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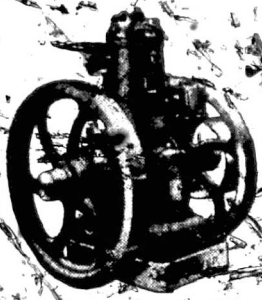
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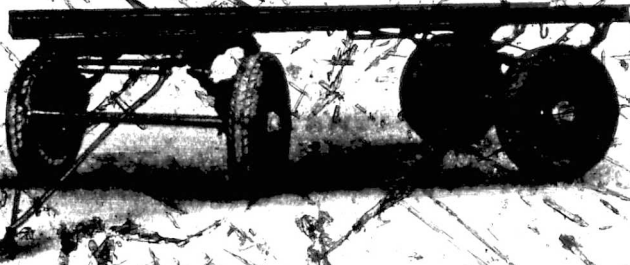
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THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

The very welcome visit which the Prince of Wales is about to pay to the British East Africa Dependencies presents one especially interesting feature of which mention has not been made in the Press, namely, that the modern history of Kenya coincides almost exactly with the span of the Prince's own life. His Royal Highness was born on June 23, 1894, the first trail of the Kenya and Uganda Railways was laid in 1895, and the development of those two countries has been bound up with that of the great steel road which links the coast with the distant hinterland. Born primarily, not as a commercial proposition but to enable Britain to suppress the barbarities which marked Native rule in Uganda, the railway made possible the immense and rapid growth of British settlement in the Kenya Highlands. The romance of its progress runs parallel with the Prince's growth from infancy to manhood; and it is not extravagant to believe that this striking fact will be a unique

appeal to one who has unrivalled first-hand knowledge of the Empire over which he is destined to rule.

affords another chance of time involved in the matter for he will be able to visit Africa's most developed territory as an active participant in advantage to the Royal traveller. Of their adventures to meet some of those who took the Masai to the coast, pioneering the Colony, and to hear of their adventures at first hand. The days when the Masai raided almost to the coast and when the Wakikuyu beleaguered Fort Smith are not so far distant; the expeditions against the Nalyera and the Nandi are recent in the memories of the old-timers; men still in their prime have vivid recollections of the three months' safari to Uganda, of the intemperate Mwangi, and of the Sudanese rebellion which they helped to quell. They took a man's part in saving the land for civilisation and the Empire, and are living, walking historical records. To meet them in person is a privilege which anyone—and particularly one with a trained historical mind—must value.

The Prince's visit is unofficial. He will not be under the necessity of spending the bulk of his time in official functions and visits of State. He has ever shown a truly human interest in every part of society, carrying out in his own person the declaration of the old Roman: "*Homo sum, nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*" In Kenya we trust he will come into contact with interesting people and hear the tales which will prevent that boredom which is the bane of a strictly official tour. And we suggest that, as a memento of his visit, Kenya Colony might present His Royal Highness with a selection of those books which embody the fascinating history of the Colony, and which were written by men who actually did the work, blazed the trails, underwent the trials, and achieved the triumphs upon which the Kenya of today is founded. There are such books, and we believe the Prince would appreciate them at their real value and treasure them accordingly.

East Africans, white, black, and brown, look eagerly forward to the visit of His Royal Highness, to whom East Africa respectfully wishes a real and pleasant holiday which will ever remain an attractive memory.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF GLOUCESTER LEAVE LONDON TO-DAY.

A Tour of Africa anticipated by all East Africans.

Special to East Africa.

THE ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester leave England to-day for Egypt en route to East Africa, of which they must have heard much from the Duke and Duchess of York, who have frequently testified to the charm which Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan exercised over them during their memorable visit in 1924. The Prince, one of the Empire's most persistent travellers, will, we venture to predict, find points of interest in the journey to compare favourably with those of any of his past tours, and the Duke of Gloucester may well remember with pleasure in the years to come that East Africa was the first part of the oversea domains of his Royal House which he visited.

The Spirit of East Africa.

The liner, on which they have expressed a wish to travel as ordinary passengers, will scarcely have anchored between two of Kilindini's new deep-water berths before the spell of East Africa will have begun its potent influence, and a few minutes in Mombasa will intensify its enchantment. In parts of the highlands of the territories they are to traverse the Royal travellers will find conditions reminiscent of the Sussex downs, but in the part at which they disembark the atmosphere is of the East. White, brown, and black mingle easily. The highly qualified British engineering expert, the business man whose twenty years' experience has enabled him not only to gauge the ever-changing tastes of Native buyers but to watch their transformation from naked or skin-clad savages to motor owners and gramophone lovers, the administrator, who is to African and Asiatic the omnipotent embodiment of Government, the doctor and missionary, who have brought healing and enlightenment to bodies and minds previously too enslaved even to hope expectantly for relief, the dignified, courteous Arab, still mindful of a proud past, Indians of high and low degree, graduates of European universities and "untouchables," Chinese and Japanese, and men of every part of the world—Swahilis and Sudanese, Zanzibaris and Nigerians, Cape boys and Abyssinians, Somalis and Zulus—all are ready to be found in this ocean gateway to East and Central Africa.

Two days are to be spent by the Princes in Mombasa, while they are due to reach at 10 a.m. on September 28. There they will travel inland to Nairobi by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and, unless they are extraordinarily unlucky, have overwhelming evidence of the great herds of game which still survive in close proximity to the line. Nairobi races are to be held a few days later, and it is hoped that the Prince of Wales and also the Duke of Gloucester may ride, in some of the events; owners of mounts have already been asked whether they are willing to place them at the disposal of the

Royal visitors, should they wish to use them. The Agricultural Show—which was to have been held in January next, but the date of which has been advanced—will offer a bird's-eye view of the products, animal and vegetable, of the country.

The Kenya does not plan to burden its guests with functions. The Colony and its neighbours are mindful that this is a holiday, not an official tour, and they mean to restrain their natural and laudable desire to demonstrate their loyalty. The Duke of Gloucester will, as we reported last week, leave Nairobi during the first week of October on a shooting safari to Iringa, Bukuru, Abercorn, Lake Bukwa, the Chamber River, Lake Bangweulu, and the Luapula, thence to the railway at Naola, but the Prince of Wales is expected to stay longer in Kenya and to visit Uganda before continuing his southward journey by car to Tanganyika Territory and thence to the Northern Rhodesian railway.

Native Welcomes.

While he is in Kenya the Prince will probably tour a number of the settlement areas and parts of the Native Reserves, and everywhere he will receive a joyous welcome as free as possible from formality. A polo on the equator commands itself, with its good grounds, good Somali ponies, and good sportsmen; and if he would like to see a family of lions occupied by its own concerns and affairs of man, there are East Africans who would delight to take him to places seldom visited by the European and guaranteed to produce such a scene of genuine felicity.

The Natives, it is certain, will not be satisfied unless they can stage great welcomes in honour of their King's son, for the person of a great chief—a king, or a king's son—means even more to the African than to the European. That kingship should descend from father to son is to the African the most reasonable conception, and the opportunity of paying their homage to the presence of their future sovereign will be an occasion on no account to be missed. Beyond doubt there will be great gatherings, and beyond doubt the Prince will enter into their spirit and leave memories that will be discussed for many years over village and campfires.

How the Territories will Benefit.

That East Africa will benefit immensely from the visit need not be emphasised, for it is self-evident. There are still millions of people, even well-educated and widely-travelled people, in Great Britain who regard East Africa to be pestilential in climate and suitable for the residence only of heroes or of those who hold their lives cheaply. Even the visits of the Duke and Duchess of York and the Ormsby Gore and Milton Young Commissions have failed to eradicate, though they have shaken, those ideas. The tour of the Pair to the Throne and the



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNIFORM OF THE WELSH GUARDS.

brother, should convince the British public that these misconceptions can be safely discarded, that the East African Dependencies are among the richest possessions of the Crown, that they demand the best men which the Mother Country can send there, and that Imperial funds sunk in their development, will be wisely invested.

Britain's Role in Tanganyika.

While East Africa has continued to declare that nothing could induce the British Empire to surrender the rights and responsibilities in Tanganyika Territory which have devolved upon it under the Mandate received from the Allied Powers, there have been defeatists in that country and in Great Britain who have persisted in the claim that our national hold was weak and merely temporary, an attitude which naturally encouraged colonial aspirations in Germany. To the Native inhabitants of Tanganyika especially, and also to its mixed European population, the presence of the Prince will symbolize the permanency of British rule.

His Royal Highness is, we understand, to be asked to unveil the new Dar es Salaam Cenotaph on Remembrance Day, so that as Kenya's Native War Memorial was recently unveiled by Princess Marie Louise, Tanganyika's tribute to its British dead, white, black, and brown, will also be unveiled in the presence of Royalty.

Before their Royal Highnesses arrive back in England towards the end of January, the Report of the Dalton Young Commission will, it is to be presumed, have been presented to the nation. What it will raise questions vital to East Africa is certain

that those questions will be discussed in the reflected light of this Royal visit is a distinct gain to East Africa and to the Empire.

The Journey.

The Prince is taking with him only three members of his suite: Mr. A. F. Lascelles, assistant private secretary; Brigadier-General F. Trotter, groom-in-waiting; and Major the Hon. Piers Leigh, equerry, while the Duke of Gloucester will be accompanied only by Mr. E. W. Brook.

Leaving London by the special G. O. boat train at 1.50 p.m. to-day, the royal party will reach Marseilles about midday to-morrow, and will visit the Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital in that city before embarking in the evening upon the Akabi. On the day of their arrival in Cairo the two brothers will lunch privately with King Fuad, and will probably go on by special train from Alexandria to Cairo, in order to have a day in the Egyptian capital before joining the Malda, at Ismailia on September 14. Their departure from the ship will make a short call at Port Sudan, on September 20 Akaba will be reached, and eight days later the ship will be left at Mombasa.

THE PRINCE AND THE PIONEERS.

A Safari Dinner with Old Yanga.

East Africans able to give particulars of one of the most novel suggestions made in connection with the visit to East Africa of the Prince of Wales, is that His Royal Highness should be entertained



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

to a real, old-time camp dinner by Kenya colonists who have lived for over a quarter of a century in the country.

Probably between twenty and twenty-five such pioneers could still be mustered, and the tales they could and would tell would certainly be little epics. When President Roosevelt visited the Lado Enclave he found it very difficult to tear himself away from the elephant poachers who had responded to his invitation to narrate some of their every-day experiences; the Prince, we venture to think, would equally enjoy unrestrained contact with the survivors of the gallant band that built the Colony.

The dinner, if it is held, will be a simple affair typical of life in the early days. It will be held in a grass hut, a log fire will be the main, if not the only, illumination, and those present will be attired in safari kit—kikiki shirts, kikiki shorts, boots, and puttees.

Mr. John Boyes—whose books, "John Boyes, King of the Wakikuyu," and "The Company of Adventurers," are so well known to and so much appreciated by East Africans—is responsible for this suggestion, which, if adopted, would give the Prince an unforgettable insight into the life of the pioneers of the Colony. Moreover, it would probably prove one of the most enjoyable events in the Royal tour.

The Prince is a very keen hand at deck tennis, which game he is expected to play aboard the "Malda."

A squash rackets court has been built at Government House, Dar es Salaam for the use of the Prince of Wales.

A cable from Nairobi states that one of the youth was killed and two others injured by an explosion in a small shop in Nairobi where fireworks were being made in readiness for the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester.

FELLOW PASSENGERS WITH THE PRINCES.

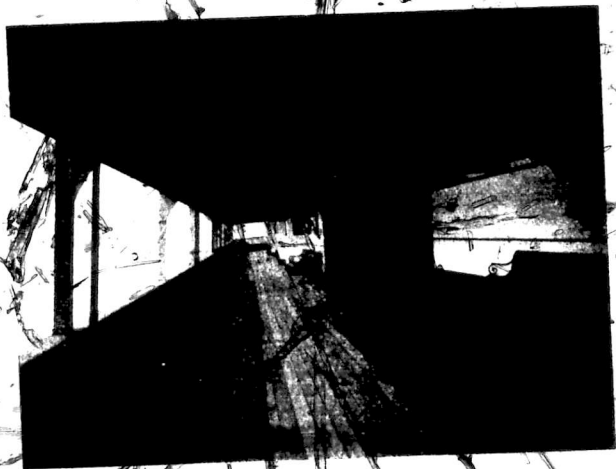
THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester and party will embark at Ismania upon the "Malda," which left London on Friday last, and is due to sail from Marseilles on September 7. The liner's passenger list is as follows—

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 - Mrs. Ffoukes Taylor
- Mombasa
 - Mr. W. Armstrong
 - Mr. L. W. G. Alford
 - Dr. R. W. Burkitt
 - Mr. G. H. Booth
 - Mrs. G. H. Booth
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 - Mr. C. W. C. Sewerby
 - Mr. T. W. P. Cadell
 - Mr. J. F. Dowdall
 - Miss J. F. Dowdall
 - Mr. W. H. L. Dingle
 - Mrs. M. H. Fawley
 - Mr. J. G. Gardner
 - Mrs. G. B. Gardner
 - Mr. D. Graham
 - Mr. F. H. Grange
 - Mr. Gem. A. James
 - Mrs. A. Jeffery
 - Mrs. D. V. Mendis
 - Mr. C. McMahon
 - Mrs. McMahon
 - Mr. R. W. Miller
 - Mr. A. Muchmore
 - Mrs. A. Muchmore
 - Mr. W. R. Miller
 - Mr. Morris
 - Mr. A. W. Morris
 - Mr. W. A. Perry
 - Mr. J. Parkinson
 - Mr. E. G. Ransome
 - Mr. G. B. Stooke
 - Mrs. Stooke
 - Mr. R. V. Stone
 - Mr. A. H. Savile
 - Mrs. H. Mr. Woodhouse
 - Comdr. A. E. Woods
- Beira
 - Miss E. Feldwick
 - Miss C. Feldwick
 - Miss C. Warby
 - Mrs. Warby

Passengers marked with an asterisk will join at Ismania.



The British India liner "Madda," which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester will meet in Suez, will sail on the Suez Canal, on Saturday 17, for Bombay.



The Royal Highnesses will occupy three cabins on the port side of the bridge deck of the ship, a bedroom each and a sitting-room. Our photograph shows the port side deck.



The Royal travellers will take their meals in the first saloon with the other passengers, and will use the other public rooms. The photograph shows the smoking saloon.

It is in connection with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited

The 15,000-ton "Madda," a steamship of the "Madda" class, built at the "Madda" works, has a accommodation for 100 passengers in the first class and a saloon on the upper deck. This accommodated deck, as will be gathered from the above photograph, is broad and sheltered, and provides a good room for walking and games.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS

XVII.—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 war years and a limited number of the issues in question can still be obtained. We hope to publish further instalments in subsequent issues.

A FRIEND of mine had written to Nairobi to order a few things which were unobtainable in the Tanganyika district of Tanganyika.

"Why not send a wire to London?" I asked. "You'll see them in a month, and they will be fresher and cheaper."

"No, I want them at once," he replied.

Three weeks later the goods had not arrived, though my friend had written, and received pretty nearly a score of letters concerning the articles, when he called in for a sundowner he was inclined to grumble. He started to grouse about the railways.

"It's no use trying to convince me," I retorted. "There's nothing wrong with our Railway."

"But..." he interrupted.

"They're perfect," said firmly. "I know, for I have had a letter from D.S.M., who says so, and he must be right."

"Have your own way," he conceded genially, "but how on earth am I to get the goods?"

"Better send Saa Sita up to Moshi. Perhaps he will be able to get them," I suggested half-seriously.

"Right, oh! Let's see the man," came the prompt acceptance.

In a short time the old man made his appearance on the veranda.

"Saa Sita," I said, "want you to go to Moshi with a letter, and bring back a small parcel."

"Yes, *bwana*, but I am an old man, and Moshi is a big *ofari* from here. Would it not be better to post the letter on the train? I think it would get there quicker."

"No," I laughed, "I don't want you to walk, but to go by train. Here is the money for your ticket and for your food. Be off, the train starts in an hour. You are to get the parcel, and come back the day after to-morrow."

As we were having lunch two days later Saa Sita rolled up with the parcel.

"Well, what is your news?"

"*Bwana*, this made a great deal of trouble at Moshi, and I had to wait a long time before I could get the parcel. I had to give you much money, and I told him that you had said there was nothing to pay. Then he said the waiting over two hours, though the parcel was on the table," I asked him if the parcel was ready, and he told me. Then I told him that I would go back and tell you that I could not get the parcel, and I told him your name. Then he got up and gave me the parcel at once."

"Ha, ha!" laughed my friend. "What is in a name? Yours is a rather nice name. Suppose this *babu* had written you previously?"

"What does Moshi look like, Saa Sita?"

"After I had done my work, *bwana*, I went to

look at the ships. The roads are very bad, but all the white men and Indians have motor-cars. The roads have furrows at the side, and to get to the shops you have to go over bridges made of planks, and they are bad. In the furrows is much water, which smells very bad. At the place where many roads cross I saw an *askari*, who was a friend of mine, so I went and spoke to him.

"Why do you stand on that piece of wood?" I asked. "Have you jiggers?"

"No," he replied, "this wood is my 'island,' or so the *bwana* told me. I have to stand on it, and when a motor comes along, I look to see if the road is clear, and if it is, I wave my hand like this."

"And he showed me how he waved his hand. But at that moment two motor cars came along and nearly hit each other. The white men abused the *askari* and got out of their cars. So I came away."

"There is a new hotel, and near it were many animals, which were going to Europe, but they smell very bad. It is not good, *bwana*, to have animals so close to your house. It does not matter for the *Masai*, but for white men it is bad."

"When it was getting time for the train to leave I went down to the station," Saa Sita went on.

"There were many people, but the place was very dark, and if I had put down my load, it would have been stolen at once. Why does the *babu* refuse to give the people their tickets till the train is ready to start? Then when you have a ticket, if you have a bag, it must be weighed, and there is much trouble round the weighing tables. If they had a big light it would be good, but it was very dark."

"Did you sleep on the train, Saa Sita?"

"Yes, *bwana*, but I put my load under my head, so it should not be stolen. I think it would be good if the Government kept a lot of goats and sheep in Moshi, so that they could eat the grass from the roads. If you have plenty of grass near your house, all the people can throw their rubbish there, and do other things."

"How did Kilimanjaro look?" I asked.

"Just the same, *bwana*. Some white men are going to climb up to the top. What do they get when they get to the top? Does the Government give them *bakshish*, or do they find medicine on the top among the snow?"

"No, Saa Sita, they do it for amusement."

"Truly, *bwana*, the same as the white men beat the small ball of Darius Salami? But when you work with the ball you get plenty *bakshish*."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, *bwana*, I carried home for you a bag, and you said it was yours, because you put the ball into the little hole better than anyone else."

visions of my having won a certain prize some years ago!

"*Bwana*, this wasted labour to climb a big mountain for nothing. The people who climb have to sleep with many blankets, and some nearly die on the way. Do people want to get ill for nothing? One gets sick soon enough without trying. I know a man who has climbed the mountain many times, and he told me that the white men generally die a hole on the top, and bury something. Then the next white man finds it, and does the same. Do *Bwana* for me the bright sun, not the cold snows, which chill the bones of a man. Rest in peace, *bwana*!"

SQUATTING near the kitchen, Saa Sita examined with looks of rapture a box of cloth patterns which I had tossed to him from my mail bag. Some enterprising firm in Leeds had sent me a range of patterns for suits, a self-measurement form, and a tape measure. Most of the patterns were of dark colour and thick soft-finish, that it made me pause to touch them.

"*Bwana*," asked Saa Sita, "what are these?" "They are pieces of cloth from which the shop in England will make you a suit of any cloth you choose," I replied. Then I reflected suddenly how great a mistake I had made, for Saa Sita's soul had been yearning for goodness knows how long for a blue suit. To him the thicker it was the better he would like it. I had put him off before by saying that blue suits cost a lot of money. Now I had been laying up trouble for myself.

Saa Sita got up and walked away to the cook's house, taking the patterns with him. Late that afternoon he, with nearly all my house staff, came to my office.

"*Bwana*," began Saa Sita, "I want a suit like this—and here he gave me a pattern of a very heavy blue cloth, nearly a quarter of an inch thick. Here," he added, "are thirty-five shillings, the cost of the suit."

"What do you mean? A suit costs much more than that."

"No, *bwana*, there is writing on the back of the cloth to tell you the price. I asked your *mtoto*, and he told me."

Saa Sita had taken the patterns to the cook's boy, who had just put in a spell at school.

"But you know, Saa Sita, that there is postal tax and the Customs tax to pay?"

"Yes, *bwana*, but I do not have to pay them now."

"You must pay the postage."

"No, *bwana*, your *mtoto* said I need not pay until the suit is in the country. He said it would be C.O.D."

"Better that *mtoto* of mine!

"Right! Tell the cook to measure you."

The cook was waiting, so I took the self-measurement form and asked the cook to run the tape over the man—really a very funny business. Saa Sita, the cook, the *mtoto*, and a couple of women who had joined the throng, argued about the length of the whysers for quite ten minutes.

"Come," I said, "measure from his waist to his toes. That's his neck, not his waist." At length the figures were written down.

"When shall I have it?" asked the cook.

"In about four months, I think."

"That is a very long time, *bwana*."

"I think that it is a long way. Stop! Would you like a suit from Nairobi?"

"No, *bwana*, it will take as long to get it from Nairobi as from Europe. I have had suits and things you got last year from Nairobi, and no trouble—you had."

Three months elapsed, and Saa Sita came to ask me at least every week if the goods had arrived.

"No, they have not," I told him with monotonous regularity, heartily sick of the whole thing. At last I discovered why he was growing so anxious.

"*Bwana*," he confessed one day, "there is a big dance next week, and if I have my suit the people will think I am a big man and some will come to me for medicine. Also I should like a piece of silver to hang round my neck like the *Bwana Mbatwa* of the white men wears in Dar es Salaam."

At length the suit arrived, and was duly handed over to Saa Sita, who was so excited that he began to disrobe on the spot to try it on. Duly reprimanded, he went to one of the boys' houses.

Presently an awful sight appeared. It was Saa Sita in a thick blue suit, cut on very ample lines, his huge feet showing below the trousers, which he had rolled half way up his legs. The waistcoat he had buttoned over his *kannu*, the coat remained open. All the pockets were full of what I know not.

In spite of the terribly ludicrous sight he presented, I could not laugh at the man. If ever happiness and pleasure were depicted on anybody's countenance, Saa Sita's face reflected them.

"*Bwana*, it is very good, completely good," he declared with satisfaction.

"I am glad you like it."

"Do you think the Government will make me sultan now, *bwana*? I mean, of course, when my father dies."

"Well, Saa Sita, your clothes will do it, you should certainly be sultan. I had to admit."

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

MEMORIES OF KOMBASA DAYS

Some Personalities of Twenty Years Ago.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By "Nzizi."

AFTER picking up the Arab pilot, the good ship "Gazala" crawled slowly up the beautiful channel until the lovely lagoon of Klindini opened out, and, as we dropped our hook, the Port Officer's launch came fussing up. Now that launch was of special interest to my companions of twenty years ago and to myself, for we knew it would contain official instructions for us newly-appointed officials on first arrival.

Up the accommodation ladder came a plump little figure in white, who, after greeting the purser, scrutinised a list in his hand and began to sing out names. We were in the presence of "Dizzy," one of the best-known figures in East Africa, who shook us warmly by the hand, removed his topee, and mopped his streaming brow. "Now, boys," said he, "where can we go this sort of hot weather, and give you your orders." We suggested the bar, and hastened to offer iced lagers. Dizzy sat on a decker under an electric fan, and did his drill tonic drill which it appeared he had a costume of trousers, braces, and drill jacket (plus neck), and quaffed his beer and became less plump-coloured.

Entertained by "Dizzy."

He was kindness itself, and filled us up with advice, facts and figures—while we filled him with

¹ *mtoto*, lit. child, i.e. young servant.

² *kannu*, night-shirt like robe.

beer—and made arrangements for getting our gear through the Customs and most embarrassingly expressed his intention of transporting us later to the Mombasa Club and making us honorary members. Dizzy was certainly one of the best of good fellows who ever spent a lifetime east of Suez and his kindness particularly to young officials, will be gratefully remembered by many hundreds. I hope he is still enjoying a well-earned leisure in his native Devon.

Later, after passing through the stokehold heat of the Customs House, Dizzy stepped us aboard his Mombasa trolley, a quaint vehicle, in which his sturdy mahi boys ran us past the trim police lines past the hotels and Cathedral, and down the hill past the Fort, all with a jangle of brakes we anchored alongside the Mombasa Club. At the bar he advised "a long John Collins" as something cooling and non-alcoholic. While the potion was being prepared he showed us round the Club, made us admire the view of the old harbour from the veranda, and then settled us on a settee in the billiard room to sample the drinks which the bare-footed kofu-gowned Swahili boy brought us. Then he was claimed by the more urgent claims of many others.

Unexpected Meetings.

Scarcely had I taken my first pull at my drink when in blew Fuller, whom I had last met on the Ifley Road running track. I greeted him to his considerable astonishment, and, joining me on the settee, he explained that he was an Extra A.D.C. at Mombasa—and at the moment engaged on sanitary inspection work!

In the midst of his description of Mombasa life another familiar form hove in sight and I beheld J. M. P., whom I had not met since Harrow days. When he also had got over the shock of reunion, which accentuated his impediment, he was able to explain that he was now married, was A.D.C. at Malindi, and was in charge of a position from a boat or fever. Then he and Fuller proceeded to point out the local celebrities to me, for the club was then fast filling.

Celebrities in the Club.

There at the nearer billiard table, it appeared, was the tall form of "Bossy," the red crown peering on the corner of his blue waist sash, passing it across "Shuvalong," who was seeking needed relaxation from smoking the sick. At the next table "Shochoru" was playing a distinguished P.C. renowned as a raconteur who was said in fact to be the African George Washington, while Longhorn looked on and booted.

In a corner, also, "Lord John," pontifical in bearing and immaculate in dress, colloqued with other merchant princes, conspicuous among whom were "P. H." a well-known old Etonian, and the presiding genius of the B.E.A. Corporation (a strange what versatile man the Corps of Sappers command!) who always seemed to speak to them for the most valuable person, Captain Istook, one of the survivors of the "Man-Eater."

That picturesque figure, the "Handyke" and cavaker looks worn to shreds, "Luna" and "Come Della Mart" of portwine legs, and "The Wild Highlands" in a corner settee were the author of "Through the Lower Swamp," and the Provincial Commissioner (but it is a far cry from Rock Hall, N. M. to Kisumu!) earnestly discussing some "shau" or other, while close to them were grouped Black F. and V. de V. of the audit, and "Benjey" blinking and flapping his empty coat sleeve. In another group, "Jubus Cesar," the Registrar, was laughing and twinkling

through his glasses, while the ex-Town Magistrate was calculating to a minor of evildoers, pleaders how many head of Masai cattle he was going to charge as brief fee and

Soldiers and Billers.

They in blew a jovial form whistling gaily "My old man's a Belgian on an Elder-Dempster Boat" who at once joined that equally genial host and groomed, the D.S.P. whose Goanese cook was later to win fame and fame with a D.S.O.; but the whistler's Goanese cook already wore two rows of medal ribbons won on the East India Station, so there was great rivalry!

Near us two trim and soldierly figures discussed horse-flesh. Both wore Light Infantry ties and both belonged to the 3rd K.A.R. but while "Noscy" lived to command a Brigade, poor "Chubby" was to take a bullet at St. Julien—the great regret of all who knew him, for he was the best of good fellows, a keen shikari, and a good horseman.

A cheery little man's appearance was greeted with shouts of "Little Jenks!" It was the skipper of the rolling "Juba"—how that packet did roll! who had put in on his way up the coast. Lastly, there arrived of safari "Top Hole," all steel springs and india-rubber, having left a trail of fonder porters and exhausted askari behind him from Kisumu to Yonte owing to "a concatenation of circumstances."

The Way to the Quay.

I remember that Dizzy gave us an excellent dinner, which ended with *cerements ments* the *trappée*—which, he insisted, with perfect accuracy, was as non-alcoholic as the "John Collins." We played snooker pool, and then two of us who were sleeping on board had to take our appreciative thanks to Dizzy for his flowing, almost overflowing, hospitality and bid a fond farewell to our two fellow passengers. I never saw either of them again.

J. M. P., who had strolled the Orient boat, was later slaughtered in his sleep by a maniac at Mumbas, and tragedy also overtook the other later on.

Dizzy put us two departing ones into his *ghari* and sent us down to the terminals. We tipped the boys, and they went off sleepily. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and, having admired the moon and the scenery, we discovered that the food forked and that we did not know which to take. Following the right-hand rule we came to a two-storied bungalow. A figure was leaning over the veranda and I hailed him brightly. "Is this the right way to the quay?" A sardonic voice croaked in reply. "No, this is the way to break your blinking necks. You'll be tall over tip in a quarry in a moment." However, our good Samaritan called a boy, who led us whither we needed to go.

Years later I was relating this experience one night in a certain club, when Obre of the Railway gave a raucous boot. "So you were one of the blighters. I was the stiff on the veranda."

Advertisers for good reasons from East Africa. They tell us not that it is why our advertising increases and enables us to increase the circulation of our Journal.

By the way, I have printed for some of our advertisers a small card which, when placed in their name in reply to an advertisement.

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

Camp Fire Comments

Can a Giraffe "Wail"?

The only comment I need make on the paragraph quoted by you from *The Illustrated London News* writes A. N. O. "in which it is declared that a female giraffe 'utters pitiful wails' when in captivity is that the giraffe is the one African mammal which is unable to make any vocal noise whatever. It is invariably silent, as it hasn't anything to make a noise of any kind with." As a comment that is certainly brief and to the point, but is it correct?

Intriguing Items from the Kenya Financial Report.

Was it not a Scotsman who remarked that he found a dictionary an interesting reading, but that the stories in it were "unco' short"? Two items in the Financial Report of Kenya Colony for 1927 strike even the casual reader as worthy of remark. Under the heading, "Trade Information and Publicity Bureau," the estimated expenditure is given as £5,000, and the actual expenditure as £5,000 os. 30 cts.! It seems pretty accurate estimating, but how did the excess of sixteen cents come about? Then under "Contingencies" in the Budget Schedule, a saving of £68 18s. 42 cts. is explained thus: "Fewer executions than anticipated." Gruesome, though no doubt adequate.

Utilising Scrap Tobacco.

The proposal, which is being seriously discussed, to establish a nicotine extraction plant at a cost of £70,000 capable of dealing with all scrap tobacco in South Africa and Rhodesia is quite a good idea if it can be made a commercial success. Nicotine is being used more and more widely as an insecticide, and is even indispensable as a remedy against certain insect pests. Unfortunately, it is exceedingly poisonous in anything like the pure state, and being volatile, is awkward stuff to handle, especially in hot climates. Great care would therefore be necessary to protect workers, especially Natives, in such a factory. Some of our tobacco planter readers may find in this proposal an outlet for some of their stock of unsaleable scrap.

African Natives' Indifference to Pain.

When commenting on the packs of wolves alleged to have been discovered by the Government expedition which has just successfully crossed the Kalahari Desert, writes an old prospector now at Home, "you did not mention another observation made by the explorers which seems to me much more probable than the wolf story. I notice that Captain Clifford states that the Natives of the Kalahari will gorge themselves with food till they become comatose. They are then unable to feel anything, and most of them have their stomachs seared with burns from sitting round the fire to sleep. I can confirm this inference to pain from my own experience of Native boys, whom I have found, at a kind of sleeping round the camp fire with their feet towards the blaze. When the fire burns up, the soles of their feet get scorched, though they do not seem to feel anything. Some time after, when on safari I have been awakened by the smell of burning flesh, and have had to wake them in a hurry to prevent serious damage to their feet."

When the Motor Car is Dangerous

Motor transport has proved itself so valuable in tropical Africa and is now so firmly established that there is no harm in pointing out one of its dangers. A Belgian official mission was trapped a few weeks ago in a forest where the car had to race for miles before the flames. A car carrying large supplies of petrol and all the ammunition of the party caught fire and exploded amid a continuous fusillade from the stored cartridges. By great good fortune the members of the party escaped with nothing worse than a few burns, but it was a disturbing adventure. Their experience should act as a timely warning to other owners of cars who may have to make long journeys through forest country in the dry season.

"Salt Hunger" in Tropical Africa

In a recent B.B.C. talk on his experiences in Central Africa, Mr. H. W. Nevinson mentioned a remarkable case of "salt hunger"—a phenomenon which will be familiar to our readers. One day he put a couple of handfuls of salt into his bath, on emerging from which he found himself covered with wild bees, which proceeded to suck every drop of saline fluid from the surface of his skin. So absorbed were they in their eagerness to make the most of an unexpected treat that he was able to scrape them off with his finger without once being stung! Amongst African travellers, he knew the immense attraction salt has for animals of all sorts. He had found that a lump of salt was the one thing that delighted Native children; but that insects such as bees suffered from "salt hunger" was new to him. Perhaps some of our readers may have had similar experiences.

Quaint Methods of Catching Animals.

Your paragraph on catching giraffes by shutting up a female to attract the males beats wailing writes a regular contributor, "suggests a number of curious ways in which various animals are entrapped by ruthless man. Of the extremely ingenious traps used by East African Natives much has already been written, and they prove that the Native has a mechanical talent for which he is seldom given credit. The galago, or "bush-baby," is caught by hanging down a calabash of palm-wine overnight at the foot of a coconut-palm; and collecting the maddened lemur in the morning while he is sleeping off his debauch. The edible turtle is hunted with a "sucking stone" or "sucking fish" which attaches itself to the turtle by the flat, oval suction projection on the top of its head; and the fisherman hauls in his catch rejoicing. I have seen Natives angling for ants with a flexible grass leaf, and eating the insects with gusto. It is alleged that monkeys can be caught by putting nuts into a narrow-mouthed vessel and relying on the greediness of the beast which prevents him from releasing his hold on the approach of the hunter; but, personally, I don't believe it. In fact, when monkeys are seen searching each other's hair, they are not catching fleas, as is commonly stated, but looking for scurf. There are no fleas on a monkey. Mosquitoes are attracted by a vibrating cat's paw, giving out a note of the same value as their piping "hum," and can then be sucked into a bag and destroyed. Bird-lime is widely used by Natives in Africa for trapping the smaller feathered folk—for which, had I my way, I would institute a punishment they would not forget. These occur to me on the spur of the moment, but no doubt there are many others to be related by those of wider experience."

Contributions to this page are welcomed, and must be published and do not attract usual rates. All remarks should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

INVESTIGATING KENYA PASTURES

East Africa in the Press

MORE TRIBUTES TO SIR C. L. N. FELLING

The African Weekly says—
 "If ever the makers of modern Africa was fully justified, it was in the unique personality of Christian Luden Neethling Felling, who, at the early age of forty-eight years, had not only revolutionised former antiquated methods, but secured the undivided admiration of the Legislature in the wonderful achievement of greatly increasing the traffic whilst simultaneously reducing working costs of the service considerably, thus assuring a substantial profit. The extension of railways westward from the Indian Ocean via Uganda to the South African Congo, with its branches, natural and artificial, leading to be opened for traffic ports to the ocean bay-ports—two for which he thought the Imperial Government should make the required capital free of interest for twenty years—meant to him nothing else but a splendid Imperial investment, as all materials for construction were to be purchased in Britain, and most important regions and markets opened for Greater Britain and the world as a whole after that."

"Whilst he did not consider the amalgamation of the Kenya-Uganda Railway with the Tanganyika system to be sufficient, he emphasised the need of early control and the linking up of the Northern Rhodesia, Nyasa, and Congo systems on practical business lines. Fortunately, these schemes were laid down in considerable detail on sound lines by Sir Christian, and by having the serious attention and consideration they deserve at Downing Street."

Modern Transport describes him as "a man of exceptionally clear vision whose driving force was impossible to ignore or evade. He had sound and long experience of railways development and extension, and, being quick to appreciate the vital need for efficient transportation in East Africa, was impatient of delay in putting his projects into practice. Consequently, his combative speeches in the Kenya Legislative Council, of which he was an *ex-officio* member, frequently aroused a feeling of resentment and irritation. Nevertheless, he was generally respected as a man of high principle and strong initiative. His loss is a real blow to the Colony."

The Railway Gazette says—
 "It is the simple truth to say that the death of Sir Christian Felling constitutes a great loss to the Colony, and will be much deplored, not only throughout the length and breadth of East Africa, but in the sub-continent, where he was born, and where he spent so many of his useful life. It is no exaggeration to say that his death meant a tremendous loss to East Africa, and will be felt for a considerable time to come, for during the few short years he had been Chief Sir Christian Felling's masterly handling of the transport problem had wrought material changes and altered the outlook from doubtfully secured success."

The current issue of *The Kenya and East African Medical Journal* contains the results obtained by the division into animal nutrition in Kenya, under the supervision of the Empire Marketing Board under the supervision of Dr. John Boyd Orr, Director of the Robert Research Institute. The preliminary reports by the Research Institute. The natural pastures in many districts has been shown to be insufficient for proper nutrition and growth of stock, and the addition of mineral elements has resulted in improved nutrition. In the case of one district, certain natural pastures have always suffered so severely that the condition has been dignified by the name of "akuruma," but experiments have fortunately shown that the condition can be prevented by the addition of certain simple substances to the

pastures. These results, in principle, are very important to the stockbreeder, and perhaps of greater importance in the view of the possible bearing of problems of human nutrition and disease, for as the *Journal* says editorially, "the fact that cattle cannot maintain a fully healthy state of the body and liver when at their foodstuffs naturally available in certain districts of the colony, may denote the presence of human diseases obtained from local sources, is also insufficient for health. The soil, the ultimate source of food for the animal, is an essential determinant in the constitution of the soil, in respect of food elements should therefore affect both cattle and man, so long as their food is derived solely from the products of the local soil. Research into human nutrition, on the same lines as those followed in the investigation of animal nutrition, is already being carried out in Kenya, and a possible deficiency of the natural diet of the African Native has long been the subject of discussion. The results already obtained from investigation of cattle feeding give reason to hope for similar success in the further attempt to eliminate the problem of human nutrition."

The experiments have shown the pastures of Narvasha to be deficient in nitrogen, lime, phosphorus, and potash as good British pastures, though they are rather poorer in sodium and chlorine. The soils of Molo and Nakuru are relatively deficient in the mineral constituents, but it is pointed out that the heavier rainfall in the Molo district, for instance, ensures a green pasture for a greater proportion of the year than in other districts and that the tests have shown that deficiencies can to some extent be made good. Figures show that there is a great increase in both mineral and protein content following the tests, though not yet regarded as conclusive, indicate that in an area like Molo and Narvasha, where the pastures are deficient in minerals, an increase in the rate of growth can be obtained in lambs and calves and an increased milk yield in cows, and that in both food and bad areas an increase in weight of wool is obtained by the feeding of appropriate mineral mixtures.

Writing to *The Field*, Mr. G. B. Harrison says—
 "There is even a proof that same sort of smell tobacco smoke as far as they smell man. Scotland that excellent book African Nature Notes tells of green smelling water at a distance. I think I've smelt it. Would they smell a pipe at a distance? Twenty years ago, when shooting on the Red Sea, the Natives told me that they could smell a local sheep for many miles, and would migrate the sheepward of new grass. Can any of our readers quote similar instances?"

"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable to everyone who would be well informed of East African affairs. Subscribe TO-DAY!

THE ATTRACTIONS OF KENYA.

MR. H. C. ROBERTSON, well known to Kenya readers as "Rab the Rhymer," who is at present on holiday in Scotland, has contributed to the *Glasgow Herald* a picturesque sketch on the Colony. Its character may be gleaned from the following extracts:

One may witness many wonders of productivity from the time one leaves the coastal sea, with its average temperature of from 80° to 90° in the shade; its beautiful palm-girt shores of blue lagoons; its ancient picturesque Portuguese and Arab ruins, till one ascends to the settled European areas. Here Nature confounds the sceptic and lays many fond beliefs to the dust. Here one may find the pawpaw and the peach, the strawberry and the citron, the lemon and the orange, the banana and the bean, the potato and the maize, the aniseed flourishing cheek by jowl. Here the tropical and temperate vegetable and fruit grow in sweet harmony, settling and changing all preconceived notions of the fertility of the tropics to the climate of the coast and as far as the berges and crevices of the high country.

Here one may discern the light snows of the snow-capped mountains of the high country, and with the chill of her glaciers one may see the snow-capped mountains of the high country, and with the chill of her glaciers one may see the snow-capped mountains of the high country, and with the chill of her glaciers one may see the snow-capped mountains of the high country.

Nor does Nature alone confound our conventional notions of things. The fashions of fashion are not confined to a ukase from Paris or Savile Row. In Nairobi the Native fashions are seen in their shaven head and their tawdry baubles of artificial hair, and in their fashionable fashions of the *modiste*. Yonder a Native youth, the envy of his kind, proudly sports a cigarette in the corner of his lacinated lobe of his ear, while he stands easily in his tight boots and adjusts the feather and crown of a sarforial effect of a knotted red blanket.

The vision adapts itself in course of time, so that the motor cars impatiently pointing to lumbering waggon drawn by rambling oxen and European in immaculate dress, are seen crowding to their limousines, to the accompaniment of the admiring or jeering remarks of the Native proletariat, clad, for the most part, in fashions more than their black skins. Gardens typical of old England, nestling in the heart of the suburban districts, rising with beautiful roses and recedent of the perfume of wall flower or hyacinths in their seasons, greet the eye. Stocks and Gladioli, pansies and mignonette, carnations and chrysanthemums, flourish in their turn around homely cottages and bungalows such as one may find in any English suburb. Cosy parlours with the homely fruits of one's spoiled days tempt the appetite.

Here, in a hinterland of smiling, fertile, and fertile plains, and primeval forest, upon which the imprimatur of Britain has been indelibly traced in the shape of happy homesteads with their concomitants of hundreds of acres of smiling, developed land. Here is a country where the cheeked children play happily by their threshold, in a country where honest men save under the most meticulous conditions, and where the East has found its arts hand in hand, and the wealth of the world has been vied up ever increasing quantities of excellent fleece for export. Here is

the mountain land of the titanic vistas confuse the eye, and perpetual snows, 17,000 feet high above the foundations of Africa, heliograph their eternal message to science to unravel the mysteries of Arctic conditions upon the continent of Africa. And, like the Kenya, "Rab" points his message to the British Empire, and money to emulate the Prince of Wales visit the Colony at the first opportunity.

A STRANGE STORY FROM ZANZIBAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Evening Standard* who signs herself "April Day" has begun a series of "Cameos from May 1925," the first of which tells a strange story of an Englishman who deliberately lost himself in Zanzibar.

The writer was, she relates, sitting in the little Bobubi train, waiting for it to start when she heard a good solid British "Gamm." The only people near her were an old woman and a native coffee carrier. The coffee carrier, a tall, thin figure in the long chemise of the Natives, a cap of black and black umbrella, denoting caste, stopped beside me with his coffee carrier, and in Hindustani said: "Coffee, memsahib? something attract me about the blue eyes, so unusual in a well-w Indian eye." He took the cup he filled from the carrier and sipped the coffee. "I took a chance. Say thank you," said. He stood as if turned to stone, then sneaked at a mischievous nip helping himself to coffee in perfect Swahili. I waited: he spoke as only an Englishman speaking English. "It does not need the Foreign Legion to lose oneself in one desires to get lost. I held out my hand to a desert ship and a passing ship touched. 'I can trust you.' His eyes looked wistfully at me. 'How much is the coffee?' I demanded in Hindustani in just that one one uses to a Native, and strolled over to watch the fakir.

The story will intrigue your Zanzibar readers, who will be fairly shocked at the thought of addressing a Native in Hindustani, and perhaps at some of the other statements. "April Day" seems to imagine Hindustani to be generally spoken in Zanzibar and must be the one writer on East Africa who would use the word "Native" to mean an African. It would be interesting to hear her explanations.

PROVERBS OF THE KIKUYU.

- NATIVE proverbs, always interesting, often afford an illuminating insight into African life and thought. The current issue of *SPORTS* gives us Kikuyu proverbs, amongst which are:
- (1) The smith tills with a wooden hoeing stick. (The rich man wears good clothes.)
 - (2) He who has not caught the vegetable ought not to have beans. (The man who refuses a fine gift is justly deprived of a big one.)
 - (3) Famine is infectious. (Laziness leads men to beggary.)
 - (4) Play may destroy the ear-ornament. (Much playing may waste a man's wealth.)

Eastern Africa To-day.

If you visit you know more about it. Ever since for knowledge increases your earning capacity and your pleasure.

Read carefully the outside back cover of this issue for information which you will not find elsewhere.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Montague Barlow is at Nairobi

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Mr. H. E. Chamberlain is outward bound for Beira.

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Major S. C. Powell has reached London from Kenya

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Colonel and Mrs. C. P. Stanning have returned from Portuguese East Africa.

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The Baron of Leobombo left Southampton last week by the "Kildonan Castle."

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Capt. C. F. Hopkins, of the 3rd King's African Rifles, has arrived on leave.

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E. Drummond Murray and Mr. R. Oxtord are among recent arrivals in London from Kenya.

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During August, Sir Donald Cameron visited the Tabora, Mwanza, Musoma, and the Maswa districts of Tanganyika.

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On return to Tanganyika from leave, Mr. G. B. B. Reid has been posted to Mwanza, and Mr. R. C. Spier to Arusha.

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The King and the Queen of the Belgians returned to Brussels last week from their highly successful tour of the Congo.

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Brigadier-General G. Gillson, who served with the Nile Expedition of 1899, returned last week from a tour to East Africa.

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Brigadier-General S. H. Harrington, the well-known Kenya coffee planter, returned to England recently by the "Llandaff Castle."

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East Africans will be glad to hear that General Smuts has recovered from the attack of influenza from which he has recently suffered.

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Mr. F. A. Johnson, Secretary to the B. E. A. Fibre and Industrial Company, arrived home last week from a visit to his company's estates in Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Congratulations to Mr. S. H. Jones, manager of the Zanzibar office of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, on his admission to partnership of the firm.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. Cunningham has been unanimously adopted by a public meeting in Mombasa as candidate for the Legislative Council, in succession to Mr. Atherton resigned.

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Lady Delamere and her children left London on Sunday for Paris, en route for Marseilles, where they will embark for Kenya Colony to rejoin Lord Delamere.

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Mr. and Mrs. Booth left England last week to return to Kenya. Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson will shortly publish Mr. Booth's new book entitled "Handbook for Southern

Mr. Harry S. Hopkins, a well-known Bulawayo resident, has been appointed publicity agent of the Southern Rhodesian Government for the special purpose of popularising Rhodesian Tobacco in Great Britain.

□ □ □ □

Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert Bland, who will be well remembered by many of our East African readers, has relinquished his office as President of the Royal Naval and Royal Military Hockey Association.

□ □ □ □

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, recently visited the Limuru district, in which over 1,000 acres are now under tea. His Excellency promised that an all-weather road would shortly be built to Nairobi.

□ □ □ □

Mr. and Mrs. Eric M. Paul, who are home on leave from Uganda, are among the best-known unofficial residents of that Protectorate. Mr. Paul has large plantations in cotton and commercial interests.

□ □ □ □

Amongst those now on the water for Kenya are Major G. H. Anderson, Mr. J. P. Careless, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henn, Mr. G. F. Hagenyann, Mr. W. G. Hoyle, Colonel G. F. Phillips, Mr. D. Schwentafsky, and Mr. K. J. Shaw.

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Mr. Clement Hindley, who recently visited the East African territories, has resigned his appointment as head of the Indian Railway Board in order to accept the chairmanship of the English Racecourse Betting Control Board.

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Mr. G. Bunnus has succeeded the Hon. C. H. H. Chessal as manager of the National Bank of India in Zanzibar. Mr. Bunnus has not previously served in East Africa, having been transferred from the Mandalay branch.

□ □ □ □

Lord Delamere has decided to sell the greater portion of his Vale Royal estate in mid-Gloucestershire, and has intimated that the present tenants will be given the first option of purchasing their holdings. Vale Royal Abbey, the family seat, is one of the show places of the county.

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The cruise "Enterprise," Captain H. D. Poldham Wippell, of the East Indies Squadron, left Colombo a few days ago for a cruise in East African waters, her first port of call being Mauritius. She is due at Mombasa in time to receive the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester, and will then go south to Harar es Salaam.

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The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa announce with great regret that their colleague, Mr. J. R. Gibson, finds it imperative on reasons of health to resign from the Board of the Bank. In accordance with medical advice, Mr. Gibson is returning to live in South Africa, and sails for Cape Town on September 14th.

□ □ □ □

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in October, between Mrs. Louis Gold Boby, secretary of the Nanyuki Sports Club, Kenya, only son of the late Captain J. J. Boby, R.N. R., and Mrs. Boby of South Stoneham, Hants, and Miss Indian, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Mary Rice, of Llanillo, North Wales.

For the first time the gold medal of the African Society is to be conferred upon a foreigner. At a Dinner of the Society in London on December 4 the award is to be made to Marshal Lyautey the eminent ex-Resident-General of Morocco. The present holders of the Society's gold medal are Lord Lugard, Sir Reginald Wingate, Sir Alfred Sharpe, and Sir Ronald Ross.

Princess Marie Louise, who recently returned from East Africa, was injured in a motor accident on Saturday last while motoring at Tetbury Gloucestershire, the car in which Her Highness was travelling colliding with a two-wheeled car ahead in the road. The Princess was cut about the face by splintered glass and was severely bruised, but did not receive serious injury.

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, accompanied by Mrs. Abrahams, arrived home from Uganda last week on leave prior to transfer to West Africa. Mr. Abrahams served in Zululand in 1915, and was seconded for service in Iraq in 1920. In 1922 he returned to Zululand as Attorney-General, later being transferred to Uganda in a similar capacity. In March last his transfer to the Gold Coast was effected.

Capt. H. J. Moss, who has been selected by the Unionist party of Glasgow as prospective candidate for the Shetleston division of the City, served in East Africa during the War while chiefly engaged in organising coastal traffic. At one time he was Deputy Assistant Director of Traffic, and he also held the post of Assistant Military Landing Officer. He was mentioned in despatches for his services in East Africa.

Mr. F. Timms, who has recently spent some months in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on behalf of the War Ministry, has returned to Egypt. Addressing a public meeting at Dar es Salaam just before leaving Tanganyika, he said that if the Territory embarked upon a regular air service, Mbeya should be made the headquarters, and that the route should be from Mbeya, via Dodoma and Serengeti to Nairobi, with emergency landing grounds every fifty miles.

Mr. J. E. C. Ransome, District Officer at Mbeya during his last tour of duty in Tanganyika, is, we notice from the passenger list, to return to the Territory from leave by the "Malda." He will be known to many of our readers in East Africa, for he was in Kenya before the War and served throughout the Campaign, taken prisoner by the Germans near Zumbo, where an office of the K.A.R., he accompanied the remnant of von Lettow's force on its hurried march to the east of Lake Nyasa, round the head of the lake, and into Northern Rhodesia via Bulawayo, and was present when the German C. in C. surrendered at Tlokoeng.

Mr. Douglas O. Malcolm and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, who left London on Thursday last on route for Australia, do not expect to be back in England until about the middle of February. Mr. Malcolm, who is a member of the South Africa Company and a Director of the Anglo-Africa Company, and a member of the Joint East African Board, is a member of the Economic Mission appointed by the Imperial Government at the request of the Commonwealth to visit Australia to discuss questions relating to Australian development. The leader of the Mission is Sir Arthur Duffham, and Mr. Malcolm's other colleagues are Sir Hugo Hest and Sir Ernest Clark.

The Pretoria correspondent of *The Times* cabled on Friday last:

Mr. H. Scott, Director of Education in the Transvaal, who is leaving for Kenya tomorrow to take charge of education there, has received a remarkable succession of tributes from members of the teaching profession of both races, as well as from his colleagues in the Provincial administration. These tributes are the more noteworthy in view of the bitter racial attacks which Mr. Scott has suffered in recent years from Nationalist politicians. The Administrator, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, has stated that the great progress made by education in the Transvaal since the Anglo-Boer War is in large extent a measure of Mr. Scott's work. "No man on the administrative side had made a greater contribution to the building up of the educational system."

Captain R. J. Sillitoe, who will be remembered by many East Africans as a former Assistant Political Officer in Tanganyika, a musician of no small merit and a most energetic conductor of the Tanga band, and who is now Chief Constable of Sheffield, has started an avalanche of criticism by his declaration that football is not a suitable game for policemen. In support of his contention, Captain Sillitoe declares that last season sixteen men under his control were injured while playing football, and that in all 231 duty-days were lost. "Is it worth while taking the risk of breaking your career for a game of football?" he asks his men, and he suggests that some less dangerous game, such as hockey, should be substituted. "A cotton-wool policy," he asks negligibly, "Why not bar table tennis?" and similar comments have been published by the London papers, and Captain Sillitoe must be ducking over the depression since he has provoked

Writing of the retirement of the Hon. C. H. E. Chessall, the Supplement to the *Zanzibar Official Gazette* says that he joined the National Bank of India over thirty-two years ago, and had spent twenty-five years in the tropics. He passed through Zanzibar in 1911, but it was not till 1919 that he was stationed in East Africa. During 1919 and 1920 he served at several branches of the National Bank of India on the mainland, finishing up at Dar es Salaam. From 1921 to 1925 he was stationed at Karachi, and on return from leave in March, 1926, was posted to Zanzibar, where, by his charm of personality and the keen interest he took in everything for the welfare of the Protectorate, he made himself respected and liked by all sections of the community. Last May he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in Zanzibar. By Mr. Chessall's retirement Zanzibar loses an able business man, a sound counsellor, and a true friend. All Zanzibar wishes him happiness in his retired life.

What would your district be like? Do write and tell me.

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A GERMAN MISSION IN TANGANYIKA

THE LATE SIR C. L. N. FELLING

Further letter from the Moravian Mission.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

A Business Man's Tribute.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
You were kind enough to send me a copy of the July 5 number of your paper, in which you published the letters of the German Consul in Mombasa and of Mr. Gemuseus.

The Government of the Mandated Territory has, as you state, lately made known that a regulation concerning the use of mission land will soon be published. I am glad that definite decisions will be given and I perfectly agree with you on this point.

Under those circumstances I need hardly refer to your explanations, but my silence might be taken as a sign that your description of the events is right. I will not enter into details for fear of trying your patience and that of your readers. I therefore only beg you to let me explain that the capital of which Mr. Gemuseus writes, and which enabled us to undertake the cultivation of the mission station Kymbiba, was given us neither directly nor indirectly by the German Government. The German Consul Speiser in Mombasa had nothing to do with it.

I also beg to say that before we leased the land in Rutenganio to the German farmer, we tried to get English or American farmers belonging to our International Church. When this attempt failed, to our great regret, we entered into communication with the gentleman who is now in Rutenganio. Mr. Gemuseus explained in his letter what were the motives that induced us to do so. We believed we should find in him a co-worker in our mission work, but we were disappointed in this hope. You, Sir, will not wonder that we do not wish to place more farmers of this kind in our mission stations.

Yours faithfully,
S. BENDERT.

Mission-Direktion der Evangelischen
Herrnhuter Saxony Brederby-Union

East Africa has made it perfectly clear that the essential principle for which it has contended is that lands granted to missionary societies by the Tanganyika Government must be applied to religious or charitable purposes, and must certainly not be allowed to be used in a way which enables alien missionaries to lease their lands to alien settlers in districts closed to British settlement. As a direct result of our disclosures, the Tanganyika Government is about to introduce new regulations, by which charitable lands will be subject to the control of the High Court. Repetition of the abuses should therefore be prevented.

Our correspondent's assurance that the Moravian Mission has not received direct or indirect financial assistance from the German Government or through the offices of the German Consul in Mombasa is welcome, but the statement that land at Rutenganio was leased to a German farmer only after English and American farmers belonging to the Moravian Church had failed to accept such an invitation, may fairly be construed by our readers as suggesting that membership of that Church was an essential condition of the transaction. But is the German farmer a Moravian? If not, the mission, if it was so anxious to give a preference to missions or Americans, might well have offered the lease of the land to Europeans then and now in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. The main point, however, is the declaration that the Moravian Mission now shares East Africa's view of what is right and proper as to the utilization of mission lands.

Ed. East Africa

For the last time in many months the number of British officials entering Tanganyika Territory was greater in May last than the number of Germans, but the British proportion was still less than half the total of non-official immigrants. During May 139 European immigrants arrived in the Territory, the number of British being 67, Germans 60, Greeks 14, Americans 5, and Swis-

SIR,
Will you allow me, on behalf of my fellow-traders in Uganda, to give expression through you to the sorrow which has been occasioned by the death of the late General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. His loss will be felt by all those who were brought into contact with him and who had to bring to his attention matters relating to the railway system.

Mr. Felling entered upon the General Management of the system at a time when the system was in a chaotic condition, resulting, on the one hand, from a sudden expansion of export production and import trade, and, on the other, from unavoidable deterioration consequent upon the Great War.

At that time he was beset on every side with the complaints of traders who could not get their goods duly transported, and who were suffering through defective railway storage. The complaints which poured in upon him were enough to discourage the average man, but he grappled with the position in a masterly manner and with a success which won the respect and regard of those who were dependent on his administration for the successful transport of their goods. They gladly noted the appreciation of his services which were marked by the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon him.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. BASDEN, Chairman,
The Uganda Company, Limited,
London, E.C.2.

HIGH INTEREST RATES IN TANGANYIKA

First Mortgages at 12% in Dar es Salaam.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
We are told that Tanganyika Territory is prosperous; so much so that money cannot be had on first mortgages over real estate in the heart of Dar es Salaam under 10%, and very little under 12%; so much for facts. Before the War the Sparkisse loaned money at 6% on the same property.

The Administrator-General should have a tidy sum in hand on which he cannot be getting more than 4% and some of which is possibly lent by the banks at 10%. If the Government believe what they say, why not they not loan this money at say 6%? The Government would double the earnings of their money and would also gain by the increased business resulting from the free circulation of it.

Money should be available for the development of this new country at the same rate that the banks pay on deposits. The Government must guarantee investments and charge any costs to posterity, which will benefit exceedingly eventually. It is true that the money lenders will lose if the Government do lend the money, but it is equally true, and far worse, that in the present state of affairs continues for another two years half the smaller firms of traders in the Territory will be bankrupt.

Yours faithfully,
Dar es Salaam. A. J. S.

Another milestone in Africa's transport development was reached on Thursday when the boundary between Angola and the Congo River of the Lobito line advanced to the Congo River. Our Northern Rhodesian traders the Benguela Railway may assume great importance.

LONDON CHAMBER DISCUSSES EAST AFRICA

Business Men in Official Mood

Specialist reported for East Africa

Last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was well attended, those present including Sir Humphrey Leggett (Chairman), Mr. D. Basden, Count de Caraman Chimcy, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Messrs. Campbell Hausburg, W. H. Hooker, W. G. Nightingale, J. M. Parker, R. Petitpierre, Henry Portlock, George Seales, W. Soper, W. A. M. Sim, C. B. Walsh, Charles Wilson, A. Wigglesworth, and Sir Trevorredyn Waine.

Endorse to Hilton Young Commission.

It was agreed that the evidence of the Section to the Hilton Young Commission should take the form of the resolutions passed on such subjects as commercial law and administration, especial emphasis being laid on the need for trade and commerce to be conducted on modern and honest British lines. Unification of the law within the East African territories was regarded as urgently necessary, so that judgments, made of patents, powers of attorney, etc., registered in one Dependency would be effective in the other territories. Bankruptcy proceedings, it was stressed, ought to be free from complicated internal barriers, and various forms of evasion and worse required checking. The Chairman hoped and believed that the report of the Commission would deal adequately with such matters; and that the resolutions of the Section on air mails, the unification of the Customs administration, and railway and harbour matters would receive attention.

The Port of Tanga.

Major C. L. Walsh referred to the report on Tanga prepared by the Joint East African Board and published by East Africa on August 6. "Tanga to-day," he said, "is a good deal worse than any third-rate port in England or East Africa. It has been treated as a purely Government matter ever since the British occupation and the evil results of Government administration are perfectly evident. In no other part of the British Empire would such conditions be allowed to maintain. For instance, it is entirely devoid of any fire-fighting apparatus. The neglected state of the port is very largely due to the lack of attention paid to it by the Governor and the senior officials. If Sir Arnold Cameron had first-hand knowledge, these conditions would not continue. I repeat that no port of any size anywhere suffers from such a state of neglect, and I therefore suggest that the Secretary of State be asked to nominate an unofficial committee to investigate the matter."

Mr. Henry Portlock said the Section was merely asked to endorse the report of the Joint East African Board, which course he strongly favoured. Mr. A. Wigglesworth having also supported the suggestion Sir Trevorredyn Waine, while agreeing that the report fairly described the state of things at Tanga, expressed doubts whether a committee presided over by the Chief Secretary or Provincial Commissioner would confirm itself on the terms Government would be better to petition the Secretary of State to send out someone from England to report. Mr. W. A. M. Sim, however, remarked that in Mombasa two officials sat on the Port Advisory Board and had been most helpful. He thought it better to have an official chairman, who could often obtain information available to a non-official.

Both Major Walsh and Sir Portlock agreed that the Provincial Commissioner should know the

local interests in Tanga, and that they would not object to his presence on the committee. Their desire was not to censure anybody, but to get conditions improved.

Mr. Wigglesworth argued that the conditions were less to the neglect of the business community, which had been too busy to complain, and Mr. Hooker was confident that if properly handled, Tanga merchants would themselves have put up the money to fund a decent wharf.

Two Unsound Reports.

Reference having been made to a statement at the recent Mombasa meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce that when improvements to Tanga were suggested in 1923, Sir Donald Cameron had replied that the policy was to all produce to be concentrated at Kilindini, and that it was not his intention to improve Tanga harbour, Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that Sir Horace Byatt was Governor at the time and was responsible for that declaration. The subject of East African ports was referred to the Imperial Shipping Committee in 1923, and in 1921/22 the East African railways had been under report by General Hammond, who laid down the proposition of two main traffic watersheds—one debouching at Kilindini and the other at Dar es Salaam. He treated Tanga as a little local port. That report had a great effect upon the development of Kilindini, and was strongly used in favour of finding the money for the deep-water wharves. The report of the Imperial Shipping Committee strongly recommended the improvement of Kilindini and made lesser suggestions for Dar es Salaam. That Committee also adopted the view that Tanga was not likely to be of great importance. Those reports were adopted by the Imperial Government and became incumbent upon the local Governments. What was really needed was to point out to the local Governments that the views of the Imperial Shipping Committee and General Hammond were mistaken and that the development and potentialities of Tanga demand that the present policy shall be entirely reversed. In communicating the resolution to the Colonial Office they might refer to those two reports and point to the blighting effect which they had had upon Tanga. The policy had proved suicidal (hear, hear.)

A Matter of Railways.

Mr. Wigglesworth. As a further instance of the lengths to which they were prepared to go, they were actually also going to rip up the line from Voi to Kahia.

The Chairman: That would have thrown Mombasa traffic into the port of Tanga, and Sir Christian Fellings first act when he took over the Kenya and Uganda Railways was to maintain that line, which diverted traffic largely to Kilindini. What is in Mr. Wigglesworth's mind is another proposal made to take up eighty miles of main line from Kahia junction. It had had succeeded where Arusha traffic would for all time have been dependent on Kilindini, but what a colossal mistake is not revealed with. Memories are short and we cannot usefully revive these facts on record.

Unanimous support was then accorded Major Walsh's resolution, which read:

That the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be drawn to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing at the port of Tanga, as presented by the report issued by the Joint East African Board, and that the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce requests that a local committee, as recommended in paragraph 14 of the report, should be appointed, to work with a non-official majority, to report on the improvements necessary at Tanga.



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East African Railway Rates.

Reporting that the East Sub-Section had a few days ago adopted a resolution that the present rates of rail were a severe handicap to the development of the industry in Tanganyika, especially on short hauls and urging an immediate and drastic reduction, the Chairman suggested that, in considering the wide question of railway rates generally, the Section would benefit by restraining "whatever feelings of heat there may be between one territory and another and one railway system and another." Development of the railway rate war," commented Sir Humphrey Leggett, appeared as a newspaper heading in a recent issue of an East African journal. [Not East Africa, Ed. A.] "We all know that there is no railway rate-war. It is merely a newspaper headline, which makes people feel that there is mere spite between one railway and another."

Major Walsh: "I am always most obedient to the Chair, but I would ask a little leniency, Mr. Chairman, for I feel strongly that these two railway administrations are working on entirely different programmes. In the rivers in Kenya, the downhill, those in Tanganyika must run uphill. (Laughter.) A good deal of this irritation could be suppressed by those in power getting together rather than issuing policies which are not at one. That is what East Africa is suffering from to-day, and I think we should urge the Colonial Office to consider unification of railway policy in East Africa. That alone will avoid these continual bickerings."

Traders should be Consulted.

It having been ascertained that the Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London had received no details of the revised tariff which had come into operation on August 15, Mr. Portlock recalled that to his knowledge the Secretary of the Tanganyika Chamber had received a copy of the proposed new rates in May last. It was extraordinary that revisions proposed in April should not yet have been sent to the London Office. Mr. Wigglesworth, declaring that the railway administration had treated the trade of the country as a Government Department, protested that the railways must be run for the business community, and that there should be no alterations in rates without full consultation with the people concerned. The present hole-and-corner methods were entirely unsatisfactory. Proposed new tariffs should be sent to all Chambers of Commerce, and the London Chamber should be given full information of all these matters.

Sir Fredwyn Wynne thought that members had failed to distinguish between competitive traffic and local traffic. The issue was that for which Dar es Salaam and Mombasa offered alternative ports. Local traffic in Tanganyika Territory would not worry the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which could not in any event cater for it, and the reduction of rates on sisal over short distances would not be affected by unification because it was a merely local matter. The Government ought to investigate the railway rates, and, if necessary, to show the way to run at a loss in order to develop the country.

Rates Tribunal.

In view of the statement that the new tariff had been brought into force on August 15, which meant that they had already been in force, the details of the revised rates. Major Walsh suggested that the Section might appoint a sub-committee to investigate the matter. The proposal was agreed to unanimously, and Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir

Fredwyn Wynne, and Messrs. Hasden, Klausburg, Portlock and Wigglesworth were appointed to the sub-committee.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that there existed in this country a Commission, presided over by a Judge of the High Court, who was assisted by two assessors. Any rates could be challenged by those affected and the railway in question had to justify it. Such a system also operated in the State Railways of Australia and almost throughout the world. Was some such Commission necessary for East Africa?

Mr. W. A. Sim: "Complaints can be made to the Railway Council in Kenya and Uganda."

Sir Humphrey Leggett: "Yes, but that Council sits *in camera*. The great thing is that in England and elsewhere the tribunals of which I speak sit in public."

Landing Charges at Mombasa.

Mr. Henry Portlock, urging that there should be a maximum landing charge, just as there was a minimum, stated that the rate levied on phosphor bronze chain for use in a sisal factory worked out at £4 12s. 6d. per-ton, a ridiculous levy. For all ordinary merchandise there ought to be a maximum of 25% or less. The present *ad valorem* system bore very hardly on the high-class Lancashire trade, which, on top of a 100-cowkus landing charge, had to face a Customs duty of 20%.

Mr. W. A. Sim, who had been a member of the Port Advisory Board until his departure from Mombasa, said that that body had to obtain a certain income, but that the present schedule could be amended in the light of experience. Representations would, he was certain, receive every consideration. Sir Christian Felling had been very keen on the *ad valorem* system, which had worked well in South Africa, and it seemed sound to the Board, on imports at any rate.

The Chairman: "The Manchester Chamber has complained that its members had no notice of the introduction of the *ad valorem* system and that it is unprecedented. Those representations are, however, not exact for ample notice was given in the *Gazettes* and the system has long been in force in South Africa, Port Sudan, Karachi, and Calcutta. The schedule is, as a matter of fact, producing a larger revenue than was estimated, and the excess of revenue over expenditure will be about £20,000 this year. We might refer to that when taking the consideration of the Board to the principle of a maximum charge."

It was agreed that that course should be adopted.

Tanganyika Wharfage and Lighterage Charges.

Major Walsh called attention to a port charge of 2s. per bill of lading ton in the port of Tanga, i.e., 4s. per ton gross weight. It was, he contended, nothing but a tax, one gift in return for facilities except cranes and a few pence. He suggested that that charge should be reduced to 3d., and proposed: "That attention be called to the heavy and unjust shipping charges in Tanganyika Territory ports, and that an immediate reduction be urged."

Sir Humphrey Leggett explained that these separate authorities were concerned—the Tanganyika Government was concerned with wharfage charges, the lighterage companies were concerned with imports and exports, though in the case of landing charges on imports the public dealt with the shipping companies. It was, in fact, a tripartite arrangement. Government could not do anything on both imports and exports, but the import duty was dealt primarily with the shipping companies, to whom the lighterage companies acted as a subcontractor. The mode of procedure was as follows: (1) a request to the Conference Lines

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to consider the subject of landing charges on imports from Tanganyika Territory, and regarding exports from Tanganyika Territory, communication to be made to each lighterage company in each port; and (3) communication through the Colonial Office concerning the Government wharfage charge.

The London Office.

The Chairman then called attention to the request made to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa by the Kenya Government to consider the arrangements regarding the East African Dependencies Office in London, and to express their view whether any change was desirable. It had been suggested by certain people who write in newspapers that that Office should be divorced from the Department of Overseas Trade. The matter was fully discussed by the Chambers at Mombasa, and they very strongly deprecated any change. (Hear, hear.) We in this Section have on several occasions voiced a strong resolution in favour of the maintenance of the Office in co-operation with the Department of Overseas Trade as an assistance to trade and production and the development of East Africa. That being our resolution, we are in complete agreement with the Associated Chambers. Colonel Franklin has our full support. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Franklin: "I did not know you intended to raise this matter, but I much appreciate your confidence."

Major Walsh: "The contribution of Tanganyika Territory to this very necessary Office is a miserable £800 per annum. That is a standing reproach to those responsible. £8,000 would not be too much."

Customs Declaration

The recent case cited by the Manchester Chamber of Alleged under-declaration of goods for Customs purposes was again considered, and it was agreed that publicity was the best deterrent to a practice of which most of those present had known instances.

WIRELESS SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICANS will be glad to learn that the Postmaster-General is taking steps to obtain widespread knowledge of the new direct wireless service to Kenya. A leaflet has been distributed in considerable numbers, emphasising that the price charge by this service for telegrams is as low as in Kenya and Uganda, and follows: Deferred telegrams, 10 pence; daily letter telegrams, twenty words, 7s. 6d.; each word after twenty, 4d. Telegrams intended for transmission by this service should be marked "Via Kenya" and a charge is made for this routing. Telegrams marked "Via Kenya" are accepted at any postal telegraph office. They should be written on the ordinary foreign telegram form. Further particulars can be obtained from the Postmaster-General, Post Office, London, or from any head post office. Inquiries by telephone receive prompt attention.

The Government drill in Southern Rhodesia are reported to be doing exceedingly good work in opening up water supplies. The average charge per foot on private farms during the year is stated to have worked out at 7s. 6d., including casing, and the proportion of successful holes was 73%. It would be interesting to know how the results in Kenya compare with the above figures.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Skilled labour is paid four to five times as much in Kenya as in India."—Mr. J. M. D. Kenya, *Intending Engineer, P. W. D., Kenya, before the Kenya Cost of Living Commission*.

"I am perfectly certain that the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia will come about. There was nothing to prevent it."—The Hon. H. O. Moffat, *Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a speech at Bulawayo last week.*

"The efficiency and management of the great flour mills in Kenya and the quality of their equipment are not excelled by those of any producing undertaking in the country and are equalled by very few. The costs compare favourably with the costs in other countries—which cannot be said of many undertakings in Kenya."—Mr. A. K. Constantine, *Managing Director of Unga Ltd., in the current issue of 'Tyson's Review.'*

"If the Belgians in Belgium believed a quarter of the evil which the colonists tell about the Belgian Congo, they would get rid of it in a hurry, if they believed a quarter of the good, they would rush to it as to Golconda. The work of the Belgians in the Congo and the progress realised merit the great word 'marvellous.' They have every right to be proud of it, and they never cease to vilify themselves."—*L'Essor du Congo.*

In the camphor (*Ocotea Gambarensis*) forests on the Katamayu, where the original forest had been good and camphor trees had been fairly close to each other, the resulting second growth forms a continuous belt. The first year old seedlings average about 10 feet in height, the tallest measured being 40 feet. These results are most encouraging, and it appears that working the camphor forests will increase the proportion of camphor in them considerably. This is extremely fortunate, as all efforts to obtain fertile seed or to raise root or shoot cuttings have failed. —*The Kenya Forest Report for 1922.*

ZOO LOSES FINE KENYA LION.

JUNA, the finest adult lion in the London Zoo, to which it was presented by Sir Edward Northey while he was Governor of Kenya, was found dead in his cage a few days ago. He had succumbed to pneumonia. Juna was mated with Catalina, a lioness also sent from Kenya by Sir Edward Northey, and they were the parent, some years ago, of the first pair of lion cubs which the Zoo had been able to rear for many years. Day after day hundreds of people queued up and waited for hours on the off-chance of seeing them, if their mother let them come out into the open-air cages.

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PLANTERS DISCUSS NATIVE LABOUR.

To Standardize Wages and Tasks.

PLANTERS in the Kimeria and area have, as already reported in our columns, long been troubled by the poor output of Native labourers on many estates. The Committee of the local Planters' Association has been studying the problem, and at a recent special meeting of members its proposals were presented, discussed, and adopted. Provision is made for fines in the case of non-attendance of the agreement by planters. The wages rates and tasks adopted are as follows:—

Mossy area, including Kiboko, Uru and Machama. Local labour: 10s. per month without rations. Squatter labour: 10s. Natives obtained from local outside districts, such as Rombo: 18s. without rations.

Sanya and Ngare-Narobi area: 10s. per month without rations for local labour, and 10s. and rations for squatters.

Marangu and Kilema: Local labour: 10s. without rations. Squatter labour: 18s. without rations.

Himo area: 16s. and rations.

Pruning in the Mushi District.
Pruning a minimum of thirty large coffee trees or a larger proportion of smaller trees, or eight hours' work per day.

Hoing.—A minimum of eighty trees at a distance of 2 by 2 metres or fifty five trees 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 metres, equalling approximately 350 square metres, or eight hours' work per day.

Weeding.—A minimum of 125 trees at 2 by 2 metres and pro rata for other distances, equalling 500 square metres, or eight hours' work per day.

Picking.—The maximum payment for a tin of cherries to be fifteen cents of a shilling, or eight hours' work per day. The work to be performed by labourers working on a *kipande* shall be eight hours per day.

Spraying Trees with Chemicals.—All labourers to be paid an additional fifteen cents or a shilling for each day actually employed on this work.

Rations.—Maximum pay per month for all districts: 12s. without rations, which rate shall be reduced to 10s. without rations from January 1, 1929.

No motor transport shall be used for the recruitment of local labourers.

Severe Penalties Approved.

A sub-committee, consisting of one British, one Greek and one German subject shall be appointed with power to inspect estates on report of non-observance of the rules being received and with power to inspect the records of the estate.

If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Association that a person who has signed a contract with the Association breaks any of the above rules, the fine for the first offence shall be £50, and £100 for the second offence. The Sanyal Section of the Association preferred to leave it to the hearing of members to enforce their promises, but the meeting decided to adopt the system. The meeting recommended that the maximum number of local labour employed as house boys in the township should be 20s. monthly without rations, for cooks 20s., and 20s. for other boys.

What Other Districts Think.

At a recent meeting of employers of labour in the Mushi district the following resolution was adopted:—That the planters in this district feel that the time has come when a general organisation is required (a) to increase and regulate the flow of labour throughout the Territory, and (b) to minimise

local and district competition which leads to increase of wages and reduction of working tasks.

Settlers in the Kiunga district of Kenya have also recently discussed the problem of native labour tasks, and the local Farmers' Association has adopted the following minima:—

Coffee.—Hoing: any width, but panga depth 70 pits per head. Hoing (one cow per acre) ripening (per month): two *kipande* per head. Weeding (ditto), but young trees, four *kipande* per head. Picking: full crop, five *kipande* per head.

Maize.—Hand cleaning (excluding catch grass): 800 yards per boy per day. Reaping: 1,600 yards per boy per day or, according to crop, eight to ten bags husked cobs per head. Hand shelling: five bags per boy per day. Unrooting stalks: 3,000 yards per boy per day.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

THE current monthly trade cable issued by Barclays Bank (1928) gives the following information:—

Kenya.—Business generally was generally listless. Money was tight and a number of the smaller Indian traders experienced difficulty in meeting their engagements. Dull weather prevailed throughout the month and the ripening of coffee was somewhat delayed. The Government's estimate of the coffee crop will not be published until October, but the market is quietly steady. The planting of wheat is practically finished and the young growth looks well.

Tanganyika.—Money is scarce and a number of the smaller traders may experience difficulties. The cotton reports are optimistic, and whilst estimates of the coming coffee crop vary, good results are generally anticipated. With the exception of groundnuts, an excellent yield is expected from all crops.

Uganda.—Business in the markets is unusually quiet for this period of the year. 118,606 bales of cotton were exported to June 30, and considerable activity is reported in the preparation of land for next season's crop. The Government estimate has considerably increased, and a yield of 17,000 bales is mentioned as a possible forecast.

Nyasaland.—Tobacco planting has practically ceased, and planters are now preparing for the new crop. The coffee prospects are good and an increase of 75% over last year's crop was anticipated, but field mice and fall rot are doing some damage. The value of imports for the six months to June 30 was £494,850, against £460,000 during the same period of 1927.

Sudan.—The rains in July were poor, but very good in early August. There has been increased planting of sesame and groundnuts, whilst the durra planting is about the same as last year. The final cotton figures are: Sakei 112,000 bales, American 14,000 bales (100 lb. per bale). Cotton seeds in the country are low and arrivals continue small, prices having risen to 63 pence per Kantar at El Obeid. Kordofan sorghum is quoted at 45s. per cwt. e.f. (excluded Kordofan), with a decline at 40s. 6d. The import market is steady. Business is continuing well and the head-season of the general situation is good.

A recent cable from Kenya states that rain continues in the Elgeet, Nzoia, and other districts, and that Nairobi and Nairobi have experienced good showers.

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DIAMONDS IN TANGANYIKA

Central Diamond Mines of Tanganyika

The following information has been issued by cable from the Johannesburg office of the com-

Mr. H. J. Harger, F.I.C., in charge of operations in the Manyanga District, Tanganyika, where the company owns and has under option large areas of diamondiferous deposits and where prospecting operations were begun during July this year, reports the following results: 1,418 loads were washed, yielding 104 carats. Early this month two mines were located on blocks B and B. Kimberlite was struck in the size of the mine on Block B is approximately 170 claims. Last week the result from Block A was 620 loads washed, yielding 134 carats, including stones 19, 18, 15 and 14 carats. Daily received on Saturday states two guesses and 07 carats of very good quality were found. An important feature of this property appears to be the large size diamonds recovered.

Tanganyika Diamonds Company

Mr. F. W. Robb, former manager of the Phoenix Diamond Mining Company, has been appointed manager of the mine at Mabuki, and is leaving South Africa immediately for the property. Mr. Gould, the former manager of Tanganyika Diamonds, is supervising the prospecting operations in the Manyanga district. After cable advice from the mine states that the land ground which has been struck require two or four months weathering before the washing can take place. The Tanganyika Diamonds Company's interest in the Central Diamond Mines of Tanganyika is 750,000 shares subscribed at par, and their holding in the above company is 3,250,000 shares out of an issued capital of 13,000,000 shares. The amount invested to secure the above holding is £2,500,000.

The Central Diamond Mines of Tanganyika shares are now quoted at 26 buyers.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINING NEWS

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer on the Outlook

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer said that the Northern Rhodesian mining world had had a year of steady progress. The concession companies now covered 15,000 square miles. The Nakana mine, forty miles to the north-east of Nyasa M'Kubwa, had disclosed some satisfactory values, and a number of boreholes had been completed recently, while others were being sunk. All those completed had given satisfactory results; there had been no blanks.

The progress justified the statement that the deposit had proved greater in extent and value than was thought to be the case a few months ago.

With regard to the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, said Sir Ernest, production operations are continuing and show progressive improvement. It is hoped that before very long the output will be on the scale first anticipated, and for which the plant was designed. The Broken Hill deposit is probably without equal in the world, when regard is paid both to its size and richness, and there is reason to believe that large additional tonnages of ore will be discovered.

Rhodesian Congo Border-New Capital

In a circular dated July 28 shareholders of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession were advised that the British South Africa Company had granted to the company an extension of the period of its concession from December 31, 1927, until April 30, 1935. Under the terms of the concession the company is called upon to provide an additional sum of £1,000,000 working capital, and shareholders are informed that it has now been decided to offer to them a further 74,634 of the reserve shares of the company at 30s. per share—that is, a premium of 10s. per share. The shares are payable 5s. per share (on account of capital) on application and 10s. per share on account of premium on application and the balance as and when required. The shares when fully paid will rank for dividend and in all other respects on a par with the other fully paid ordinary shares. The dividend to apply for the shares is given to holders of issue date August 24, 1928, pro rata to their holdings, excluding fractions, at the rate of 10s. new for every complete five old shares (including both fully and partly paid ordinary shares in "A" shares) held.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LIMITED

Capital increased by £10,000

The Directors of Blantyre & East Africa Ltd. have resolved to issue at par 40,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each, out of the 70,000 new Ordinary shares created by special resolution of the shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held last April. These new shares will be offered to the Ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on August 31 in the proportion of one new Ordinary share for each two existing Ordinary shares held, but exclusive of fractions. As the shares of the company have been changing hands lately in the neighbourhood of 30s. to 32s., the new issue constitutes a very considerable bonus. The new money is, we understand, to be used for the extension of the company's trading operations in the Blantyre district of Masaland.

CEDEAR EXPORTS FROM KENYA

Drop in Shipments to Britain

It is encouraging to read in the latest issue of the Kenya Forestry Department that very serious attention is being paid there to the proper seasoning of pencil cedar (Juniperus procera) for the production of satisfactory pencil slats. To secure this seasoning the plank has been abandoned, and for the pencil slats have been cut and stacked in carefully arranged bins for sale after two or three months. In this way sawmillers can be satisfied that only properly seasoned slats are sent out.

The distribution of the production in 1927 showed a remarkable alteration from that of 1924. While in 1924 Great Britain took 75% of the export, in 1927 the proportion had fallen to 24%. Germany taking 25.8% and the United States, India and Burma, together, 10.2%. It is interesting to note that Kenya's pencil cedar exports to Great Britain. What is the explanation?

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, or agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. Nothing is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Sisal fibre exports from Nyasaland are increasing considerably.

Mr. A. S. Fmske, the well-known Tanganyika business man, is expected to arrive in this country on leave at an early date.

A Meshi correspondent advises us that Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Company are about to open a branch in the township.

It is estimated that 25% of the rubber plantations in Uganda have stopped tapping, and that many others are only being worked on a small scale.

Public traffic receipts by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during June totalled £193,592, an increase of £23,351 over the corresponding month of last year.

Native tobacco-growing in the Bunyora district of Uganda is increasing, and European planters in the district have now between 150 and 200 acres under tobacco.

Kenya's exports of coffee during the first five months of this year totalled 136,143 cwt., a great increase over last year's corresponding figure of 87,400 cwt.

On account of the depression in the tobacco market a number of Nyasaland planters are out of employment. Some have been engaged in a temporary capacity by the Public Works Department.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended July 27 were agricultural implements, 2,022 packages; cotton piece goods, 3,209 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 2,157 packages.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Kenya announces that the company of Howse and McGeorge Ltd. has ceased to carry on business, the assets and liabilities of the firm being taken over by Kookak (East Africa) Ltd.

The exports of coffee and hides and skins from Tanganyika Territory during the first five months of this year show very great increases over the figures for last year. Coffee shipments are up to 45,874 cwt., compared with 24,991 cwt., while those of hides and skins have increased from 17,776 cwt. to 28,800 cwt.

During the first quarter of this year Great Britain supplied only 36% of the home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda, as against 43% last year. India's proportion rose from 11% to 13%, and that of Japan from 4% to 5%; the United States and Holland remained stationary at 13%, and Germany's share fell from 5% to 4%.

The annual report of the Zanzibar and Pemba Clove Growers' Association is an interesting document, which shows that the activities of that body have not been confined merely to the clove industry but have also embraced copra and fruit. An interesting co-operative transport and marketing experiment is being made in conjunction with the Government, and will, we trust, prove successful.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies advertise for a commercial master for the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory. Candidates, who must be graduates of a British University, must have a good knowledge of shorthand, book-keeping, and commercial subjects generally. The salary starts at £400 for the first three years, advancing to £475 and then by increments of £25 to £600, the maximum obtainable being £650. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five.

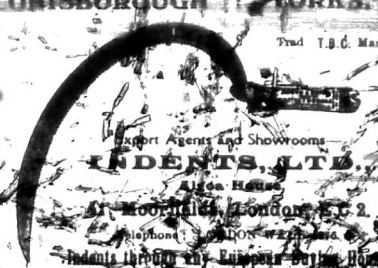
Britain's share of the import trade of Tanganyika Territory during the first five months of this year is much better than during the corresponding period of last year, from January to May, 1928. Great Britain's total amounted to £695,030, equal to 39% of the whole, compared with £431,895, or 33% for 1927. Over the period under review India's share is down from 27.1% to 21%, Germany up from 11% to 12%, that of Holland up from 8% to 9%, and that of Japan, down from 8% to 7%.

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Scribner's Magazine	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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 ESTABLISHED 1860.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At law week's public auction... demand but prices generally unchanged.

Table with columns for origin (Kenya, London Trade, Tanganyika, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Bukoba, Uganda) and price ranges for various coffee grades.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed - The market is quiet... Cotton - According to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association... Coffee Beans - The market is a shade easier... Cloves - Quiet with sellers of Zanzibar... Groundnuts - The market is quiet... Mauritius Hemp - No large quantities... Sisal - The value of East African white and brown...

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENT

East Africa is frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers... Can you give me the address of the Secretary of this Association?

Reply: Mr. H. P. Evans, 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1

What are the possibilities in the building trade in East Africa for a man with wide experience in building construction?

Reply: Great activity in building is reported from all parts of East and Central Africa... Can you give me information about the motor car, lorry, tractor, and cycle trades?

Reply: Your inquiry is too indefinite to admit of a definite reply... Can you give me information about the motor car, lorry, tractor, and cycle trades?

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

- Agricultural implements, Baling presses, Boots and shoes, Concrete blocks, Cameras, Camp equipment, Farming machinery, Firearms, Golf clubs, Gramophones, Guns, Household linen, Household cutlery, Ironing machines, Lawn mowers, Motor cars and lorries, Oil engines, Plantations, Spraying, Stoves for tropical climates, Tarpaulins, Tennis equipment, Tools, Toys, Tractors, Typewriters, Weighing machines, Wire ropes, Wood preservatives.

We are also glad to send to our readers... Full postal address:

ONE MILLION BAGS OF MAIZE

Kenya's Exportable Surplus of Maize and Coffee... H.M. Eastery, Agricultural Department, has been notified... formed by the Kenya Agricultural Association... estimated at one million bags... 7,500 tons.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The Raleigh Cycle Company, which has just completed its financial year, announces that the sales of Raleigh cycles have surpassed all records and are 10% above those of last year. Moreover, although the Nottingham factories were running to full capacity, orders for over 20,000 bicycles were lost because the company could not supply. The home trade was a record, and the export trade distinctly better than in the previous twelve months, while the output of Raleigh motor cycles was also several hundred machines ahead of last year.

Messrs. John F. Thornycroft, Southampton, have received an order from the Crown Agents for the Colonies to construct a passenger steamer for service on Lake Albert, Uganda. The vessel will be constructed at Woolston to Messrs. Thornycroft's designs, and dismantled for shipment to Kilindini. She will have a deadweight of 280 tons. Her length between perpendiculars will be 195 ft., breadth 32 ft., and depth 9 ft., and she will have an average speed of 12 knots, with accommodation for first and second class passengers.

Messrs. Petters Ltd., of Westlands Works, Welwyn, advise us of an extension to their series of marine oil engines by the introduction of the "T" type made in two, three and four cylinder units, of 18, 27 and 36 B.H.P. respectively. Although the general principles are the same as those in previous Petter marine designs, a number of new features are incorporated, and the engines are arranged for instant starting from cold by means of electric heating plugs working in conjunction with a new design of rotatable fuel sprayer.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, of Springfield, America, has issued four most attractive and useful brochures showing how Caterpillar power can be used for railways, mines, factories, and public utility enterprises. The Caterpillar is doing excellent work in East and Central Africa, and these brochures should be well worth study by many of our readers, who can, we believe, obtain copies from the company on request.

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"Kragola" arrived Bombay from Durban.
"Karapa" left Kilindini for Kilindini, August 20.
"Khadada" arrived Durban, Sept. 5.
"Blora" left Kilindini for Bombay, Sept. 5.

CYTRA LINE

"Francesco Crispi" left Genoa for East Africa, Sept. 2.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Zanzibar homewards, August 29.
"Caifaro" left East London homewards, August 22.
"Casaregis" left Genoa for East Africa, August 28.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Rietfontein" arrived Hamburg, August 23.
"Springfontein" passed Ushaka, August 27.
"Nykerk" left Cape Town for Las Palmas, August 23.
"Sias" arrived Durban for South Africa, August 28.
"Meliskerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, August 23.
"Randfontein" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, August 25.
"Billiton" arrived Hamburg, August 23.
"Heemskerk" passed Gibraltar homewards, August 26.
"Ryperk" left Port Sudan homewards, August 27.
"Sumatra" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, August 21.
"Giekok" left Beira for East Africa, August 21.
"Jagerfontein" left Cape Town for East Africa, August 28.
"Rietfontein" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, August 28.
"Gryskerk" left Antwerp for South and East Africa, August 28.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Zanzibar homewards, Sept. 2.
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Diego Suarez for Madagascar, August 29.
"Chambord" left Marseilles for Mauritius, August 30.
"Dumboa" left Beira Said homewards, August 31.
"General Voyron" left Djibouti for Marseilles, August 28.
"General Duchesne" left Mauritius for Marseilles, August 31.

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"Wynbury Castle" left Tanga for Natal, Sept. 1.
"Cherston Castle" arrived Walvisch Bay for Beira, August 29.
"Dronhorst Castle" arrived Natal for New York, August 31.
"Guthrie Castle" left Cape Town for Plymouth, Sept. 2.
"Blensheim Castle" arrived London from Lourenco Marques, Sept. 1.
"Glover Castle" left Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, Sept. 1.
"Guthrie Castle" left Beira for Beira, August 29.
"Wynbury Castle" left Beira for London via Natal, Sept. 2.
"Llanthen Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Sept. 2.

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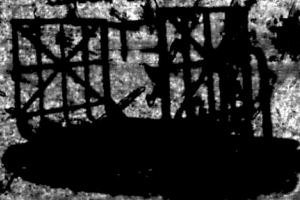
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 265

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1928

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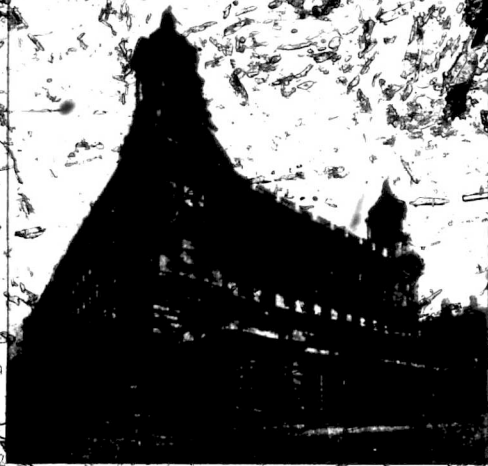
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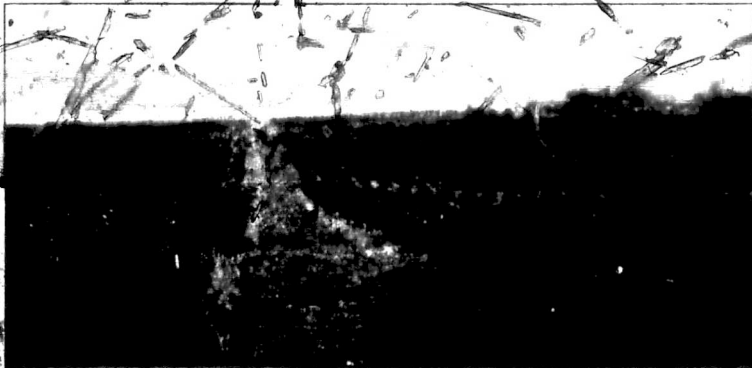
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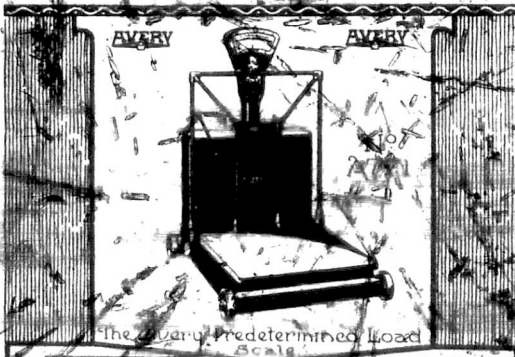
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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NATIVE DESIRE FOR IMPORTED SPIRITS.

KALAMBO. An experienced and widely-travelled East African whose numerous contributions to our columns have proved him to be a competent and reliable observer, calls attention in an article which we publish elsewhere in this issue to the general desire of educated and uneducated Africans for imported spirits. The average reader may perhaps incline to the opinion that this desire has not assumed wide proportions in East Africa, though it has admittedly developed into a serious problem in the Union. But is such complacency justifiable? Are the dangers which our correspondent points to remote or are they imminent? Is it comparatively easy or is it exceedingly difficult for the Native to purchase whisky, brandy, gin, and such strong drinks for say, Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Kisumu, Salama, Zanzibar, Blantyre, Livingstonia, and Bulawayo?

We have, as it happens, been making certain inquiries on this subject for months past, and we have been struck by the fact that those of our informants whose understanding of the African was greatest are those who have been most ready to endorse Kalambo's warning. Even those who have begun by dismissing the subject lightly have in several instances concluded on reflection that many East African town Natives have acquired an undeniable craving for spirits which they will satisfy their desire, and even to doubt and awe or more people—sometimes to trade Europeans, but more often Asiatics—prepared to sell them liquor at the exorbitant prices which they are prepared to pay. The correspondent whose article this issue has already been forcibly struck in an hour's flight from Cape Town to the Sudan and his observations, which embrace all the towns and villages mentioned, as well as a number of smaller settlements. The difficulties with which the police are faced in endeavouring to stamp out liquor trafficking where they are obvious, for those who engage in the reprehensible trade, conscious of the severity of the penalties which they must suffer on conviction are very circumspect except when dealing with a African in an personally to them. To combat the danger an open public opinion is necessary. It might be hoped that constructive thought will follow the raising of the issue.

Do those of our readers who have had experience of the problem agree that secret drinking of whisky and brandy by educated, semi-educated, and well-to-do Natives is to a considerable extent caused by their disinclination to mix in public with those of an inferior racial stock, with those of their race who they consider themselves inferior? It might be believed that the difficulty could be met by the provision of better premises in which Native beer could be supplied, greater comfort by licensed Africans, who would be charged a slightly higher price than that charged in the licensed stalls in the market place. Are they of the opinion that even drinking Natives who to-day obtain their spirits, would turn again to their own beer, which is so much less harmful? With the experience of West and South Africa before us, it is well that this problem should receive the serious and persistent attention of our readers.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

Continued from the Press.

All the eyes look, without distinction of class or colour, are looking forward with an excited interest to the coming visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. The latter has still to wash his spear, to use an old Zulu phrase, as a voyage through the British Dominions. The Prince of Wales is by no means the least of the most expert travellers by the South African Empire trains, and will be an ideal guide, counsellor, and friend to his father on this new adventure. It is a big undertaking, first the official journey to Mombasa and Nairobi, and then the plunge into the jungle, stretching for 1,500 miles through Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and so to the old settled lands of the South, with the prospect of a radiant summer Christmas at Capetown. In Kenya the Princes will have an opportunity of surveying the evidences of rapid social and economic progress. The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, who on the way, attended the Prince on one of his historic Empire progresses, was able to state at the opening of the new session of the Legislature of Mombasa that trade and production were very good and the country's financial prospects excellent. The Royal visit will give a still further stimulus to this rapid but well-consolidated progress. — *The Empire Review*.

British East Africa is at present an incomplete dominion, of great possibilities, an estate on the making, but divided in its control and uncertain of its future. We desire to say nothing which might nip the rather tender plant of Anglo-German relations, but we have noticed a growing agitation in Germany for the re-annexation of the German colonies in Africa. The wish, if any such wish can only lead to bitterness and disappointment. Great Britain had a very unhappy experience of Germany as a colonial neighbour. Those who think otherwise may be advised to read the memorandum on Anglo-German relations by the late Sir Eric Crowe, printed in the current number of *The National Review*. That minister, besides vindicating a great public servant, shows how impossible it was to cooperate with Germany in Africa before the War. Furthermore, what is now Tanganyika was won by such a sacrifice of blood and treasure that neither the British nor, for that matter, the people of British East Africa, and of the Union of South Africa could entertain the idea of making that sacrifice vain. It is not need Mr. Amery's assurance that Tanganyika is as much an integral part of the Empire as Kenya itself to confirm us in the belief that His Majesty's Government could not possibly entertain such a proposal. And we should be sure for any administration which went to the country with such a surrender as part of its record. — *The Morning Post*.

It is a fact that will remind every one who has seen the map, how responsible for the underdevelopment of the region from the Indian Ocean at Mombasa up to the Great Lakes that feed the Nile, down to the confines of the South African Empire, always excluding Mozambique, Kenya and Uganda, have been the known as driving colonies, but Tanganyika, which is supposed to be even more beautiful and more better suited, in many stretches of high plateau, for white settlement, is still little more than a name to the British public. The Princes' journey will direct attention to the possibilities of this

remarkable country. It is not in these days of rapid changes, it is not worthy that the Princes' intention to travel by car through East Central Africa should be regarded as entirely impracticable. It should be regarded as entirely practicable, and have been so for the almost half a century that it has not been taken many weeks, if not many months, for the East African Campaign Organisations often found the tracks impassable. Very great improvements must have been made of late in the Tanganyika roads for the Royal tour to be planned so precisely. We may infer then that Tanganyika is no longer inaccessible, and that the day when it will attract more white settlers is approaching. It matters not whether the Prince visits East Africa officially or unofficially. In any case, he will be as effective a missionary of British unity there as he has been elsewhere, and will remind settlers and Natives alike that they are all part of the Empire, which is, we believe, the greatest force for good that exists in the world. — *The Daily Telegraph*.

There will be a few public ceremonies in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but for the rest the tour will be as informal as the Princes can make it, and as private as the amount of enthusiasm of these vigorous communities will allow. East Africa remembers with pleasure the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York two years ago, and it is looking forward with eagerness to the coming of the Prince and his brother. The East African settler is still something of a pioneer and his thoughts are always turning homeward, so that it will be peculiarly pleasant for him to have the Heir to the Throne long about informally in his country. And the Natives, particularly the exuberant warrior tribes, the Kikuyu, the men of those sturdy soldiers, the King's African Rifles, will be as excited as were their kith and kin of the South when the Prince visited them.

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There will be a few public ceremonies in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but for the rest the tour will be as informal as the Princes can make it, and as private as the amount of enthusiasm of these vigorous communities will allow. East Africa remembers with pleasure the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York two years ago, and it is looking forward with eagerness to the coming of the Prince and his brother. The East African settler is still something of a pioneer and his thoughts are always turning homeward, so that it will be peculiarly pleasant for him to have the Heir to the Throne long about informally in his country. And the Natives, particularly the exuberant warrior tribes, the Kikuyu, the men of those sturdy soldiers, the King's African Rifles, will be as excited as were their kith and kin of the South when the Prince visited them.

which are now the great Dominions, which dates back to Wolfe's victory in 1759, belongs in most of its expansive phases to the nineteenth century. Fourthly, it has built up the framework of its tropical African possessions mainly within the past fifty years.

It cannot be said that the last of these achievements was more intentional than its predecessors, though at least one individual, Cecil Rhodes, showed outstanding prescience. Yet the point of fact the gain was most timely, as the twentieth century may very well increasingly show. The Victorian era made Britain the workshop of the world, a crowded island with high standards of life, buying for most of its food and raw materials overseas, and setting its industrial production to every nation. The present century challenges us with the problem of maintaining our population in a world where each civilized nation wants more and more to make its own manufactures, and less and less to depend on ours.

Towards solving this we get much help from our Dominions. But they too have tariffs and industrial ambitions; their demand for many of our goods may lack. Tropical Africa, on the other hand, is enormously rich for every kind of agriculture and primary industry, is never likely to do its own manufacturing. Economically it can become a natural complement to a land like ours, on a basis of the finest mutual advantage. But to develop a fast enough on such lines, we must be ready to spend on it, more of our attention, our best men, and our capital. Not long ago our position in too many of our own colonies was almost dog in the manger. We hid our head and kept out other nations who would have done more. That reproach will pass.

But we still lag unmistakably behind the great constructive possibilities there, and if the Prince's visit makes us more alive to them, he will have rendered a real service.

I think the great Kenya owners are the nearest possible approach to the Norman barons of olden days. They are lords of manors, and look to the welfare of their people. The King will see with his own eyes that any talk of Native Reservations is nonsense. There are the vast Native Reservations, and the District Commissioners to supervise Native welfare, who make it a point of honour to be more attentive than pro-seuler.

When he leaves Kenya for Tanganyika the Prince will be leaving a marvellous country for one not quite so good. I have trekked through Tanganyika from Kilwa to the Portuguese borders, and in my opinion, barring the highlands of the Morogoro district, it is not a country for which a British monarch will doubtless visit the jewel-port of Zanzibar. Some of the most beautiful harbours in the world are completely land-locked, which you enter through a passage like the eye of a needle.

But I am not Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Songea, or even of Salisbury, but I envy his Royal Highness the fact that in certain dense parts of the jungle many of our men will have to be travelled on foot. That means they will go through the deep mud and space and wilderness of the bush. No one who can not pass through its vastness can conceive the effect it has on mere human beings of reducing their conception of distance to that of a mere grain of sand, a fly crawling on a circumference of the earth. Mr. F. Baily says in the *Daily News* and *Westminster Gazette*.

The Nanyati Sports Club have been meeting in October for the first time.

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Nairobi roads are being resurfaced in anticipation of the Royal visit, and triumphal arches are being erected in the main streets.

Mr. G. H. Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, left Liverpool last week with Lady Thomas on a visit to Canada.

Mr. Edward Brook, who is accompanying the Duke of Gloucester on his East African tour, served formerly with the 20th Hussars.

Mombasa's address of welcome to the Prince of Wales is to be presented in an ebony casket representing an Arab gateway with folding doors.

If the Prince of Wales can find time to visit Kitale, the residents of that rapidly developing district of Kenya greatly hope he will probably be asked to open the new Masonic Lodge.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was presented at Victoria Station last week when the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester left for East Africa.

Before leaving London last week the Prince of Wales received the Right Honourable W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Colonel W. H. Franklin, Commissioner for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will be asked to inaugurate the statue of Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, towards the end of the year. The statue, which was recently completed in London by Mr. John Tweed, was sent in from a few days ago and will shortly be shipped to South Africa.

East Africa is informed that the Prince of Wales has graciously agreed to accept from the hands of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, on his arrival in the Colony a case of pencils made of Kenya cedar by Messrs. F. Chambers and Co. of Stapleford, Nottingham, the only makers of such Empire pencils.

A Dar es Salaam telegram to *The Times* states that Tanganyika Territory will present the Prince with a specially selected uncut diamond from the new mine near Mwanza, as a souvenir of his visit. The various non-official European organisations in the Territory are arranging a non-official conference to meet at Dodoma about the time the Royal party passes through, in order to give the Prince a hearty welcome.

A LOST GENERAL AFRICAN RACE.

Uganda's Ancient Agricultural System.

Capt. ...

district of the country... The Ruaha is thus... Sir Harry Johnston... It is interesting to note that the river... has similar names over a long distance.

The "Mutas" System.

We now come to the mutas... On the banks of the Upper... it is joined by the Mbagala... the small mound... in which sweet potatoes grow...

When Colonel... first noticed the... obviously too great... they had been constructed by the... to grow gram...

I... through... mutas... beds near the... resembling a foodstuff... planted, and although...

East Africa... extracts from... Association... Capt. Watson... Cross...

district of the country... Major Dew... thought it... and when...

The... was once a... organized by an old... forced labour... was intended for export... At the time... town... was probably situated... Falls... it is quite possible that there... for grain to be... Here I would like to... were made locally... research has been possible...

The... of the... was struck by the fact... cultivation occurred... such as Ruaha, Rungu, Rhatasid... found these names... and the others of... appeared much as a... middle of Kent... such as Msagalika... and most of hills with... jara, vapanaba, and vavanda... these local names...

The... place is well known as... and the... of Africa is... Besides... the... which the... of the... tion to deceive... name in place of the local name...

The... deuce these were placed... me that that this... root or syllable... place where... the sound of... the idea was... to me... the... of the... an English... descriptive... strike the... much along... of physical forces... keenness.

The distinction of the... emphasised as Ru... and Ru... are... Ru... but it is Ru... and no... word I believe connected with...

the hills the place where the Washete chief Mkwana trained his troops.

None of the words of these peoples, thus situated, has except those which have been introduced from the hill through foreign influence, or a few words which are now perfectly good Swahili words, such as trees, that these few words are not found throughout, or do not occur whenever they have been Bantu influence.

Towards I again saw one of these terraced hills at the western end of the Akwaha, before it joins the Swalezi and Lake ... I saw another ... with the same name as ... near ... and ... whom I did not ... among the ... of the ... of the ... like the Swiss hills ... near ... and I am informed by Mr. Graham that he saw near Lake ... at the ... of what may possibly be ... gold workings.

But there are many more ... of a ... system could be ... particularly ... but my job was topography and I had no time to ... looking for them, but only happened to see them when they were suitable ... from the map of Africa that this ... covers a very large area from the Pangani Falls where the Rufua joins the Rufu, to the ... north of Lake Albert, and east to the ... where are the ... whose god was the great Ruwa, about whom Mr. Dondap discourses at great length in his book on ... But north of Lake Albert I have been unable to trace these ... place names until they reappear near Rhapsa as Ruha.

The Great Ru

I will now put forward the idea of this initial Ru as suggested to me, not as theory, but as a suggestion for further investigation by an expert. We know from Ptolemy and other geographers that there was a powerful ... called Ptolemas, and of this place ... says "near the elephants were collected." Ptolemas was probably near ... it is obvious that in historical times no elephants were found within its vicinity. Ptolemy shows on his map an "Elephantophis" in a most likely locality, and the question is how were these elephants brought from the place to Ptolemas? ... as Dr. Budge points out, more accurately "Anurtum," accepted to mean "an elephant's trunk," but it is remotely possible that this may be a corruption of "Anurtum." Apparently to "elephants" and therefore it is suggested that the elephants were brought there via Kharthoum. There is however an ... in the neighbourhood of ... into Swahili, meaning "The collecting or gathering of merchandise together." It is clear that the words beginning with Ru are of a doubtful source, and the problem I desire to submit for investigation is, was this Rufaa a name given to the great Ru people, whoever they were, and were this Ru people at one time a powerful and enlightened race occupying the neighbourhood of the volcanic area of the Great ... and trading in the Erythraean way of the Nile to the coast by way of Rhapsa?

I do not think that the ... are as old as this, but the ... and it is a ... through ...

... supposed to have been recruited ... indicating movement ... Could it be possible that these ... were a people who originally came down the ... a very virile and adventurous race suitable for ... troops and hunting and bringing the elephants to Rufaa, where they have left the trace of their ancient nomenclature.

If true, there is no trace of the Ru between Rufaa and Lake Albert, but there have been so many years of Arab raiding in that region that the original tribal names are probably lost, simply because the Arabs believe that you do not know a true name of a place you cannot put magic on it, and would naturally conceal the true local name from the ... who, moreover, would be only too ready to have and enforce the use of Arab names as a sign of the domination of Islam.

Was Rhapsa near the Pangani Falls?

My location of Rhapsa is based on the coast line of what is known as Ptolemy's map. I believe it was near the Pangani Falls, where the Rufua changes its name to Rufu, and that the river shown by Ptolemy entering the sea at Rhapsa is the Rufua and the range of hills at its source the ... and the Livingstone Range on the east side of Lake Nyasa.

In trying to trace the distribution of Ru names and find material proof of the existence of the Ru ... I turned to the old geographers and noticed that if one looked at Ptolemy's map in a shenzi manner much is identifiable. By a shenzi manner I mean as a Native would look at a map.

The Native does not expect a map as we consider it, but only a chart that shows the way. Any good guide will indicate what he means by a kind of chart drawn with a stick on the ground, and most intelligent natives can read an ordinary map providing you orient it and place them on a certain location on that map. But he draws his charts differently, and consequently it must be understood that these old maps should not be looked upon as accurate pictures of the earth's surface, but as an attempt to indicate in a systematic manner how to travel from one place to another, in other words, they are rough itineraries.

Comparing Old and Modern Maps

If we turn to a modern map and compare it with the Amsterdam edition of Ptolemy's showing the present coast line and supplanting the line of the existing coastal hills, ... that the two maps are extraordinarily alike and much of the ... in the face of ... Geographically it is improbable that the coast line could have altered to this extent within historic time, although we have examples of the ... changes ... within a very few years ... end to ... and the famous tree of ... which were on the actual ... in Livingstone's time.

It is to be remembered, was compiled from a system of co-ordinates by draughtsmen who never saw the actual country, and probably a little more than their imagination to connect in the

observed points. These coordinates, however, were obtained, are certainly pure guess work and are based on a knowledge of the principal navigation marks, which are actually from information of Ptolemy's time, or from later Arab data at the disposal of the medieval compilers is immaterial. Now the Arab seaman would not consider the edge of the reef as giving information of important navigation marks, but would consider only the question of lining up the coast and anchoring, confirmation of the position. There are the low hills found at frequent intervals. The low hills would be unimportant. To illustrate this, we need a map to cross from the north of the James O'Connell by Constitution Hill to George's Hospital we should point out the Hospital, but neither Wellington's Monument nor the Artillery War Memorial would enter into the description, because we should take it for granted that he had the sense to use the necessary refuge islands, etc., and having been pointed out his destination, had sufficient common intelligence to arrive there. This is exactly what happened with Ptolemy's coast. The sailors fixed the salient hills and took it for granted that the reefs would be understood and avoided.

Some Possibilities Examined.

Generally I think that the coast has changed very considerably in places, but I do not think the geologists will admit it. On the other hand, there is no smoke without fire, and like Raleigh's oysters, growing on trees in the Orinoco, the tale has a foundation, and we must not immediately jump to the conclusion that the ancients were mainly wrong merely because we cannot completely reconcile their data.

These distances were undoubtedly based on *safaris*, namely, the length of a stage, a measurement of distance still used in France and called *lieue*. There was also, very probably, some kind of astronomical check, but it is doubtful if this would have been observed to more than a degree and also if small changes of declination would be applied.

With reference to the compass, the compass would not differ materially with regard to altitude, but fill in the hills in accordance with the local importance, but reference to the comparative true height, that is to say, they would draw Leth Hill, Dorking, and Mount Etna in exactly the same manner.

The weak point in the comparison is the confluence of the White and Blue Nile at Capshim. There was very probably a canal south of this land of Mecca, but it may just as well have been only a track route, as in the editions of Strabo and Ptolemy in the South Kensington Museum. The Nile is shown joined to the Red Sea by a line that looks like a river on the map, but as we know, it is a trade route. This trade route may have gone in any of the most probable is Suakin, Adbara, Khartoum, because of the waterway to the Adbara being the nearest river of any size, but Katsaba, Sebaat is also likely.

Ptolemy's Data.

I do not think that the fact that Ptolemy shows the sources of the Nile so far south is of importance, nor does it affect the position of Rhapta. This is a matter of latitude. The kind of definite data, whereas the Nile sources could not have been traced by information given by *safaris*, and that each probably made the journey throughout for this route was used it would have been a series of porter caravans between collecting points. I would not here that there are Arab words in Ptolemy's Ancient Ruins

of Rhodesia, about 400 B.C. and these neighbourhoods about 500 B.C. and these disturbances, and the sailing accounts to an extent to name in the coastal line. We assume that the salient points of the coast were identified, then

Rhapta would be some distance north of the Nile river at Rhapta. The position of Rhapta is the Nile's Porosata. Ptolemy's position of Rhapta is about 10° 30' south latitude. It is not assumed that the Nile river is 10° 30' south latitude, but it is not a river on this coast. It is likely to have been of sufficient importance to find a map at that date, unless it be the Nile, which enters the sea near the Equator. This I do not think we need consider because the latitude of over four degrees runs parallel to the Nile river shown with the Nile sources. That is that this river is, at the same latitude as Lake Victoria, would put its position about 10° 30' south latitude, and moreover, it is not in the slightest degree probable that even at this latitude it would be shown running east and west when its true course over a great distance was north and south. True, there are also the Ruaha rising in Kilimanjaro—a other instance of the Ruaha, Nya or Kilina occurring together—and the Ruaha and the Ruaha, but none of these three rivers is probable.

Dean Vincent suggests Rhapta as the position of Rhapta, which very nearly agrees, but I think that these the name of the Ruaha changes into Ruahy, is more likely. Assuming, therefore, that the position for Rhapta is more correct, then, as I have already remarked, the river is undoubtedly the Ruaha and the hills the Porosata of the Livingstone Range by Lake Nyasa.

Matters difficult to fix, but there are two hills near Ruahy mission on the Mbalezi road about eight or ten miles from Takuyu which suggest from their appearance that they have been artificially shaped; they have never, however, been investigated. Near here, close to the motor road, will be seen growing a plant of the lily species, which is for food, and which I think is the *tyfo*, the presence of which is considered by Professor D. H. Smith an important indication of bygone foreign influence in an ancient food supplies.

Ancient Gold workings of the Luaps.

Possible ancient workings for gold on the Ruaha River near the Luaps field suggest that possibly the gold mined at Rhapta was brought from there. The gold may have been brought down the Ruaha, which is a very shallow stream, but more than the Upper Amazon, and this river may also have carried the ancient produce of the Luaps to the town.

If this is the case, then the port of Rhapta was the market where the great Ru people traded with Sheba, for we know from Herodotus that Rhapta belonged to that state, and the Ruaha is the River which carried the merchandise to the port. At this time only as a delta, but it may have been the point up which the ships passed to Rhapta even as the Ruaps the Hoogly to Calcutta to-day. In a word, therefore, it would appear that the Ru people were a very ancient race, now lost, communicating with the outside world by means of the Nile and Rhapta. It is at this stage left up to the experts to consider whether further research should be carried forward by those competent than myself to discuss the antiquity of ancient Africa.

THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

By Philip Kerr.

THE problem of Africa, so far as the British Empire is concerned, falls into the requisite distinct parts. There is Europe, there is West Africa, an area thickly populated by its indigene Negro inhabitants with practically no white colonists; and there are the highlands of East and South Africa, and there are two-thirds the size of Europe, which is thinly populated by both black and white, though the black outnumber greatly the white. The figures are about 1,900,000 white to 25,000,000 black.

Broadly speaking, the whole of the highlands from Cape Town to Kenya are habitable by white people. That is to say, the climate is such that they can live and work and rear children there, but it is uncertain in what numbers they will or can settle. But my argument is certain that the white settler has come to stay throughout the length and breadth of the highlands, and that his numbers will increase and not diminish.

It is this fact which causes the central problem in that East Central portion of Africa about which the Hinton Young Commission is about to report. As long as the white man is a temporary resident in Africa—a trader, a missionary, or a Government official—who expects to return to Europe, and whose children are citizens of England or Scotland or Wales, no serious difficulty arises. The interests of the Native population, however conceived, are the first if not the only consideration. But directly the white man settles, directly he realises that he himself is going to live and die in the country, and his children after him, an entirely new situation arises; the land becomes his country as well as the Native's, and it becomes desperately interested in its future as his children's home.

In the past there have been two extreme schools of opinion. The one has regarded the rights of the white man as paramount and the Native as little more than "muscle and machines" to be used for the white man's benefit; the other has regarded the white immigrant as an expanding infunder and the Native as alone entitled to consideration. A great deal of that old trouble in South Africa, which ended in the Boer War, sprang from the fact that most South Africans, and especially Dutch South Africans, took the purely white man's point of view, while most people in Great Britain who concerned themselves with Africa took the purely Imperialist point of view. Let us not repeat that mistake in East Africa to-day.

The fundamental are surely clear. White and black are going to live side by side as fellow citizens throughout all the highlands from the Limpopo to the enterprise, energy, knowledge, organising power and capital necessary to develop the resources of the country, without which the standard of living and education of its people cannot be raised, has come and will continue to come almost wholly from the white race. There is, no advantage to anybody in ignoring this fact, or in trying to stop the white man from developing the country. The real difficulty is that in the course of the development the rights of the Native are still unable to protect himself should be adequately secured. In the past he has been forced off the land partly because he used it badly and partly because the white man wanted it. He has been encouraged, indeed often practically forced, to do manual labour on the farms, in the mines, or the towns, at very low wages, and the white man

can keep all the skilled work for himself at very high wages. He has been given no education nor representation, lest he should be the docile worker he has been in the past. But we cannot prevent these evils just by trying to put a rinky fence round Great Native Reserves, isolate them from the stimulus and example of work going with us for the white man, and remain badly farmed, undeveloped, and under a social system which gives little or no room for initiative or independence. It is as if, as it may seem, the opportunity of the native comes from close contact with the white race. Very few Natives want to go back to the under-tribal conditions under which they have enjoyed for any length of time the freedom, even though it is accompanied by the hardships of life of the white man's towns.

The basis of the solution is not difficult to see, though the detailed application presents infinite difficulties. On the one hand, the Native must be secured adequate land for only so can he be saved from being rapidly transformed into a propertyless proletariat cut off from his old traditions, and with no adequate substitute put in their places. But the guarantee of land ought to be accompanied by legislation, such as Cecil Rhodes, Jan Smuts, and Glen Grey Act, which secures proper use of the land and the gradual transformation of an inert and unprogressive tribalism into a community of educated and civilised individuals.

On the other hand, the white man must be educated to see that his traditional attempt to keep the Native as a power of wood and draw of water is not only unjust and bad for the Native but fatal for himself. It ends inevitably in the growth of a class of poor white people who are not worth skilled wages and who cannot live on the wages paid to the Native for unskilled work. And it stops the development of the country by restricting the local market which properly paid Natives would provide.

Finally, there is the political question. The Native is manifestly still quite unable to assume responsibility for the political government of his country, in which white and black are beginning to live side by side. Even in purely Native territories the final responsibility still falls entirely with the Colonial Office; yet transplant five or ten thousand Anglo-Saxons anywhere and immediately they demand self-government as an inalienable right. Yet how are you to transfer the government of huge territories containing anything from one to five million Natives to the unexercised control of a few thousand white emigrants? It is not democracy they are asking for, but autocracy by a tiny oligarchy. The real problem is to decide how that Imperial supervision over the aboriginal peoples which is indispensable both for the Native and in the long run for the white man is to be exercised.

The future system of government, as I see it, has to ensure three things: it has to give the white settler a real share of responsibility; it has to give the Native population or those who can speak for it a real voice in the governing authority; and it has to maintain the paramount authority of the Imperial Government in some less exasperating form than constant interference from Downing Street itself. In my view, the solution is when the autocracy of the Colonial Office can be exercised. As in India, we shall have to deal with the exercise of the Imperial power on to an official in close contact with local conditions and local people, and we shall have to create a Colonial Office Council, composed of people possessed of long experience of local conditions, to advise the Secretary of State in the exercise of his supervisory power.

From a recent address to the Liberal Society at Oxford

NATIVE DESIRE FOR IMPORTED LIQUOR.

A Call for Constructive Thought.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I brave a little of your space, to draw attention to a matter which, though of tremendous importance for the future, has up to the present received but little notice? I refer to the very general desire shown by the African brought into touch with the European and with European civilisation for imported liquor. I have been forcibly struck by this factor right from Cape Town to the Sudan.

South of the Zambezi the question has already become a really grave one, not only on account of the fact that, in spite of the law, imported liquor can be obtained, but because the Natives themselves distil liquors of various kinds. North of the Zambezi the position is as yet not nearly so bad, chiefly, I think, for two reasons: (a) there are less mines and industries; (b) European residents are far less numerous. (a) and (b) are interdependent causes, but there is no reason to believe that they will continue to exist.

It is, of course, noteworthy that the European industrial labourer consumes more alcohol than the agricultural labourer, and has a greater desire for it, the latter being the product of temptation, and of the fact that he obtains it more easily. It is the more general beverage, whereas in the country the tendency is to stick to beer. The Native is reproducing exactly the same tendencies. But what to my mind seriously aggravates the matter in the case of the Native is that the worst offenders are the educated and semi-educated Africans, the very men whom we have civilised, and upon whom the structure of Native civilisation must rest. In that fact lies the greatest danger of the situation.

After much travel and a long study of this aspect of Native progress I have come to some very definite conclusions.

(1) The educated and semi-educated Native of the towns and industrial centres shows a general craving for imported liquor of the stronger types (whisky, brandy, gin, etc.). He manages, in spite of the law, to satisfy that craving to a certain extent, and obtains a quantity of those liquors.

(2) Once he has tasted the raw spirit, he determines that it shall replace his Native beer (except *uzala* and distilled banana beer, etc.), which has become very tame dope.

(3) He usually takes his spirit raw—i.e., without water, or with very little, and consumes quantities which put the European quite on the shade. A bottle opened is a bottle finished. I have seen three clerks finish a bottle of brandy neat in five minutes and walk away none the worse; when spoken to they showed no sign of drunkenness. (They were drinking an illegally bought bottle in a tumble-down hut.)

As the African appears to be taking a liking to all our institutions, we must presumably be pleased that he should also like our drink, but it is alarming that this liking should come so early, and should be expressed on such a scale, and should encourage the enemies of Native progress and thought. It may be argued that these men do not represent Native progress and thought. Theoretically they do not, for the chiefs are the representatives, but usually they do, for they are the literates and the *uzala* holders. Moreover, numbers of chiefs show the same tendencies.

What are the reasons for this state of affairs, while they thinking carries a direct threat to future stability? I can point to two causes: (1) that,

according to the Natives, a pleasing and fiery sensation in the stomach, a sensation which nothing that the stomach can do to the Native his stomach is largely inert; (2) in our African towns we prohibit the sale of beer except at the market and in certain licensed places, but whereas we provide accommodation for the more we provide wealthier men.

prevent them by law own houses, and generally, though unwillingly, cut off their supply. They have no place where amidst congenial surroundings; they can purchase and drink their Native beverage. So it becomes as easy to drink imported alcohol.

I am anxious to know what other readers think upon this question, as it is one about which very little is heard, because most people do not look at the reverse side of the picture of Native life. They are content to gaze upon the right side, which is a fine picture with progress written all over it, as evinced by many beautiful buildings housing a multitude of immensely useful activities; but to obtain the true perspective we must look underneath the surface also, and there will be found many queer and some disturbing forces at work.

Hoping that your widely read paper may set forth some constructive thoughts on this subject,

Yours faithfully,

"KALAMBO."

A leading article on the subject of this letter appears in the 15th—Ed. "E.A."

CRESTED COBRAS AND GHOANING PUFF ADDERS.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge's, Scepticism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Not having seen Mr. Sakell's original letter or the subsequent correspondence in your columns on the subject of a crowing crested cobra until his communication which appeared in your issue of July 19, it may appear somewhat late for me to make any comments at this stage.

The *koboka* or *kihoko* of the Wayeye is the South African mamba (*Dendraspis augustissima*), though sometimes they apply the name to the Egyptian cobra (*Naja haje*). Both species are common enough in Zoological Gardens; in fact, examples of both were obtained from Wayeye collectors in 1907 and three over a meter in length are still alive in the National Zoological Park at Washington, U.S.A.

If Mr. Sakell hopes to obtain a startling new species with a crest and a hoarse growling from its tail, he is doomed to disappointment. The tail of a mamba terminates in a slightly spiny point essentially the same as that of an English grass snake. The Native myth of a crested mamba is suggestively explained by Bell-Marley in Fitzsimons's "The Snakes of South Africa," loc. p. 203. Mr. Sakell will probably accuse me of being "dogmatic" and "inefficient" when I attempt to predict that the new species of snake will be discovered in East Africa. Despite its miles of swamp and bush the snake fauna has been studied for years and is probably better known than that of any other group not exceeding the game animals.

Should Mr. Sakell be successful in obtaining a crowing crested cobra, I trust that he will secure phonographic records of its songs for one of the forthcoming meetings of the Zoological Society, as his snake may refuse to perform in a foreign climate.

THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY AIR

to be carried torpedo-wise.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In view of the obvious advantages of aircraft as a means of transport in various undeveloped parts of the tropics, and in view of the urgent necessity of bringing these advantages into practical application, I would like to have the opinions of your readers on the following suggested system of transport.

As is well known, a system of torpedo aeroplanes for carrying and releasing a torpedo weighing a ton has been brought to a tolerable state of perfection. It is suggested that these machines should be employed to carry torpedo-wise a suitable bale of produce of a nature that would be capable of withstanding a moderate extent of impact if dropped from an aeroplane in flight close to the ground or water. Such produce would include raw rubber, certain fibres, grain, minerals, and similar items.

The advantages of the system are that landing grounds are not needed at the destinations of the goods and that the return journey for a fresh load can be started directly after the release of the first load. Another point is that the system has been thoroughly tried and proven, and it also employs a standard (and therefore economical) type of machine which is very robust and durable, yet easy to handle and keep in repair.

This letter serves simply to give a brief outline of the suggested method of utilising aircraft for cargo carrying in undeveloped districts. It would be interesting to learn, through the medium of your journal, the views of any of your readers who may be interested.

Yours faithfully,

W. ADAM WOODWARD.

London, N. 17.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Service were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of August:

KENYA—Forest Surveyor, Mr. J. Brushwood; Veterinary Officer, Mr. W. G. McKay; Cadets, Administration, Mr. R. Bone, Lieut. H. Bradburne, R.N., and Mr. A. J. Stevenson.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—Junior Asst. Surveyor, Mr. E. D. Stansfeld, B.A.; Cadet, Administration, Mr. J. P. Murray; Mistress, Education Dept., Miss H. G. Dickson.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Nursing Sister, Miss M. H. Craig; Medical Officer, Mr. N. Chilton, B.A.; Cadets, Administration, Mr. E. C. Ford, Mr. W. M. M. Duncan, Mr. H. H. Blair, Mr. U. J. Tidson, Mr. D. C. MacGillivray, Mr. S. A. Warden, and Mr. S. H. M. Webb.

UGANDA—Cadets, Administration, Mr. J. R. Hannington, Mr. L. A. Mathias.

ZANZIBAR—Cadet, Administration, Mr. I. H. D. Rolleston.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are:

Mr. D. J. Harding, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, to be Chief Secretary.

Mr. E. G. Morgan, Inspector of Schools, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Education.

Mr. John Scott, C.M.G., Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, to be Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Mr. S. P. Dudley Smith, Clerk, A. I. Department, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Auditor, Gold

In fact, I fear that the Wayeye will have an adequate answer ready to explain its silence when it meets Mr. Sakell, for the Wayeye are fakirs of no small skill—witness their performances of nail-biting, its tongue to a board, or lighting a bonfire of a victim who is none the worse for his experience. So were an Mpyeye to introduce me to a *kaboko* which plunged its tail into the ground and stood erect, as described by Mr. Sakell, I should simply refuse to believe my senses, as many of us have been forced to do at Mr. Maskelyne's performances in London, where we have seen ladies actually sawn in half and orange-pips produce trees and fruit while we watched, yes, even tasted the oranges which we saw plucked from the tree.

I fear it is in the same spirit of scepticism that I read of Mr. M. Clark's puff adder which emitted a noise "between a growl and a groan." No man Mr. Clark blame me, for he admits that he allowed a Native to destroy the evidence instead of capturing the little snake alive. It might be suggested that some injury to the epiglottis caused the conversion of a puff adder's hiss into a sound "between a growl and a groan," but I prefer to invite Mr. Clark to disbelieve the evidence of his own senses and postulate a momentary lack of co-ordination between sight and hearing.

He says that a sound which would make Natives exclaim "Aopard! leopard!" must have been considerably louder than a hiss. I recollect that a very sophisticated Native, who was shooting in flooded maize *shamba*, knee-deep in water, heard a "leopard growl" so satisfactorily that he bolted, though the same lad on another occasion killed a charging buffalo with a shotgun. Recovering himself, this boy waded back into the water and was rewarded by seeing the head of Africa's rare bullfrog (*Rana adspersa*) appear and give forth the sound that had alarmed him but a few minutes before.

On another occasion, a distinguished Game Warden, also a well-known big game hunter in Tanganyika Territory, heard a sound which he heard a strange booming noise on the edge of a forest just before dawn. It was satisfactorily identified as the dawn call of a leopard; fortunately it restarted in earnest a few minutes later and was more accurately found to be the drum summoning the sleepers to arise from their slumbers on Bradstock's *shamba* at Myambo five miles away. While neither of these coincidences is on all-fours with Mr. Clark's experiences, yet perchance if he had not permitted the destruction of the growling puff adder it might have been found that the sound actually issued from another source.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge has made a very close study of the reptiles of East Africa, and his opinions are therefore entitled to serious consideration. He has spent months in the bush with "Wayeye" as the Wanyamwee snake-catchers are called, and has had unusual opportunities of watching their proceedings and judging their ability and reliability. His conviction that "no large new species of snake will be discovered in East Africa" is challenging, but no one would, we imagine, be more pleased than Mr. Loveridge to find that confidence shaken by the production by some keen natural history student of a reptile at present unknown to Science. Probably Mr. Loveridge has himself caught more East African snakes alive in the last fifteen years than any other European, and his avowed scepticism concerning the existence of the cobra should inspire its champions to renewed efforts to prove its existence.—Ed. "East Africa."

Camp Fire Comments.

"Primitive" Zombas

One is getting a little tired of the frequent references in the British Press to lions visiting East African towns, such visits being quoted as proof of primitive conditions. A paragraphist in a London paper writes: "Even in Zomba, the administrative headquarters, it is possible to see a lion strutting down the main street—though this is not an ordinary occurrence—or to find a leopard in your back garden. After all, it is not so many years ago that a wild eagle was captured in London, and on the roof of the House of Commons at that! But no one would call London 'primitive'."

Why Ruanda Natives do not Wash

In the latest official report on Ruanda-Urundi presented to the Council of the League of Nations by the Belgian Government a sympathetic explanation is given of the Natives' habit of greasing themselves with butter rather than washing themselves in water. In Ruanda, it is pointed out, the Native villages are always situated on the top of high, and even precipitous hills, and every drop of water has to be carried up by the women from the valley far below. In these circumstances it is natural that water should not be wasted on mere washing of the body, when it is wanted for other and more vital domestic purposes. Babies under one year of age are washed daily, but grown-ups use butter scented with extracts of certain woods. Bahutu and Batwa will rinse their face, hands and feet only if they happen to be crossing a stream. The report adds one point which proves that Native custom often has a sound physiological foundation: it is a fact, it states, that the bare skin, anointed with butter protects the rays of the tropical sun far better than when washed in water. Other races which affect little clothing seem to have made the same discovery.

How Natives Catch White Ants

The facetious correspondent who contributed the Comment on " quaint Methods of Catching Animals," declares a regular reader has not yet read John Boyes's book, "The Company of Adventurers." For that he has his sympathy and my advice to remedy the omission without delay. About the beginning of the rainy season, writes Mr. Boyes, when the white ants get their wings, the Natives enclose the nests with huge basket-work frames, and two Natives take their posts at each ant heap. One of them proceeds to beat the ground around the nest with two sticks, producing a drumming sound similar to that caused by the fall of tropical rainstorm, while the other, from time to time, pours a little water down the entrance to the nest. This completes the illusion, and the ants, thinking that the rainy season has at last arrived, come out in their thousands, only to be captured and roasted in the ingenious Natives. It appears that this practice is not confined to the Congo, it is in use in Uganda and in parts of Tanganyika Territory where the Natives look upon the white ants as a desirable and useful insect.

To Study the Gorilla

The correspondent of the "Times" has recently pointed out that there are not probably not

more than 100 to 150 gorillas alive on the British side of the boundary and possibly only 500 on the African side. As the gorilla breeds slowly, reaching maturity at from twelve to fourteen years of age and producing only one or a birth he considers that the study should not be postponed.

The suggestion is more than a good one, it is one which ought not to be ignored. The necessary money would never be missed by many British "merchant princes," and dozens of competent observers would certainly volunteer for so fascinating a research.

The Footfall Basins

"Eppandi" writes: "Your note about the late Dr. Frank Weston's scholarly knowledge of Swahili was interesting. I can judge by my own fairly extensive acquaintance with the members of the U.M.C.A., the mission which he served so well, the general standard of their Swahili is unusually high. Even among missionaries, who, as a class, have a far better realisation than either Government officials or settlers of the advantage, indeed, the indispensability of a really good grounding in that attractive lingua franca of East Africa. I know officials and settlers whose Swahili is as fluent as that of most missionaries, but if you take at random ten missionaries, ten officials, and ten settlers and test their knowledge of the vernacular, I suppose the first seven or eight places would fall to the missionaries, to whom, as you say in your original Comment, East Africans owe enormous linguistic debt."

"But, however high the standard in any mission, there are bound to be little slips, especially in places among enthusiastic and able new comers who have picked up the language with remarkable facility. I remember the case of a U.M.C.A. padre who preached his first sermon within six months of arriving in East Africa. Masasi was, I rather think, the scene of his marvellous triumph; at any rate it was at one of the churches in that district. The speaking long and eloquently, and his audience, composed of his Native audience, vermuch; in fact, appeared to him to be mystified, though he was seeking earnestly to make his meaning clear to even the youngest present. He had taken his text from the story of the wise and foolish virgins—*bikira*; in Swahili. Unfortunately, however, he had confused the word with *hikira* so that his exhortation concerned wise and foolish *hikira*!"

Contributions for the Camp Fire should be sent to the Editor and must be paid for at the time. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

TUTORIAL IN KENYA

MR. N. B. EMAN, active in the agricultural, health, and welfare work of the estate or otherwise. Competent of Army (Woolwich) University standard or would take junior University Examinations in Agriculture. References: Solicitors and Scholastic. Terms moderate. Apply Box 112, East Africa, 91, Great Litchfield Street, London, W. F.

A BRITISH CAR FOR EAST AFRICA

New Hillman Fourteen for Overseas.

Special to "East Africa" by "Effendi"

Motor cars are probably the most interesting articles of manufactured commerce to my friend the motor salesman, who, unlike most men in the trade, is not tied to any individual makes, but, without financial loss, recommends to his friends the car which his experience suggests as best suited to their needs.

"When will British motor manufacturers make a really serious bid for overseas business?" I asked. "At the forthcoming Motor Show at Olympia do something more to meet the needs of residents in the Dominions and Colonies?"

"What you really mean," he interrupted, "is that American cars have a greater hold in East Africa than British, isn't it? I have visited South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, and Egypt, and so I know the local needs and difficulties. I have also lived in the United States and worked in some of their most enterprising automobile factories, and I tell you that there are British designers determined to redress the adverse motor car export balance against us. The usual criticism that we are unutterably slow is un sound; on the contrary, the pity is that some of our manufacturers have been too eager and have made a bid for overseas trade before they had a car ready in every respect to cope with overseas conditions. But there is at least one British manufacturer whose 1929 model will stand up to the severest conditions that East Africa can impose. It is my job to keep myself abreast of the progress of British, American, and Continental motor manufacturers, and I am very optimistic about this new Hillman Fourteen."

His enthusiasm was infectious, and so a director of one of the leading motor distributing concerns in Australia, a British motor agent from Fiji, my friend and I found ourselves at Euston one morning en route for Coventry.

During the journey my friend, whom we will call Mr. Export, came under heavy Australian and Fijian cross-fire. Why were British motor manufacturers not also? When would they produce a reasonably-priced car for use under pioneer conditions? Why would they persist in refusing to supply adequate power? When would they learn to give a wide enough track, a sufficiently high clearance, paintwork that would stand up to its job, and woods that would withstand tropical sun and oriental rain? Above all, why were British cars denied a power sufficient to negotiate severe hills or to deal with the sort of bad patches of road?

"You have some grounds for such generalisations," retorted Mr. Export, "and I can tell you that the makers who have produced this new motor as a result of most careful investigations, not only at home but abroad, have met your points. The company, but American manufacturers, means to give the motoring public what it wants, not what the company itself is accustomed to. As a result, I am convinced, you will find a car in a class by which performance and appearance."

The chassis has been strengthened throughout, the track widened to 48 inches, and the dimensions which you overseas people demand, and the back axle under goes a special test not to be made by any other



THE HILLMAN FOURTEEN FOURER

British maker. The ground clearance which you want is maintained, but the whole body has been lowered to give the effect usually obtained only with cars costing double the price. The deep radiator gives a greater cooling surface under all conditions; more powerful brakes and shock absorbers back and front have been fitted, and the gear ratios are: first, 3.9 to 1, second, 2.8 to 1, third, 2.1 to 1, and top 5 to 1. Over, about which you have been twaddling, is a relative, and with these gear ratios the new Hillman Fourteen will certainly give performance equal to the average American twenty-horse-power unit, and it is generally accepted, unless for the conditions you people have to face."

And then the subject turned to the orchards and hills of Eastmania, the sugar plantations, labour problems, and heavy rainfall of Fiji, the attractions of the Kenya highlands and the beauty of little known Nyasaland, and, motoring forgotten for the moment, the little group talked and thought less of England than of the English across the seas.

Arrived at the Hillman Company's works, we were privileged to inspect the new models, which the public will first see at the Motor Show at Olympia at the beginning of October. This Fourteen is made in a four-door safety fourer, a safety two-door saloon, a Weymann saloon, a safety Weymann saloon, and two sports models, one known as the "Husky," and the other as the "Seaway," the prices ranging from £105 ex-works for the lower to £125 for the "Husky." The styles differ from the standard models only in that they have servo-assisted brakes, wire wheels, the admirable glass electrically operated dipping mechanism, and certain other additional luxuries. Each model has a complete instrument board, fitted with speedometer, clock, oil gauge, petrol gauge, etc., and improved spare-wheel brackets, and luggage grid. Upholstery is of the best English leather throughout, the doors are unusually wide, and the cars are roomy, with plenty of head and elbow room.

It was naturally upon the tower and the saloon that the three men from overseas concentrated their attention and appearance, so important a factor in present-day motor salesmanship, immediately scored a point, for even the geepee from East and admitted that the first impression was entirely satisfactory. "These low lines are most attractive," he conceded, "but how about ground clearance?" which, he was reminded, remains unaltered at 22 inches ample for Colonial work. Over two hundred detail improvements have we learnt, been made in the new model, which has a comfortable cruising speed of from 45 to 50 m.p.h. on English roads, with another 10 m.p.h. in hand if required. Gear changes are easy and smooth, and the clutch is comparatively light, so that long hours of driving can be undertaken without fatigue. Transmission troubles are eliminated by the new Hardy Spicer propeller shaft and

PERSONALIA

Sir Hesketh Bell is present in Moritz.

Sir Sydney Hens has returned to London from Harrogate.

Mr. W. T. Platt, Editor of *The Sudan Herald*, is at present on leave.

Mr. Martin Johnson's film "Sunba" is being shown at the Palace Theatre.

Sir Randolph and Lady Baker have returned from their visit to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Whybrow, Superintendent of Education in Tabora, has returned from Tanganyika.

Mr. Justice Pertham left England last week on his return to South Africa by the "Durham Castle".

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacKenzie are outward-bound for Beira by the R.M.S. "Ammaale Castle".

The Rev. F. H. Somerville, Morogoro's popular Chaplain, was expected to leave Kenya at the end of August.

Mrs. W. E. Horie, of the Uganda Bookshop, Kampala, left London last week to return to Uganda.

The Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Sir John Muffey, Governor-General of the Sudan.

The Hon. N. P. Cox, Treasurer of Zanzibar, recently returned to the Island from leave spent in South Africa.

Mr. H. Barbour is shortly leaving Ireland on a visit to Kenya and will stay at Natal until towards the end of the year.

Mr. R. Forbes-Bassett, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya, who recently resigned, is reported to have joined the Royal Air Force.

Viscount Knollys, a director of Barclays Bank, recently flew from Northern Rhodesia to Beira in order to inspect the new branch of the bank.

Brigadier-General Charles S. Wilson, the District Officer of Egypt and the Sudan, has presided at the annual Lodge of English Freemasons which was held in the tomb of Zoser, a Pharaoh of the Old Dynasty, at Sakkara. Egyptologists consider the masonry more modern than 3000 B.C. and it may date from a time between 2500 B.C.

Drummond Chaplin and Sir Ernest Chaplin are amongst those with East African interests who recently arrived home from the Union of South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. ... Northern Rhodesian interests are well known amongst our readers, have returned to London from the Continent.

... recently visited East Africa, mainly in connection with a new volume on the life of Sir John Kirk, which is in the press.

Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in Kenya, has been elected honorary secretary of Egypt of the Institute of Journalists.

Amongst those who have recently arrived in Kenya on first appointment are Dr. Miss C. N. Louisa as a Medical Officer, and Mr. C. ... as a Surveyor.

Sir David and Lady Ezra, who recently made a tour of Kenya and Uganda on their way from India to this country, have arrived from the Cape by the Carnarvon Castle.

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, attended last week's meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in place of Sir Hilton Young.

It was announced that a marriage will shortly take place between Major H. F. M. Pellatt, manager in this island of the British Central Africa Company, and Miss Leslie Hopkins, of Muzerburgh, South Africa.

Mr. J. D. Leymann, the well-known Davao Salazar Business man, and Chairman of the Council of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika Territory, is expected to arrive home shortly.

When Sir Charles Bowring, Governor of Nyasaland, recently attended a special meeting of the Massey Planters' Association, Mr. A. E. Shinn urged the appointment of a native expert for the Protectorate.

The September meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board has been cancelled owing to the indisposition of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and to the absence on holiday of several other members of the Council.

A search struck the propeller of Major ... of the ... aeroplanes while it was, recently flying over Lourenço Marques harbour, so damaging the propeller that the machine got out of control and crashed into the sea. The aircraft was fortunately unhurt.

The Caledonian ... of Uganda has elected Dr. H. R. Nielson as President, Captain W. ... as Vice-President, and Mr. S. Cairns as honorary secretary for the ensuing year. This year's dinner will commemorate the coming of the ... Society.

The engagement is announced for Lieutenant-Commander Gerald Wake, son of K. R. Wake, Kenya Colony, son of Mr. A. G. Norman of The Bookery, Brixley Commons, Kent, and Miss Elsie Yeatscott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott of Northlands, Blainville, Perthshire.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to South Africa, who topped the British East and Central African Dependencies a few months ago, has arrived in England. His report, now available in pamphlet form, should be read by every business man engaged in East African trade.

On his return to Kenya from Australia, Mr. R. M. Mayers, Managing Director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, has brought back with him a water-plum known as the *Nitella*, *Phytolacca*, which is alleged to be fatal to mosquitoes. It is a useful use in swamps that are breeding-grounds for mosquitoes is highly recommended.

A cable from New York states that Bishop J. Hartzell, known in America as the "Livingstone of Methodism," has died in Casablanca from injuries received when burglars broke into his house and bound and beat him. Dr. Hartzell had spent several years in Northern Rhodesia, the Congo, and other parts of East and Central Africa.

Dr. W. K. Strauman Thomas, Research Pharmacologist of the University of Wisconsin, has left the United States for Central Africa, in order to experiment with new drugs as a cure for sleeping sickness. He is to be accompanied by Dr. Clement O. Chesterman, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, who has spent many years in the Belgian Congo.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on September 25, between Major Walter Middleton, Sudan Political Service, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Mr. W. B. Middleton of Bradford Peterell, Forest, and Miss Joyce Marjorie Comyns Cheales, of Pall Mall Square, Chelsea, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Cheales, Bovington Camp, Dorset, and the late Mrs. Cheales.

East Africa announced recently that it was suggested to form a K. A. R. Dinner Club, which will be commanded by Major W. J. Hawkins, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, has been the prime mover in the proposal, and now that he is about to return to East Africa from leave, Major W. Lloyd Jones will act as Honorary Secretary. One of our readers interested in communications with him at The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S. W. 3.

We learn with regret of the death in Uganda of the blackwater fever of Mr. Frank Mackenzie, a well-known planter who first arrived in the Protectorate shortly after the outbreak of war. Returning to England at the outbreak of hostilities, he obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, being later decorated by the King in Africa with whom he went through the East African Campaign. He was a very keen golfer and a brother of Mr. W. Willis Mackenzie, who recently won the Scottish Amateur Championship for the second time.

The death has occurred in Kenya of Mr. Bernard Hobson Matthews, second son of the late Mr. John Hobson Matthews, succeeded to the County Borough of Cardiff and founder of the Cardiff Record Society. An education at the Marlborough School, Mr. Matthews was held a commission in the Royal Air Force during the latter part of the War, and served with the Army of Occupation in Germany for only twenty-one years of age. In 1926 he married Miss M. O'Brien, the late Mr. Donald Pitt, O'Brien, of Nairobi, leaves one daughter.

Not many people know that the King and Queen of Belgium visited Lake Tanganyika during their official tour of the Congo, but such is the fact. Their Majesties arrived in Albertville on August 22, and, after reviewing the garrison, were for six hours' cruise on the lake in the s.s. "Baron D'Anst." On their return in the evening the royal travellers visited the European cemetery, and the Queen placed a wreath of edelweiss on the tomb of M. Choron, a young business man who had died a month or two ago, and whose parents had asked for a display of the flowers on their son's grave if they visited Albertville.

A correspondent informs *The Times* that the late Bishop Tower, formerly of Nyasaland, whose death was announced recently, was Captain of the Boats in Keble College and served in the Trial Flight in 1884, when, having done such good work in Birmingham and Bristol, he was called to be rector of St. James in Sydney. Hence when the diocese of Eastern Africa was formed, and the Universities Mission in Africa, he was selected as first Bishop, where he won the affection of those who worked under him, and his cathedral stands as a result of his untiring work. In 1909 he was again called to Australia, where he remained until 1927.

We have to announce with regret that Major Aloys L. C. Cavendish, of the Sudan Political Service, died of blood poisoning on August 28 while on his way home on leave, and was buried at sea. Major Cavendish, who was in his thirty-ninth year, was educated at Cheltenham, and, after passing through Sandhurst, was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade in 1909. He served during the Great War, was twice severely wounded, was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and other foreign decorations. In 1917 he married Mariel, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Chaffes Boston-Fildes, who survives him with one son.

At a general meeting of the Planters' Association recently elected the following office-bearers for the year 1929: President, Mr. C. E. Ingall, Blantyre; Vice-President, Mr. John Tennent, Zomba; Committee: The Hon. C. Burberry-Jeale, Fort Johnston, and Messrs. J. Cheston, Zomba; W. H. Evans, Nchuu; W. Sander son, Chilo; and C. F. S. Shaw, Lujiro; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Bligh, Luichenza; Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. M. Wilburn, Luichenza; Assistant Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. P. Alexandre, Limbe; and Honorary Auditor, Mr. J. W. Stratton, Blantyre. The election was by ballot, which makes the more interesting to note how well the new office-bearers are distributed throughout the country.

East Africa in the Press.

THE PICTURES OF KENYA

MR. HENSON MORDAUNT, writing a feature for the *Daily Chronicle* of Kenya, has returned from Naivasha with its thousands of Africans lying like pink lotus blossoms, the sea of heat being like a pink cloud above the lake of Nakuru and Elementaria; and so on to Victoria Nyanza, the birthplace of the Nile, descending into the valleys of a road cut in the almost precipitous, rough, black-grey cliffs, past the rock upon which the warriors still keep bones as they cast the memory of the dead, such who put up the good fight, slew a man or a woman in that spot for the sake of an animal as well as their leaders. At the bottom of the steep descent, in the stream, and at the further end of it stands a sign-post with one arm pointing to a place on the left from which eight hundred miles away, and the other pointing to the right, opposite direction, and that in its shows how little distance is accounted of there in Africa.

As the train mounts from the east the air grows colder and colder, clear and sweet for one never here that way without being continually on the lookout for a source of wild beasts or else, maybe, the ghost of those long trains of men, who crept upon their backs all this long, long climb upwards, through the burning heat of the day, the biting cold of the night; on and on, far again, up to over 9,000 feet above sea-level, the multitudinous species of the forest steamer as it reached upon the lake, from Kisumu, the lake post at the end of that thirty-mile long arm known as the Kavirondo Gulf. People at home have little idea of the size of this lake, over 3,000 feet above sea-level, round which it took me ten days to pass in one of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Company's steamers.

Along against the lake are the immense stretches of the north, south and central Kavirondo, hundreds of miles of it aflame with what, in gardens at home, are known as red-hot poker—where the married women wear tails like horses and little else. Any flock of the Kavirondo Reserves are the Nandi Reserves and the dark rocks of the Nandi Reserves, from which the warlike people were used to hurl their captives during the good old days when they were free to do as they liked, tending the cattle of the more peaceful tribes. For the tribes are endless, and there are still those among whom a group of men will run down a lion and kill him with their spears, while the Masai on Mount Elgon pursue and warily over an elephant like flies, stabbing him to death.

An immense and wonderful country!

A Newland correspondent, *Truth* writes, "I am able to state authoritatively that the expert engineers of the Crown Agents for the Colonies now in the possession of the Government for the Zambesi Bridge is a proposition that should be built for less than ten million and three millions pounds—or three times as much—Parliament uninformed would be necessary. If there is a foundation for this authoritative statement," he says, "be sure that Parliament will be informed of the facts."

...of the European Hospital...
...airbirds writes in the current issue of the *Kenya and East Africa*...
...of the...
...late...
...Addison for four...
...Chief M...
...highest...
...one who runs...
...one who is never...
...which...
...action belong...
...Seychelles as Ass...
...in 1907 and the following year...
...Chief Medical Officer. During...
...was unable to leave his post in Seychelles...
...in his immediate regret, although he volunteered...
...service during the first week of hostilities...
...of his three medical officers were leaving...
...active service, and... Colonial Office...
...not in...
...1917 the Seychelles Labour Corps were...
...returned... the... and disease-ridden...
...suffering from... fever, malaria and dysentery...
...Addison at once delegated his duties as Chief...
...Officer to one of his former officers...
...Mahé on short leave, and went into...
...Long Island with the labourers...
...day and night to... the... of the Corps...
...For this service he... the... and...
...thanks to the Secretary of State...
...Of late years Dr. Addison... as...
...Medical Officer, Hong Kong, where...
...duties with his staff, and there... served until...
...last... overlooked him, and he was invalided...
...to... service and went back to Seychelles to...
...His death leaves a gap in the Colonial Service...
...will be hard to fill, but his memory, as a very gallant...
...gentleman, survives... him with any of those who...
...the honour to serve with him.

THE BUFFALO AND THE RHINOCEROS

The curse of an article contributed to *The Daily Express* on the day on which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester visited...
...Mr. H. Hatcliffe Holme...
...Experts would probably give the prize to the African buffalo as a killer. It hates humanity, and at the first whiff of human scent is quite likely to charge without provocation. It weighs about...
...mately a ton, has the wickedest horns...
...the world, travels at... speed and will...
...as...
...The rhinoceros is less...
...nasty proposition...
...happens when least expected...
...to...
...rhinoceros, by way of compensation, has been endowed with a nose which enables it to smell further...
...man's... can...
...nocturnal...
...dozing... the bush by day but...
...some of human beings...
...often...
...rhinoceros charges more...
...made idea being...
...or three tons of... which, travelling...
...twenty miles an hour, and with a nose of such...
...shape, can cause a lot of trouble.

Eastern Africa To-day

THE Kyamau Coffee Planter anxious for exact knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Arusha or Mbozi cannot readily obtain it. The Planter, worried by the present low price of his product, is aware that neighbouring territories are beginning to grow tobacco, but does not know any publication which will tell him of the efforts of the Merchant in Natal, the Sala Dives in Siam, Blantyre in the Congo, and other authoritative and carefully up-to-date information concerning rapidly developing districts, which few parties beyond useless generalisations are to be learnt from his friends. The Planter in India or Ceylon, anxious to transfer his energies to Africa, cannot find any volume which will tell him at a glance how much tobacco is under cultivation in Kweicho, Limuru, M'Pande, Mlanje, and Congo.

A trader who used to know a certain township only as a well has not visited it for several years. He needs to refresh it. What gear shall he take with him? Does the place now possess a mill, a garage, and a European store? An official, alike to be transferred at one time or another, would like to have always at hand a concise, readable, and well illustrated volume which will tell him what he needs to know about other localities. A trader's plans might be different if he knew the Native population of a certain district and the amount of production of the tribe.

When you tell you much about the splendid, healthy, fertile areas of Kilizi? Where can you find definite facts and figures concerning white settlements and the potentialities of Iringa and other parts of Tanganyika's southern highlands? Who were the pioneer settlers of Donyo Sabuk, Gilgil, Njoro? What is the cost of living in Ncheu? Are climatic conditions good in Kota-Kota? What percentage of its Native labour requirements must Lindi recruit from outside areas?

What area is under coffee, maize, sisak, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, wheat, coconuts in a given district? How many Europeans did it contain in the middle of 1927? What clubs does it possess? What are the current rates of road transport and Native wages? What is the average cost of land? Is stock farming practised? Are minerals being sought for?

These and thousands of other questions will be answered in the new special volume which *East Africa* will publish a few weeks hence under the title *Eastern Africa To-day*. To make sure of your copy, if you are not at present an annual subscriber to *East Africa*, complete and post the form TO-DAY.

YOUR district will be described. So order a copy for yourself and for those who have often asked you to tell them of the local conditions. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness. Just fill in their names and addresses under this form and enclose remittance.

East Africa, 91, GREEN FICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Please send me immediately by publication of 1928 of "*Eastern Africa To-day*" I enclose a remittance of 31/6 in conformity with your special offer to send me the volume and 52 copies of the next issue of *East Africa* for that amount.
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OFFICIALS AND THE VERNACULAR

SPEAKING recently in Brighton, the Rev. Gilbert Elliott, of Dar es Salaam, said, according to *The Brighton Argus*, that the peoples of Tanganyika were a child-like race, still in their childhood, simple, unsophisticated and without possessing anything approaching the subtlety of intellect to be found in India. For a long while they would not reach the higher stages of education. In their natural state they could hardly be said to have got a religion in the sense of a fixed scheme in their minds. They believe in spirits, mostly evil spirits, and everything which they could not understand was attributed to the evil spirits. Beneath the bonnet of a motor car, for instance, were believed to be assembled a number of spirits, and the man who pranked the engine was believed to be stirring them up to take the car along.

He is said to have added that of the officials who stayed out among them for a number of years, not one in twenty knew enough of the language to hold an intimate conversation with an African Native, and tourists, not one in a thousand, has the padre been incorrectly reported? Scarcely more than 5% of Tanganyika's officials are able to converse intimately with the African!

UGANDA'S GOVERNOR ON NATIVE COURAGE.

BEFORE he left London last week to return to Uganda, Sir William Gowers gave an interview to *The Evening News*, which quotes His Excellency as saying:—

"I heard of a cattleman in south Uganda only the other day who did a brave thing. He was an Ankole man, one of a pastoral people who have long-horned humpless cattle, very like those depicted in ancient Egyptian paintings. This man engaged a lion, single-handed, as his tribe often do, and threw his spear, wounding the lion. But he was not satisfied with the result, so he went up, pulled out the spear and stuck it in a really vital spot!

"But the most extraordinary instance of courage and self-control I have seen was shown by the Fulani men of the western Sudan in their tribal custom for proving eligibility for marriage. I saw a crowd of Natives grouped round a man who held up a small trading mirror before his eyes and looked closely into it. Another man took a run at him from behind and lashed him with a bunch of a tamarind tree. The tough, knotty skin curled round as he struck him and took pieces of flesh out. The man bore a really severe flogging without moving a muscle, and his mirror evidently showed him that he had not been so weak as to wince or blink, for he remained satisfied when it was all over. I asked him why he did it, and if he had enjoyed it; he said, 'Of course I don't like it, but it is the custom, and the women are standing all round watching! What can I do?'

PARTNERSHIPS IN THE TROPICS

The *Kelele* represents an attempt on the part of Nanyuki to amuse itself and to record its activities, recreation, and gossip of the district. Its first three monthly numbers suffered from what is now a little typewritten affair, but half a dozen foolscap pages, may excite interest in the ambitious printed local news, even if it is a little below the editor has certainly done his best to cater to the local tastes, and to do so with him well.

He has introduced an amusing individual to his readers in the person of Babu, who soliloquises thus on a matter of fairly general application in East Africa:—

"You've got to remember that in this climate sort of climate the only sort of co-partnership that lasts is a one-man show. Last year's partners round the county side and tell me how many partnerships have lasted much longer than a case of whisky at a christening. About the fourth anniversary after the signing of the agreement, one partner looks over his porridge at the fellow on the other side of the table and says to himself, 'To think I've escaped matrimony all these years and landed myself into a show like this! Look at the fellow, the mous, shovelling sugar into his coffee like a kid at school!'

"Aloud he says, 'About that extra pony I want to buy, old man; I think it wouldn't be a bad idea if one of us ran up to Siolo or Marsabit or somewhere and picked out a real good 'un. I shouldn't be away more than a week or two.' And he collects six out of the eight Merus that make up the farm staff, takes a look at his rifle, and packs off on safari. When he rolls up at the farm again, his partner has been called to Nairobi about a cable and the mule has eaten all the labels off the fruit trees. So their ingenious theory of mendelism that was going to bring in a thousand a year to start with is knocked sideways. Presently he sends the plough up to Gasbores' to be sold, as the labour has to be paid and that cable wasn't the one they had expected."

That soliloquy deserves wider publicity than *The Kelele* alone could give, and *East Africa* gladly co-operates.

KENYA'S DEFENCE FORCE BILL.

The Manchester Guardian describes the suspension by the Kenya Government of the provisions of the Defence Force Ordinance as a great victory for the opponents of conscription. "This victory of the Opposition party in Kenya has more than a passing importance," it says in a leading article. "It is a proof that the group of men who have controlled the politics of Kenya during recent years and who have given it an evil name among civilised nations, cannot be carried unchecked. We hope that success will put fresh heart into the opposition. Clearly the next step is to demand the total repeal of an ordinance for the enactment of which no good and loyal reason has ever advanced, which was tyrannous in its form, and evil in its effects and its principles."

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Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

HOW DR. STOCK SAVED UGANDA

DR. EDGAR STOCK, who died at Bournemouth on Friday last after being knocked down by a motor car, was born on February 26, 1836, and had therefore celebrated his ninety-second birthday. He was Editorial Secretary of the Church Missionary Society from 1876 to 1906, was a personal friend of Alexander Mackay, Bishop Hannington, Bishop Tucker, and other East African missionary pioneers, and was instrumental in raising the number of C.M.S. missionaries from under 300 to over 1,300. Above all, from the East African standpoint, Dr. Stock was the saviour of Uganda for the British Empire. The late Sir William Mackinnon, founder of the Imperial British East Africa Company, has left on record that he told Dr. Stock that he had had to cable Captain (now Lord) Lugard to evacuate Uganda, and had added, "But if you people of the C.M.S. can put down £16,000, we might take over this year, and in the meantime we can approach the British Government." Shortly afterwards, addressing a great meeting, Dr. Stock asked if any person would subscribe to a fund to save Uganda, and that night he raised £8,000, one of his hearers contributing £5,000. Within a week the whole amount was subscribed, and Sir William Mackinnon called out to East Africa cancelling his previous orders. That cable, carried up country by Native messengers, reached Lugard just in time, and Lord Rosebery, who came into power at that period, declared that it was one of his first duties to stand by those who had sacrificed so much for Uganda. Had Captain Lugard acted upon the first cable, Uganda would undoubtedly have been lost to the Empire and been taken over by Germany.

LORD DELAMERE'S CHESHIRE ESTATES

Last week we announced that Lord Delamere had decided to sell a portion of his Cheshire estates. We now learn that the properties to be sold total some 5,000 acres and include thirty-three dairy and corn-growing farms, about fifty small holdings, and private residences, cottages, and woodlands.

Lord Delamere, through his sons, Lord William and James, Norfolk House, Norfolk Square, London, W.C.2, has sent the following letter to his tenants:—

We write as Lord Delamere's solicitors and attorneys and on his behalf to inform you that his lordship has decided to dispose of the greater portion of the Vale Royal estate, including the holding which you occupy, and that the conduct of the sale has been entrusted to Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, of 20, Hanover Square, London, to whom, and not to Major J. P. Jackson, the resident agent, or to ourselves, all communications on this subject should be addressed.

Lord Delamere's instructions are that an opportunity should be given to every tenant to purchase his holding before it is put up to auction, and in order to facilitate negotiations, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will attend on the estate at a future date, of which they will notify you in due course, and will then be available for negotiating privately with you. If you, when negotiations in terms of sale are not agreed upon, your holding will in due course be put up to public auction, and no offer will in the meantime be entertained, whether from a tenant or from anyone else, for any individual holding prior to the auction. In this way every tenant will have an opportunity of buying his holding at a reasonable price before it is publicly offered for sale, and if he and the auctioneers are unable to agree as to what is reasonable, a further opportunity of buying in public competition at the auction.

Vale Royal Abbey, Lord Delamere's Cheshire residence, is not to be sold. It is at present occupied by his son the Hon. Thomas Cholmondeley.

A BRITISH CAR FOR EAST AFRICA

(Concluded from page 1699)

the engine is more durably efficient, quieter, and smoother at all speeds.

The body construction is of pressed steel panels, the ideal base for cellulose bodywork, which cannot fade, as it is almost certain to do on any other kind of panel. "Good!" was the man from Fiji, "the last English car I sold cost me £20 out of my own pocket to put the paintwork right to keep faith with my customer. This is the sort of job we want for the tropics."

To describe all the features of the car is neither necessary nor possible, but I certainly left Coventry with the impression that this British company is going all out to win the oversea market, and that the British car which has advanced in four years from third to sixth place among British motor manufacturers will inevitably make great progress in East Africa within the next twelve months. The Australian fell a prompt victim to its appeal and arranged there and there for the shipment of several cars to his Hobart establishment.

Messrs. Kobes Ltd., the world's largest makers of the car, have already taken the enterprising step of dispatching Mr. Norman Atwood to East Africa as their resident representative, and he can be addressed c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until he has been able to arrange office accommodation. The retail price of the tourist will be approximately £378 in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar es Salaam, and £354 in Blantyre, while the saloon will cost £397 in Nyasaland and £420 in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

SALE OF PRINCE ALBRECHT ESTATE

As will be seen from the advertisement appearing in this issue, the Tanganyika Government is to auction about half of the Prince Albrecht estate, part of which has been incorporated in the Amani Agricultural Research Station. The upset rental is to be £600 per annum, and for the buildings and machinery on the property a premium of £1,700 is payable. 500 acres have been under sisal, with which another 1,200 acres might be planted. The plantation is also considered suitable for Robusta coffee and citrus cultivation.

"To send men as waifs and strays to the outposts of Empire, where they must fight nature in brutal fashion" was how Mr. Ben Turner, president of the sixtieth annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, referred last week at Swansea to oversea settlement. Then, perhaps to make his point amply for such a statement, he declared that he was not against emigration!

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
SALE OF RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF TANGA.
 Notice is hereby given that the Right of Occupancy in respect of a PARCEL of LAND approximately 2,768 ACRES in extent, as delineated on Survey Department Plan No. 20 004/1928, being a portion of the KIHUHURU DISTRICT (formerly the Albrecht Estate), situated on the Kihuhuru line between Kims 544-68 on the Usambara Railway in the district of Tanga, will be SOLD by public AUCTION at the District Office, Tanga, on Friday, the 23rd November, 1928, at 10 a.m. Full particulars of the land and of the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to His Majesty's East African Trade and Information Bureau, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, where a plan of the estate may be inspected.

Solignum versus White Ants

DEAR SIR,

It may interest you to know that a friend of mine in Kenya Colony, East Africa, writing with me recently was referring to your advertisement on my poultry houses when the operation happened to turn to the preservation of woodwork, but there I was very interested. In a factory method he had discovered was with Solignum. These white ants would not touch, whereas they speedily devoured all others.

You are quite at liberty to use the above if you wish.
(Signed) J. STEPHEN HIGGS,
Hornfield, Sussex.

Solignum soaks well into the wood, protecting it against attack by insects of decay. The treatment is simple and inexpensive, and allows timber to be used for any purpose without fear of loss through destructive agencies.

What has happened to this Wood?

The splinters above are all that remains of stakes that have been attacked by white ants. The stake below, the same wood and subject to the same conditions as those above was treated with Solignum.

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You can now— with a Cine-Kodak. It is as easy as taking snapshots. You merely press a lever and a small spring motor does the rest. The film is processed for you without extra charge and returned ready for throwing on the screen.

In addition to your own personal films there are a number of interesting and amusing subjects in the "Kodascope" Lending Library. Then there are "Kodagraphs" that you can buy outright and so build up your own film library.

Write for literature or ask the nearest Kodak dealer for a demonstration of the "Cine-Kodak" and "Kodascope".

Kodak (East Africa) Ltd., Howarth & McGeorge, Ltd., 11, House, Nairobi.

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

AN E.M.P. LEAFLET ON SISAL

East Africa has merited appreciatively on numerous occasions, to the aims and achievements of the Empire Marketing Board, which we regard as one of the finest agents for the creation of a greater consciousness of Empire.

Only once have we criticised it adversely, and that, as our readers will remember, was in connection with the issue of a poster purporting to show a sisal estate in Uganda. Sisal must be the Board's unlucky product, for it has now issued a leaflet, entitled "The Empire's Sisal," on which we can certainly not offer our congratulations.

What purpose is the leaflet designed to serve? From whatever standpoint it is considered, it falls short of the standard we should have expected. The story could and should have been told far more effectively. The leaflet is a poor effort, whether it be intended to stimulate the sales of East African sisal or merely to inform the mind of school children. That the reader should be unable to judge its purpose more closely than to be aware of such widely divergent aims is the worst condemnation. The text of the leaflet is as follows:

There is a railway line that leaves the town of Dar-es-Salaam, nestling amid the palm-trees that fringe its lovely harbour, and goes westward right into the very heart of Africa. Like all African railways, it travels through a strange variety of scenes—now through coconut plantations, now through stretches of untamed country, full of wild beasts, and now past native villages, where laughing little children run from their huts to see the train pass. And, if you look from the windows on either side, you will see the fields, where cluster after cluster of long-spiked leaves grow in straight, systematically planted rows that stretch from the railway line far out into the horizon.

These are the plantations where the sisal grows, and when the farmer, in say, far-off Canada, picks up the "binder twine" that ties the sheaves of corn in his reaping machine, he little thinks of the distant part of the Empire where grow the plants from which the twine is made.

Sisal is grown either from root suckers or from the "bulbils" that form on a quaint kind of trunk or pole that shoots up like a giant asparagus stalk, from the heart of the old plant, just before it dies. These "bulbils" are really tiny sisal plants that form in the joint between these poles and their branches, and then drop to the ground where they take root. The young plants are first set out in nurseries and afterwards transferred to the plantations, where, in three or four years, they will be ready for cutting. Each plant yields about two hundred leaves in the course of its lifetime.

If you leave the train and walk through one of these plantations, you will see hundreds of busy natives cutting up the leaves, one by one, with long, curved knives, and piling them in neat bundles on the ground. More natives come along to pile them up and carry them to a narrow railway line that runs through the plantation. Then there is a whistle round the corner, and a little engine comes panting along the line, with a train of trucks waiting to be filled.

The leaves are piled into these trucks and taken off to the factory, where they are passed through what is called the decorticating machine. This crushes and scrapes them until all the fleshy part of the leaves disappears and only the fibre remains.

This, in turn, is washed in fresh water, hung up in strands from about three to five feet long to dry in the hot sun, and is a whitening process, which is carefully and finally packed in bales for export to markets overseas. Most of the cargoes pass out by the seaports of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and come through Dar-es-Salaam.

Ever-increasing quantities of fibre are sent overseas from East African ports, and the greater part of these come from British administered territory. Sisal is the chief export of Tanganyika, where 33,000 tons came in 1927, while in the South, it is second as an export only to coffee. Down South, you will find smaller plantations in Nyassaland, and, although it is also grown on the Gold Coast and far overseas in the Philippines, America and in Ceylon, it is from these East African dependencies that the Empire gets its main supply. Production has increased very rapidly of late years and British manufacturers are taking more and more interest in the product.

The greater part of the binder twine used throughout the world is now made of sisal here. This is still its chief use, and a very important one, as a little imagination will show. Some 60,000 acres of cornland in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and other parts of the world are now mechanically reaped. Each of the sheaves which they throw out must be securely bound, and for the countless sheaves that make up the world's harvest, thousands of miles of strong sisal twine are needed every year. Two pounds of sisal twine binds, approximately, one acre of wheat or one ton of cotton seed.

Rope made of sisal is growing in popularity and has been found to resist the action of sea-water, as well as, or better than, other fibres. Many ships already use sisal for their rigging, and drowlers also use it for their nets. A test begun at the Imperial Institute in 1925 drew attention to the value of sisal ropes on ships.

Sisal is a hardy plant that flourishes in poor soil. An occasional herd of buffalo may trample down a few plants; mischievous monkeys may pull the young ones up for the sheer fun of it, and porcupines may gnaw the roots, but the leaves have an acid taste and for the most part animals leave the plantations alone. Nor does sisal suffer much from the insect and other pests that ravage so many crops in tropical countries.

The African farmer, who cuts the leaves and converts them into fibre, the manufacturer of this country who makes the fibre into twine, the Empire farmer, around whose sheaves the twine is bound—they may dwell on separate matters, but yet it can be said that, literally as well as figuratively, sisal—an Empire product for Empire markets, helps to bind their interests together.

Our readers will note that Nyassaland has been spelt "Nyassaland"; that Dar es Salaam, which the Tanganyika Government spells without hyphens, is spelt "Dar-es-Salaam"; and that a sisal pole is likened to a giant asparagus stalk, a not very effective simile.

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FORESTRY WORK IN KENYA

Mrs. N. V. BRASNETT, Acting Conservator of Forests in Kenya, writes optimistically enough of the work of his Department in 1925 (Annual Report of the Forestry Department for 1925, Government Printer, Nairobi), and there appear to be good grounds for such a statement. The revenue increased by £5,162, the result of an increased expenditure of £2,200, and was £9,850 more than the expenditure in spite of drought, good planting work was done and survey continued steadily.

The camphor forests were worked on a more scientific system of selections and natural regeneration was studied and assisted for the first time in the history of the forests, with encouraging results. In spite of the very dry weather, forest fires were controlled satisfactorily, and no serious damage was done. Five and a half million trees were raised, and the nurseries, as against four million in 1924, put the planting season as a very poor one, in one case only 20% of the plants put out surviving.

Afforestation in the Machakos Native Reserve continued and perhaps the most encouraging statement in the report is that, in addition to the work done by the Department, the Machakos Native Council employ a European forester of their own, which shows that they realise the importance of re-conditioning work. Native methods have been the curse of East Africa from time immemorial, and if the Natives of that area have indeed been converted to modern ideas of forestry, the news is excellent. Finally, it is claimed that the profit made by the Department was less than last year, and was not merely stolen from the forest capital of the Colony, and that the foundations of a sound forest policy are being laid in Kenya.

On the other hand, the Department is still without an official Conservator, although the post has been vacant since May, 1926; the timber resources of the Colony have not even yet been accurately enumerated, nor has their management been regulated by working plans; and very little research work has been possible. That the Forestry Department should make money is no doubt comforting from a shortsighted point of view, but it would be wiser to devote and accept more money in providing a full staff and the financial of an institution for research. Forestry work should be one of the most important of all Government activities in East Africa at the present time.

MOSQUITO CONTROL IN ENGLAND

The British Mosquito Control Institute, at Hillingdon, in Hertfordshire, which was established in 1917, has done excellent work of investigating the biology of other mosquito in England, of giving expert advice on all matters connected with mosquito control, and of educating the public on a matter which is of very great importance to health and comfort. The Institute was incorporated in 1921, and has issued its first Report since that date, its progress, as taken in 1925, is given.

The Report shows clearly that the Institute continues to be occupied in the study of distinctive value and that it is recognised as occupying a leading position by the biologists, medical officers, and other authorities. During the past year hundreds of visitors have inspected the Institute, and many have come for information on specific problems, or guidance as to measures to be adopted in anti-mosquito campaigns, not only at home but also in other countries.

It analyses, consisting of lectures, practical field work, and laboratory work, are given at the Institute, and are becoming more and more popular. East Africans, who are perfectly interested in mosquitoes should make a point of visiting Hillingdon, where they will be specially delighted with the "Mosquito Macrograph," an instrument designed at the Institute by means of which the enlarged image of the insect inserted under the microscope is projected directly upon a horizontal transparent screen, giving a picture which is of great use for demonstrations or for reproduction by tracing or photography. A unique camera has also been invented there by means of which it is possible to show the body markings and wing venation of insects with equal distinctness in the same photograph.

The Institute has the advantage of a Council composed of eminent specialists in the scientific world, and of a Director, Mr. J. H. Marshall, who himself bears the chief work of the Institute—a condition of things which should not be allowed to continue.

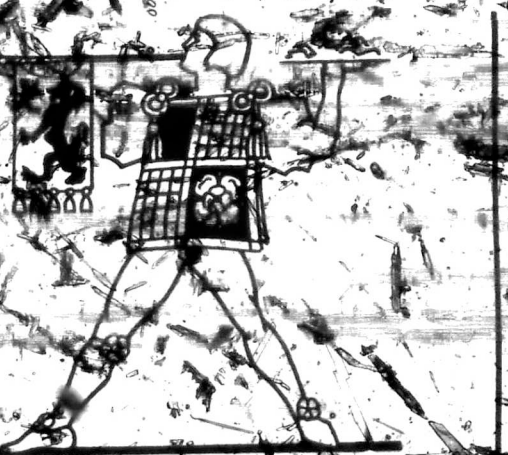
There are now no fewer than sixty Loc H groups between Port Elizabeth and Broken Bay, two years ago only one such group existed.

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FORESTRY WORK IN KENYA

Mrs. V. BRASNETT, Acting Conservator of Forests in Kenya, writes optimistically of the work of his Department in 1927. Annual Report of the Forestry Department for 1927. Government Printer, Nairobi, and there appear to be some grounds for her optimism. The revenue increased by £5,163 as a result of an increased expenditure of £22,000 and was £9,550 more than the expenditure. In spite of drought, good planting work was done and survey continued steadily.

The camphor forests were worked on a more scientific system of selection and natural regeneration was studied and assisted for the first time in the history of the forests, with encouraging results. In spite of the very dry weather forest fires were controlled satisfactorily, and no serious damage was done. Five and a half million trees were raised in the nurseries, as against four million in 1926, but the planting season was a very poor one, in one case only 20% of the plants put out surviving.

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On the other hand, the Department is still without an official Conservator, although the post has been vacant since 1926; the timber resources of the colony have not even yet been accurately enumerated, nor has their management been regulated by working plans; and very little research work has been possible. That the Forestry Department should make money is no doubt comforting from a shortsighted point of view, but it would be wiser to devote such excess funds to providing a full staff and the financial means for additional research. Forestry work should be one of the most important of all Government activities in East Africa at the present time.

MOVING TO CONTROL IN ENGLAND

The British Mosquito Control Institute, at Haling, Kent, Hampshire, which was founded in 1920, continues its excellent work of mosquito control, its biology, and other mosquito in England, of great expense, but of great interest to all who apply for it, and has been educating the public on a matter which is of very great importance to health and comfort. The Institute was first set up in 1920 and the first Report since that time has now been taken into hand.

The Report shows clearly that the Institute continues to be occupied in a range of distinctive value and that it is recognised as occupying a leading position in the eyes of biologists, medical officers, and other authorities. It is interested in the subject of mosquito control. During the past year hundreds of visitors have inspected the Institute, and they have collected information on specific problems and guidance as to measures to be adopted in mosquito campaigns, not only at home but also in other countries.

Lectures, consisting of lectures, practical field work, and laboratory work, are given at the Institute and are becoming more and more popular. East Africans, who are perfectly interested in mosquitoes, should make a point of visiting Haling Island, where they will be specially delighted with the "Mosquito Macrograph," an instrument designed at the Institute by means of which the enlarged image of the insect inserted under the microscope is projected directly upon a horizontal transparent screen, giving a picture which is of great use for demonstrations or for reproduction by tracing or photography. A unique camera has also been invented there by means of which it is possible to show the body markings and wing venation of insects with equal distinctness in the same photograph.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa" 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 inter-trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. **Managers, writers, and agents are invited to communicate with the Editor—by letter or otherwise—for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.**

Exhibition K... are to be held on October 5

A £50,000 casino is proposed

The value of the Bukoba coffee crop this year is approximately £1,000,000

North-east Rhodesia stock owners' society has been struck off the register of companies in Northern Rhodesia

The Umbe Country Club is to be congratulated on having won the Lawley Golf Challenge Cup, for which they contended in Beira with the Beira and Umbe clubs

The Tanganyika Railways have placed an order for two restaurant cars and three carriages with Messrs. Craven's Railway Carriage and Wagon Company of Darml, Sheffield

East African coffee growers will be interested to hear that the latest mail from Brazil reports that the coffee crop of that State will be much smaller than was anticipated a few months ago

East African Power and Lighting Company announce that its gross receipts for the first six months of the year totalled £22,502, compared with £42,200 in the corresponding period of 1934

The January session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce will be held in Moshi, this being the first occasion on which such a session has assembled in any one territory

H.M. Eastern African Department's new Information Office is represented on the Tanganyika Market Board's Section of the Franco-Tanganyika Exhibition which is now being held in Manchester

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last three weeks for which returns are available included 4,400 tons of cement, 7,400 cases of cotton-texte goods, 3,000 packages

The Sudan Government advertises for a 105c accountant's service in the Irrigation Department. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, and will receive an income of £100 per annum

Africa is on the telephone from London. Though the service is a recent thing, it is now being extended to Spanish-speaking countries. The extension of the immense cable which will be installed in telephone in recent days

It is reliably reported from Uganda that a site has been chosen on the coast near Mbitaba for the employment of a railway line between the Cairo and the coast. It is also proposed to build a wireless station

Arrangements have been made for a railway official to meet all passenger boats arriving at Beira, with a view to furnishing useful information and rendering assistance to intending travellers over the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesian systems. The various shipping companies are co-operating in this movement

European prices for the Uganda produce of Uganda are reported to be very good. Arabica coffee beans were about large lots of Robusta coffee will be coming into the market a few months hence. The latest Kampala quotation for hulled coffee is 38 cents of 50 lbs per lb for Arabica and 46 cents per lb for Robusta

The total imports of the Tanganyika during June amounted to £77,058, of which being valued at £71,613. Among the exports were sisal, 2,005 tons valued at £50,504; copra, 112 tons valued at £7,000; and hides and skins, 108 cwt, value at £2,357. Of the sisal Belgium took 1,510 tons, the United States 145 tons, Germany 20 tons, and the United Kingdom 102 tons

During the first six months of this year Southern Rhodesia exported 17,430 tons to the Belgian Congo, compared with 8,900 during the corresponding period of last year. Breeding cattle exports to the Congo numbered 577, an immense increase over the figure for the first half of 1934, when the total was only 18. Our Northern Rhodesian readers will be especially interested in this development of the live-stock trade between their neighbours to the north and south

Eastern Africa Today

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

MANCHESTER MERCHANTS PROTEST

Against New Tanganyika Customs Regula-

The current number of the monthly journal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce says:

A notice by the Tanganyika Customs states that on and after September 1st, 1928, it will be necessary for principal exporters to Tanganyika to be accompanied by the original suppliers' invoices. Invoices will only be accepted without these supporting invoices by the Comptroller, in these special circumstances and then only if the values are supported by an attestation on Form sworn before a Notary Public, a Commissioner for Oath or a British Consular Officer.

Representations have already been addressed to the Colonial Office expressing the great concern of Manchester shippers at being faced with a demand of this nature. It has been pointed out that without exception shippers would strongly object to a demand for the production of the actual invoices they receive from their suppliers. Such documents contained their private business information. The requirements surely could not be held to apply to cotton piece goods shipped direct by the Manchester merchant to East Africa. It is maintained that the shipper is the actual supplier of the goods because he is responsible for the purchase of the grey cloth. He has to have it dyed, printed or bleached, arrange for the packing up and the packing. His invoice and his alone was the suppliers' invoice, not the person who had sold him the greys, or the finisher, etc. That disposal of cotton goods, but even the shipper of other commodities would hardly hold with the demands made. At the time of going to press no detailed reply had been received from the Colonial Office.

COFFEE

Offerings of East African coffee at last week's public auctions were small and were only partly for services being unchanged.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Kenya, London Traded, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Ungraded, Brown and Buni) and Price (e.g., 100s. 6d. to 114s. 6d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item (Tanganyika, Kilimanjara, London graded, First and second sizes, Third sizes, Peaberry) and Price (e.g., 117s. 6d. to 125s. 6d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item (Uganda, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Peaberry, Robusta) and Price (e.g., 104s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item (Togo, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes) and Price (e.g., 107s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.)

TOBACCO

The monthly tobacco report of Messrs. Edwards Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, states that the first shipments of the new African crops are now arriving in this country, and that prices of Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobaccos during the past month have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Leaf, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1928. Items include Dark, Semi-dark, Semi-bright, Medium bright, Good to fine.

Nyasaland tobacco in stock in Liverpool on August 31 totalled 28,693 bales, as against 10,211 bales and 11,948 bales on the corresponding dates of 1927 and 1926. Deliveries of Nyasaland tobaccos from Liverpool from January 1 to August 31, 1928, totalled 8,300 bales, compared with 1,777 bales over the same period of 1927.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew Seeds.—The nominal value remains at £16 10s. per ton, but no business is being done.

Opines.—In their current monthly report Messrs. Figgis and Company say that the drop in the market, due to the receipt of news of the required rebate of duty to be granted to distillers by the Zanzibar Government, is being considered that the proposed method will counteract the demand and eventually prove detrimental to the producers in limiting the market. The value of Zanzibar opines for forward shipment has declined to 16d. cwt., with spot supplies at 1s.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports that good business was done in African cotton during the past week. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons into the U.K. since August 1, last total 7,176 and 7,270 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed.—The market is unchanged, the nominal value of East African remaining at about £21 per ton ex-ship.

Groundnuts.—Very little is offered, but for Malindi the £21 7s. 6d. has been paid for first-class October shipment, and £21 5s. for August-September shipment, while the present value is slightly firmer. But no further description is worth noting at the same price.

Wax.—The nominal value of East African No. 2 white wax is put at £21 per quarter for November-December shipment.

Sisal.—Buyers of East African white and/or yellow are offering £21 10s., with sellers asking more than this figure. No business is being done.

Sisal.—Unchanged at £30 10s. for No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions the packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 15 7/8d. a lb.

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Durham Castle," which left London on September 6 for the Cape via Las Palmas, carries for

- Beira: Mr. A. Bailey, Miss N. M. Cremen, Rev. S. Green, Mr. J. R. Lennon, Mrs. K. Light, Miss Light; Mombasa: Mr. V. M. Martyn, Master J. G. Martyn, Mr. T. H. Nicholl, J. J. O'Connell, Mr. K. I. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter.

THE S.S. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which left Marseilles 10 days for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

- Djibouti: Mr. A. S. G. G. G.; Mombasa: Rev. J. M. Dunne, Hon. and Mrs. G. A.; Zanzibar: Mr. J. L. Gunn, Miss Osborne, Mr. Townend; Tamatave: Mr. Hutchinson and baby, Miss Lochhead, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ramsay; Mauritius: Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor and baby.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on September 20, 25, and October 1. Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, September 14. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 15 and 25.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Madara passed Perim homewards, Sept. 7; Maida left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 7; Madana left Dar-es-Salaam outwards, Sept. 8; Ellora left Seychelles for Bombay, Sept. 9; Karoo left Beira for East Africa, Sept. 12; Khandalla left Beira for East Africa, Sept. 12.

CYPRUS LINE

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA arrived Mombasa outwards, Sept. 12; City of Malta passed Malta for East Africa, Sept. 12; City of Alexandria left Beira for East Africa, Sept. 12; Francesco Crispien left Genoa for East Africa, Sept. 12; Mazzini left Mogadishu homewards, Sept. 12; Casafaro left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 12; Casafaro left Tripoli outwards, Sept. 12.

HOLLAND AFRICA

Springbrun arrived Rotterdam, Sept. 2; Springbrun left Beira for South Africa, August 29; Meliskerf left Mombasa for South Africa, Sept. 2; Rietfontein left Hamburg for East Africa via Suva, Sept. 5; Heesterskerk left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Sept. 4; Ruyperkerk left Port Said homewards, Sept. 4; Sumatra left Mombasa homewards, August 30; Gekerk left Dar-es-Salaam homewards, Sept. 1; Ruyfontein left Durban for East Africa, Sept. 1; Ruyfontein left Moskel Bay for South and East Africa, Sept. 2; Grypskerk left Rotterdam for South Africa, Sept. 2; Dhillon left Hamburg for South Africa, Sept. 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Teronie de Lisle arrived Reunion outwards, Sept. 7; Chambard left Port Said for Mauritius, Sept. 7; General Vayron left Mombasa for Mauritius, Sept. 7; General Duchesne left Tamatave for Beira, Sept. 7; Aviaten Roland Garros left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 7; Dumbea arrived Marseilles from East Africa, Sept. 7.

UNION CASTLE

Hanbury Castle arrived Beira for Natal, Sept. 7; Chesapeake Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira, Sept. 7; Dunluc Castle arrived London from Beira, Sept. 7; Durham Castle left Plymouth for Beira, Sept. 7; Gloucester Castle arrived Natal for Durban, Margates, Sept. 7; Landoverly Castle arrived Mombasa for London, Sept. 8; Stanstephan Castle left Aden for Natal, Sept. 8.

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