and more conscious of its own interests, and it is going to be selling smaller lines of one pattern, encourage their customers to prefer British to foreign goods. In financial circles you are meeting with keen competition from the Continent, and especially Italy. The East African market is long and an investment, but its steady development should be of great benefit to Lancashire."

ROAN ANTELOPE MINE PROGRESS

MR. CHESTER BRATTEN, address at Lancaster, second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Roan Antelope Ltd., contained several references to developments at the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd., of Northern Rhodesia, the capital of which company is now £1,000,000 in shares of 5s each, £850,000 having been issued. 100 feet of drilling has been accomplished, there are seven shafts on the property, the deepest of which is over 700 ft., and the total underground drifting and cross-cutting is now about 9,500 ft. It is estimated that there is already a quantity of 30,000,000 tons of sulphide ore assaying better than 3.25% copper, and it is suggested that further development may increase this figure to 50,000,000 tons.

A pilot plant has been in operation on the property since November last, and has demonstrated that the ore is specially suitable for treatment by simple flotation. Tests have been made on the concentrates obtained from the pilot plant, which indicate that a marketable product equivalent to the best brands of "best select" copper can be readily obtained. The programme now in view provides for an output of 1,500,000 tons of ore per year, which should yield over 90,000,000 lb. of best select copper. Plans for opening up the mine to produce this tonnage and for the large surface installations comprising concentrating and smelting, etc., are already under way.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

The current trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. and C.) states:

Nyasaland—European mercantile trade continues normal, but the markets are listless. The coffee crop from old trees is estimated to be small, but the young trees are expected to give a fair yield.

Tanganyika—The cotton crop is said to be exceptionally good and to show substantial increase over previous years.

Uganda—Tea production is engaging increasing attention.

Nyasaland—During 1928 there have been only 100 native tobacco growers, compared with 60,000 in 1927.

Northern Rhodesia—Mining production for the first six months of 1928 totalled £100,000, compared with £177,700 for the corresponding period of 1927. Construction of the branch railway line from Ndola to the Roan Antelope Mine, some 200 miles, has been begun.

Southern Rhodesia—The building trade has been active, and good business is reported amongst contractors.

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A MATCH FACTORY IN TANGANYIKA.

Surprising Attitude of Unofficial Members.

THAT certain interests proposed to erect a match factory in the north of Tanganyika Territory had been privately known to us for some months, and at the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika the principle underlying the proposed establishment of the enterprise was debated. Unofficial members argued that the Government should not tax new local industries so heavily as to recover the full Customs duties which would have been payable if the industry had not been established, since the adoption of such a policy would retard the industrial development of the Territory. Major Lead, who moved a motion to that effect, said that the factory would employ more than 400 unskilled labourers at Korogwe, that machinery costing £3,500 was on order, and that the subscribed capital of the company was about £5,000, and Mr. N. F. Howe Brown, seconding, stated that the Customs duty on matches was now about £2,000, but that the British Empire supplied less than 2% of the matches now entering the Territory. Anxious to see British products supplied, he asked for a three years period of sympathetic protection. General Boyd-Moss, though the company could not continue operations if a heavy Excise duty was imposed and supported the proposal to remove the duty for three years.

The Governor's View.

His Excellency was outspokenly opposed to the uncommercial view. The company, said the Governor, tried to steal a march on the Administration, but, though not desiring to oppose industrial development, would apply the test whether a genuine attempt to develop the natural resources of the country was or was not being made. But, he continued, where the opportunity is taken, as in this case, merely to put money into the pockets of a small number of people, the Government would be foolish to do so itself.

With which sentiment we think be a wide measure of agreement in all circles in East Africa. Had the company approached the Government in the first instance, it would, no doubt, and probably received more sympathy than its tactics have evoked. As yet the Government and many business men and planters will construe the unnatural secrecy of the company as tantamount to a confession that, having realised that no Excise duty on matches existed in the Territory, they would, by establishing a factory, locally divert to their private profit a very considerable sum which would otherwise have gone into public revenue.

What does not seem to have been brought out in the debate is the obvious fact that if the Tanganyika Government will permit an annual revenue of £2,000 or so on matches, it will be amply found from some other source. Probably most of our readers will consider matches well able to bear that impost.

East Africa has already reported that considerably increased white settlement is taking place in the Mbili district of Tanganyika Territory, and it has not been stated that in the past two years ten Mash subjects, including four British Indians, have been allocated land in that area, that thirteen Greek settlers have received rights of occupancy, that seven German or persons of German extraction have been granted land, and that fifty-five applications pending before the Governor are on the part of German subjects.

GOOD GEOLOGICAL WORK.

Points from the 1927 Report.

FIRST-CLASS work is being done on the geology of Nyasaland by Mr. Frank Dixey, Director of Geological Survey, and his staff, and the Annual Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1927 (Government Printer, Zomba) contains many points of interest. Special attention was paid to the possible occurrence of additional coal deposits between the Chiroimo and Sambu areas; and as a result two new outcrops of coal measures were recorded and additional information was obtained regarding the occurrence of coal measures beneath the alluvium lying west of the Shiré. It is probable, however, that the last-named can never compete in commercial development with the Sambu area. A few outcrops of limestone were also observed, and samples collected for examination. The bauxite deposits of the Zomba and Matosa plateaus were investigated by trial pits, and samples were submitted to experts; but from their analyses it does not appear that the mineral obtained is likely to be of great commercial value either for aluminium or the making of bricks.

The very important question of water supply in dry areas, the solution of which will determine the better distribution of Native population and the increase of the food supply, assumed great importance; and by careful digging it was discovered that of the area tested—typical dry, uninhabited land 9 to 16 miles N.W. of Chiroimo—water was everywhere available at an average depth of 50 feet. Some 100 acres of square miles of arable land are thus immediately available for settlement, provided the necessary steps are taken to sink and maintain a series of wells.



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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers dealing with the Editor's business 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.

The formation of an East African Radio Society is proposed.

Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd. has declared a dividend of 25%.

The African Comrade of Dar es Salaam has suspended publication.

European planters in Uganda are paying increased attention to tobacco.

Exports of Sir H. M. Stanley apples on the new set of Belgian Congo stamps.

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

The hawkbill turtle (*Aguia*, in Swahili) has been added to the schedule of protected wild animals in Zanzibar.

East Africa continues to import large numbers of Australian and sheep, one recent steamer having carried 157.

The Belgian Government requires the services of five assistant civil engineers for the Public Works Department.

In 1927 the Lugazi Sugar Factory in Uganda produced 1,000 tons of sugar and 34,000 gallons of power alcohol.

Landings ground for aircraft is to be prepared near Kitebbe. Another will probably be made near Entebbe and Kisumu.

The East African Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to take a referendum concerning the proposed East African currency.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during the month of May amounted to £18,739, compared with £17,000 for the corresponding period of 1927.

Sisal plantations in the Kenya Highlands and Railway for distances of 200 miles were planted last week but the supply under the contract is being prior to April 1929.

A Belgian mission which is making a ground survey for a proposed air route between the Belgian Congo and Europe arrived at Nairobi last week after having left for Cape Town.

Kagera (Uganda) Timbers Ltd. announces that its outputs for May and June were 4,377 tons. That of Bukoba (Tanganyika) Timbers for June is returning 4,377 tons.

An official announcement issued in Lisbon states that final negotiations for the conclusion of a new Mozambique Convention will begin in South Africa about the end of August.

A Moshi correspondent recently reported that 100,000 ft of mahogany timber had been ordered by the Prince of Wales for the making of furniture, but on inquiry at St. James's Palace East Africa is informed that nothing is known of any such order.

Mr. A. B. Sands, giving evidence before the Kenya Cost of Living Commission, said that cattle could not be ranched in Kenya on land costing more than £1 per acre and that the bulk of the cattle farmers in the Colony had forsaken ranching for dairying.

During the first three months of 1928 imports into Tanganyika Territory totalled £937,500, or nearly £200,000 more than the corresponding figures of last year. Great Britain's share of the total is up from 34% to 43%, that of India is down from 13% to 10%, Germany's remains constant at 11%, Holland shows a gain from 7% to 8%, and Japan a loss from 8% to 6%.

Tanganyika's domestic exports for the first quarter of this year are valued at £714,062, a slight increase over the corresponding figures of last year. The sisal shipments at 8,100 tons are almost exactly the same as last year; coffee exports at 25,046 cwt show a big increase over last year's figure of 17,635 cwt; and hides and skins are up from 10,032 cwt to 16,004 cwt.

The latest mail from Kampala brings news that a small store on the premises of the Uganda Company was found blight one evening and burned here for eight hours. The main building of the departmental store was only a few feet away on the one side, while the company's garage, about the same distance away on the other, and the escape of these two buildings is attributed solely to the entire absence of wind and to the help of residents who brought along their private fire extinguishers. The incident, writes our correspondent, is an apt illustration of Kampala's need of a water supply.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Rose Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases was held recently under the chairmanship of Sir Charles McLeod, who stated that the Institute urgently needed an endowment fund of £25,000, as well as £30,000 for extensions of the laboratories and hospital wards. Despite that fact, they were taking the first step of creating under Sir Malcolm Watson a Central Industrial Anti-Malaria Advisory Board, the staff of which would visit the tropics to assist and advise their officers and malarial engineers. The Institute and practice must be built up in the tropics.

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The annual cattle consumption of the Katanga Province is 30,000 head; and to supply this requirement, which is increasing yearly, a herd of at least 400,000 head is necessary. The food for the district to-day is not more than 25,000, and so enormous efforts are now being made to establish an independent cattle industry, which, if it is realised, will demand great capital, a vast area of country, and above all a perfect organisation to both all the elements of such an enterprise in the tropics.

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The company has bought huge ranches, which are being stocked with grade beasts. Already on the Biano plateau, between Elisabethville and Bukama, there are about 7,000 head, and at Lomami and in the Ruwe region ranches will shortly be opened. Some splendid pedigree bulls have been imported, Friesland (for milk), Aberdeen Angus, and Hereford, a strain which has been proved suitable for Katanga. Dipping tanks, special stalls for grade stock, slaughter-houses, and meat markets have been built, and lucerne is being grown as at Kikula Farm, near Likasi, for the milking stock. The Biano plateau is stated to be free from tsetse, though apt to be infested by flies. The Belgian Government is giving the scheme every advantage and consideration, and a good beginning certainly seems to have been made with an enterprise which is of tremendous importance to the Congolese mining areas, and of great importance also to the raisers in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA

Mantola left Port Said, homewards, July 19.
Madua arrived Port Said, outwards, July 19.
Módasa arrived Beira, July 18.
Khandala left Mombasa, for Bombay, July 20.
Karagola left Seychelles, for Mombasa, July 24.
Kassa arrived Durban, from Bombay, July 25.
Kaniara arrived Bombay, July 25.

CITRA MARE.

France de Capri left Aden, outwards, July 19.
Giuseppe Mazzini arrived Genoa, July 20.
Cathara left Massawah, outwards, July 19.
Caserta left Mogadiscio, homewards, July 14.

HOLLAND-AMERICA.

Kandiquen passed Usulut, homewards, July 19.
Rudolf left Cape Town, homewards, July 19.
Springsteen arrived Beira, for South Africa, July 19.
S. J. van der Antwerp, for East Africa, July 25.
Alkaid passed Gibraltar, homewards, July 19.
Cryskeek left Port Said, homewards, July 15.
Billijn left Kilimani, homewards, July 18.
Hoernkerk left Beira, for East Africa, July 19.
Kaperkerk arrived Durban, for East Africa, July 19.
Jagersfontein arrived Antwerp, for South and East Africa, July 15.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Bernardin de St Pierre left Bevrout, homewards, July 20.
Chambord left Zanzibar, homewards, July 21.
Gerald Duchesne left Marseilles, for Mauritius, July 20.

UNION CASTLE

Banbury Castle left London, for East Africa, July 19.
Bratton Castle left Genna, for London, July 21.
Dromon Castle arrived Aden Bay, for Beira, July 20.
Dunluce Castle arrived Cape Town, for Beira, July 20.
Durham Castle left Telferife, for London, July 20.
Garth Castle left Las Palmas, for Beira, July 18.
Glenorm Castle left Natal, for Lourenco Marques, July 21.
Grantully Castle arrived London, from Beira, July 21.
Guildford Castle arrived Mombasa, for London, July 21.
Llandud Castle left Dar es Salaam, for Natal, July 22.
Llanfair Castle arrived Natal, for New York, July 23.

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KENYA MENACED BY LOCUSTS.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are able to publish a reassuring official report concerning the appearance of locusts in Kenya. And also the news that the Governor-General of Mozambique has been requested to permit this entomologist, Dr. Claude Feller, the greatest expert on locust control in Africa, to visit the Colony to advise the local authorities. The Kenya Government is to be congratulated on its prompt determination to secure the best counsel possible, but it is regrettable that the vision shown in the invitation to Dr. Feller could not have inspired the transmission of more adequate official news to Great Britain. That locusts had made their appearance in the Colony has for two or three weeks past been rumoured in City quarters connected with East Africa, but, we know from the numerous repre-

sentations which have reached us, their inquiries in official circles have produced nothing beyond the reply that no details had been received. Some business men have construed that unfortunate absence of information as an indication of apathy on the part of the Kenya Government, while others have believed it to mean that the position was so bad that it had been decided to refrain from any statement until an improvement would justify some expression of optimism. To have created such dangerous and entirely unnecessary suspicions in investment circles is an instance of the shortsightedness which the Colony should persistently strive to avoid, for though, as in this case, the episode itself may be much less serious than the suspicion, the impression will persist for a long time that the country is not being frank with the outside world. Confidence can grow only if it is met with confidence, and we commend the sedulous practice of this commercial virtue to the Kenya Government as long as any trace of the locust menace prevails. The man in the street, it must be remembered, has a natural tendency to form the worst of calamities when he hears the word "locust," and silence will confirm him in his anxiety; only by regular and absolutely frank reports of the position can his apprehensions be allayed. Fortunately, the latest official communication is most reassuring, but even had it been the reverse, reticence would have been the worst policy.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO KENYA.

East Africa is able to state that the Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester will spend two days on the Coast on their arrival in Kenya Colony and will attend a ball and garden party at Government House, Mombasa, before proceeding up country to Nairobi, which will be reached on October 1. H.M.S. "Enterprise" will arrive in Mombasa for His Royal Highness's stay.

The Prince has promised to attend the Nairobi show on October 4 and 5, and arrangements have been made for a great Native gathering in his honour, at which representatives of every tribe in the Colony are to be present. Two balls and a garden party will be given at Government House, Nairobi, during his stay in the capital.

FROM NAIROBI TO THE CAPE BY CAR

through Kenya's Southern Game Reserves.

By Arthur M. ...

It is amazing what the mountains do over bush tracks. A maximum of ... on the part of the driver.

The route from Nairobi to Cape Town varied from a tarred surface up to the road from Pretoria to Johannesburg, an ill-defined track along the sandy valleys of Rhodesia. Over long stretches passing traffic had a responsibility for establishing the route, but here and there is the more mountainous part, quite heavy work in side cutting and deep undertaking of the approaches to a river dug out and the ... considerably eated. These inestimable means are generally the work of some enthusiastic and practical British official letting the light into darkest Africa.

As the major portion of the route can be attempted only during the dry weather (May to October), it is not so much depth or force of water with which one has to contend as the stopping power of fine, dry, loose sand, which is often at its worst in the river beds along the more frequented portions. Here it becomes almost bottomless from the trampling feet of countless oxen and the great wheels of heavily laden waggons.

The route taken is practically identical with that taken by Major Court Treat in 1924-6 when he accomplished the first motor journey from Cape Town to Cairo with two Crossley cars.

The Car and Equipment

The 7-h.p. two-seater lowett model in which it was intended to undertake the journey was fitted in Nairobi with a new set of standard size Dunlop tyres, such as the makers provide, a spot light and the few spare parts which could be collected in the country, consisting of a valve, a bevel pinion, two brake linings and a shaft axle (which was afterwards found to be for the later model) and one spare top leaf for the springs was obtained through the kindness of a friend who was also a lowett owner. To these was added a collection of all the old bolts, nuts, wire, and bits of metal found in the garage which might possibly be of use in case of breakdown.

Equipment had to be limited to 300 lb. and consisted of two small suit-cases, a F. and M. three-ly wooden chop box containing food for a week and the more essential cooking utensils, two yabases with bedding for driver and Native servant, some strips of oil hide for binding springs, about 20 feet of rope and a shot gun. Ah, the boy was given charge of a small hurricane lamp, which strange to say, arrived intact at Cape Town.

On the back of the hood was set up the steering so that it could be fastened back in a horizontal position to the top of the back of the driver's seat when open. This arrangement allowed a stream of air through the open hood travelling and turning a framework over which the canvas valve could be thrown at intervals for cooling and protection for steering.

Disregarding the need to buy a "real car" and the ... of the difficulties ... was encountered ... from Nairobi ... September 27 ... progress ...

Kenya ... well ... to ... wander ... the whole ... About 100 miles ... Mangochani ... was pitched ... about midnight, refused to ... and eventually had to be ... discharged from the shot-gun accompanied by a ... searchlight display, which ... in the horn. This proved effective, the ... on the other side ... were seen or heard throughout the ...

At an ... District officer put the little car on the better of the two routes, and a long and dusty journey ... The traveller who sees the snow-capped mountains ... except at dawn it is usually completely enveloped in cloud. The township, which lies under the forested slopes of the mountain, consists of a rather scattered collection of buildings in which are included several hotels, a bank, a number of shops, a garage for two, and a far-sized Native quarter. A tongue of forest extends down in a south-westerly direction, and from its appearance the ... just at the edge is kept busy enough. Old Moshi, which ... is farther up the mountain, probably a thousand feet higher than the present town.

To the Tanganyika Central Railway

From Moshi a rough and stony track leads to the old German station of Arusha, most beautifully situated under Mount Meru, the sharp peak which terminates the eastern end of the great volcanic mass of Kilimanjaro. The ... which stands in a clearing, is a substantial and typically German fort, though not by any means ugly and certainly quite imposing. It rather suggests to the visitor, as most of the German ... do, that its occupants expected attack and were prepared to resist it. There was one hotel, and I believe another has now been opened. There should be a room for both, for the place attracts the climber, and otherwise as one of the pleasantest spots I visited in Tanganyika.

Then the route stretches due south to Dodoma on the Central Railway. Travelling through Kondoa I fancy the going is good, but on the recommendation of the Provincial Commissioner a very interesting detour was made up to the Mlima plateau through Sifidani, Maunoni, where the purely motorable ... was ... some ... has been ... taken ... and the ... make ... Natives ... by the ... to ... the ...



VIEW ON THE RUAHA RIVER

built a very large stone fort, a really massive structure, rather more suggestive of a jail than anything else. The place boasts an hotel and a few stores, but little else. The climate is oppressive and the soil unproductive, judging from the sparsity of vegetation, though as the end of the dry season was approaching, I may be doing the locality an injustice.

The Southern Highlands.

From the railway the road penetrates the centre of Tanganyika, the crossing of the Ruaha being effected by a very serviceable little puntoon worked entirely by Natives. A long and well-graded slope leads up to the Iringa plateau, where considerable European colonisation is taking place. Iringa lies in the heart of what is possibly the most pleasing and productive part of Tanganyika. The climate is pleasant and conditions are very similar to those in the highlands of Kenya. The township is as yet small, but the one hotel appears to be well patronised and was full when I arrived. The existence of a golf course a few miles out of the town seems to point to the presence of an enterprising if small community of Britons.

After passing Malanzani one descends to the Bohora Flats. Here the country is low-lying, and during the rains becomes hopelessly waterlogged. Another route, which will avoid this area, is being surveyed and will doubtless be open to traffic in a year or so. A long and rather stiff pull of several miles takes one up to a pass and on to the life sign post, the present jumping-off place for the Lupa

River gold diggings. Here a diversion to the left was made over the Itali Pass to Tukuyu (Neu Jangenburg of the Germans) to ascertain if routes through Nyasa and Portuguese Territory to Southern Rhodesia were possible. However, the news was so unfavourable that it was deemed best to return and pick up the track again through Northern Rhodesia, via Abercorn and Kasama.

Tukuyu I found rather a smaller township than I had expected. The name has become so familiar to residents in Eastern Africa that perhaps I am not the only one who had formed a wrong impression. But I was in no way disappointed, for it is a most delightful little place, and I retain the most pleasant memories of it and the hospitality I received there. There is no hotel, but the Government has erected a rest-house for travellers, and a local store provides most of the necessities of life and quite a number of its luxuries. The tree plantations and the gardens are a great feature of the place. The *homa* is beautifully situated, and is a most interesting and by no means unpleasing example of German tropical architecture. Tukuyu is too inaccessible at present to grow much in the near future, and would seem to be placed off the main transport routes of Eastern Africa. The climate strikes me as most agreeable.

To Atwenzo Mission the road penetrates very wooded and hilly country, and so steep were several of the short little ascents out of the valleys and gullies that the loads had to be taken out and the car run up empty. Progress was therefore slow, but after passing the mission matters improved in a remarkable way.

From Abercorn to Broken Hill.

For years I had seen the name of Abercorn marked on the map of Africa and expected something in the nature of a town, so that I was much surprised on arrival to find little else than the Government offices and a store or two. When one comes to consider its position there is really no reason for a settlement of any size, and only recently have farmers settled in the neighbourhood. They seem to have struck some really good coffee soil and the beans are of the very first quality. Transport must be a problem, whether they make use of Lake Tanganyika and the Central Railway or the Great North Road to Broken Hill. The buildings, which are exclusively of brick, arrest the attention at once, as they present such a different appearance from the German buildings which I had left behind me in Tanganyika. I no longer met



PORTERS, RHODESIA

IN THE

with offices approached through a porticulis and surrounded by moats and castellated walls.

From Abercorn along the watershed between the Luangwa River and Lake Bangweulu the road was all that could be desired. It traverses an enormous forest two or three hundred miles in extent, which becomes rather monotonous as the trees grow right up to the edge of the road, shutting in the view on all sides. The crossing of the Chambezi, as the head waters of the Congo are called, is effected by an excellent pontoon at the spot where General von Lettow surrendered in 1918. On the far side stands a very comfortable little rest-house for the use of travellers. About three or four hours takes one to the pretty little Government station of Impika, where there is also a rest-house. From here the road continues southward, still through the forest and passes between Serenje and Chitambo, where stands the Livingstone Memorial Mission, not far from the spot where the great missionary explorer died. On again to Broken Hill, quite a fair-sized mining centre, but from here southwards to Livingstone the road is none too good and often difficult for a stranger to follow. The Kafue River is either crossed by a punt, or advantage may be taken of the railway bridge and the car trucked to Mazabuka, and thus a particularly unpleasant forty miles of road avoided.

Livingstone.

The capital of Northern Rhodesia I found to be quite a centre of activity, with many business houses and excellent shops where almost any article could be obtained. It is beautifully laid out, well planted with avenues of trees, and the gardens which surround the houses of the residents are bright with flowers. Though the town stands at nearly 3,000 feet above the sea, it can be oppressively hot, and life there is in consequence rather suggestive of that on an Indian station. There are two hotels and all the amenities of civilised life, including a rowing club. The falls are some seven miles farther down the Zambezi.

At Livingstone the car had to be trucked to the Falls Station on the other side of the Zambezi, where four days were profitably spent in visits to the Victoria Falls and surrounding country whilst the necessary arrangements with the Customs and railway authorities were being made. The distance from Dodoma by direct route totalled 1,547 miles, and from Nairobi no less than 2,000. The various diversions taken had added about another 200 miles to this figure.

The Southern Rhodesian road to within about fifty miles of Bulawayo is dusty, but not only is it intersected by numerous small spruets, but the surface is loose and stony, and for miles on end the sand is so deep that a great deal of the driving was on second gear. Arrangements are, however, in hand for the alteration of this road, which will have two lanes, each about fifty miles wide, and will no longer present the general character of a bush elephant spin. One elephant was observed on the track and two animals sighted about two or three hundred yards away in the bush.

The Front Axle Snaps.

Injudicious use, combined perhaps with attention to the road, caused the front axle, already bent, to snap in two. A bit of local timber furnished a splat, but it was not fit to last after the damage was repaired, and three hours later the car, with front axle well bound up with oxide, arrived at Wankie, thirty miles distant. There the engineer at the colliery was kindness itself, and on the next day the car was on the road again with an axle so

well brazed, and riveted that it gave no further anxiety.

Beyond Bulawayo, and the dreaded Lunpopo offered no more obstacles. A concrete mesh of water flowing quietly over a concrete causeway. So, with a sigh of relief, Union territory was entered. From Messina there is a steady climb up to Wylies Poort, the magnificent gorge through the centre of the Zoutpansberg Mountains, then out on the open veld which stretches southwards to Pretoria. Thereafter the route through Johannesburg, Newcastle, Dundee, Zululand, Durban, Grahamstown, and along the coast to Cape Town offered no special difficulties. But it should be remembered that it is often wet in Natal in summer (the English winter months), and as the roads are but seldom more than earth tracks, and the hills often very steep, chains should be carried. Along the coast roads in Natal the numerous rivers which intersect the road are nearly all crossed by fords, and heavy rains may render these impassable for a day or so. From Durban the Native boy was sent back by steamer to Mombasa and the journey from there to Cape Town undertaken alone. The total mileage came out at 4,286 by direct route, with an additional 600 miles in diversions and day excursions to places of interest.

In Praise of the Car.

A final word about the car. No engine trouble was experienced at all, and the first puncture was in Zululand, 3,400 miles from Nairobi. True, the rough roads were rather too much for the springs, and this was partly the cause of the failure of the front axle, and later in the journey a stub axle went and had to be replaced; but it must be remembered that not only had the car done 16,000 miles before it started this trip, but was always grossly overloaded. All these parts have been refashioned and strengthened in the latest model. Adjustable jets were fixed to the carburettor and the petrol consumption reduced to an average of 47 miles to the gallon; indeed, as claimed by the makers, "the appetite of a canary." On two occasions fifteen gallons of petrol had to be carried as stretches of nearly six hundred miles had to be negotiated where it was extremely doubtful if any supplies could be obtained. The highest price paid was 20s. for a four gallon tin.

The whole journey was performed in fifty-five running days, spread over a total period of 102 days. Pace was not the object of the tour and no attempt was made to force it. The best single day run was 178 miles into Livingstone. The makers of both car and tyres have every reason to be proud of a performance which also affords a practical proof that a British-made car can stand up to African conditions as well as any American.

The writer would like to take this opportunity of thanking those whose kindness, help, and hospitality enabled him to complete a journey which would otherwise have been most difficult, if not impossible, to perform.

CAPTAIN F. L. ... the Government representative who has been in Africa expects that a regular air service between London and East Africa will be in operation within eighteen months or so, and that it will then be possible to fly from England in five days of which four days will be occupied between Alexandria and Kisumu. The thing has been proposed for the Egypt-East Africa service, and carries some 120 passengers. After leaving Cairo it stops at Suez, Port Said, Matruh, Koweik, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Mwanza.

BRITAIN STILL SUBSIDISING GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.

A Scandal that should be Stopped.

WHY DO NOT LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS PROTEST?

The report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for the year 1927 (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 9d.) is a most interesting and useful 112-page document, in which may be found almost all the information one could wish about the Territory—except the special points for which we looked the moment the report came into our hands.

We turned first to discover what information was given as to the number of aliens who had entered the Territory during the year, only to be disappointed. 7,006 Europeans, Americans and Eurasians are recorded to have entered the Territory in 1927, but no indication is given of the proportion of Britons and non-Britons, though such figures are available in the monthly immigration statistics. Was the information omitted because it would have shown German settlers as outnumbering British settlers?

Then we sought particulars of the alienations of land to Europeans. Six lines only are devoted to this important subject. They read as follows:—110,201 acres of agricultural land were alienated during the year, at an average annual rental of 62 cents per acre. Of this total, 50,000 acres are in the Northern Province, 24,205 acres in the Iringa Province, and 36,134 acres in the Eastern Province. 56,300 acres of pastoral land were alienated, 51,000 acres being in the Iringa Province and 5,300 acres in the Mwanza Province. Such an entry suggests that the compilers of the report fail to grasp the fact that it offers an annual opportunity of describing developments in settlement and of outlining the attractions of the Territory to settlers of the high type.

“Eleemosynary Grants” Continued.

East Africa has devoted considerable attention at different times during the past three years to the euphemistically termed “eleemosynary grants” by which it has pleased the Administration to subsidise German settlers at the expense of British pockets. This year the reference to the subject is merged in a paragraph dealing with the liquidation of ex-enemy properties, but we extract the official admission that no less than a further sum of £20,063 was spent on these eleemosynary payments to German nationals during the year, plus a further £127 to former owners who are no longer ex-enemy nationals. Thus the scandal continues. Tens of thousands of pounds sterling had already been dissipated in this sentimental misgiving to ex-enemies whose debts to many British subjects remain, and are ever likely to remain, unpaid.

Once again we state our conviction that these direct subsidies from British funds in favour of German settlement are a betrayal of British interests. The official pretension that the money does not come from British sources is, we know, still maintained, but we have shown it to be nothing more than a polite (and, puerile) fiction. Will some member of the Tanganyika Legislative

Council not press for the prompt abandonment of a practice which brings us into the hands of our enemies?

Native Administration.

Apart from the above criticisms, the report has everything to recommend it. Much space is given to an account of the development of Native Administration, to which, on the subject, an appendix is devoted.

Through the extension of the system of indirect administration introduced in 1925, the Agricultural Department has been able in an increasing measure to conduct its work through the Native Administration. Where this is done, agricultural sub-stations, which are primarily of the nature of seed farms, are established with Native Administration funds, with the advice and assistance of the Agricultural and Administrative Officers of the District; Native instructors, planting material, and cultivation implements and other appliances for teaching and demonstration are freely supplied by the Agricultural Department; better lands of plants (usually varieties possessing early maturity which will ensure productivity in the widespread semi-arid conditions of the Territory), both introduced and those of striking characteristics already grown in the country, are given trial in the experimental stations of the Department; and its programmes are distributed to the sub-stations, and the school gardens for increase and for demonstration of the best ways of growing them. The extent of this work under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Department is shown by the fact that the distribution during that year comprised 88 different varieties of food and economic crops; 20 of grazing and fodder plants and trees to assist in the feeding of cattle in the long dry seasons that are usually experienced in the pastoral areas of the country, whilst the remainder, numbering 37 in a total of 200, were culture plants, chiefly cover crops and ornamental plants. These 30 are from the sub-station or school garden to the native farmer, who has had the opportunity of seeing them, judging their qualities, and learning how they are properly grown, and as a result brought into closer contact with the work of the Agricultural Department than would be possible in any other way.

Native Labour.

Interesting details are given regarding the Labour Department and the camps which it has successfully established, particularly in Kilosa. The fact that, despite initial suspicion, over 38,000 travelling Natives passed through the camp in the year is a tribute to its organisation and management, which was, we believe, though reference is not made to the fact in the report, the work of one man, Captain C. A. Deaneham, whose reputation is a great loss to the Department. A second camp is at Iringa, half-way between Iringa and Nyagwe, and a third is to be constructed near Iringa.

The following reference is made to contract labour:

“While a considerable proportion of labourers prefer to find their own way to the plantation areas and themselves choose their employers, large numbers of men are still recruited by labour agents and sign contracts for a definite period of employment. The number of such contract labourers employed during 1927 was 18,031. Unfortunately, the contract labourer frequently fails to observe the terms of his contract, although he has, in view of his own free will, agreed to it in the presence of a District Officer after having had it carefully explained to him. The expenses connected with recruiting are considerable, and the employer naturally demands a guarantee that the labourer will remain sufficiently long for this expenditure to be worth while. Contract-breakers can be divided into two classes: the ignorant Native who deserts because he is dissatisfied with the place of employment or because for some reason he is anxious to return home, and the professional deserter who makes a practice of accepting a contract in order to obtain a free railway journey, a free tax ticket, and an advance of wages.

The first type of deserter will, it is expected, decrease as Natives become more accustomed to conditions of work and as these conditions improve as they are improving. The professional deserter is in a different category; he not only deliberately swindles his employer, but he forms a most demoralising element in a labour force. In the past it has almost been impossible for employers to obtain any redress.

Since this review was written, *East Africa* has been able to report the official admission that between 1st January and 31st March, 1928, the white immigrants entering the Territory numbered 1,332, of whom there were only 30 British subjects. Germans numbered 510. Tanganyika has thus a racial distribution in that only 30% of the unofficial European entering the Territory are British subjects, the rest being either foreigners, among whom the main account for 73%.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

Some Problems of the Future

Specially written for "East Africa"

By "Swana Nzee"

It comes as a shock to read in the 1927 report of the General Manager of the Kenya-Uganda Railway that some of the forty European apprentices employed by that Department were greatly handicapped through lack of sufficient elementary education. Sir Christian Felling is not the man to make unwarranted statements in an official publication, and when he adds that it is essential that the elementary education facilities in Kenya be improved, it is clear that the situation calls for serious consideration.

Kenya rightly aspires to become a colony where Britons can raise, educate, and place their children born on the soil. In addition to many rich men, it has, and will have in the future, hard-working and prosperous, but not rich, middle-class population which will look to the colony to provide both education and employment for the rising generation. The Rhodesias, too, are being more and more faced with the same problem. That it is recognised is clear from the number of schools which have already been founded both by Government and by private enterprise in Kenya and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. They are doing good work. Kenton, Collette, Kitabe, for instance, had marked success in preparing boys for the English public schools. But Sir Christian Felling's strictures on the standard of the European apprentices which have so far come within his cognizance indicate that teaching is, in a number of cases at any rate, on lines which do not produce the best results, and by methods which call for reconsideration.

The main report of the Education Department of Kenya which is available to the public is that of 1926, and there is no doubt, reading that document critically, that the authorities are alive to the necessity of a sound education for European children in Kenya itself. One note with satisfaction that education is to be made compulsory, and that by abolishing the Cambridge Preliminary and Junior Local Examinations, and concentrating on the English School Certificate, the minimum age for which is sixteen years, parents will be prevented from withdrawing their children from school at too early an age. These steps are in the right direction, but the low grade written examination has been too long a fetter on colonial schools. The effect of these sound principles cannot be evient for a year or two; time must elapse, but it certainly seems more than probable that so far as Kenya is concerned, Sir Christian's difficulties will before long be satisfactorily met.

Education Rooted in the Soil.

The Closer Settlement Scheme, as it matures, will bring with it the same problem in an acute form. There agriculture will be the employment in view, and the question arises what type of education will best meet the prospective need? Here a lesson may be drawn from the system now adopted on the island of Mauritius. Time was when that fertile and essentially agricultural island was a by-word in education [its annual scholarship—now the value of £1,000—was awarded without any test to the eldest child]. A Commission, appointed to investigate, was established to discover that agriculture, as a subject, was entirely neglected, and apparently precluded for practical purposes. Now a Fellowship of Agriculture is in full swing, and among the regulations for awarding the £1,000 laurelship, there is contained one which insists that the candidate must have

completed satisfactorily the full course of school teaching in the subjects of the various branches of Agriculture, and passed the various compulsory subjects, the history and geography of Mauritius, and as a bonus is a staple export of the island, sugar, technology occupies a prominent place in the curriculum. These things show that the authorities have grasped the first of all principles, that education begins at home. Contrast this sound scheme with that just established in the Seychelles where a scholarship of the value of £1,000 is to be awarded every two years on the results of a London University examination and on the recommendation of the examiners. The Seychelles Government is repeating Mauritius's early error.

A most encouraging indication of a new and enlightened spirit in agricultural education comes from Nyasaland, where an Education Department has for the first time been established by Government. The new Director puts two points clearly: one, "In an agricultural community" (he writes in his first report) "the education must have its roots in the soil"; the other, "I am by no means certain that the award of certificates purely on examination results is satisfactory. . . . a system of granting certificates without examination, or from examination results and a general report on character, ability and athletics." True, he was dealing mainly with the question of native education, but so far as general principles are concerned there is no distinction to be drawn between the training of Europeans and of Natives for an agricultural career. For both, an "agricultural bias" should be given to their education from an early stage. But how?

Agriculture cannot be learned from Books.

The crux is the teacher. The co-operation which has happily been established between Governments and missions in the matter of education has many encouraging aspects, but its weakest point is perhaps this very question of agricultural bias. With the exception of the medical staff, few missionaries have had a training in science, and the doctors are far too busy with their own vital work to teach science. Native teachers of the present generation for the most part have purely literary accomplishments, and their first cry, on being faced with an order to teach "agriculture," is for books. "We have agricultural books in our schools from which the teacher teaches," writes one mission in European schools, the teacher will no doubt be selected for his special knowledge, but even he must study local conditions, local flora and fauna, and study them with application and intelligence, before he can be considered a competent teacher of his subject in his new environment. It must be emphasised that agriculture cannot be learned from books, and agriculture is a business, and that only principles and methods are legitimate subjects for the school. The distinction between education and technical training must never be lost sight of.

Success in a sound, well-considered, and it is far harder to get a good examination paper than to answer one, is useful to establish the fact of a good education, but this applies to European and Native alike. It is rather the African youth—and it is he who is being considered here for the brilliant lad who can pay his way with scholarship or the son of rich parents who can choose a profession with a mechanical bent should learn in the short time practical business of life. He does not go rattling through his school works and what fine openings for such a student, then employment on their own home farms in Kenya, Uganda, or Rhodesia? The agricultural farmer should learn in the field that the school should teach him, that

agriculture is a business. If he will have had a training in scientific method, accurate observation, and the interpretation of experimental results, with some knowledge of the biology of his surroundings, and these he must apply in the hard world of the people's life. If he has been properly taught, he will be all his life an experimenter. And good luck to him!

ARABS IN THE SUDAN

Mr. H. A. MacMichael's interesting lecture.

Specially reported for East Africa

To-day the Arabs in the Sudan fall into three groups, which are determined by the geographical conditions of the country and the kind of animals owned. Roughly speaking, there is desert in the extreme north, then open steppes with sparse but healthy vegetation and shallow *wadis*, then a spacious, rather sandy country, fairly well wooded, with a moderate rainfall, capable of producing good crops of millet and simsim, then, on either side of latitude 12° , a broad belt of thickly wooded country, less sandy but well suited to cattle, and beyond it the vast sub-tropical Negro country. Cutting straight across these successive belts from south to north with a very gentle gradient runs the White Nile, which is joined at Khartoum by the Blue Nile, flowing with steeper gradient from the mountains of Abyssinia.

Characteristics of the Country.

The shelving banks of the river, particularly in its more northerly reaches, have from immemorial ages been cultivated by dibbling as the flood recedes, and the higher ground has been reached by simple water-raising devices. Along the river banks the population has naturally been more dense at all times, and more sedentary; inland, wherever conditions permit anything, that is, except in the extreme north, life is more pastoral in character, though many townships and villages have, of course, been formed. When the rains break, the camel-owners move northwards, from about August to November, or later, to clean pastures. Those on the west side of the river towards the southern confines of the Sahara, those on the east to the plain of the Butana inland between the river Atbara and the Blue Nile. When the Arabs entered the country they probably found conditions much as they were until recently, so far as the growing of crops and the raising of sheep and cattle are concerned. Those who settled at an early date in the riverain districts without displacing the earlier inhabitants would tend to become less of racial and cultural by them, but away from the river tribal life survived to a far greater extent.

The camel owner in the north would find the life fairly clear and open, though in the central belt and southwards there was a numerous population of blacks who must have resisted and retarded the arrival of the interlopers; the methods whereby the difficulties were overcome may have differed widely, but everything points to the fact that except in regions such as the Nuba Mountains, where the Arabs still possess the plains and the Negroes the hills, victory was usually won by agreement and intermarriage, not by force of arms.

The Coalition of Arab and African

Briefly, the main features of the history of the north of the Sudan in the last century are: the century-long warfare between the northern confederates of Arab and black nomads in the riverain districts, the rise into a tribal life of the justifiable for whose number it can be said to be Arabs vary very widely. They roam strong among the shallow canals and sheep-owning nomads of the north, and even among the dark hawk-eyed cattle and horse-breeding *Baggara* and certain other northern riverain groups, but it is slight among the sedentary villagers. Generally, the latter are the offspring of mixed marriages, whereas the darker strain often noticeable among the nomads is due to concubinage.

They regard themselves as tribal units. Some usually claim to be *Amharas* or *Lezara* by origin; others, namely, the bulk of the villagers, settled on the river north of Khartoum and on the lower waters of the Blue Nile and many of the larger semi-nomadic groups living inland designate themselves as descendants of *Abbas*, the uncle of the Prophet. The force with which the pretension is advanced is usually in inverse ratio to its probability.

In the case of the villagers, too, the term "tribe" is something of a misnomer, for their divisions are territorial rather than tribal, and the population of each district and village is very mixed. The most one can say is that there is a general similarity of appearance and habits and often a common history. But in the case of the nomad tribes, though repeated permutations have taken place, and still take place, in the allegiance of the component sections, it is amazing to find how slight is the change that has occurred during the course of the centuries.

Like the Arabs of Western Arabia.

Miscegenation between the Arab and the semi-Arab, and breeding from the Negro slave women who were captured by the thousand during the Egyptian and Persian periods, have left no obvious mark, and many customs have been borrowed from the land of their adoption, but the fact remains that the nomad Arabs as a whole, and more particularly their womenfolk, are hardly distinguishable from the Arabs of Western Arabia in appearance or in ways. In one respect, it is true, there is a marked difference at the present day, but it is one in which the administration of the Sudan may, I think, legitimately take certain pride. Its policy is to avoid every form of unnecessary interference with the tribal life, to support the authority of the sheikhs so long as it is not grossly abused, and to encourage in them that spirit of responsibility and self-reliance and self-respect which provides the best guarantee of justice and security to the individual. The Arabs have not enjoyed these advantages to an ever-increasing extent for thirty years. Their flocks and herds have increased enormously, and while the tribal preserve the fine freedom and independence of spirit and the tradition of courtesy which has always been the pride of their race, they are losing something of the wildness, the headless hickleness and irresponsibility, the propensity to battle, murder, and sudden death, which still distinguishes their nomad cousins in Arabia.

The summer programme of the East Africa Squadron concluded last week with the return of the *Edinburgh*, a flagship of Vice-Admiral B. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., from Moravia to Colombo. The *Enterprise* will be sent out on East African cruise of the *Enterprise* United Kingdom, arriving by Christmas, its port and return mission.

HOW LOCUSTS MAY BE CONTROLLED.

Some Useful Hints for Settlers.

In view of the appearance of locusts in several districts of Kenya, and the natural anxiety existing in the Colony on account of their presence, *East Africa* requested the Imperial Institute to permit it to quote at length from a most valuable article on locust control which appeared in the *Bulletin* of the Institute some years ago (vol. xviii, p. 107). Permission was most readily accorded, and we are therefore able to offer East Africans the following summary regarding the best measures of controlling the pest.

The Three Phases.

Fighting a plague of locusts resolves itself into three phases: (i) destroying the eggs, (ii) killing the immature insects or "hoppers" before they acquire wings, and (iii) attacking the winged insects. In certain circumstances the eggs can be destroyed, but favourable circumstances are rare. Where a plot of ground in which locusts have deposited their eggs is located, ploughing up the ground or flooding thoroughly may be effective. Collecting the eggs is difficult, but has been tried with good results occasionally.

Attacking the adult winged locust is often the only course when a swarm suddenly appears, but is not easy. In the early morning, flight locusts are generally found to be congregated in a semi-torpid state on the ground in open places or on trees. In this condition they can be swept up or brushed off the trees into nets or bags and destroyed. This plan was successful in Egypt in 1915, when 100,000 tons of locusts were collected and burnt. A payment of 1d. per eleven pounds was made for the collection.

In areas where winged locusts are in crops, and cannot be destroyed without damaging the crops, it is often possible, by continually worrying them to drive them away from cultivated land into forests, where they can feed without doing serious damage. This method is employed with success in the Northern Bengal Himalayas, and often results in preventing the insects from laying eggs by keeping them in conditions unfavourable for reproduction. This method might succeed in East Africa where forest belts between cultivations are common. Spraying with kerosene or kerosene emulsion may be used on winged locusts while they are resting at night, but this and similar methods are more fully dealt with hereunder.

Attacking the Hoppers.

The "hopper" stage is the most vulnerable, and then the insects may be attacked (a) by mechanical means, or (b) by spraying, which may be either by poison sprays or contact solutions.

(a) The insects are driven slowly and cautiously, so as not to exhaust them, against screens placed beside pits into which the hoppers fall. Trenches alone, without screens, are generally sufficient when the hoppers are quite young. The pits or trenches can be filled up with earth and trodden down. Trays containing oil are employed in America, being drawn across the path of the swarm so that the insects slip into the liquid. Sweeping machines are used in Hungary; heavy logs of wood may be drawn over the insects to crush them; and baynets have been used with effect. Burial of land infested with hoppers often fails, as the insects creep off on to the ground and are unborn by the next year. This has been reported in Malaya.

Benite of soda	1 lb.
Bar or treacle	2 1/2 lb.
Water	10 gallons

and effective. It is sprayed in front of the path of the hoppers, or round them if stationary. Poison may be made from the following formula:

Bran	4 parts
Paris green or white arsenic	6 parts
Molasses	5-6 parts
Orange or lemons	5-6 gallons
Water	

can also be used with good results. The juice and the left-up pulp and peel of the fruits, together with the molasses, are added to the water, which is then poured over the bran and poison, previously mixed together; the whole is then thoroughly stirred.

Contact Sprays.

"Contact" sprays have the advantage of avoiding the use of the dangerous arsenic, and act by clogging the breathing pores of the insects and suffocating them. The spray must be used in sufficient quantities to wet the insects thoroughly. Formulae recommended are:—

I. Hard soap	1 lb.
Water	5 gallons
II. Kerosene	1 gallon
Water	7 gallons
III. Kerosene	1 gallon
Hard soap	1 lb.
Water	8 gallons

but it is better to combine these in a kerosene emulsion.

The soap should be dissolved in hot water, the kerosene added, and the whole thoroughly mixed.

This is, we believe, the most recent expert opinion available on the subject, and we trust it may be of use to any of our readers unfortunate enough to be threatened by the locust scourge. Prompt local action along one or other of the lines suggested may easily save a district from a costly visitation.

A LOCUST EXPERT FOR KENYA.

Dr. Claude Fuller to Advise.

East Africa learns that Dr. Claude Fuller, at present Entomologist to the Government of Mozambique, whose great anti-locust work in South Africa will no doubt be well known to many of our readers, has been invited by the Kenya Government to visit the Colony to advise on the necessary measures of locust control. Recent mails from the Colony have reported the presence of locust swarms in various districts, and the local Government is to be congratulated on promptly securing the assistance of so experienced an investigator.

REASSURING NEWS ABOUT LOCUSTS.

MESSRS. DALGETY & COMPANY Ltd. received an important and reassuring cable early this week from Nairobi stating that an expert report issued by the Government declares that there is no need for apprehension on account of the appearance of locusts in the Colony. Satisfactory progress has been made towards getting the locusts under control, and, as far as is known, the danger is not spreading. The locusts are presumed to have come from Abyssinia and the Southern Sudan, and there is no reason to think that Kenya will be a natural breeding ground.

"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable
to everyone who would be well informed of East African affairs.

Subscribe TO-DAY

"EAST AFRICA'S" PROTESTS ENDORSED

British Predominance in Tanganyika
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I want to convey to you my appreciation of your articles in *East Africa* on the need for the predominance of British settlement and enterprise in Tanganyika. Your outspoken protests against those so-called Britons who consistently purchase German machinery and always employ aliens in preference to British have come none too soon.

It is also gratifying to see that a genuinely British company, such as the group in which Major Walsh is interested, is extending its operations in the Territory.

Many of my business friends have expressed their appreciation of your articles on this subject, and I feel it only right that this should be conveyed to you.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.

A BRITISH BUSINESS MAN.

The writer of this letter is a well-known City man with considerable East African interests, who, it will be seen, states that many of his business friends support *East Africa's* demand that the Tanganyika Settlement Association which it is proposed to form in London shall not tolerate in its councils men who have been apologists for German settlement in the Territory, who have consistently employed aliens in preference to Britons on their East African estates, who have been large buyers of German machinery, and regular shippers by the German lines. Our readers will be surprised that any man with such German and semi-German entanglements should desire part or parcel in the formation and guidance of such an Association, and as we have already stated, we have definite evidence that this danger does exist. The personal views of a man whose past record does not show him to have been a promoter of British settlement in Tanganyika must never be resisted.

Ed. "E.A."

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA

A Correspondent hopes to send a skin.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have followed with much interest the correspondence in your journal on this subject, and with the object of discovering whether such a reptile exists in this district I have consulted the local witch doctor, who, I was informed by many educated (Government and mission) Natives, not only knows the *khoboko*, but is able to catch it at will; they added that the snake does him no harm even when it bites him. As a result of my conversations with the man I am sanguine that in the course of a few weeks I may be able to send you a skin of this mystery snake.

Please do not publish at present the name of the district from which I write, for it abounds with Government schools and mission stations, and that being so, there would, of course, be immediate denials that such a person as a witch doctor exists or that witchcraft is practised.

My regard will establish my *bona fides*. As you know, I have spent many years in East Africa, and am accustomed to discount Native tales, but I believe that there is much truth in the Native accounts of the *khoboko*.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika

A REGULAR READER.

"EAST AFRICA" NO. 147 WANTED.

A SUBSCRIBER is anxious to obtain a copy of the 147th weekly issue of *East Africa*, dated July 14, 1927. Has any reader a copy of that issue which he can spare?

RAILWAY BUILDING IN EAST AFRICA.

Why does Tanganyika retain Metric Measures?
To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have been travelling about a good deal in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and have therefore had an unusual opportunity of comparing the work of railway construction in the territories. On the Ferrero Mbale Extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, for instance, practically the whole of the staff and contractors are British, but it was strange to find that on the new Tabora Mwanza branch of the Tanganyika Railway practically not a single British subject was employed in any capacity, all the work having been entrusted to Greeks. Surely there should have been an opening here for at least some competent British subjects, of whom there is no lack in East Africa!

And why does Tanganyika retain kilometres and kilogrammes? There has been ample time since we took over the Territory a dozen years ago to instal British weighing machines and to use British weights and measures. But the ridiculous apathy does not prevail merely in the Railways, Departments. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1927 uses kilogrammes and pounds and ordupois indiscriminately. In the name of the British Empire and common sense, why?

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika

A BUSINESS MAN.

MIDDLEMEN IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

An interesting letter from Uganda.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

There are hopes that Uganda ginners are at least recognizing the folly of their ways and the Buganda Cotton Buying Association is a justifiable step forward. It did eliminate the middlemen in the Buganda Province this year, and efforts are being made to extend it throughout the Protectorate. Earlier this year strenuous endeavours were made to win over the ginners in the Eastern Province to a scheme having a similar scope—to reduce expenses, cut out the middlemen, and fix uniform prices fair to both sides, but unfortunately one or two firms obstinately declined to come in.

The middlemen engaging in the East African cotton industry perform none of the financial functions usually associated with middlemen in other trades and countries. They simply could not enter the business at all, the ginners (Indian ginners) did not finance them with huge unsecured advances.

Yours faithfully,

Uganda

AN UGANDA READER.

ROADS IN THE SHINYANGA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I recently travelled from Mwanza to Shinyanga by car and was appalled at the state of the roads. I have known this part of Tanganyika off and on for years past. In 1924 the roads were very fair, two years later they had deteriorated a good deal, and now, another two years later, it is no exaggeration to say that they have ceased to exist in many places, some sections of the main road being about the worst.

Tanganyika

A TRAVELLER.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

Our central business is to attract people to this country. —Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika.

If there is one thing certain, it is that there is a passion for justice in the Colonial Office. —Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland's public services are conducted on lines to which no company director answerable to shareholders would be a party. —The Nyasaland Times.

The doctrine of an inevitable clash between the interests of settlers and Natives can spring only from ignorance or bigotry. —Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya.

I believe that the white occupation of Africa is but a ripple on the sands of time, that the future racial landscape of Africa will be coloured black, and that we shall be submerged as a white speck in a black ocean. —Mr. J. A. Cable, in evidence before the Select Committee on the Kenya Native Land Trust Ordinances.

The whole future of the settlement of East, South, and Central Africa centres on the policy to be adopted hereafter to colonization. Either by its means the white race will remain dominant and apart, or race confusion and degradation must be contemplated in all political schemes. —The Hon. L. Moore, Northern Rhodesia.

Either the millers in Kenya must put their house in order or the protective duty on wheat must be withdrawn. The protection is intended against the inevitable difficulties of a young struggling industry, not against the risks of dumping, nor against the capitalistic indifference and mismanagement. —The Hon. J. O'Shea, in the current number of "Tyson's."

The great pioneering work accomplished by Sir Robert Williams in the cause of civilisation and progress in Africa is a work which he has carried through with that simple faith, honesty of purpose, ceaseless industry, and indomitable courage which have ever characterised the leadership of those great enterprises initiated by his old chief, Cecil Rhodes, whose dying injunctions, given to him twenty-six years ago, he has followed so faithfully and so effectively. —General Sir Reginald Wingate, Chairman of the Company, presiding at last week's meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

More harm has been done to Native education by the transplantation of English text-books, with a purely European background to the tropics than in any other class of education. It is amazing to find taught in the tropics such verses as "God King Wenceslaus" with its snowy atmosphere, the robin redbreast, and a whole gamut of experiences which are absolutely out of place within the ken of the Negro. There is a reader produced for schools in this country that is suitable for the schools in tropical Africa. —The Hon. W. G. A. Gimson, Fore, presiding last week at the League of Empire's discussion of "The Education of Backward Races."

EAST AFRICA AND THE F.C.I.

No fewer than 726 new members have been elected to the Royal Colonial Institute in the last 12 months) and the total membership is now nearly 15,000. Among new East African Fellows are:—

British Somaliland: Messrs. V. C. Bryan, G. G. Kelle, and K. S. Taylor.

Kenya Colony: Messrs. J. W. C. Dougall, H. Gilmore, G. M. Hatgroves, E. Harrison, R. Hocken, E. B. Hosking, T. H. Massey, L. M. Newby, T. Russell, D. Somer, E. G. Tidey, W. Wilkinson, Capt. E. S. Higgins, Archdeacon W. E. Owen, and the Rev. T. Tyrie.

Nyasaland: Messrs. E. Carr, F. L. Garsick, W. Milne Tough, and Lieut.-Colonel E. B. B. Hawkins.

Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. J. P. Bliss, J. L. Keith, and R. A. Kelly.

Southern Rhodesia: Mr. and Mrs. F. Blake, and Messrs. W. Dickinson, R. E. S. Fischer, and R. McFarlane.

Tanganyika Territory: Messrs. B. D. Furtt, F. W. Bannister, W. J. Hill, T. H. Hilborn, H. Marsland, B. A. Phelps, and W. A. Snow.

Uganda: Messrs. D. S. Davies, H. Fish, R. C. U. Egan, E. H. Gilding, N. S. Haigh, G. G. Harbord, A. O. Jenkin, R. S. McKelroy, Messrs. F. P. Mitchell, F. J. Murphy, H. C. Neilson, C. Simmons, S. Simpson, C. S. S. R. A. Whittle, R. T. Wickham, E. Williams, and Major R. J. A. Macmillan.

K.A.R. DINNER CLUB PROPOSED.

East Africa learns that Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Hawkins, of the 1st K.A.R., who is now on leave from Nyasaland, proposes the formation of a K.A.R. Dinner Club, membership of which will be open not only to serving officers, but to the many officers who have served with the K.A.R. in the past.

A first dinner is to be held at the Treasurers Restaurant on Saturday, August 25, and all past and serving officers are invited to attend. The charge, including champagne and other drinks, smokes, gratuities, etc., is two guineas. Requests for tickets should be addressed to Colonel Hawkins at Squire's Hill, Jiffons, Surrey.

A GREAT STORY OF EAST AFRICA

The Courier of Brisbane, says of Mr. John Boyes's book, "The Company of Adventurers":

It is a great story of pioneering in East Africa. A book full of adventure and stirring incident and underlying all is the understanding between the author and the native tribes. To read "The Company of Adventurers" in the light of present-day development in East Africa is like turning to the pages of some ancient chronicle.

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PERSONALIA.

Lady Felting has left Kenya on a visit to Johannesburg.

Eldoret's new Masonic Lodge is nearing completion.

We learn of the recent death at Mbeya of Mr. J. W. Mallagh.

Sir Radolf and Lady Baker have arrived in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. W. N. Leach, a well-known Kenya settler, is at present on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. T. King have arrived in England from Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward Denham, Kenya's Colonial Secretary, reached London last week.

We learn with regret that Lord Delamere has been suffering from a chill.

Mr. J. Van Wyck has been appointed a member of the Arusha Water Board.

We learn with regret of the death of Major H. Home Davis, of Kaimosi, Kenya.

Dr. T. A. Jermy recently arrived in Zanzibar on his first appointment as medical officer.

Mr. C. C. Monckton, the well-known Nairobi business man, has arrived in London.

Mr. R. H. Stevens, Manager of the Broken Hill Mine, has arrived in England on leave.

On his return to Tanganyika from leave, Sir W. F. Baldoia has been posted to Lushoto.

Sir Kennell Rodd distributed the prizes at Marylebone Grammar School on Friday last.

Mr. G. K. Mitchell has been appointed Private Secretary to the Acting Governor of Uganda.

Mr. A. A. Qidaker, Assistant District Officer, has assumed charge of the Kondoa District of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. C. Shaw and the Rev. W. G. Lewin recently arrived from Mombasa and Zanzibar respectively.

Mr. Atkinson has resigned his seat as member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Mombasa constituency.

The Hon. N. F. Howe Brown has been appointed a resident director in Tanganyika of Tanganyika Diamonds, Ltd.

Mr. H. M. Windsor Aubrey, barrister of Blantyre, was recently married in Nyasaland to Miss Dorothy McGeorge.

Mr. Graham Dawson recently flew to Nanyuki with Commander Langfield Robinson to indulge in a few hours' fishing.

Mr. Frank J. Miller, District Commissioner, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Moshi District of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. H. Smith has been elected a member of the Council of the Kenya and East Africa Union.

Mr. R. R. Stevens, Assistant Native Commissioner Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Sesheke to Mpongo.

Mr. P. Thomas, accountant to the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived in London on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas.

Lord and Lady Kylesant have left Chelsea for Coombe, Camarthenshire, where they will be until the end of September.

Mrs. Alice M. Bompas, of Muthaga, Nairobi, who had resided in Kenya for the last fifteen or sixteen years, has passed away.

Messrs. H. J. R. Hatchwell and D. W. Jessup have been appointed members respectively of the Kafue and Broken Hill Management Boards.

A Moshi and District European Rifle Club has been formed under the presidency of Mr. de Villiers. Major A. E. Perkins has presented a silver cup for competition.

We learn with regret of the death in Tliika of Mrs. B. L. Focks, the widow of one of the earliest settlers to arrive in the Mushi district more than twenty years ago.

The Subukia Sports Club has been formed in place of the recently liquidated Subukia Valley Country Club. Major R. H. Holmes Jackson is acting as honorary secretary.

Canon Spanton, Secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, spoke recently in Chislehurst on the development of mission work in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, M.P., has been appointed general manager of Financial Newspapers, Ltd. He will continue to act as editor in chief of *The Financial News*.

Commander C. H. Godwin, D.S.O., who for the past two years has commanded H.M.S. "Clematis" in Red Sea waters, is to be succeeded by Commander Franklin Ratsey.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works is on his way to London to confer with Lord Lloyd, Sir John Maffey and Sir William Gowers regarding the development of the Upper Nile.

Major G. S. J. Orde Brown, Tanganyika Labour Commissioner, who recently toured the Moshi and Arusha districts, is now visiting Mwanza, Maseru, Bakoba, Biharamulo, Kafama, and Tabora.

Sir Alfred and Lady Davies and Sir Richard and Miss Walford are to leave England at the end of October for Kenya, at which Colony they intend to spend about a month before proceeding to the

Mr. A. J. Harding, Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office, has been appointed Director of Colonial Audit in succession to the late Sir Edward Stephenson, and will take up his duties on

Chairman of the Zionist Executive in Palestine, accompanied by Mrs. Kisch, recently visited parts of the East African territories on his return from South Africa.

Our issue of July 10 stated that Mrs. Matthews, a missionary from the Mount Elgon district, was present at the reception held by the Missionary Council in London. The lady in question was Mrs. Mathers, of Mbale.

The Uganda Planters' Association has elected the following new officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. N. D. Allen; Vice-president, Mr. G. H. Warren; Committee Messrs. D. N. Stafford, L. J. Jarvis, and C. C. Paul.

His many Sudan friends will join with us in congratulating Mr. H. A. MacMichael, whose address to the Royal Asiatic Society is reported elsewhere in this issue, on the award of the Society's medal in memory of Sir Richard Burton.

Mr. E. Wright Brooks, whose death is reported, had been a prominent worker for the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society for the past thirty years, and was Chairman of the Friends' Industrial Mission in the Island of Pemba in 1897.

We learn with regret of an accident in Johannesburg to Mr. J. E. Stephenson, known throughout Northern Rhodesia by his Native name of "Chirapula," who was in hospital when the last mail left. His many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. George Kinnear, editor of the *East African Standard*, of Nairobi, who has been in London for a few days, but is spending most of his leave in Scotland. He expects to return to Kenya at the end of August.

An Arusha correspondent reports a persistent rumour in that district that Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, intends to spend some three months in Arusha each year, and that several houses are to be built for him, and his staff. We publish this item with full reserve.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has recently undertaken a long tour of the central districts of the Protectorate, including visits to Broken Hill, Serenje, Chitambo, Mpika, Kasappa, Abercorn, Mpalungu, Kawambwa, Fort Rosebery, Ndoia, and Kafue.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is well known to many East Africans, left England on August 1 on an official visit to the West African Colonies. He is accompanied by Dr. A. T. Stanton, Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State.

Last week his British directors of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. presented Sir Robert Williams, their managing director, with a portrait of himself painted by Sir William Orpen as a mark of their personal esteem and affection, and in recognition of the great work he has undertaken in the promotion and development of Africa.

Sir Edmund Davis, speaking last week at the annual meeting of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, complained seriously of the little care often taken by British manufacturers in carrying out contracts for machinery. He instanced one case a contract for £50,264, in which there was a delay of seven months in delivery.

Among the East Africans present at last week's Royal Garden Party were Sir John and Lady Maife, Sir William Gowers, Sir Edward and Lady Graham, Sir Thomas and Lady Tomlinson, Colonel and Mrs. H. Franklin, The Hon. Capt. W. Grazebrook, Major C. H. Dale, The Hon. Capt. T. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jarvis and Major and Lady Viola Conduitt.

Mrs. Diana Strickland, who arrived back in England last week from her motor trip across Africa from Dakar to the Red Sea, is reported by a London newspaper to have said that "it was a journey over territory never previously crossed by a white person." That, of course, is ridiculous. Is the mis-statement to be attributed to the reporter or to Mrs. Strickland?

Mr. A. M. Champion, whose interesting record of his journey in a light car from Nairobi to Cape Town appears in this issue, joined the service of the East Africa Protectorate as an Assistant District Commissioner nineteen years ago, and was promoted a District Commissioner in October, 1918. Mr. Champion has just returned to Kenya after leave in this country.

Captain F. E. Guest, Liberal M.P. for North Bristol, who served on the staff during the East African Campaign, was expelled from a meeting of the Western Liberal Federation held in Bristol a few days ago. The charge against him is that during the past four years he has frequently voted in the House of Commons with the Conservatives and against his Liberal colleagues.

Every East African will learn with real gratification of the award of the Silver Medal of the African Society to Dr. Albert Cook, of the C.M.S. Hospital, Mengo, Uganda, to whom congratulations will be as general as they will be sincere. It is quite needless for us to recall in detail the services which he has rendered to Europeans, Africans, and Indians alike. Suffice it to say that no medical man is better known or more generally esteemed in East Africa than Dr. Albert Cook.

Lieutenant P. Murdon, of the South African Air Force, left England at the beginning of this week in an attempt to make a fast flight to South Africa in an Avro Avian machine, of the same type in which Lady Heath recently flew from Cape Town to England. Sir Robert Williams is supporting the flight, to which special interest is attached in view of the fact that it will be made over the Sudan during the rainy season, when landings over larger areas will be difficult. From Khartoum the route will be via Mongaha, Kisumu, Tabora, and Broken Hill.

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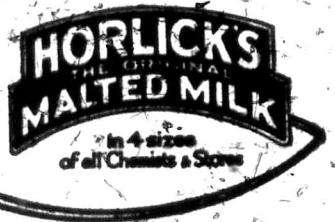


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East Africa in the Press.

IN REPLY TO COLONEL WEDGWOOD

The FRANCIS RIDD has replied to The Times to Colonel Wedgwood's objections to East African federation. He says in the course of his letter -

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The Berlin correspondents of The Financial Times reports that the German East Africa Railway Company is being revived, though not as a railway enterprise. The Reich was accorded compensation amounting to 11,000,000 gold marks, but was credited with this amount in Reparation account like other German colonial enterprises, the East Africa Railway Company went into liquidation in 1923, but the Law Courts have just decided that, in consequence of certain informalities, the liquidation which has existed de facto from the year 1922 never existed de iure, so that its position now is exactly what it was when it believed it went into liquidation, and the then directors are still responsible, although they now occupy other positions.

Since the end of March, when this legal judgment was pronounced, efforts have been made to give the company a solid basis. These efforts are still being pursued, and are facilitated by the fact that the authorities have released the directors from the obligation to issue paper mark balancesheets. In course of time a gold mark balance sheet will be issued, but in the meantime the company has obtained through the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office a loan of 900,000 gold marks.

The Tanganyika Company on its part has to refund the loan to the East Africa Railway Company in instalments, commencing in January, 1932, and it is considered in Germany to be very probable that the Tanganyika Company will eventually seek closer association with the East Africa Railway Company in the development of plantations in the former German Protectorate.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN KENYA

In the course of an article contributed to the Johannesburg Star on the Indian problems in Kenya, the Rev. C. ... says:—

I have no doubt in my mind that if this immigration question in tropical Africa is forced by Lord Delamere against Indian interests, it is pressed to the bitter end of Indian exclusion from Kenya, then it will lead directly to India's separation from the British Commonwealth. To some, for various reasons, good or bad, such a divorce and disruption may seem desirable and even desirable. I have myself held that opinion, and still hold it, in certain eventualities of which this Kenya issue is one. But with the whole world in such a precarious state of unrest, and with a second world war not impossible, such grave consequences might follow the final disjunction of India from the British Commonwealth that would be their foreshadowing to precipitate the fall of Great Britain.

THE NEWCOMER IN KENYA

... writing a few days ago to The Nairobi Observer said:

... think that one has to be a hard man to attain financial success in life in Kenya. A steady fellow can expect to make 75% on the money put down at the end of the second year, not counting his own time, and to receive an employee's pension he can expect to be making £300 at the end of two years.

Surely Mr. Butler is too pessimistic and rather optimistic about Kenya when he makes such a mathematical certainty such a large percentage to be relied upon than anything else that could be...

THE HABITS OF SNAKES.

Mr. G. Bonnar, Principal of the Paoli School of Agriculture, has contributed to The Farmers Weekly of South Africa an article on the habits of snakes. He writes, he says, seen snakes capture their prey on hundreds of occasions, but has never once seen a victim mesmerised. That the serpent has wisdom, guile, and cunning he cannot dispute, but labelling it one of the most stupid of creatures.

Their weapon—the poison fang of the serpent—is only a means of venomous snakes leaving their meals in peace and quietness. The snake has to take its meal in one gulp, some means had to be evolved of paralyzing its victim. It is not an uncommon sight to see, where snakes are plentiful, a small snake being lifted in the air hanging on to the back of a frog, every time the frog jumps. As the venom takes effect, and the muscles become paralysed, the frog's legs become shorter and shorter, and eventually it becomes completely paralysed.

Even in the cage frogs will jump on to snakes and disturb their slumbers, but the snake will not molest them. A frog will sleep peacefully on a coiled-up cobra and even go to sleep on the snake's head. The frog may be on a snake, watching a fly, and as it leaps to catch the fly, kick the snake and waken it from its sleep. The snake will then look for some quieter spot and go to sleep again, and perhaps be awakened again as the frog lands on it after a successful leap. One would think that, if only for the sake of a little peace and quietness, the snake would mesmerise the frog, but nothing happens. A rat will sometimes dart in and attempt to bite through the vertebrae of the snake, and this usually ends in the snake's death.

Snakes are not particularly interesting pests. They have few tricks to show off. The only instance of guile or cunning is the feigning of death when escape appears to be impossible. The snake then turns slowly upside down and appears to be dead. It will remain for a considerable time in this position. One day a young polecat about the size of a small kitten, very aggressive and self-important, was dropped into a cage containing a number of night adders, cobras, puff adders, schampsteckers, and grass snakes. The effect was almost magical. Although it had no offensive smell, its presence was known almost instantaneously. The snakes all turned over and feigned death.

There is a widespread theory that if you should kill a snake his or her mate will appear at that spot soon afterwards. I have tested this theory experimentally, and have to confess that on no occasion has the snake's mate appear, although the spot was carefully watched for days.

It is reported that the constant handling of snakes does develop a snake sense, and have on several occasions known that a snake was present although it could not be seen or heard. One day, back night I stopped walking down a path because I saw the presence of a snake in the dark, and on striking a match saw a night adder lying on the ground.

The ... at half past five on Friday morning, and ... of the ... an ... voice of the ... quire ... down ... of ... down ... of ... was a ... the ... was rude ... the ...

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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN UGANDA

The Earl of Denbigh and Kenya Settlement Scheme... Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, presiding the... ordinary general meeting of the East African Lands and Settlement Company Ltd... critical of the Kenya Government's... the encouragement of white settlers without capital. He said—

The country shows no sign of losing its popularity, and the leaders of local opinion from the Governor downwards are as enthusiastic as ever. Each year sees a steady increase in the white population on this head, however, it would just venture one word of caution. I read in sundry speeches by the Governor and his officials in the Legislative Council that they are anxious to try the experiment of inviting selected new settlers, possessed of very small capital resources, in order to test the closer settlement of small holdings proposed to be allotted to them by the Government, and with the promise of financial support from official sources, such as loans from the Overseas Settlement Department and from the Government Land Bank that is to be established in the Colony. I think it is a fact that many of the most experienced farmers and planners in East Africa view this proposal with some misgivings, having in mind that agriculture cannot be a mere mathematical problem—such as multiplying two by two and relying that the answer is four—but depends on many factors, such as the weather, prices of crops, livestock and other fluctuating factors.

The Temptation of Government Land Grants

It seems to be the opinion of the older settlers of Kenya, and it is my view also, that East Africa is not a country in which a man should settle without quite substantial financial resources, and I therefore repeat that I think it is decidedly unwise to offer the temptation of grants of Government land to people who may find themselves in difficulties by the accident of circumstances beyond their control. I also feel that for quite a few years still, it would be safer and better for the progress of the Kenya Colony to give time for the land already granted by Government to become more closely settled together with the almost automatic increase in communications, such as railways, roads, telegraphs, etc., before commencing to make further land grants in more remote districts of the Colony to which these facilities have not yet had time to extend. I mention this because I understand that some such proposals for quite large grants at a distance of one hundred miles or more from any existing facilities have been recently spoken of.

The company, whose issued capital is now 440,000 shares of 2s each, has within the last three years extinguished its debenture debt of £40,000 and is paying the first dividend of 7½%. Its land sales during 1937 totalled 7,622 acres, at an average price of 28s. per acre, or 6s. 11d. per acre above the average of the previous year, when however some 3,000 acres more land were sold. For the first six months of 1938, sales were 7,000 acres. The company will retain some 633,000 acres of freehold land in the Colony district, which was recently valued by an independent expert at £2,000,000.

Major H. Blake, J.P., a shareholder, and he had visited the property a few months ago and considered the land very fine indeed. He has never seen a more splendid area of railway construction than that to be seen at Ngil.

Research by lack of staff.

Dr. Leithurst, Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, thus bases his report of the Laboratory Services Division of the Medical Department of Uganda Government, Entebbe, (p. 2) the handicap under which medical research labour (from lack of staff) has to be done is far more and more qualified workers in this most important branch, but what can be done when money is not available?

Progress nevertheless is being made. A branch laboratory has been opened at Kampala to satisfy the demand of the big Kampala hospitals for advice and assistance on matters pathological. The successful practice of medicine at the present day demands the cooperation of a whole team of workers, each of specialist in his own line. This Kampala extension has already proved its value. The post-mortem table and the microscope have definitely established two interesting points in connection with Nanyei diseases—one that appendicitis is a very rare complaint among Africans; the other that malignant neoplastic disease is comparatively common. As Dr. Duke remarks, many baseless statements have been made in the past as to incidence of certain diseases in Africans.

Among the routine work at this laboratory are examinations of all sorts—blood, sputa, throat swabs, and pus, the preparation of vaccines, analyses of milk, minerals, and water and investigations into food poisoning. The Senior Bacteriologist, Miss M. Martin, is dealing with snails, and during the year dissected 1,300 of these rather uninspiring molluscs. She found that 8% of them were infected with cercariae of various kinds and that only one species was entirely free from the parasites. As these cercariae are a stage in the life history of the liver fluke of sheep—a most destructive disease—the importance of the work is manifest.

In addition to all the other work, the collection and recording of information about the distribution of these throughout the Protectorate was imposed as a duty on the Laboratory Service by order of H.E. the Governor. One can only congratulate Dr. Duke and his assistants on the good work already done, and wish him an increased staff to cope with the immense labour which lies before him.

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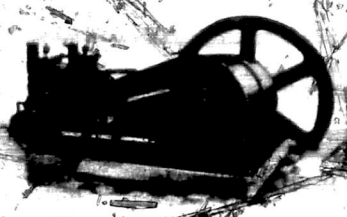
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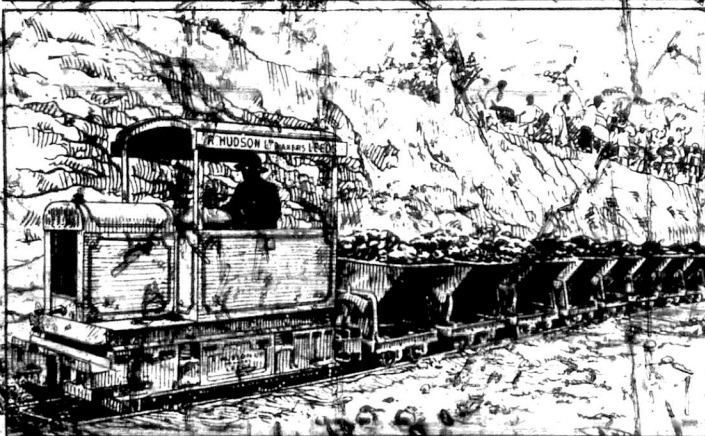
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East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa,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

The Palace Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has been purchased by Mr. Ursino.

An agricultural show is to be held in Kampala in December.

The coffee imports of the Sudan during 1927 were valued at £E 211,764.

Messrs. J. R. Cox & Co.'s fine new building in Eldoret is, we hear, nearing completion.

An American monthly published by Negroes for Negroes lists French Equatorial Africa under the heading "East Africa".

Mr. A. C. Ely, founder of the business of Messrs. Ely & Co., Ltd., chemists, Nairobi, died recently in Kenya from pneumonia.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory has approved the contribution of £6,000 for the year towards the maintenance of the Amani Institute.

3,740 casks of cement were imported into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended June 16, the last week for which detailed returns are available.

The Kenya Government has invited applications for the grants of Crown land not within the boundaries of Native Reserves for the cultivation of sisal.

Exports from Nyasaland during April included tobacco leaf, 40,300 lb.; tobacco strips, 314,723 lb.; tea, 172,067 lb.; cottons, 38,270 lb., and hides and skins, 15,775 lb.

The home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda during January 1928, totalled £60,238 of which Great Britain accounted for only 37% as against 42% in the corresponding month of 1927.

We are glad to hear that the Lady Northey Home has been given such a measure of support since its affairs were recently put on a better basis than an extension scheme is under consideration.

The Muslim members of the Executive have recommended that all produce from the Bushe and Voch districts shall henceforth be shipped from Moga instead of through Mombasa. It is stated that freight and charges will thus be saved, and that there is plenty of storage room at Moga.

The third berth at Kilindini should be ready before next season and the fourth before the end of 1929, said Sir Christian Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, recently.

The Kenya Legislative Council has approved a further loan of £68,000, £60,000 to be applied to the building of a Kilindini of additional deep water quayage with double storied shed, and the balance to the building of an oil quay at the port.

The Belgian Government is asking for a vote of 1,000,000 francs for the building of offices and houses in Astrida, the new capital of Ruanda-Urundi, for the use of the headquarters staff, and £20,000 francs for the improvement of means of transport.

Southern Rhodesia has been redivided into twenty-six electoral districts. The districts of Salisbury North, Salisbury South, Bulawayo North and Bulawayo Central are to send two representatives each to the Legislative Council, while each of the other twenty-two districts is to elect one member.

The Education Report of the Colony of Seychelles for 1927 states that a scholarship of the annual value of either Rs. 1,200 for five years or of Rs. 1,500 for four years is to be awarded every two years to a Seychelles scholar to enable him to pursue his studies in any other part of the British Empire.

The Kenya Government has decided to contribute £3,000 to the Coryndon Memorial which is to take the form of a Natural History Museum, and for the building of which £6,500 had already been subscribed by the public. The Kenya Government is also to pay £2,500 to the Natural History Society, chiefly in compensation for relinquishing their site. The building of the Memorial is expected to begin shortly.

An order issued under the Native Livestock Ordinance of Tanganyika provides that within the period ending on August 8, 1927, in the area consisting of the Provinces of Mwanza and Tabora there shall not, without the permission of the Governor, be established or maintained more than one factory or other institution in which the meat of livestock acquired from Natives is subjected to any process of preservation in order that it may be used for human consumption.

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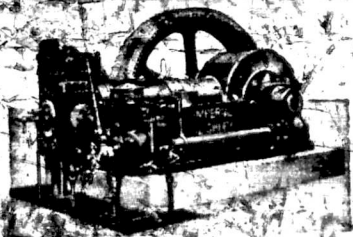
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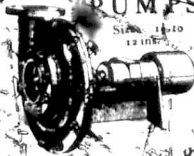
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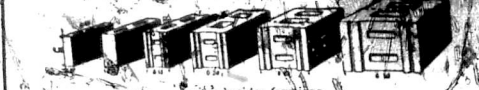
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SIR ALAN COBHAM said at a luncheon given in his honour last week by the British Empire League that there was every possibility of a regular air service being established within the next twelve months between Alexandria and Khartoum. If he had not been absolutely convinced that it was possible to fly might as day through the land with 100% efficiency, he would never have contemplated the proposed service, which would bind together the scattered parts of Africa and result in the progress of the British territories through which it would pass. On behalf of the Cobham-Blackburn Air Line in representing to the Air Ministry a detailed estimate of the costs of running the service, which the East African Dependencies are prepared to subsidise, providing the Imperial Government will also support the line financially in the early stages of its operations. It is provisionally indicated that the passenger fare over the whole route will be about £95, or £40 from Alexandria to Khartoum. British aircraft engineers have been invited to tender for the construction of five three-engine flying boats, capable of covering 100 miles per hour, with an endurance of 4 hours, and a crew of 12-1500 feet.

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The accounts of Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Ltd. for the year ended March 31, show a profit of £99,525, as against £98,432 last year. A further dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares is proposed, making 15% for year.

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EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for East Africa close at the (G.M.T.) at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on August 6, 10, 16, and 28. For Natal and Rhodesia mails close at 11.30 a.m. on August 3 and 10. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on August 6, 11, 13, and 21.

A general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa is to be held in London to-morrow.

At last week's ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Mr. J. P. Gibson, the Chairman, said that last year in East Africa had on the whole been disappointing.

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