

EAST AFRICA

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
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NATIVE EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

Many of the leading scholars and commercial men in East Africa, and many have been firmly convinced that the methods adopted by those who sought to raise the natives in the social scale were ill-suited to the conditions of the case. The main complaint was that literary instruction played far too large a part in the training, and that the pupils too often developed an attitude of disdain towards all forms of manual labour. Who has not seen the boy who has been brought up in the schools of East Africa and who, on being sent to the Phelips Stokes Educational Commission to East Africa, are recorded as being concerned for the development of East Africa should produce the work which is a comprehensive and fascinating study of the whole subject of Native Education. The education in the opinion of the Commissioners is a "chiefly a matter of literary instruction." They take the broadest possible view of education. "The character building," says Jones, and his able colleagues, "is the object in view, and in their view this character building can be best achieved not merely by learning to read and write, but by a combination of the three R's and a proper understanding of hygiene, of home life and its duties, of the necessity for improved agricultural and stock-raising methods, in short, an appreciation of life in the fullest sense of the word. It will hence be that the content and adaptation of education are regarded as essential for the right presentation of enlightenment to the East African Native."

We hope that these words will persuade the man who has viewed Native education with suspicion as a study of a valuable and thoroughly practical reform. It is not a dry-as-dust document. It does not merely quote the obvious. It is a close record of observation, an example of sense and scientific, applied imagination, and a plea for the cultivation of the best in the East African Native—the cultivation of all the good in his customs, the cultivation of a wider outlook by him and of him and the cultivation of his fields.

In reporting the banquet recently given in Dr. Jones' honour, His Majesty's Government, we enumerated the four "pillars" of education as they appear to the Phelips Stokes Commission. These "pillars" are kept constantly in view throughout education in Africa—the most definite documentary contribution to the solution of East Africa's educational problems which it has been our privilege to read. Once more we would be glad to read with you of the East Africans.

THE EAST WORD ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

PHILIPS-STOKES REPORT A MINE OF INFORMATION.

The report of the Educational Commission of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to East Africa was published yesterday under the title of "Education in East Africa." It is a splendidly produced volume of over four hundred pages, containing numerous photographs, sketch maps and larger maps, and is a work that should certainly be in the hands of every one concerned in any way for the advancement of East and Central Africa.

Dr. Alfred Lee Jones, the Chairman of the Commission, and author of the report, the thanks of the British Government were tendered at the banquet given in his honour. The thanks of the public to the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund are now due, not only for making the work of the Commission possible, but also for publishing the full results of their investigations at so low a figure as 7s. 6d. (plus postage). The volume can be obtained from the Edinburgh House Press, 2, Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1, and we heartily commend it to all East Africans.

The Commission is well represented by its international and departmental and international members: James Dunan, Keesyir Aggrey, M.A., James Hardy Dillard, LL.D., Homer Leroy Shantz, Ph.D., Rev. Garfield Williams, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., Major Harris Fisher, C.B.E., M.A., C.T., Lorenz, B.A., LL.B., James W. A. Dougall, M.A., and for part of the time George B. Dillard, B.A.

An Indispensable Volume.

Their itinerary covered French Somaliland, Abyssinia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa. The members landed at Jibouti at the end of January and left Cape Town at the beginning of August of last year.

In his introduction the President of the Phelps-Stokes Fund pays a special tribute to Dr. Jesse Jones, whose tact, philosophy of education and its adaptations to people in various stages of civilisation, Christian sympathies, and experience in educational service well qualified him for leadership in this work.

The report is of such interest and value that we regard a serious study of it as indispensable to all who are in touch with the East African Native, and we cannot too strongly urge all sections of the community to procure and study the volume within the space at our disposal. It is obviously impossible to chronicle even the more important passages from this work, which, though we have made marginal notes on several occasions, after four or five days on a subject.

Though extracts cannot adequately represent "Education in East Africa," we propose to quote freely in this and subsequent issues of "East Africa," mainly in the hope that we may thereby stimulate interest in this important document and persuade readers to acquire it for themselves.

Education of Women and Child.

Almost at the end of his last chapter, Dr. Jones writes that there is no serious work fruitful for the future of Africa than that of planning the ideals

of education for the women in the African mind. It is a point that is made again and again, and we therefore first quote certain extracts from the chapter under this heading.

"Education up to the limit of expanding capacity is the inalienable right of the African woman as much as of the African man. Primitive society imposes on the Native woman the responsibility for the supply and preparation of food to an extent that can hardly be appreciated by members of civilised communities. Women is not a cook, but primarily a food preparator. She is also the field worker who cultivates the soil. Her second responsibility is the population.

Closely connected with that of food and sleeping facilities is the whole question of clothing, which cannot be left either to the antiquarian interest of those who desire to retain what they regard as the artistic and natural in clothing, or to the persistent interest of those who would impose upon the Africans a Europeanised dress entirely unsuited to the climate or native habit. In clothing, as in the case of primitive life, there is a certain conservatism which preserves the best of their original customs and symbols through a prolonged experience.

The rougher recreations of primitive society are divided into those relating to hunting and warfare and to moonlight dances. The elimination of the excesses of these will probably depend more largely on the education of the woman than upon the training of the man. It is certain that the African people cannot attain even to the normal standards of civilisation without radical improvement in sex relationships.

Civilisation's Effect on Women.

The relation of these elemental duties of women in primitive society to the "simples" of education for their improvement, chapters must be evident to every reader. To meet the African girl or woman at her starting point in the social order is the only way to lead her without social eruption and personal disaster into full partnership in the new life opening before African peoples.

Experienced missionaries call attention to the heavy strain which advance in civilisation adds to the personal and household life of a woman. Monogamy greatly increases her duties as wife and deprives her of fellow workers in food and garden. A larger dwelling, additional clothing (involving sewing, washing and mending), better food and higher standards of moral training for children all add to the woman's privilage, but also to her responsibility. It may be expected that social adjustments whereby some of her tasks will be transferred to the men of the household will evolve naturally, but a right attitude is created through education related to actual home and community needs.

A not worthy suggestion is made by Dr. Shantz in his section on Woman's Place in Native Agriculture to the effect that even if women still till the food crops, the newly introduced motor crops might be regarded as in the hands of the men. Here, as elsewhere, adjustment of social standards can only be made where the conduct of men and women of

home and school. The individual and the group are seen as one. A sound education penetrates the mass of Moslems, higher conceptions of home and family life will make increasing claims upon men and women. The training of children will become a wider parental task, the relationship of husband and wife will expand, the spiritual and material and spiritual relationship will replace mere expediency. For all this every school, from the least to the greatest, prepares the way.

A School for Native Girls.

Dr. C. T. Lorant's description of a Northern Rhodesian school for Native girls is quoted as epitomising the best ideals and practice in this regard.

"Here we have a large compound containing ten small one-roomed houses of sun-dried bricks, also stores, a block of burnt brick comprising a large schoolroom, six rooms, kitchen and store, also a missionary's house. In regard it is a small village, but a school. In the most of the compound is the school, which a circular grass pool supported on poles, such as is seen in all our villages here.

"The girls live as neatly as possible in an ordinary village life. The work of the whole compound is done by them; they draw their own water, get their own firewood, prepare their own food. We have two very extensive gardens in which a considerable amount of time is spent. We raise a great quantity of cassava, the staple food of the people. In time we hope to grow enough for all our own use, also enough green food, fruit and sugar. A considerable amount of flour pounding is done, each girl takes her turn at this. Garden work is developing rapidly. In future, we shall have a large fruit garden—bananas, pawpaws, mangoes and other fruits. All the work except the actual digging is done by the girls. A certain amount of time is given to pot-making, and before long we hope to be doing really useful work in this department. All the girls from the oldest to the youngest make their own garments.

"School hours are from 9 to 12.35 daily. The curriculum is based upon the Nyasaland Code. I am not eager to take the girls beyond Standard III. At present we have one unusually intelligent girl in Standard V, who will be a teacher, we hope. Organised games, singing, drill and dancing are great features. There are also games and dances in the moonlight several nights every month. Net ball is played remarkably well, with great vigour and keenness.

"I have found that the secret of the happy, contented school is to keep the girls healthily employed. The younger children go to bed just after sunset, the elder ones a little later. Sleep comes at once. So far, we have had no trouble of any kind in the houses. There is absolute silence until the rising bells ring before dawn.

Facing Facts Fearlessly.

"There are no quick results in the school, though one sees clearly the growth in responsibility, cleanliness, intelligence, self-control and thought for others. The test of the school work is to be looked for in the lives of the old girls. There are only about twenty at present, and all of these have left fairly recently—within a year or two—so it is not very possible to judge. But one sees clean houses, healthy, clean, well-cared-for babies, and a desire to keep in touch with the school, and to share in its life wherever possible.

"It seems to me that the only way to set about such work is to begin where the girls are. Their

village life is the best they have known, and it is good in many ways. To start with a series of negative commands, to endeavour to make a complete or even partial break with life as they have known it, may prove disastrous. It has found it wise to attack certain things first. I have won the girls' confidence, and they come willingly to talk of these things with me. Positive teaching, not negative, is going to help.

"The spiritual relation of sex and the terrific part it plays in an African girl's life have not been dealt with fearlessly, reverently, sanely. European conventions have simply got to go. Scientists have warned us of the danger of interfering with primitive custom and tradition, of depriving the Natives suddenly of their usual vehicles of self-expression. One has to remember that the strong physical instincts of the African girl are as much part of her humanity as the spiritual consciousness with which she has been endowed, and any sort of undue repression is harmful. Our task is to give spiritual life its true place, then the physical and sexual instincts will find their own level.

"To the African it is a normal thing to be even from childhood for marriage, which is to be the one aim and meaning of life. If we tell our girls that all the customs in which they have grown up are sinful and forbid them, they will soon get an artificial conscience, and unless we give them greater and more absorbing interests, they will probably go on practising their customs with guilty consciences, or continue, even if giving them up, to be governed by sex instincts. This will have done no real good.

"What we have to do, I believe, is just to go on teaching them that the Spirit of God is for them, that their bodies are His Temple. It is new thoughts, new ideas, new conceptions of life that matter. Thoughts and ideals are more powerful even than custom. It is the expulsive power of a new affection that they need. There must be a new Master, or all the sweeping and garnishing we attempt to do, will only lead to new devils entering in, and the last state will be worse than the first, for they will be sinning knowingly.

Obstacles and Difficulties.

Believing that neither blind acceptance nor wholesale condemnation of existing customs will clear the way for lifting up the African woman, the Commission searches for a middle course.

"It is easy on the one hand to extol the service of women in the fields, magnifying the excellences of the woman farmer, and urging the dignity which attaches to bread-winning powers. It is equally easy to decry field labour altogether, to look on it as an evil from which women must be redeemed, a burden which cannot continue where even elementary education has come. Truth lies between the two extremes. The examples of school work already given offer ground for hope that a balanced opinion is being formed.

Again, there is the widespread custom of dowry, or bride-price, interwoven with a network of tradition and wrought into the very heart of African society. Some find it the centre and cause of woman's degradation, the chief barrier to her advance, others regard it as a safeguard of her person and name. To find the truth between these two extremes will involve thought and observation—possibly a patient handling of complex situations through years. Whatever the place of bride-price in the past or present, it cannot serve under modern conditions of life.

A close study of polygamy is also urged, it being stressed that mere condemnation is futile, and that

nothing can be done to undo it save the discipline and self-control. Again and again it is urged that to a boy, the old sanction which lay upon some measure of discipline or some better substitute is presented in the hour of release, only result in the weakening of moral fibre, the breaking down of self-restraint.

On the whole subject of the education of woman, the parallel and simultaneous education of both sexes of boys and girls is regarded as essential. It being stressed that education and complete enlightenment regarding health and hygiene, agriculture and gardening, the home and its responsibilities, recreation for children, youths and adults, and character development in general.

For the attainment of such aims, the development of a genuine interest in Native women, the inclusion of African women of all classes is considered necessary, and as a final paragraph to the chapter a quotation is given from the Memorandum of the Advisory Committee on Education in Tropical Africa:

"The extension of elementary education for children, there should be enlargement of educational opportunities for adult women as well as for adult men. Otherwise there may be a breach between the generations, the children losing much that the old traditions have given them, and the representatives of the latter becoming estranged through their remoteness from the atmosphere of the new education. To leave the women of a community untouched, the manifold influences of a modern education may have the effect of increasing the gulf and the differences between the generations or of hastening the old prejudices of the older women."

TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

ACCORDING to the last monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa, business in East Africa during the early part of February was dull and considerably below expectations, but subsequently showed indications of improvement. The stringency in the bazaars was accentuated by adverse conditions prevailing in Uganda, particularly in the Eastern Province, where the slow arrival of cotton curtailed the spending powers of the Natives. Reports from the Buganda Province were more encouraging, and cotton was coming forward in good quantities.

Satisfactory rains are reported from Bukoba and Mwanza, and the prospects in those districts are considered promising.

Mechanical appliances are being increasingly employed in farming operations, and their effect as regards efficiency and the saving of labour is being watched with interest.

Cattle were in good demand and slaughter bullocks fetched from £6 5s. to £7 a head.

The Zanzibar clove market remained dull throughout the month and there was a continued tendency to hold for higher prices.

* A Manchester Exporter's Tribute. *
* I circulate each copy of EAST AFRICA *
* to four of my staff. It is of great use in our *
* business. *

A TALK WITH COLONEL FRANKLIN.

H. H. Trade Commissioner in London.

THE Editor had the pleasure a few days ago of meeting Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H. H. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, who is reported in our last issue, had reached London on a duty visit.

It will be remembered that his last annual report, in which we have commented from time to time, contained details of regulations that had to be exercised by those engaged in East African business. Therefore, one of the first questions which we put to Colonel Franklin had reference to the present trade position. His answer was that conditions were really good, provided only that people did not lose their heads.

He emphasised that there were difficulties, many difficulties, but one has not to talk long with the Trade Commissioner to be convinced of the whole-hearted and utterly optimistic spirit in which he regards the future.

Of East Africa is, in the opinion of Colonel Franklin, sound at bottom, he admitted that there had been and still was a fall in some of the bazaars in meeting bills as they fell due.

There has been a tendency towards over-trading, and there is little doubt that that has been fostered by the reckless granting of credit by foreign firms to re-establish them in the market.

Some of the original importers, but their repeating the process with the profitless customers of these original importers. As a result the market has received stocks of certain Continental commodities considerably in excess of the quantities saleable in the reasonably near future.

We asked Colonel Franklin whether our revelations about German commercial penetration were broadly justified by the facts, and were told that they most certainly were. "When the figures for the year 1924 come to be published, it is certain," said the Trade Commissioner, "that largely increased German business will be apparent. Their representatives are very active in the different centres, and it behoves British houses to take due warning as to the actual position."

While discussing the subject of Customs arrangements throughout East Africa, it occurred to us that the use of the word "union" in our paragraph on this subject last week was hardly the best term. So far agreements between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provide for an identical tariff and for the free entry into either of these territories of goods produced in any of the others, and it is hoped that as a result of the recent Customs Conference in Dar-es-Salaam a common interpretation of Customs regulations will obtain, and arrangements be made so that in no case will double duty be payable on goods passing from one territory to another. There is, however, not yet one sole Controller of Customs for this group of territories, and until there is one service under one Controller, with one collection and a subsequent division of funds between the territories, as at present obtains between Kenya and Uganda, one can, perhaps, hardly speak of Union.

GERMANS TO RETURN TO TANGANYIKA

Why Aid their Commercial Penetration?

Some few weeks ago we wrote at length on the question of the return of Germans to Tanganyika, stating at the time that our main bias was eloquent testimony to the dissatisfaction felt in the Mandates at the prospect of the unrestricted admission of ex-enemy citizens. We stated that the Ex-Enemy Restriction Ordinance of 1921 would lapse on 1st April, unless its operation were again extended.

In reply to our inquiries we are now officially informed by the Colonial Office that "the operation of the Ex-Enemy Restriction Ordinance of the Tanganyika Territory will not be further extended on the expiration of the limitation at present in force." In other words, rather than a month further, at the date of the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, Tanganyika—the first of our East African group of territories—to decide to participate in the second session of the Great Council of Empire will be admitted with an unrestricted German contingent on a commercial equality with the other territories.

As the weeks pass we obtain renewed evidence of German determination to turn to good account the inexplicable leniency of which we are guilty. We use the word "guilty," advisedly, for we have definite information that the Germans already re-admitted to our East African territories have lost no time in spreading propaganda to the detriment of Britain. It has been reported that the "harmful" in Tanganyika. The results of this in both these territories and in Uganda have been skillfully played upon by German representatives with social and commercial results that are obviously to our detriment.

In protesting recently that Britain had nothing to gain and everything to lose by readmitting Germans to Tanganyika before the Fatherland joined the League of Nations, and could thus demand the right of entry for its nationals, we emphasised this very fact, proofs of the correctness of which have in the meantime been multiplied with regard to Kenya. Doubtless we shall have an equally unfortunate experience in the case of Tanganyika.

The Germans' Strange Mentality.

No one who has not had considerable personal experience of German mentality can understand the position properly. To judge the German as one would judge an Englishman under similar circumstances is utter futility. It is a deliberate refusal to learn the lessons of the war.

For instance, we have on our desk at the moment a volume published in Germany the other day and entitled "Cultivation of Sisal in German East Africa." The author, one of the promoters of the sisal industry in the ex-German "Protectorate," gave the market-avenue that it is not merely the demand of Germans that they should receive back German East Africa and their other colonies in the not distant future, but that it is their firm conviction.

This is not an isolated and a half opinion. At the back of the volume the publisher has an advertisement of the maps published by him. On the list we notice maps of "German East Africa" and of "German South West Africa." These titles, be it noted, are given in the year 1925.

But a few weeks ago Germany also was celebrating its annual Colonial Week, the final purposes of which are to agitate for the return of their

colonies and to vilify Great Britain's work in Tropical Africa, particularly East Africa.

Re-establishing German Influence

The wholesale readmission of Germans to Great Britain is in all conscience a sufficiently undesirable arrangement, but that we should go out of our way to facilitate their return to semi-savage lands in which they perpetrated typically Teutonic abominations is a sad commentary on our present-day complacency.

As our correspondent reported in a recent despatch, Germany is sending for sale to East Africa goods of an undesirable nature, all bordering on the indecent. That is but one sidelight on the methods and developments of German commercial penetration of which we have news.

By the last mail we received from an East African correspondent a private letter deploring the fact that the hotel-gerandah of a certain township was rapidly acquiring the characteristics of a German beer garden. In another town, Mombasa, there is already a considerable German community which is working subtly and slyly for its own ends. It has been reported that a German school has been opened in the Kenya Colony, in East Africa in general, and the British Empire.

In a series of special articles we have exposed the essential nature of Germany's trade offensive in the areas with which "East Africa" is particularly concerned. Barely a week passes without bringing us further significant information corroborating the views to which we have given energy and vigour.

Reconsideration

We have known the German Government to have approached and actually to have approached Africa and in London with the suggestion that they should acquire German money, property, for sale in the Tanganyika Territory. We presume that with the removal of the restrictions on their re-entry to that Territory Germans will at once be in a position to acquire real estate. That is a prospect which we regard with distinct misgiving. In a large proportion of cases such German-owned and German-managed plantations will assuredly become centres for the dissemination of anti-British propaganda.

We repeat our absolute conviction that to allow the operation of the Ex-Enemy Restriction Ordinance of the Tanganyika Territory to lapse is an unnecessary provocation and danger to East Africa as a whole and to Tanganyika in particular, and we urge upon the Imperial Government to reconsider its decision in this respect, and to keep operative the present restrictions until German membership of the League of Nations entitles German nationals to demand admittance to the Territory.

We are fully aware that at that moment it will be useless to kick against the pricks, but until that time arrives we conceive of the granting of such favours to Germans to be against Tanganyika's best interests. Its effect on Native opinion will most certainly not be happy, and we have every reason to believe that Europeans in the Mandatory prefer to be spared the society of Germans.

F. S. J.

Since the above article was written
Mindenberg, the symbol of monarchy and
repentance, has been elected President of
Germany. It has now awakened to the
truth

BELGIAN COLONIAL WAR MEMORIAL

We read in the *Standard* an interesting letter from Captain Debenham, late of the King's African Rifles, on the subject of the memorial which is proposed to be raised in the 520 Companies' Barracks and which will honor the British and Belgian African Native soldiers who died during the war in Africa.

Captain Debenham throws out the suggestion that the Congo should not merely raise a stone monument to their memory, but should build a memorial school for the orphaned and maimed. He proposes an industrial school containing houses for wounded ex-service men and their families, and at which different trades would be taught them. They would be quartered, clothed, fed and taught free of charge.

It is suggested that such a memorial school would at once become a Centre of instruction not merely for crippled ex-service men, but for those who had completed their term of service. When he suggested such a memorial school was laid in 1916 Captain Debenham held that some of the architecture should also be represented, but this feature of the project was not carried into effect. The importance of a European capital independent of the colonial Government is emphasized.

TO VON LETTOW BY ZEPPELIN

Those who took part in the East African campaign will remember the wild stories that were current during 1916, 1917 and 1918 concerning alleged communication between Berlin and von Lettow by means of airships. Some after the Armistice it was definitely established that in the latter part of September, 1918, a Zeppelin did actually make a flight to a temporary base at Isavah in East Africa for German East Africa.

A German engineer officer who took part in the expedition has now published a book entitled "Africa at our Feet," in which he describes the full story of this flight. He states that this German naval Zeppelin L. 59 had flown to a point south of Khartoum when it was recalled by wireless to Europe, because von Lettow had meanwhile been driven from the Makonde Plateau, to which the airship was to have conveyed munitions and medical stores.

The total distance covered in its non-stop flight of ninety-five hours was 4,125 miles. It therefore appears that, barring accidents, the ship could have reached its German East African destination, though it is very unlikely that she would ever have succeeded in returning to Europe. Von Lettow is quoted as saying that the Zeppelin could probably not have found him, and would in any case have arrived too late.

It is interesting to note that this L. 59 was destroyed some four months later when crossing the Adriatic in an attempt to attack Malta, and was lost with all hands, including the captain who had piloted her on her long North African journey.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA.
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PERSONALIA.

Mr. Charles and Lady Crewe have arrived in this country.

Mr. C. Pensonby, Managing Director of the British East Africa Company, left London yesterday for a visit to Nyasaland.

Six Egyptians accused of participation in the murder of the late Sirdar Sir Nile Stack, have been committed for trial at the Cape.

A report of the Royal Colonial Institute luncheon to Mr. W. F. Gowers, C.M.G., the Governor of Uganda, appears in the April issue of *United Empire*, the journal of the Institute.

Dr. N. P. Jewell, of the European Hospital, Mombasa, has contributed to the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* an interesting article on "Castellani's Treatment of Malaria in Kenya Colony."

Lord Buxton will take the chair at the African Society's dinner on Thursday, May 21, to I.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. Applications for tickets should be made promptly to the Secretary of the Society at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Mr. C. E. Rey has written to the Press pointing out that Mrs. John Forbes is not the first woman to visit the East African continent. He refers to certain published interviews. He recalls that Madame Coppel, wife of the French Minister to the Court of Ethiopia, traversed that part of the country in 1922 and later wrote articles on the subject.

Mr. E. F. Colville has been re-elected president of the Blantyre Sports Club with the Hon. W. F. James as vice-president, Mr. V. J. Chamberlain as hon. secretary, and the following as directors:—Messrs. B. M. Bennett, G. D. A. Branfill, F. E. Darcus, W. R. H. Morgan, S. P. Meintjes, J. Fisher, J. J. Phillips and Major N. J. C. Farmer.

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East Africa in the Press

THE MASAI AT SCHOOL

Major Hans Visconti, secretary of the committee dealing with Native education, has told the *East African* that the first Masai school to be formed was put in charge of a naval officer and his wife. About one hundred boys came to the school, and the training for his fees a large part of the cost.

The first thing done was to get them to understand where butter was made. The old Masai could see the butter, and learned what good pieces it fetched. Why should they not make butter, too? The boys knew that cows gave them milk, but they did not know what other uses cattle might serve. So their teachers taught them how to use oxen to draw a cart.

When the waggon needed repair, the boys arose. How were the boys to be taught in the winter, when in their village had always been left to the outside black smith? He could never learn to make a smithy which would not fear of them, of the old smithy, but the boys succeeded in this as in everything else.

But it was not all work. They had games, and their leisure time, and were shown the true way of living. Thus the good ways became known to their parents. New occupations, new sources of wealth, and new games are becoming known; and in this way the attraction of the old fierce life is dying, and a busy, peaceful life is taking its place.

THE TEBELDI ABOUT THE BAOBAB

The tebeldi tree, perhaps one of the oldest living examples of the flora of the Sudan, is sometimes called the baobab, or monkey bread tree, on account of its fruit, says H. F. Hedges, in *Country Life*. Its bark yields a strong fibre, which is used for rope and basket-making; the fruit, large and pendulous, contains seeds covered with a pleasant sub-acid farinaceous pulp, which has cooling properties; and the seed itself yields a valuable oil.

The tebeldi is one of, if not the, oldest living trees in the world, some specimens being probably upwards of two thousand years old, and attaining a monstrous size. Its great hollow trunk in the rainy season fills or is filled by the owner with water, and forms a natural reservoir for the use of the Natives. In fact, in Western Kordofan, the tebeldi trees provide the chief source of water supply for the inhabitants during the eight rainless months of the year. The average capacity of a tree is 245 gallons, and the water will remain sweet in them for a year. There are some thirty thousand tebeldi trees holding water in Western Kordofan, and some villages are entirely dependent upon them for their water.

The tree's importance in boundary disputes is immense, for no boundary can be demarcated, no site of a new village established, without reference to it. Every tree has a name, invariably of the feminine gender, and often compounded with the name Um (Mother), at Um Fakhar (Mother of Glories), Um Asal (Mother full of honey).

During the Mahdi rebellion one species of "rightfulness" perpetrated by the Mahdists was to fence the bases of some of the finest tebeldis so as to render them incapable of holding water again. As may be expected, Native folk-lore ascribes a hoary past to all the larger trees, and in some of the northern districts it is held that centuries ago, the gods, in anger, sent down with their giant finger nails

THE CALL OF THE BUSH

It was in London—with buses thundering past one with taxis looting to empty the city's busy sidewalks with hasty-eyed opening practically everywhere—newly arrived feet to hunger for those great wide spaces that my feet have travelled by. I gazed for the passing porter with my bath periodically soaked on his head, for a sight of the cleared spaces round a camp, and old Higniz' cheery face proclaiming that tea was ready.

It was in Africa at night sometimes, lying in my tent, watching the camp fire, peering out at those great mysterious stars that meant an African night. I often thought that I would give anything to hear the solid sound of an English policeman's feet on a London pavement. How difficult it is to be a human nature. MARGARET TETTERSON, IN *Country Life*.

IMPRESSIONS OF ABYSSINIA

MRS. ROSITA FORBES (Mrs. A. T. McGrath) who, as we reported in our last issue, has returned from Abyssinia, has given her impressions of the country to the Press. Our readers will perhaps be interested in the following extracts:

"On one occasion I was given a white saddle which I was very glad to possess, but I was told, however, to ride in safety, but as we were following a goat track on the edge of a precipice my horse slipped over the edge. I flung myself on my shoulder as I toppled over, stumbling the parallel with which I was travelling, and this was fortunately enough to pull on the side of the precipice, and as I was able to climb up to safety. On this occasion my Abyssinian groom said to me, 'I thought you were a man, now I know you are not.'"

"I was surprised enough every Abyssinian believed that his photograph was the capital way to make the people of their clients white. No one would pay for his photograph if his face did not appear white."

"The Abyssinians are very fond of peppery substances and eat a species of red pepper on every possible occasion. As water is very difficult to obtain, they drink a kind of ale or tala, which so upsets their nerves that their hands are always shaking, and they are accordingly no good with either the gun or the spear. One of the boasts of some of them is that they have never drunk water."

"I think one of the narrowest escapes we had was when we came to a small village where apparently nobody had ever learnt to read. We had been given a pass to traverse the country by Ras Tafari, the Regent and heir apparent, but no one else in the village could understand it. When the soldiers who were with us went out to try to buy food the villagers thought that they meant to steal it."

"A fight began, and our soldiers came running back to the camp and told us they had killed two of the villagers. Presently we were surrounded by an angry mob of Natives, who wanted to kill two of our men in compensation for the two that our party had killed."

"They yelled and threw spears, and presently someone hit me on the shoulder. Then they sobered down a bit, for they did not like the idea of striking the first white woman they had ever seen. I spoke to them in Arabic, and in the end persuaded them to accept two horses from my soldiers, while we stayed in the village."

"The hospital is the basis of Abyssinian life, and any traveller who is supplied with a pass by the Government is treated at the expense of every village that he visits. In spite of this we always give the Natives something in exchange for the food they brought."

DOES ELDORET WANT GERMANS?

They yearn for a glass in the sun.

AMAZING LETTER TO EAST AFRICA

We have received from a German East African planter, whose name is not known to us, a letter in German, which we translate for the education of our readers. To them it will doubtless come as a surprise evidence of the German's strange mentality.

Dear Sir, Regarding your political East Africa, I should be greatly thankful if you could send me some information. Several friends and I have applied for permission to enter Kenya as farmers and planters in the district of Eldoret.

Can one obtain land and is it obtainable even though one is still a German? How high are the prices of land and what are the conditions of payment? How much can one obtain? Is the land already surveyed and can one choose such for oneself for agricultural and stock raising purposes? Is water available in the Eldoret district?

Is water obtainable for the purpose of light and power? Can the ground be worked with machinery and tractors? Are they to be obtained at present in the country? Are minor agricultural machinery, such as reapers, mowers, etc., obtainable? What are the prices and conditions of payment when one is already settled on the land? Who delivers seeds such as maize, wheat and soy beans?

How high are the freights on household equipment, machinery, &c.? What are the fares on the railways? How much do hotels charge? We are five families, with eight children. Is it advisable to travel from London by air and how much is the cost of the passage to Eldoret?

Is the climate healthy and agreeable? How soon can one become naturalised and what conditions have to be fulfilled? We are seeking a new and enduring existence and a home for our children for ever.

I was a farmer and planter in German East Africa and perhaps you can sympathise with the yearning I have to own once more a threshold of my own and to shake off the filth (Dreck) of this place. Our children shall not grow up in this nation.

I should be glad to have news from you, and sign with all high consideration.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—It is significant that Germans invite information on so many matters of practical importance, and it is flattering that they have chosen Kenya as their future home. East Africa, however, has no use for German settlers; even though they be determined that their children shall not grow up in the land of their own birth. Eldoret can well do without five German families with eight children. To spare our correspondent, we withhold his name and address.]

"EAST AFRICA'S" WARNINGS

We appreciate the attention given by the *Hardy's Journal* to the series of articles which appeared recently in our columns on the subject of German commercial penetration in East Africa. In its large special spring number our contemporary reproduces many of our facts in a very prominent position, and we believe that this increased publicity cannot but be a real service to British exporters in the hardware trade.

BOY SCOUT v. LIONESS

DETAILS have been received of a lioness adventure in which a Rumuti settler, named Birdsey, and Bill Jevon, the Kenya Boy Scout who blundered last year's influence at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, were concerned, cables the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

They were out shooting when they encountered a lioness and four cubs. The lioness charged Birdsey, who fired at it, but the beast seized his arm and pawed his face. Jevon sailed over on the ground, and Birdsey with his rifle was able to break the lioness's grip.

Ryan fired at the animal twice when it was on top of Birdsey and the second shot killed it. Birdsey was taken to hospital at Nairobi. The cubs were captured.

LABOUR IN KENYA.

BOTH surprise and resentment have been expressed in political quarters about the announcement that the Acting Governor of Kenya has already declared the Government policy with regard to the most vital matter in question—namely, the difficulty of finding labourers for the white settlers, says the *Manchester Guardian*, which continues:

The Acting Governor has intimated that he desires that the Government's policy in regard to administration officials shall assist in procuring labour for the settlers. This departure from a long tradition of British policy will be strongly resisted by members of all parties when the subject comes up for debate in Parliament.

Unfortunately the only member of the East African Commission who remains in the House of Commons is now a Minister, Mr. Ormsby Gore, but on the other hand British politicians in general are remarkably well informed on East African affairs.

KENYA OFFICIALS' RETIREMENT.

Lord Delamere's Allegations Denied.

Nairobi, April 26, 1935.

THERE was an interesting debate in the Legislature on a motion of Lord Delamere asking for the withdrawal of the reprimand in the notice of retirement served by the Government on Lieut. Colonel Bell, V.C., in consequence of the evidence given by him before the Masai Inquiry Committee. The Government denied that his retirement was connected with the evidence, but maintained its right to reprimand officials who criticised the policy of senior officials either in evidence or otherwise. The resolution was defeated by the official majority.

Lieut. Colonel Bell's chief offence was apparently the characterisation of a senior's order permitting warriors to wear warrior insignia as "very judicious." The Government also denied Lord Delamere's allegations that the Natives' interests were tampered with and the form of their evidence dictated. Lord Delamere alleged that this course had been followed in connection with Native speeches before the Parliamentary Commission.—*Morning Post*.

PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony can be obtained from Messrs. COOPER & REES Estate Agents, 15, St. Mark's Lane, London, E.C. 1. INFORMATION FREE. Telephone—GUY 1661.

HULL'S

Mr. A. City of T already r a most which b extracts. The Be Gilbertian including you were sterling i containi

The fi picture heading sharply. It might be a del

Wau-l lagoo in salata tempting Such is a thiait along th the man market stalls sel get most districts and a re of hours

But of the same narrow business rubbing and no p across ladies a of cony them, f As they all is w Enid mible, a of the b is that e like Be falls up I was seemed impress just, th They b all par Here every h humbl faces pouch

HULL'S COMMISSIONER EAST AFRICA

Mr. ERNEST MORRIS, Director of Education for the City of Hull, is one of the few British officials already here. He has brought to the Commissioner's office the most interesting series of articles, from those which have recently appeared we quote the following extracts:

The Hotel in which I stayed was run on rather European lines. In an inclusive charge of £2.00, including breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner, you were politely informed that if you paid in British sterling this sum dropped to £1.50. A pretty temptation to British tourists, but what must the equipment be? You locked the door in the corridor side, only to find the opposite doorway—no door at all—securely barred by a curtain to a verandah to which everyone had access!

Impressions of Dar-es-Salaam.

The first view of Dar-es-Salaam is a perfect little picture. You seem to all intents and purposes to be looking for a river, when quite suddenly you see sharp, right-angled corners, and there before you is a delightful sea-looking place, which you feel it will be difficult to enter. Evidence that we once had a sea-level here is a small, shallow, salt-water lagoon, or a bay, where there are some of the old buildings.

Well-built, white-faced buildings overlook this lovely lagoon, palms bend themselves gracefully towards you in salutation, and strips of snow white sand appeal temptingly along the beach, imploring you to bathe. Such is Dar-es-Salaam as you see it from the water—a pleasing sight indeed.

When you get ashore, a inkshaw rills you noiselessly along the sand-covered beach, and the soft pad pad of the inkshaw is the only sound that reaches your ears.

It doesn't take long to get to the market-place, by the way, is almost wholly devoted to stalls selling coffee and bread, eaten on the spot, but you get most satisfaction from a run round the outlying districts, where there are some charming residences, and a return along the palm-lined sea front. A couple of hours suffices, but it is time well spent.

Zanzibar's Strawbake.

But oh! what a contrast when we arrive at Zanzibar the same afternoon. An evil-smelling street, or rather narrow alleyway, leads you from the beach to the business quarter generally, Government departments rubbing shoulders with Native tailors, and curio shops, and no part wide, than what you can stretch your arms across. It is a tortuous street at best, the European ladies evidently considering the inkshaw the best type of conveyance, judging by the number we saw hugging them, but of motor-cars there were quite a number. As they pass, you squeeze yourself close to the wall and all is well. Otherwise, it is not.

Buildings run to three and four stories, and inasmuch as they seem to look at you, they say Zanzibar is one of the best fire insurance risks known. The reason given is that each inch of plaster heavily timbered with wattle-like beams, practically extinguishes any conflagration it falls upon.

It is a quaint place, Zanzibar, but no one I spoke to seemed dying to live there, and I left it with the impression that it was no place for me. To be strictly just, the European residential quarter was quite pretty, they told me. Golf, tennis, and other enthusiasts are all provided for.

Here you meet the famous diving men, who retrieve every blessed coin you care to throw at them, from the humble half penny upwards. They require no such fancy rackets as a purse—everything goes into their pouch-like mouths; so when they've accumulated all the

British coins they resemble a bad smell of tinbacks.

When I strived at Dar-es-Salaam, I threw some simple objects at it because it was so pretty. But it is so beautiful, I must award the moral basket, ribbons, and all, as the most alluring sight it has yet been my good fortune to see on this twenty-thousand mile tour.

I was never more agreeably surprised in my life than when we entered Kilindini, because instead of an enormous, imposing, massive impression of it as a dirty military camp, I was utterly confounded by finding myself transported into a veritable East African landscape, with a dash of Scottish lochs, heavily tree-covered sides sloping up from the harbour.

Commercial prospects are simply marvellous. Here is the outlet for what must in the very near future—of, say, a quarter of a century or less—become one of the finest cotton growing areas in the world. Carolina or any of the American cotton fields included. Over 2,000,000 will be received by Natives alone for their cotton this year. As a consequence, they're not working the next crop seriously.

The huge new quay built by the Government at cost of some £2,000,000, whereby steamers may come alongside at any tide, instead of having to unload and load by lighter as now, is nearly completed, and the storage accommodation will take care of 200,000 tons. About a mile away is another great wharf erected as a private venture, and now leased to the East African Wharfe Company, where the present accommodation is at present equal to 6,000 tons, but capable of extension to 40,000, so there will be eventually when all these schemes come to full fruition, accommodation for 60,000 tons in all. And how too much, as one of my long-visioned informants emphatically remarks.

Colonel Sir H. Frisvold, the Eastern African Commissioner, expressed his hearty appreciation of the enterprise of Hull in sending its own Commissioner to make inquiries on the spot. He is coming to Hull to make his own inquiries, and may be expected in June. The gallant Colonel is of interest to us in Hull in another way. As a machine-gun officer, he was in support of our honour right in the historical advance made by the Buffs at Ypres on July 1, 1916, at Serre. His section was hit through, but the Colonel got a mixed "poker" of sixteen wounds—machine-gun, rifle, and shell, the effects of which he still bears in a "gammy leg," but he's thankful "that was all." So most everybody be, because he is carrying on the good work empirically to some purpose.

TSETSE AND GAME.

The idea of exterminating rare and wonderful fauna in order to get rid of the nagana (tsetse fly origin) is both stupid and useless, writes a correspondent of the Farmers Weekly of South Africa. The tsetse fly will hold its own so long as there are swamps and areas in which it thrives, and, even taking the view from the standpoint of the would-be slayers, it stands to reason that, if the fly be deprived of the fauna, it will naturally turn its attention more forcibly on the domestic animal, and thus instead of minimizing the antagonists will be multiplying the pern to their own hurt and damage.

One could understand the slaughter of elephants on account of damage done to fences and fields, but wantonly to wipe out of existence the lovely and innocently creatures to whom God has given the heritage of the world is an act as sinful as it is stupid. Let us hope that the Government of South Africa, in such a blind and unwise policy, will be persuaded by the

OUR KENYA LETTER

Our Kenya Correspondent

Nairobi, March 25, 1922

Reference was made in these letters to the number of people who had journeyed to the ... The latest loss to the colony is the death of Sir Northrup McMillan, a man of many very fine qualities and the least of these being his kindly and genial disposition. He was the type of helpful man whose left hand knew the good his right hand was doing, and many distressed and needy people have been the recipients of his kindly help. He was a close friend of the late Sir Robert Coryndon, whose name he was one of the chief managers of the ... and ... that both these prominent men should have been called just as they were on the eve of returning to England. Certain of the Government offices here closed for half a day as a token of respect to Sir Northrup's memory.

The Memorial

It is now evident that the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial scheme is going to be vigorously pressed home. The keen interest displayed by the Government has given a splendid lead. This morning, for instance, there appeared, folded in the pages of the daily press, circulars transmitting the message of the Acting Governor, Mr. Denton, from the ... to ... public ... indications point to a very handsome result.

The Aga Khan

Consternation! That is the only word to describe adequately the feeling at the news of the suddenly cancelled visit of H.H. The Aga Khan. The Khoja community, the adherents of His Highness, had made very elaborate preparations to receive the great Eastern potentate, these including the decoration of the Jamaat Khana, the building in which he was to ... Also an ... of ... The Highness, according to ... message, has had to cancel his visit on the advice of his medical adviser. Hopes are entertained that he will pay Kenya a visit in the near future, for the disappointment is very keen indeed.

Microreporting

Local journalistic circles do not like Mr. Ormsby Gore's strictures on Kenya reporters, and the Standard in particular shows its resentment in a leading article, in which it points out that every facility was given the Under Secretary of State and his colleagues to examine the various reports of the speeches made—a privilege not generally accorded to public speakers and at variance with ordinary editorial policy.

his storm in a ... from Mr. ... reply in the House of Commons ... speech made by the Acting Governor on Kenya ... matters. Possibly someone has blundered in passing account of the speech or it may be that the message ... transmission or wrongly interpreted ... of the wire.

Homing

It is interesting how the old stock drifts back to Kenya. At the recent Irish Society dinner ... the evening was Miss Sanderson, daughter of the ... of Nairobi. As our present ... Mr. J. A. Watson, has occupied his ... some fifty years, one may estimate the strength of the call of Kenya upon those who, even as members of the ... have drifted in an ... of Empire which could ... to its Europeans. Another ... returned was Mr. A. M. Craikshaw, son of the late Mr. A. B. Craikshaw, Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway till 1912. So they come homing.

Marching On

An interesting sign of the times is the arrangement of excursions by the railway at suitable holiday seasons. Time was when the experiment was rather laughed at. Where was one to go anyhow? And what was wrong with a day into the hills and a bit of shooting? ... whom is due the ... many people avail themselves of the reduced fares to visit the Coast, the Lakes and so on. Moreover, the hotel holiday habit is growing and at such places as Lumuru one may see a ... a ... week-end amid glorious surroundings at rates that compare very favourably with the ...

Significant

An interesting commentary upon the ... was ... by the Government ... public ... with reserves of under £100 went up into the ... of hundreds and even of thousands. Competition was keen, especially for holdings in such districts as Kericho, the big promising tea district. There is also, however, said to be another reason attached to this high buying, namely, Indian competition. Certain areas in the Highlands allocated for "townships" enable Indians to compete in the open auctions. (They are debarred from buying land in the Highland "farming" areas.) Some dissatisfaction is expressed among the settlers at the state of affairs, which, they aver, is simply the thin edge of the wedge. But it was so laid down in the White Paper, and we must abide by it.

LIPTONS TEA. DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN TO TEA POT. Lipton Tea Planters Co., Ltd., Head Office, City Rly London.

With different ... range ... Previo ... considera ... of plants ... possibly ... border ... but there ... do to ... trouble ... It is sold ... and cash ... Kapok ... altitude ... but it s ... Soil of a ... usually ... sandy an ... obtained ... of 50 to ... be ... roots, ... usual c ... from ... The ... the ... the ... angles ... when ... I am ... before ... difficult ... to know ... then the ... system ... In Ja ... Attach ... ment be ... as soon ... The ... which a ... sticks a

THE ROPK INDUSTRY IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

By *W. G. W. W. W. W. W.*

When first it was possible to grow opoki in the different parts of the Territory, the Government had planted up a considerable number of trees and when the initial crop of pods was ready, the Government was using the pods for making soap and for other purposes. The pods are used as a source of oil and for other purposes. The pods are used for making soap and for other purposes. The pods are used for making soap and for other purposes.

Methods of Cultivation. The trees are sown in rows, and the young plants require plenty of sun and should not be shaded. The trees are sown in rows, and the young plants require plenty of sun and should not be shaded. The trees are sown in rows, and the young plants require plenty of sun and should not be shaded.

The time of maturity varies considerably, but about the fourth year one can usually depend on a full crop. The trees are sown in rows, and the young plants require plenty of sun and should not be shaded. The trees are sown in rows, and the young plants require plenty of sun and should not be shaded.

I am of the opinion that all the trees should be topped before they reach a height of 30 feet, as otherwise the difficulties of picking are very great. It is a bad method to allow the pods to grow on the trees till they open, and then drop to the ground to be gathered afterwards. The system I employ is as follows:

In January, when the trees are ready for harvesting, I attach a pruner to a long bamboo, the cutting arrangement being the ordinary one managed by pulling a cord as soon as the pod to be cut is at the mouth of the pruner. The men and children employed carry light steps from which they can generally reach the pods with hooked sticks and knock them to the ground. Very often the

the trees covered with a growth of ferns much like the fern in the forest, and the pods are almost impossible to climb the trees.

Harvest and Use. The amount of floss from a pod averages about one-sixth of the whole weight, and certain trees will yield as much as 20 lbs. of floss per acre. The ways of cleaning are various, but a hand cleaning by women and children is the best. Several hand-operated washing machines are in use, and I have observed a patent washing machine which is used to clean the floss into a fine article.

The amount a man can pick daily is about 100 lbs. of pods, and the pods are cleaned and the outer shell broken away, the fibrous part of the seeds must also be removed before it goes into a machine.

The floss is very light and takes up considerable space, but owing to the minute cells containing air in each hair, it should not be pressed too tightly. The expert bales of not more than 100 lbs. are most suitable. The uses of floss are numerous, but it is chiefly employed for making mats, like the like, and is very strong, they do not get damp, as is the case with flock of cotton. It is also used for making life belts.

The floss is very light and takes up considerable space, but owing to the minute cells containing air in each hair, it should not be pressed too tightly. The expert bales of not more than 100 lbs. are most suitable. The uses of floss are numerous, but it is chiefly employed for making mats, like the like, and is very strong, they do not get damp, as is the case with flock of cotton. It is also used for making life belts.

TANGA BANKING.

We have received most outspoken comments from Tanga where it appears the greatest indignation prevails at the charge of 1 per cent made by the banks when cashing cheques for silver. The reason given is that all silver for the Tanganyika Territory is first sent to Dar-es-Salaam, from which town sufficient supplies have not been forwarded to Tanga of late.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during expanding climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigor which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Take at night if it stores in fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.



This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from malt, milk and egg contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a nutritive with fresh condensed Swiss alpine milk.

OVALTINE
FOOD BEVERAGE
Barristers, Brain, Brawn, and Body

Manufactured by
Nestlé & Anglo-Siam Ltd.
London, Eng.

TREND OF SUDAN TRADE

The monthly reports of the Chamber of Intelligence Branch of the General Economic Board of the Sudan Government and the Chamber of Commerce of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce are of importance which between them well reflect the commercial progress of the Sudan and the Sudan's position in the hands of the mercantile community.

A merchant who has dealt for many years in gum acacia contributes to the March issue of the organ of the Chamber of Commerce a short article describing the principal areas in which the acacia verec, the nashab tree, and the fatty forests (the baobabs) we have recently had some knowledge of the subject by gum in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, it may be interesting for readers of this journal to read the following extracts—

Gum Production.

The acacia crop is influenced greatly by climatic conditions, such as little rain and cold weather. Generally a good crop may be said to depend on (1) abundant rain about July or August in the Sudan; (2) a subsequent dry and hot season; and (3) good tapping and the clearing of small dead branches from the trees.

The yield of the gum depends on good prices, sunlight, and the abundance of drinking water and water melons in the interior. Before tapping commences in Northern Darfur, the Native must see that melons are plentiful, as otherwise the district is waterless. In the years of bad melon crops, some of the gum localities are uninhabited, as the Natives go to the neighbourhood of wells, so that the trees remain un tapped and the gum is lost. It should be noted, however, that when the trees are tapped in a dry year the yield is not so low as follows—

The melon crop is also affected by the hot rain season of the year, the hot rain being heavy, and the melons are eaten up by worms. In the year of good crops, the melons are gathered, placed in a heap and covered, thus providing a reserve of drinking water for the Natives and animals, and enabling the trees to be tapped regularly and the gum gathered and transported to market.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the Sudan's external trade during the month of January amounted to £3,768,855, as compared with £2,424,241 last year and £2,411,702 in 1923. The principal increases and decreases in public imports and the principal exports for January, as compared with those of last year, are given in separate tables here under—

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Value, and another Value. Rows include Cotton cloth, Woollen goods, Iron and steelware, Soap, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Value, and another Value. Rows include Petroleum, Tea, Sulfur, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Value, and another Value. Rows include Groundnuts, Dates, Sesame, Cattle, Ginned cotton, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Value, and another Value. Rows include Sheep and goats, Ivory, Donkeys, Dukhu (bulrush milk), etc.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Value, and another Value. Rows include Gold bullion, Parcels post, Other goods, etc.

Advertisement for CONTOMICHALOS, DARKE & CO., LTD. with details of shipping, insurance, and forwarding services in Sudan.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various words and phrases.

CREDIT IN THE SUDAN

Are the Banks to Blame?

A recent merchant letter sent to the *Sudan Herald* along and most interesting letter on the subject of the granting of credit, which he considers to be absolutely necessary within reasonable limits, in the country. It is stated that, which depends much on the small trader, who takes a few hundred pounds worth of goods to the remotest parts of the country. Similarly, the retail merchant supplying customers in distant districts must necessarily wait some time for his cash.

In the course of the letter it is stated that the banks have more than once caused an unnecessary crisis in the Sudan, and he avers that in Medani they have recently inaugurated the system of advancing money to Native as stocks of dura lying on hand, but in the open, without paying heed to the prices paid abroad, or the impurities present in the grain. As a result, prices have been so inflated as to stop the export and reduce local consumption, it being almost as cheap to eat wheat as flour.

The merchant writer predicts that about the latter part of May these stocks of duras which banks have advanced money, will have to be thrown on the market and sold for what they will fetch, with the consequence that the Native holders will be badly hit, and the banks possibly suffer as well. It is this type of credit which, it is pleaded, should be stopped through the instrumentality of the Government of the Sudan, and the issue of pounds and three-monthly interest on some bare merchants.

It is claimed that the remarks regarding dura apply also to cotton in the Medani district, where Native speculators have been competing and paying more money than export houses would pay. The banks are said to have helped some of these Native speculators in their operations. Altogether it is an interesting expression of opinion, particularly to the commercial community in the Sudan, and in this country.

KENYA TO KHARTOUM AIR SERVICE

The Legislature has agreed to contribute £2,000 towards the cost of a preliminary survey of an air route between Kenya and Khartoum without reference to any particular scheme. The proposal of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, Leeds, is being submitted to the Air Ministry for technical advice.

The cost of the survey is estimated at £9,000, to which it is proposed that Kenya, Uganda, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan contribute £5,000 and the Blackburn Company the balance. It is understood that the maintenance of a permanent service involves a subsidy of from £30,000 (minimum) to £60,000 (maximum) annually.

The Kenya Government hopes that the Air Ministry will contribute to the survey and also to the subsidy in the permanent scheme. The Belgian Government is willing to participate in the scheme.—*Times Telegram*

INSTRUCTION FOR THE IGNORANT

One of our best known provincial newspapers has sought to enlighten its readers on the subject of the proposed air route from the Sudan to Kenya. This is the effort.

Kisumu lies actually on the equator, on the northern shore of the well-sheltered Gulf of Kavirond, on the north-eastern side of the Victoria Nyanza. It is just within the western border of Kenya Colony, and within 450 miles flying distance of Mombassa, on the coast, with Nairobi midway. Kisumu is roughly about 2,275 miles from Capetown, again on the same line.

To dispel all doubts a special sketch map was given South of Khartoum. The only names given were Abyssinia, the Belgian Congo, Victoria Nyanza, and British East Africa, with Kisumu standing out as its only town.

Another newspaper with a national circulation talks of the "City of Khartoum, at the head of the Gulf of Kawirondo." We are truly an Imperial race.

ELEPHANT SLAUGHTER

In an interesting article in *Country* W. W. M. Bell describes the extensive slaughter of elephants by Natives in the French Sudan. In a case where five hundred licences to hunt elephant had been issued from one administrative post alone, he calculates that there would be certainly not less than one hundred hunting parties out. If each party killed three elephants only—a truer average would be ten elephants per party—the frightful figure of three thousand elephants is reached. Capt. Bell states that he had one hunting party returning with one and a half tons of ivory, and another party with three and a third with six tons. If the rest of the animals would have been females, many of them in calf.

The local Native method of elephant hunting on horseback is described. The writer continues: "They were so completely cowed and dead-beat that they never even turned their heads. With plodding, dragging legs, drooping ears and trunks, their pace was little better than that of a fast-walking man. I was filled with astonishment. The Arabs assured me that this was normal, and my subsequent experiences confirmed it. These methods spell death to all elephant except those inhabiting the dense forests. Nothing can save them from complete extermination except a world-wide boycott of ivory or the domestication of elephants on commercial lines."

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

By the Editor of the East African
 News, March 25, 1925.
 The floods are going down fast, and I think we shall have over the additional incumbrances imposed on us. I think the railway authorities may comfortably hold their own against very great loss, so that Nyasaland trade is getting somewhat better. It is naturally a glut of cargo awaiting dispatch at terminal points, but we believe all will be handled as expeditiously as possible.

Better Outlook for Tobacco and Cotton

The tobacco crop has, after all, not been the dismal failure that a number of gloomy experts predicted. There have been losses, it is true, and some planters have suffered much, but a reasonably good crop is assured. The weather, evidently relenting after its abnormal behaviour, turned over a new leaf (literally speaking) and is doing its best to make up for its previous misdeeds.

Cotton planting is now in full swing, and I may venture to prophesy so early—yes, I know what you will say—but the prospects for Nyasaland should look forward to a good crop next season. The quantity at first will not be great, but the quality ought to be good. Things have been done later than usual, but the floods in the lower districts have deposited vast quantities of silt upon the soil. The result will show in the quality.

Trade generally is quiet, but at this time of the year things are usually slack, everyone's energies being concentrated on the produce that can be got away. They fancy that the greater the exports, the greater will the return be, a large proportion of the profits being spent in development and trade.

Investigate Nyasaland

I would like to say a few more words about the future of Nyasaland. It is a very fine country, and seems to be a distinct tendency on the part of the people to make more than a bare living here—in fact to make a home. Life is good; the climate in the highlands is akin to that of the Riviera, and there are many amenities. Added to all this, both land and labour are good and cheap; moreover, we are continually congratulating ourselves that there are no politics.

What more can a strong man want? But little capital is needed, and a living can be made from the word "go." To those who are inclined to take up one of the finest kinds of existence, and who are no afraid to do a day's work in a day, I say "investigate Nyasaland."

—NSWADZI.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN CATTLE OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Candid Criticism of Veterinary Department

THE annual general meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Cattle Owners Association, which was recently held at Mombasa, was well attended, and was noteworthy chiefly for the many outspoken criticisms of the Veterinary Department.

A number of farmers most strongly deprecated recent proposals on the part of the department, and the chief veterinary officer, who attended the meeting was searchingly interrogated on a number of points. Though it was emphasised by several speakers that the questions were not concerned with personalities, there was evident reluctance on the part of the farmers to accept the views of the department, and it was eventually moved, seconded, and unanimously carried.

That this Association views with regret the negligence exhibited by the Veterinary Department in not taking steps to insure that the regulations published under Government Notice No. 89 of 1923, are carried out.

A further motion on the subject of the whole organisation of the Veterinary Department was likewise passed unanimously in the following terms:

That this Association regrets that the present veterinary organisation makes the staff members for the most part, unfit for which it holds the veterinary staff to be of use to a territory, and be in a position to undertake field work and to endeavour to locate the cause of local diseases, with the object of cure or prevention. The present organisation offers no facilities for this purpose; in fact the whole time of the Veterinary Department is devoted to office work. This has brought about a lack of confidence and the cattle industry is feeling its bad effects.

It is suggested that the proposals were adopted only after a long discussion and that the proposals were not made known to the members of the Association. It was made quite evident that the farmers of Northern Rhodesia are far from satisfied with the present position of affairs and are determined to press for improved services from a department which is costing the country nearly 20,000 per annum.

EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

The Annual East African Dinner will be held on Thursday, June 25, at the Hotel Victoria, London. Ladies and gentlemen interested in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland are requested to communicate with the Dinner Secretary, Joint East African Board, 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BEIRA-INDIA
 "Karnataka" arrived Dur-es, Salalaam from Bombay April 25
 "Mombasa" left Dur-es, Salalaam for Bombay April 27
 "Nevasa" arrived Port Sudan from Beira April 27
 "Karagola" left Natal for Lourenço Marques April 27

BUELLARD KING
 "Lwazi" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira April 27
 "Lusitania" arrived Beira April 27
 "Umzimba" left Aden for Beira April 27
 "Umkwa" left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques and Beira April 18

CLAN LINE
 "Clan Mackinlay" arrived Beira from Liverpool April 6
 "Clan Macgillivray" left Liverpool for Beira April 11
 "Clan Macnab" arrived Mauritius from Liverpool April 18

HOLLAND-AMERICA
 "Rietfontein" arrived Beira for Lourenço Marques April 15
 "Springfontein" passed Finisterre for East Africa April 22
 "Randfontein" passed Gardafui for East Africa April 10
 "Gardafui" arrived Beira from East Africa April 10
 "Heemskerk" left Beira for East Africa April 23
 "Nykerk" left Rotterdam for East African ports April 14

UNION-CASTLE
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Port Natal from Beira April 27
 "Dundrum Castle" arrived Port Natal from Beira April 27

"Carlow Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Port Natal April 25
 "Dromore Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques April 25
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques from Beira April 26
 "Cawdor Castle" left Naples for East Africa April 18
 "Cronstow Castle" left Cape Town for Mauritius April 17
 "Lancaster Castle" arrived Mombasa home-wards April 20

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The S.S. "Cardiff Castle" which left London on 23rd, and Plymouth on 25th inst., carried for Beira—
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Mombasa
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 Miss J. Lavender
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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have received from the manufacturers of the Decca Gramophone copies of their recently published literature, which is printed in no less than eight different languages. The booklets and show-cards are excellently produced, and contain some of the most interesting and up-to-date information available. A John Campbell's cover of Kenya is a fine example of the art in these two languages. The Decca Gramophone is introduced to a settler's household, with results that are more than musical.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

UNUSUAL pressure on our space has made it necessary for us to hold over Our Woman's Page.

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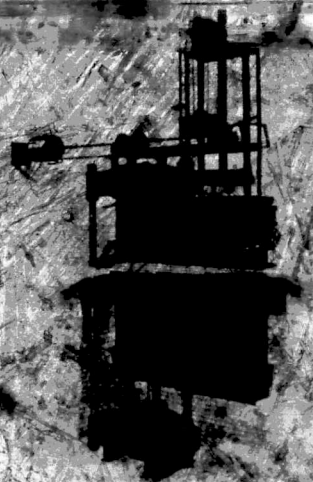
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The coffee market has remained steady and quiet, after the Easter holidays. The prices for the first crop of the Uganda, a Tororo and a Kisumu sort, have been quoted, but no firm offers have been made. The prices are as follows:

Uganda, No. 1, 1945	130s to 134s
Uganda, No. 2, 1945	125s to 130s
Uganda, No. 3, 1945	120s to 125s
Kisumu, No. 1, 1945	135s to 140s
Kisumu, No. 2, 1945	130s to 135s
Kisumu, No. 3, 1945	125s to 130s

Maize prices have improved partly on account of the report that only some 500,000 bushels of African maize will be exported, as against the 1,000,000 bushels anticipated.

The prices of No. 2 white, flat East African, for early shipment is around 40s, of which a slightly more, but no actual test of the market has been made for some time.

The market is dormant and only a very small demand is evident for spot and near supplies. Producers are filling contracts booked earlier but are not pressing forward sales. In some quarters the outlook is held to be disappointing. Prices are lower as follows:

No. 1, Tanganyika	145s
No. 2, Tanganyika	140s
No. 3, Tanganyika	135s

Low—No change is apparent in the position, the following being the prices for spot and float supplies:

Prime	140 10s
Good	135 10s

ELAF

There is practically no change to report, though there has been a slightly increased demand for tows. Prices for East Africa are:

D/R according to quality	135/105
D/R Tows	130/100

according to position and assortment.

NYASALAND TEA

During the past week 128 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold, realising the average price of 14,57s. At the last sales held on April 3, 201 packages were sold at the price of 14,50s. The tea sold last week originated from the Elders.

OTHER PRODUCE

Wax—Stocks are small and the demand good. Spot values of East African and Abyssinian fair to good, are around 45s. Madagascar's bulk fetch 160s per cwt.

Caster Seed—Without a quiet market, East Africa to Hull with April/May shipment should be around 23s.

Chilies—In a steady market, Zanzibar chilies are worth from 2s 6d to 3s and Mombasa from 3s 6d to 4s 6d.

Onions—A number sorts are fetching from 10s to 12s for spot. Stocks are 22,000 bales, against 18,750 bales last year.

Onions—Liverpool has a demand south of the former market, but it is difficult to get a firm price. The market is a little better than in the past, but the quantity supplied is still rather large. The price is 10s to 12s for spot.

Corn—The market is steady and quiet. The new crop natural being quoted at 50s 6d and cleaned at 55s 6d. April/May shipment, Natural with 10s value is 57s 6d and cleaned 60s 6d with 10s 3s. 10s 6d for early April/May.

Groundnuts—The market has improved, and Rotterdam has bought East African decorated up to 22s for May/June shipment. Messrs. J. R. Gilliat report that sellers are 24s 3s, buyers' ideas being round 22s 6d.

Peas—The market is irregular, with East African in 50-ton lots worth about 21s 10s.

Wheat—The market has improved, with sellers of East African at 22s 12s 6d for April/May. Nominal value is, however, only about 22s.

Wattle Bark—has lately been a very firm market, and East African chopped should be worth about 21s to 22s for shipment up to July.

AGRICULTURE IN MAURITIUS

We have to thank the Director of Agriculture of Mauritius for kindly sending us copies of a number of Government bulletins dealing with the sugar, tobacco, and fibre industries of the island.



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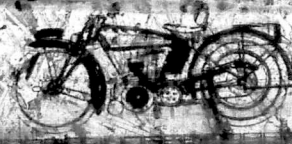
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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Sixpence

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EDITORIAL

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Telephone: Museum 374. Telegrams: "Limcable, London."



DECLARATIONS OF FAITH.

A FEW hours after these lines have been read by our friends in the Mother Country there will be presented to Parliament and available for purchase by the public the Report of the East Africa Commission, of which the present Under Secretary of State for the Colonies was chairman. That document is the result of investigations conducted in East Africa for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the native individuals and peoples, as deduced from the experience of many years. The Report will be the pooled knowledge of East Africans, filtered by careful and detached students. The resultant clear waters of reason will, we are confident, be of vital importance.

It is, hence, the British Empire Exhibition will be opened. The croakings of the pessimists must therefore, for the public will find, as we have already been privileged to prove, that the Wembley of 1925 is a more attractive City of Enlightenment than of last year. All that is needed to make this session a transcendent success is an awakening of the national consciousness, we had almost written conscience, and the world might well stand.

The national conscience needs arousing in these wide corners of Empire and in the narrower but yet critical issues of East Africa. If only the man in the street can be brought face to face with fundamentals he will respond. We have too little faith. We are too prone to think that bread and the Circus represent all the day's demands.

Faith and faithful propaganda can solve practically all our problems and solve them speedily. Those who have faith in East Africa's future have not been able to command the attention of the strict kind of propaganda. The reports of the Phelps Stokes and the East Africa Commissions, the visit to Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, the participation of East Africa at Wembley, and the determination to open a Department office, are all declarations of faith in East Africa but have not taken them.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

Last week we began publication of the facts from the report of the Education Commission for East Africa. We confine the quotation hereunder. The work is entitled "Education in East Africa," which is obtained from the Edinburgh House Press, 3 Eaton Gate, SW.

In the final chapter on Agriculture in East Africa, Dr. H. S. Sneath, the agricultural expert who accompanied the Commission, makes many interesting facts, deductions and suggestions. There is no sound every reason to suppose that the acreage of land in crop in East Africa could in time reach a figure nearly equal to the present total cultivated area in the United States. Practical agricultural considerations are in this chapter skilfully interwoven with a study of African social conditions.

Obstacles to Wealth.

If the men can live by a frugal life, and a reasonable amount of labour, the necessary cash in wages, their own produce for the necessities of life, their own stock, and their own wives provide the food, the land, and the tools, together, there is a stimulus to thrift and careful planning, to the gradual extension of the cultivated area and to the development of better methods of culture. It, however, the returns on the money crop are immediate and out of all proportion to the amount of labour required in their production, there is a strong tendency to reduce the thrift and industry of the Natives.

The demand for cash in the money crop is a constant one in Kenya and Uganda. In Kenya are deplored by many. Although the industry fits admirably into the Native's system of agriculture, and although no one could question the desirability of cotton as a money crop, all except those who profit directly by this sudden increase see in it a great danger to the Native people. Could the development have come a little more slowly, could the returns to the Native have been considerably less, the ultimate result would have been much better.

There is a strong need here for a stabilising influence, one which will prevent the Native from becoming a spendthrift and lead him to the accumulation of his wealth for the future use of himself and family. Wealth to the Native in the past has meant wives, which in turn meant larger acreage of cultivated land. Here again he is hampered from following his highest ideal, and must seek other means of storage of wealth and prestige.

At the present time the effect has been about the same on the Native population as it would be on a labour community if all at once they were to become millionaires. The remedy is not to decrease cotton production, but to study the domestic economy of the Natives and enable them to put this rapidly acquired wealth to some good advantage. It seems strange that in Uganda there is what might be referred to as an excess of a money crop, while in Nyasaland and portions of Northern Rhodesia the same crop cannot be sold when grown on account of cost of transport.

A single crop system, on general principles, to be avoided and preference given to diversified agriculture. This principle should not be mechanically applied, for it is not of universal application. In Native Agriculture the danger of a single crop system is very great, and efforts should be made to avoid it when possible.

Native Agricultural Methods

The agricultural methods of the Natives in Africa have often been condemned as shiftless, wasteful and destined to reduce the productivity of the country. Again one continually meets the statement that the Native knows nothing about crop production, but there are many testimonies that the Native is an excellent agriculturalist. Very little of this has been given to his methods and practices, and there is no adequate scientific study of Native agriculture on which to base sound conclusions.

There are several practices which are quite generally condemned and can be easily defended. The practice of abandoning land after a few crops and cultivating a new patch is generally condemned. It is said to leave the land depleted of plant food and subject to rapid erosion. There is some evidence that in places the surface soil has been washed away following this practice, but this might easily have happened had the land been cultivated under cultivation.

It has been found that in modern agriculture the easiest way to maintain productivity is to rotate crops, to fertilize the land with manure and other matter. Even the best of our plans Accommodate will make it impossible to rotate a crop which is subject to their attack. To meet this situation, the land must be allowed to lie fallow or crops be rotated. Natives by their method of abandoning the land and taking a new piece, accomplish what the European, with all his scientific and trained men, has not yet satisfactorily accomplished. They escape the problems of soil fertility and physical conditions, the question to a very great extent. They are not subject to the diseases which are common to the soil when they are sown, they secure a good crop.

Where the Native Excels.

In another thing they excel the European. Natives do not cultivate the poor land. They are wonderfully well skilled in choosing the best, and Europeans should carefully study their method. They will select one piece for one crop, another for a different crop, and are often very particular about the proper rotation of crops. They will pass over easily accessible poor land and choose good land, and although it lies at some distance.

In this they are greatly aided by their method of cultivation. If they use ploughs, it would not always be easy to choose the best land. In American and European agriculture the infertile uplands are often seen in crop, and the fertile lower slopes and small alluvial flats producing nothing but weeds. These small patches the Native seeks out.

It must not be presumed that nothing can be done to improve Native agriculture. That is probably far from the fact. However, before any changes are suggested, a thorough study should be made of the Native methods, and only such changes suggested as are sure to bring beneficial results. The old foundation must not be destroyed until we are sure we can get along as well without it.

In Ethiopia cattle are used in preparing the land. A primitive plough consisting of a wooden point, often tipped with iron, is drawn through the soil, breaking it up, but not turning it, as would a European plough. Seeds are scattered and the land ploughed again. This leaves the surface rough and admirably adapted to absorb rainfall. It is doubtful if, by the aid of a European plough, such good results could be obtained with so little labour. And in the stony land the Native method would seem to be superior. In many places the fields are almost

HUMOUR OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

We have asked... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Nearly twenty years ago... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

In one corner of the Court had been... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Outside the Court... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

In one corner of the Court we had a very interesting and valuable collection of Livingstone relics... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

One day I heard a father describing to his son... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

I am reminded that after a visit to the Exhibition some schoolboys were given an essay to write on Sir John Franklin, Livingstone and Stanley... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

All sorts of questions were fired relentlessly at me... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Where is the bird with a beak like a banana? Who was the gentleman in Nairobi who won the Calcutta Derby Sweep? Where is the tree with the canary seeds growing on it? Some where in Africa I've read of a woman in a bean which the witch doctor puts in a brew... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

How often I wonder... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

On several occasions I was asked if I had ever met Mr. So and So who lived somewhere in Africa... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

In our Court we exhibited in a show case samples of the various... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

When I said "It's not, sir" he seemed surprised... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Where at the Madagascar, Japanese and Congo... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

The wife of a gent smoking a... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

One was also expected to act as a guide to any part of the Exhibition... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Our case of Native products did not excite so much interest as a bicycle made by a Native out of wood and bamboo... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

One evening however, a lady approached me and said "You have some very pretty beans in that case... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Now the showcases were a lot of trouble to open... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

My first conviction... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

announce a Native... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Kenya number charge... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

That... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Kenya... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Thou... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

Han... (text continues with a story about a man's reaction to a show)

EAST AFRICA AT WEMBLEY

Members of the new Wembley Pavilion... announced the East African Pavilion will this year be even more attractive than it was last year... took place a week... days before the official reception... Nambally, therefore the Courts had not received... sents, or in some cases, any admittance at all, but it was nevertheless possible... the very considerable... Courts that had been wrought in the central and individual layout.

As EAST AFRICA... announce, the Central Court will this year represent a Native bazaar, and the walls have been attractively painted with typical East African scenes, swaying coconut palms giving an excellent effect from a deep blue background. Round the walls palm-roofed booths are taking

Here it is that the different departments sell their native handicrafts, curios and other local products of their choice. Safe it is to say that the visitor who glances into the Pavilion through the Arab doorway will be lured

Changes in the Kenya Court

Kenya is still anxiously awaiting a considerable number of exhibits, but although the officer in charge will have a strenuous and worrying time till the opening day, I have no doubt that the friends of the Colony will find it ready on Saturday next. Alterations and additions will necessarily have to be made when the goods on the way arrive.

to retain the... a feature last year. The central stands have been arranged to run across the Court instead of lengthwise, thus allowing to the stands wide backings, on which I gather, photographs and transparencies of the principal agricultural industries of Kenya will be displayed.

It is interesting, by the way, to note that the Kenya Coffee Company is this year in charge of a stand adjoining the Colony's coffee exhibit, and are operating a roasting and grinding plant and selling Kenya Coffee. The relief map of the Colony tent has been covered with plate glass and so placed that visitors may walk round three sides of it and so get a very complete view.

Though the Colony will not be selling Native mats, basket work or curios, Messrs. Edward Gerrard, the taxidermist, will, I believe, occupy the Kenya booth in the Central Court for the sale of ivory skins, rhinoceros hide, horns, sticks, and other articles. Their display of game trophies will also again adorn the long wall of the Court.

Uganda and the Sudan

Hanging over the entrance to the Uganda Court will be an attractive signboard on which the word 'Uganda' will be fashioned in cotton on a background of coffee beans. Inside the Court the greatest crime of the Protectorate, painted in gold on a black background, stands out prominently above the porches. New and striking paintings by Mrs. Lord adorn the walls, and the tiered stands of basket work and pottery are in place. Two most attractive features will be a case of stuffed birds and a series of paintings by Dr. Van Someren.

The Sudan looks its rugged and attractive self and will assuredly appeal strongly to visitors

hanging over the walls are life-like paintings of a host of Native tribal types, and great many of these will be seen. Panoramas are to have a foremost place, as last year, and one of them will be exhibited in the Sudan booth in the Central Court.

The famous Nile in the Blue Nile, which will be completed in July this year, is to be shown with a continuous running effect of light changes from the bright sunlight of noon to sunset and night. The important gum trade of the Sudan is extended this year, and will include a full-sized gum tree brought over from Hartoum with a Native picking the gum. A group of wild animals takes the place of the section of the Sudan, showing the

Both Uganda and the Sudan have adopted the same plan as they should on their large wall maps of the momentary... Duke and Duchess of York. This decision... and an added interest to the maps, excellent in themselves, and may prove a powerful attraction to potential travellers by the Nile route to and from East Africa.

The Other Territories

Zanzibar can naturally not make the changes that... with some of the other East African sections, but they must obviously remain the main feature of the Court, which was nearly completed at the time of our visit. The new

Tanganyika's Court, has already... on these pages by Major G. L. Anderson, the Com-missariat. The new planning struck me as excellent, and immediately leaves more room for the freemovement of the public, having the additional advantage of showing up more prominently a number of the exhibits. Native mats, basket work, curios, miscellanea, and postcards will all be in the

approval of the management has decided to re-arrange the Court. This muddled office remains unique in the Pavilion.

Mauritius, in addition to its Court, in which the exhibits had not been arranged at the time of our visit, is to have a large stall in the common court, where, it is whispered, sugar will be on sale.

The neighbouring Seychelles was the first booth to be finished, and there visitors will be able to purchase tortoise shell and other mementoes of the Island Colony.

A Welcome and a Parting

It is a pleasure to welcome Somaliland as a real participant in the activities of the East African Pavilion. Instead of merely two showcases, the little Protectorate will this year have in the Central Court a stand of quite considerable dimensions, and may be trusted to render a good account of itself.

In the Central Court, between the entrance and the Secretary's office, EAST AFRICA will have its own stand, where issues of the paper may be obtained, the visitors' books signed, and appointments made for those who wish to meet the Editor. He is always glad to see my East Africans and help them where he can.

In brief, it is already possible to congratulate the Group Committee and its officials and the committees and officials of the individual Courts on the prospect and promise of a highly successful second session of what His Royal Highness the Duke of York has termed 'The University of Empire'. May the benefits to East Africa be great!

East Africa in the Press

MORE "INFORMATION" ABOUT KENYA

Kenya Natives speak a pretty language called Kiswahili, which is simple to learn, and can be picked up from a book on the journey out.

The new comers should get malaria, but with due precautions it will not be very bad. All be her chief enemy, but she will soon get accustomed to a life on a double terran, both of which are actively disguised. — E. L. W. in the *Illustrated Standard*.

INDIANS FOR FRENCH AFRICAN COLONIES.

The Aga Khan, subscribing his impression of his recent East African tour to a representative of the *Illustrated Standard* that he had been immensely impressed with Madagascar. It is twice as large as France," he said. "It is rich in resources and is crying out for population. The French Government is anxious to welcome Indian immigrants. But the question exists how to finance them."

... he may make a great deal of money, but if he does it will be in francs, so that until the question of the exchange is settled it is unlikely that there will be much emigration. Among my own followers in the island there are families who have been there 700 years.

Although the Aga Khan refrained from such controversial matters, the reporter gathered that a subsidiary reason for his visit to Africa was his people there—over whom he has considerable influence—being no less than as from our continent, connected with the African continent, and that he has returned with certain definite notions.

One of these seems to be that if and when the franc improves, the question of Indian emigration into the French colonial possessions of Africa, north and central, may not be far removed from practical politics.

LOURENCO MARQUES.

LOURENCO MARQUES, writes a contributor to the *Lawrence Marques Guardian*, is like no other sea-coast town of all those found further south in the Sub-Continent. It is a bit of Europe, lifted bodily from the shores of Portugal and planted in Mozambique by the side of a magnificent bay, offering the finest facilities for harbourage to be found on the coast-line of the whole of Southern Africa. The earlier history of the town was a heartbreaking one for those pioneers who faced disease, ill-health and discomfort in founding the city. Its swamps were the breeding grounds of the venomous mosquito, and malaria in consequence claimed its victims.

Yet progress was continuous, and to-day we find a town confined to its features, yet a rapidly rising African port and pleasure resort, within easy access of the largest city of the Union and, in consequence, a formidable rival for its port trade and its pleasure-seeking inhabitants. There is one thing the latter can be assured of, and that is they will make acquaintance with much which is novel if they are unfamiliar with Continental pleasure resorts.

They will meet with an extremely courteous people, who are proud of the traditions of their race, and who try to live up to them. A happy people, who get the last ounce of pleasure out of life. A contented people who glory in their Fatherland. Such are the citizens of Lourenco Marques.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY

There is a regular contributor to the *Daily Herald* who calls himself "Gaddy" and his contributions "Gaddylights." Under the title of "Bad News from Kenya," he has recently regaled his readers with about as bad a litany of absurdities as it is possible to come up with.

In his opening sentence "Gaddy" mixes up Nigeria with Uganda. In the first sentence of his second paragraph he talks of Kenya having been emancipated from the abhorred Hunt. Thereafter he relapses into what is apparently intended to be humour. He talks of too hasty education as one of the causes of the reluctance of "Sambe to sweat on white plantations." Later he refers to the "coons of Kenya," "the child of Ethiopia" and "unsed nigrites with their woolly parts" (ending with a reference to "the black breed").

If this is a fair sample of "Gaddy's" ideas on East Africa, he would be well advised not to attempt to commit them to paper, at least not for publication. The article in question, apart from its bad taste, is entirely misleading.

LION STORIES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' intention to spend several days hunting lion in the Sabie Game Reserve of the Transvaal has given a contributor of the *Birmingham Post* an opportunity for an interesting article on lion stories which they are not generally familiar with in Africa and elsewhere, and which tend to be very unprincipled. The man who has an exciting personal adventure with a lion to relate is listened to politely, but the longer he talks when he finishes is embarrassing.

The rebuke may be administered by the telling of a better story. For instance at a Salisbury dinner table when the whisky was making its round, a well known Rhodesian sportsman described how he unexpectedly came face to face with a huge lion. He was so surprised he had no time to think his gun was so helpless "he said."

The lion growled and then roared. "He came straight my face," he had eyes, and closed my eyes. I saw the lion misjudged his distance and went clean over my head. My wits returned to me and I got safely away. After a sip of whisky, he added: "A week later I returned to the same spot and there was the same lion—practising short jumps."

A story which deserves a front-rank place in any collection of lion yarns is related by F. Ratcliff Holmes and C. L. Reid in "From the Zambezi to Khartoum." When lions were a plague in a certain district, an English resident had sat up for many nights, perched in a tree over a terrified goat, hoping for a shot at a particularly bold marauder. He had no success with the goat, so he tried an ox, feeling certain that no lion could refuse so tempting a bait. That very day a Native died suddenly, and fired with a brilliant idea, the shikari sped to the magistrate and asked that he should be allowed to use the corpse as a bait, pleading the certainty of success if his request were granted. When the official had covered his breath he chased the suppliant from the premises. The sportsman went back to his tree, consoling himself with the thought that the ox ought to tempt the palate of any lion. He sat there until daybreak, but there was no sign of the lion. During the night it had jumped through the mortuary window and made off with the Native corpse!

* From a Nairobi Reader. *
* I must send you a subscription for *
* East Africa, which contains news about *
* other East African Territories which cannot *
* be obtained from any other source. *

MORE GERMAN PENETRATION

An application for permission to construct an oil draining factory at Mombasa was refused by the M.O.H. for colonial purposes, says the Mombasa Times in reporting a meeting of the Mombasa District Committee.

Mr. Frind, secretary of the committee, said that the factory sites were thought to be a definite area within the limits of outside its boundaries. In the case, might be instead of permitting them to be erected indiscriminately along the Changamwe ridge. That appears to represent the sum total of Mombasa's views on the subject. Let us hope that British interests may yet show some concern in this and kindred matters.

Germany pleads that she cannot be held to acknowledge her debts, but she can and she does intend to entrench herself commercially in British dependencies.

GERMAN TRADE SUBTERFUGES.

TWO YEARS ago German-made goods were proclaimed in large letters; now they are sold in tiny letters by a subterfuge," said Judge Cluer at Whitehall. The court last week when a harnesser, who had refused to accept any more German goods, was unsuccessful in his suit.

The judge explained that he had distinctly stated that he would accept goods of German origin, but he would not accept goods of a machinery class, that a number of goods were sold in the smallest letters, the words "Made in Germany."

To East African buyers this case must be of considerable interest, firstly, on account of the staunch patriotic attitude of the buyer, and, secondly, because of the new light shed on Germany's determination to get business by hook or by crook. East African merchants might well examine carefully any goods of suspected origin.

GERMANS FROM KILIMANJARO.

We learn that a German cinematograph party has climbed to the summit of Mount Kibo and filmed the crater of Kilimanjaro.

Most of our readers will remember Mr. Ratchiffe Holmes' previous arduous and excellent cinema work in the Tanganyika Territory, and his publicly expressed intention of returning to climb and rechristen the summit of Kibo, still called the Kaiser Wilhelm Post as it was named when Meyer first ascended it some forty years ago.

We had hoped that this or next year it would have been rechristened King George's Point, as Mr. Ratchiffe Holmes proposed to do, and in view of his widely-known determination in this respect we think it decidedly unfortunate that facilities should meanwhile have been granted to Germans.

EAST AFRICA COMMISSION REPORT

A new report on the East Africa Commission will be presented to Parliament. Next week's report will deal at considerable length with this document. It depends in large measure, the policy to be adopted by the Imperial Government of the development of our East African Empire.

EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

We learn that the Dinner Secretary of the Joint East African Board has already received over one hundred applications for tickets for the East African Dinner fixed for June 25, at the Hotel Victoria. The date of the function was announced only last week, this year's gathering therefore promises to be even larger than that of last summer.

THE BUDGET HELPS EAST AFRICA.

ALTHOUGH Kenya and Uganda are not yet able to produce sugar for export, they are not far distant when they should enter the world market. Then they will benefit by the continuation of the preferential rate of duty on Empire sugar, which is to operate for ten years.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia benefit substantially by the new rate of duty on Empire-grown tobacco-leaf, and there appear definite possibilities of hastening tobacco production in Tanganyika and perhaps in Kenya as a result of this increased preference. Even if the East African planter does not get a better price for his leaf, his market for his product will undoubtedly be open rapidly if only the quality be kept up. The gain is therefore undeniable. Nyasaland and Rhodesia have waited an age long for this. Under the new proposals their leaf will be sold at 6s. 11d. per lb. instead of 5s. 10d. per lb. Under the old tariff, the price was increased from 1s. 2d. to 7s.

LEGS PARSONS.

By FERDINAND BERTHOUD (Harrap, 7s. 6d. net).

AFRICA is still a land of mystery and adventure, and Rhodesia full of the deeds and glamour of the past. The novel is set amongst these surroundings. It seems with movement and adventure, and the descriptions of the veld are at times good and real. The plot, however, is a little too fantastic and some of the characters too extreme even for Africa. Through it all one can see that the author loves and knows his Africa and is endeavouring to paint us a true picture—and those are merits we old East Africans rate high.

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THE TANGANYIKA PROBLEM

TANGANYIKA is about three times the size of the British Isles. The soil is amazingly fertile, capable of supporting many times the present but well-inhabited population. Within its borders include some of the most industrious and most intelligent Natives in Africa. Along the 300 miles of coast there are several fine natural harbours with rich agricultural hinterlands accessible by rivers. One of the best constructed railways in Africa runs through the heart of the country, rendering the construction of recent lines to the rich areas north and

Highland Areas

There are two main areas including the Meru, Kilimanjaro and Usambara districts, the other in the south-west, stretching from Mandi on Lake Nyasa northwards to Iringa, and westwards to Tukuyu. Both these highland areas are surprisingly beautiful and both suitable for European settlement.

We did not visit the southern highlands, but the secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, who travelled by motor-car from Nairobi to Mwaya on Lake Nyasa while we were in East Africa, has furnished us with photographs and a description of the mountain during which his testimony to its beauty and the splendour of its forests were marvellous. Literally, large trees grow on the ground. The Rain Forest is also another wonder—the tall trees rising up 150ft., their bases covered with gorgeous ferns of all kinds. The district is wonderfully fertile, coffee, wheat, maize, and cotton growing splendidly side by side, and live stock flourish.

We travelled south from Kapapa in Kenya to the Masai Reserve near the German Tan-

zania border. The Masai have their cattle scattered over the pastures of the lesser heights. The following morning, standing in the flower-decked garden of Major Browne ("Masai" Browne), the administrative officer responsible for the Arusha district, we saw the weathered cone of Meru again, its summit silver-streaked with snow. Kilimanjaro, with its Kibo and Muenzi peaks, suffers in comparison with Meru in the matter of form. This is the district which produces the highest-priced coffee in Africa, its excellence attributable in no small measure to the attention given by the Germans to plant-breeding.

Tsetse Fly and Disease

From Tabora we went by motor-car to Kahama. Along the so-called road we were passed by hundreds of Natives carrying heavy sacks of groundnuts into Tabora market. These Natives had come in foot from districts over 70 miles north, ox teams being impossible on account of tsetse fly. The country through which we were travelling presented the same appearance of desolation as that between Dodoma and Tabora. The two days following between Lihumbi and Shinyanga, and for about 70 miles north of Shinyanga to the road to Mwanza, we passed through more dreary stretches of unimproved low bush country.

For the greater part of four days fairly rapid travelling, therefore, we had been passing through country the greater part of which is lying derelict. It lies derelict not because the soil is poor, or because the rainfall is insufficient, but because the tsetse fly dominates the country. With the exception of the derelictized Natives of the coast, the Natives of Tanganyika are essentially

gathering people, attaching an almost religious importance to their stock. They will not kill an ox or a cow, which their cattle die from tsetse fly disease, and the possibility of Tanganyika, as indeed that of the other four territories to a greater or lesser degree, is bound up with the success of efforts directed towards the extermination of the tsetse fly.

This is not the only handicap from which the country suffers by any means. Disease in many forms takes an appalling toll of human life and domestic stock.

The basis of improvement must be a thoroughly planned education system for the Natives upon the products of the schools the other vital services must depend. Educated Natives are urgently needed for the medical, the agricultural, the forestry,

veterinary, railway and other public work. In all these departments need also additional European staffs. Provision has been made in this year's local estimates for the establishment of the Geological Survey and the Amani Research Institute.

Amani and Railways

It reflects little credit either upon the local administration or upon the Home authorities that the work in these two directions so ably carried on by the Germans was not pushed forward with energy and enthusiasm by the British Government.

It is a pity that the magnificent institute, with its laboratories, its library of scientific books and memoirs, its plantations and nurseries, had been practically abandoned. We hope that the opening of the Amani Research Institute for the service of the whole of our African Empire will be regarded as a matter of great urgency, the Government in view of all that is needed are the necessary funds and

staff. In the project, the Government should have considered the question of further railway development in the German Territory. What is needed is both public and private capital and the spirit of commercial enterprise. Government must lead the way, and it is only by the necessary expenditure on railways, roads, the fight against the tsetse fly, against tropical diseases of men, animals and plants, that further progress can be achieved. Major A. G. Church in the Times.

GERMAN JOURNALISTIC IMPUDENCE

To the Editor "East Africa"
DEAR SIR,—You have exposed some of the German's tricks by which he intends to penetrate East Africa commercially. If not politically—and I will still try the latter too.

I wonder if you and your readers know that German journalist whose name must be known quite a few of your readers had the impudence to approach the British authorities some time ago asking to be allowed to come to Tanganyika to edit a newspaper for the British! Can you beat that?

Yours faithfully,

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, April 2, 1924.

The outcome of the municipal elections here, and the result of the same ways surprising. For example, the Conservative new comers to the county, Mr. E. M. Kay, took second place on the poll, while such well known old timers as Captain D. Beaton and Mr. A. Davis, who have served the town for well over twenty years, were not returned. The most popular candidate was Mr. J. Kinross, who topped the poll with a margin of twenty-two votes. Mr. Kinross's political opinions are undoubtedly liberal, his victory is not without its significance in a country which is presumed to be markedly Conservative.

Compounding the Rates.

The astounding position in which the Nairobi Municipal Council has been placed recently over the question of payment of arrears of rates due by Indian ratepayers was demonstrated the other day when the Councilors decided to accept an agreement in payment. In other words, the Indians, after having refused for six months, offered through a lawyer, the sum of £20,000, leaving a balance of £3,000 still unaccounted for. The whole absurd position dates back to the time when the Indians were in the habit of paying their rates in kind, and refused to pay their rates in the ordinary way. They have kept up the pace, say many shrewd people, for both and more mercenary reasons. Meanwhile the European ratepayers have been bearing the burden and paying up. It is quite possible more may be heard of the matter, especially if that other £3,000 is not forthcoming.

Another Surprise.

Incidentally, the Indian elections took place on Sunday when some surprise was caused by the Conservative nomination of a candidate for the poll, while Mr. Yusuf Ali, banker, one of the great favorites, who was widely considered to be the prime favourite, came in third. Whether the Indian policy of the Council will be of a unionist or co-operative remains to be seen. It is thought, however, that a policy of harmonious working with the European ratepayers will be carried on.

Band Quietening.

Nairobi appears to be quietening down, and no fears of anything in the nature of a general rising are now entertained. The panther column sent down to impress the wild men with the earnest determination of the Government to keep them in their place has had the desired effect, and this column is now following in the wake of the fleeing warriors, with whom all touch has for the moment been lost.

Coffee Going Up!

The nearer to a coffee plantation the less chance of getting any coffee! This, at least, would appear to be the position in Kenya, for the present season that the vast bulk of the coffee produced is being exported. Result—a local shortage and an extra 40 cents per lb. slapped on to the price. There is much grumbling among the housewives, but the fact remains that they and we have got to pay or go without.

Not a Ducking Hole.

The Game Department has been busy again. The latest case concerns an Indian who, according to his own evidence, said that of friends shot a marabout stork in mistake for a dove. The magistrate seems to fully understand the sort of game that cannot be cooked—could not be convinced of the guileless intentions of this unflinching innocent and fined him 50s. Perhaps this will put an end to marabout storks for doves at a discount.

Sunny Day!

It is said that the various steamers due to arrive within the next few months are bringing numbers of new comers to the Colony. These stories are, of course, part of each year's routine. They are the local equivalent of the Home of Asenon, 'big gooseberry' and 'sea serpent' yarns. None the less there is reason to believe in their accuracy this time. The publicity of the Exhibition at Wembley, and the visit of the Duke and Duchess, have given Kenya a fillip overseas. We want new blood here, of course, but what we do want more than new blood is more money!

The Weather.

The rains are on us now. Everything is fresh and green, and the sun is shining. It is a relief to most of us begin to put on that 'Kruschen' feeling, that carries us over fences like Sunny Jim of old. After the long, dry, dusty spell of weather characteristic of February and early March, the advent of the rains is always very welcome.

GOSSIP FOR THE GULLIBLE

There will be a general exodus from East Africa now that the Duke and Duchess of York are home again. Some people are tired of their being here, and some are tired of Sir Hugh's chattering with them. One of London's papers, which evidently thinks Sir Hugh is governing an East African Dependency,

MEDICAL WORK IN KENYA.

The Kenya Medical Journal, which has usually an average number of which Mr. Andrew Balfoin contributes an article, has just published an article on the medical work in Kenya. It is a reflection on a certain part of the Government that the issue of the journal is devoted to the subject of suggesting that Britain is not concerned with the welfare of Natives under her protection.


EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD.

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy of the report of the East African Currency Board for the year ending June 30, 1924, at which date the circulation of coins was returned at slightly under £3,000,000 sterling. The note circulation amounted to £1,732,169.

It is stated that the total number of German rupees redeemed by the Currency Office at Dar-es-Salaam was 14,879,817, the redemption value being two shillings each. The amount realised for the rupees, as bullion, after deducting all the expenses of transport, &c., was £278,106.

An interesting item is that the total transfers recorded during the year from London on Kenya amounted to £203,000, while those from London on Tanganyika reached only £20,000.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

With the exception of one or two areas the weather has allowed plants to gather in their tobacco and maize is now in full swing. Those who do not send their tobacco home for sale dispose of it to the Imperial Tobacco Company here, and by the way, have established in Zomba what is, I believe, the largest tobacco packing plant in the world outside America. The Company has now erected huts for buying and packing and though the actual season will be somewhat less than originally anticipated, yet the arrangements to be fair.

Our Railway

At the moment of writing our vicious friend the Zambezi is still giving trouble and fresh washaways are reported, thereby prolonging the inconvenience we have all suffered during the last ten weeks. This is especially disheartening, as I had been assured that, after much strenuous work, the railway authorities were within a very few days of re-establishing through communication.

Still, by the time these lines appear we will once more be through. Then there will have to be some way made of the Nyasaland boats which have been lying idle, and the rolling stock on the railway, though in fairly good condition I must state it was all good natured.

Income Tax

A most interesting article advocating the abolition of the income tax appeared the other day in the *Nyasaland Times*. Of course it sounds wonderfully attractive, especially from the point of view of poverty-stricken newspaper correspondents, but apart from this potent reason, as long as the Government will consider the matter.

An excellent mode of attracting both capital and labour has been introduced into a new country, the absence of impositions of this nature. I personally know of a dozen men who have preferred to go to another East African dependency just because there was no income tax there, though it was Nyasaland that beckoned originally.

Government makes a comparatively insignificant sum from this tax—certainly hardly enough to pay for official stationery—and there are a dozen other ways in which the loss can be made up. To begin with, in the example I have quoted the country lost a capital of about £50,000 with all that this represents, steady employment for over 1,000 natives and the "spending money" of a dozen men, all of whom would have kept up the style of living to which they had been accustomed. One wonders how many more cases there are.

Wanted: A Royal Visitor

When will Nyasaland be honoured with a Royal visitor? The Prince of Wales is to visit South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and the Duke and Duchess of York are visiting Kenya, Uganda and the Congo, the privilege of entertaining them. It seems a pity that the itinerary of both members of the Royal Family is so near, and yet so far, for a Royal visit would do more than anything else to focus public attention on our Protectorate.

"NSWAZI."

MALFORMED TUSKS.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

Dear Sir,

You mention malformed elephant tusks. I have seen a hippo tusk curved just like the top of a kudu horn—a perfect spiral.

Yours, &c.

H. MALCOLM ROSS.

NYASALAND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

Imports for the month of January were valued at £1,238, of which £29,058 represented manufactured articles, and the exports were valued at £22,428.

Business generally was very quiet during February, which is usually a slack month in Nyasaland. This year the position has been accentuated by persistent rains and disorganised transport facilities. Goods are, however, now coming forward more freely, says the Commercial Bank of South Africa.

Owing to unusually heavy rains and absence of sun the prospects of the present tobacco crop are considerably less favourable, the latest estimates varying from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the normal yield. Allowance for increased acreage in the bushveld, the total crop will not exceed 2,000 tons. Prices are expected to be about the same as last year.

As regards cotton, local weather conditions improved towards the end of February, and it is now hoped that the crop will prove satisfactory.

The position of the Nyasaland tea industry remains strong. Although prices have fallen slightly, good sales are reported, and it is generally expected that values will remain at a satisfactory level for some time. Weather conditions are favourable, and negotiations are proceeding for the sale and development of various areas in the tea belt.

BLUE BOOKS

The Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, is well worth the modest 3s. asked by the Government Printer Zomba. The detailed statements on various aspects of trade are a valuable record and almost every subject is covered.

The Book of the same Protectorate for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, is also available, and is equally useful reference volume, complete in text, but on the same lines.

Our only regret is that these records should not be made available to the public at an earlier date. Do the business man statistics covering 1933 are already largely out-of-date.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER.

We have received a copy of the excellently produced special report issued to the shareholders of the Byana-Mukubwa Copper Mining Company, Ltd., the position and prospects of which are fully set out. The report is illustrated by numerous photographs, a series of detailed plans, and a map of the company's concessions. Altogether it is one of the best examples of publicity on the part of a Central African enterprise which has come out ways.

A. J. STOREY
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ARRIVAL OF SIR DONALD CAMERON.

Dar-es-Salaam, April 1, 1925.

His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, K.C.M.G., arrived at Dar-es-Salaam, taken the prescribed oath, and assumed the functions of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory. It had been anticipated that he would arrive early in the morning, and would be sworn in officially at about 9 o'clock, but it was well after mid-day before he was able to land. A considerable crowd had gathered near the Governor's Pier, but the heavy drizzle drove them to shelter. Fortunately the rain cleared again before the arrival of His Excellency and his entourage.

Having inspected the state of homes at the old K.A.R., Sir Donald and Lady Cameron drove in their car to Government House, whence Lady Cameron was escorted by the Hon. John Scott, Chief Secretary, to the Casino, where the official function was to take place. His Excellency, who arrived soon afterwards, stood while the Chief Secretary read out the Royal Commission of Appointment, prior to his oath being administered by the Chief Justice.

The Spirit of Service.

Sir Donald replied separately to each speech and the address of welcome, then being made by the Hon. John Scott, Chairman of the Tanganyika Club, but also by the Indian Association, the Shia Imam, Jamalia Suleh, and the Lawa of Dar-es-Salaam—the latter on behalf of the Arabs and Swahilis in the Territory.

In each case His Excellency's reply was to the same effect, namely, that he had come to the Territory to serve and that he would do his utmost for the country. An important statement was that as soon as he had been able to familiarise himself with outstanding questions he proposed to invite representatives of different communities to his office, to discuss the wants of the non-official community.

The arrival here of "EAST AFRICA's" issue, dated March 5, in which was published an account of the interview given to the Editor by Sir Donald Cameron, has synchronised with His Excellency's arrival at the seat of his new Government, and has been very favourably commented on locally. The *Dar-es-Salaam Times* has referred appreciatively to it in a leading article.

LETHAL WEAPONS IN ZANZIBAR.

As a result of the *frank* which was reported in a recent issue, a Decree to restrict and control the carrying of lethal weapons in Zanzibar has been issued.

Section 3 provides that no person other than a member of the Zanzibar Police or a soldier or sailor of His Majesty's Forces shall be armed with or carry any lethal weapon in any street or place of public resort, provided that the Senior Commissioner in Zanzibar or the District Commissioner in Pemba may grant to any inhabitant permission to wear either an ceremonial occasion or generally a jambiya or kirari or both.

WINE Chemicals, Analytical Reagents, Laboratory Glass Ware and Supplies, Scientific Apparatus, Etc. Orders receive prompt attention. **HENRICK & SON, Ltd.**, Wholesale Chemists, Moira Buildings, Cardiff, South Wales.

VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT. Purchase of Produce—cotton, wool, coffee, copra—undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**
H. MALCOLM ROSS,
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

INCREASING THE HUT TAX.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

SIR,—Periodically in all British Colonies and Protectorates, especially where agriculture is the chief resource, the question of labor arises. At the present time Tanganyika Territory is puzzling itself over the matter, but the solutions offered by the Government and planters are quite different. Unfortunately, what suits the Government generally means poverty to the planter.

In a territory like Tanganyika—in which there would be ample labour for all if half the male inhabitants could be induced to work one month per annum—the Government has decided to raise the hut tax to 10s. per annum. To my mind, this is one of the worst things which at this stage could have happened. It has been argued that, considering the large sums of money obtained by the Natives from cotton growing, the further 2s. is no hardship; I quite agree, but how many people grow cotton? Thousands and thousands of acres are, in a measure, useless for that crop.

Apart from the question as to whether this will or will not increase the roll of voluntary workers, and I personally do not think it will, it is a serious blow to the many categories of labouring in the Territory. Turning undercurrent of feeling which exists, they will point out to the Natives: "This is the result of British rule."

How much better it would have been to introduce the system that if a boy worked one month in every year for a European he should pay 6s. tax, not 12s. In a country given over to backwardness, the Native delights in such a thing, and would at once understand it.

*Usambara,
Tanganyika*

HOW TO TREAT LABOUR.

A Buxton Rotarian has done East Africa good service by reading to his local club the following extracts from letters written by his son, a planter in Kenya. It will be noticed that several of the points made in these columns by "Kalambo" in his recent survey of the labour problem are brought out by the planter in question.

"A white man who wants to get his labour has to study the Natives. What do they appreciate? Firstly, justice to the Native; secondly, the white man must keep his word. These two points are important. Many other things.

"Don't keep your labourers working in the rain. They have only one set of clothes and simply sit and shiver till they dry. Pay your labourer regularly. If a boy does a bit of extra work always reward him, even if only by a cigarette. Never forget a promise. A lot can be done by the farmer to help his labour.

"For instance, I keep a tinny shop for them to buy cigarettes, blankets, shorts, and shirts. That is very popular. I make little or nothing out of it, but indirectly it helps my labour supply in two ways. Directly, by attracting boys who like a farm where they can buy things rather than one where a ten mile trudge is necessary if they want a cigarette; indirectly, by encouraging them to spend and so making it necessary to work longer to acquire the money they left their Reserves to get. They go back with greater ideas of comfort because the regular boys of which every farm now has a few, have certain ideas of a higher standard of living and have acquired what are to a Native untold possessions.

NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR PORT SUDAN

The scheme for providing Port Sudan with a good water supply has been successfully completed, says the Times. For several years the absence of drinking water in the town has exercised the authorities, especially owing to the needs of the railways and ships for good water, since that obtained from the wells near the town is of poor quality.

The new supply is brought from the Khor, that is, a rocky and sandy valley about eighteen miles from Port Sudan where Messrs. A. Beby Thompson and Partners, consulting engineers to the Sudan Government, seem to have discovered an underground river, from which water was delivered to Port Sudan on April 20.

This Khor has been examined in the past as a possible source of water supply, for during the rainy season it receives a large quantity of water which drains from the surrounding hills. The problem was at first a little difficult because of the porous nature of the valley bed, and a previous scheme was rejected owing to the expense that would have been involved in constructing a dam across the mouth of the Khor, where the underlying granite comes near the surface, and in sinking a series of deep wells in the valley. It was suggested that it would be possible to obtain a sufficient supply of water by sinking wells only. The Sudan Government approved the scheme, and the work has been carried out under Mr. Thompson's supervision.

Two wells have been sunk just above the mouth of the Khor, and the water is delivered by gravity through about eighteen miles of pipeline. The diameter of the pipe at the head is 3 in., and this diameter continues for about a mile, after which it is made a little smaller to the end of the pipeline, but is again made a deep 18 in. at the bottom of the valley, and it is

considered advisable to provide at the outset sufficient capacity to allow of a considerable increase in the demand for water. For the remainder of the distance to Port Sudan the pipe is 6 in. in diameter, as the work of laying that part of the line was comparatively easy, and an increased supply can be obtained by doubling the line.

Such additions are, however, not likely to be needed to meet the requirements for the estimated capacity of the pipeline is about 200,000 gallons a day, and only half that quantity is at present required by the town. The water is said to be much superior to that of the local wells. It is expected that it will be suitable for locomotives and for the ships calling at the port. It will also be much cheaper than the condensed water which in the past has been provided for drinking and other purposes.

FAREWELL PARTY TO BRITISH MINISTER

From a Special Correspondent.

Adis Ababa, Abyssinia.

A grand farewell party was given to the British Minister at Harar by the Bohre Community to H. B. M. Minister, Mr. Claud Russell, on the occasion of his departure from this country.

An address was presented to Mr. Russell by the community in a silver casket, it being read by Mr. Hagay-husain M. G. Azadi. The party was well attended by the members of the Bohre Community, the Arabs and the English.

Abyssinia has named the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and she is willing to take part in an important conference.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau caters for the needs of all subscribers and advisers, including the Home Office 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 unable to get for that purpose will be cordially welcome.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking suitable commissions, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered in this journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The new postage rates which came into force in Tanganyika on April 1 are published for general information in the Gazette of March 25.

It is announced that the Coastal Mining and Exploration Company of Kenya has been granted a sole prospecting licence for coal over 8,400 square miles at the coast of the Colony. The licence, which is subject to renewal dates for one year from January 1 last.

During January Tanganyika exports of 1,374 tons of laundry iron and steel manufactures, and 317 cwt of soap.

The principal exports during the same month were sisal, 1,074 tons; cotton, 41,384 centials; hides and skins, 5,217 cwt.; copra, 423 tons; coffee, 3,243 cwt.; ground nuts, 45 tons; simsim, 70 tons and mica, 2 tons.

During the last week of March and the first week of April 50,032 bags of maize were received at Kilindini for grading, the rejections totalling only 753 bags. The vast proportion of the maize was graded as No. 2.

Among the imports via Kilindini during the second and third weeks of March are the following: agri-cultural implements, 77 packages; blankets, 60 bales; condensed milk, 650 cases; cotton piece goods, 82 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 816 packages; soap, 30 cases.

Exports of coffee totalled 2,060 bags and of cotton 8,750 bales, of which 5,000 came to the United Kingdom and 3,728 bales went to India. Of copra, 2,324 bags went to Italy and 666 to France. Maize shipments totalled 52,678 bags, of which the United Kingdom took 24,801 bags and Germany 4,768 bags. Steel exports amounted to 530 bales. Great Britain being nothing and Germany 1,000; 2,555 bags of cattle hides came to the United Kingdom and 468 to Holland while Germany has taken a quantity of wattle extract.

A firm of Scotch whisky exporters is open to receive applications from agents established in the different East African territories. Offers may be addressed to the Editor under reference E.A. 21.

To facilitate the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants in Tanganyika, the Secretary will hold display at Wembley a priced and well-stocked sample exhibition of the goods in demand.

Power maize threshers are being purchased freely in Kenya. A report from the Highlands is that a good deal of interest has been aroused at the news that a new maize reaper will shortly be on the market.

The import of cotton piece goods into Tanganyika for the month of January are officially returned as under:

	Yards	Cwts.
Grey, unbleached	99,406	1,811
White, bleached	761,343	3,228
Printed	7,413,410	2,550
Jyed	17,110	

We have referred again and again to the menace to East African trade which the granting of unlimited credit by German houses presents. It is gratifying to notice that this aspect of the situation is now attracting Press attention in Kenya where, indeed, there are persistent rumours of imminent financial troubles in the latter country.

WE BRING YOU BUSINESS

The Editor has been consulted by a number of first class British houses anxious to appoint East African agents. These are really worth while openings for energetic representatives. Write fully and in confidence to the Editor.

The references and brief particulars are as under:

- E.A. 1.—Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 2.—Jam manufacturers.
- E.A. 3.—Cycle manufacturers.
- E.A. 4.—Motor lorry manufacturers.
- E.A. 5.—Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 6.—Sheep and cattle food manufacturers.
- E.A. 7.—Distillers and Exporters.
- E.A. 8.—Fine glass manufacturers.
- E.A. 9.—Brewers and exporters of all stout.
- E.A. 10.—Paper manufacturers.
- E.A. 11.—Scottish biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 12.—Spanish exporters of wine.
- E.A. 13.—Wool textile combers.
- E.A. 14.—Dairy salt manufacturers.
- E.A. 15.—Exporters of galvanized sheet and general hardware.
- E.A. 16.—Cotton piece goods.
- E.A. 17.—Wool textile and clothing.
- E.A. 18.—Artificial fibres.
- E.A. 19.—Scotch whisky exporters.

WE HAVE BROUGHT IT TO OTHERS

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

The Whirl of Fashion

Folk costumes, which have been worn in Paris for some little while, are now to be seen again in the streets of London. The skirt is made quite plain, but it and the coat are stitched in the new way and the pockets are sewn on. The stitching is in two rows to hold together the folds, which almost meet.

A great many folk are wearing plain coats over plaid skirts, the former being trimmed with narrow collars and waists. The boldness of some of the new, startling at first, is very often toned down by either hand of matching pattern.

A new silk, called repsea, and like heavy shantung, is largely used for afternoon frocks and when worn with a plain black or white dress.

Recently London fashion talents have shown the repsea reproduced in the following manner and the whole produced an extremely pleasing effect. In heavy blue it made a coat to be worn over a dress of blue georgette printed with white. This coat was long, fastened at the sides in cross-over fashion, and had a large pocket in front which together with the collar was decorated to tone with the dress and the lining.

Among other varieties of frock being shown was that of a perfectly plain black or white dress. This suit

Paris Frocks

Paris is sending over the most interesting wearing frocks that have been seen in London for a long time. One that I saw the other day was made of pale pumice yellow which deepened to dark amber. It was also studded with liquid stones with similar tones. Each of these stones was set firmly into the fabric so they looked actually part of the material. Though such dresses felt very heavy in the hand when worn they are not inconveniently so.

Many colours are being used to produce these frocks and the price is not for those whose purse is of slender dimensions. Nevertheless they are certainly attractive and will doubtless be worn a great deal on this side of the Channel.

Those who cannot afford the products of such exclusive houses may now buy ready-made frocks in printed designs which are the counterparts of the unattainable models and look as if annihilated at all events every bit as attractive as the former.

Washing the Feet

It is possible now to one of the dealers of my London store to clean one's feet—shod in the covering of our choice—made of any material, and to have them in shoe patches.

Houses

This season houses are again to be worn low and straight and are to have short sleeves or none at all. These are called cosques and look quite smart under an open to the minute two-piece suit.

Great care is shown over the choice of hats, which on the whole maintaining the simplicity that was in vogue among the minority world the last two seasons.

Exhibitions

Little more can be heard of a round of exhibitions, but never has the local scene been so busy. The British Empire Exhibition opened its doors to admit one to the National Food Exhibition. Then there is a giggle at Drapery Show at Islington, where I am hidden to appear since the manufacturers of artificial silk are anxious to have the English woman in East Africa hear all about the wonderful new silk substitutes they have evolved.

There was also at the Nurses' Exhibition at the Central Hall Westminster, where I saw an extremely useful and simple contrivance for the small ones of which more later.

Ice Chests

A British refrigerator manufacturer is hoping for a very useful plant for export purposes and quite soon hopes to place his idea on the market in the tropics. At the National Food Show I also saw one of the neatest things in sight that can be imagined. It is most useful for the tropics and a reproduction of it will very shortly appear opposite this page.

J. E. GRANVILLE

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

...with ... the ... which ... all of ...

... are given as under in the report of ...

Table with columns for Kenya produce types (A, B, C, Peaberry, London cleared, etc.) and prices in shillings and pence.

Table for Uganda produce including Bold size, Mixed good greens, etc.

Table for Tanganyika produce including Bold palish, Medium, etc.

MAIZE. With a prospect of cheaper maize, purchasers are satisfied only their immediate requirements.

Sisal. The market continues dull with very little demand in evidence.

In their monthly report Messrs. Hindley state that the quantity of Kenyan sisal generally shows improvement.

... prices ... according to quality and position and assortment.

... were sold at the average price of 12 1/2 od. per lb. based with 220 packages at the average price of 10 1/2 od. per lb. during the corresponding week last year.

Small table listing prices for various goods like J.S. ...

... with ...

... on a guaranteed bank at 4 1/2 per cent. to shipment in 10 days.

... price remaining about 3 1/2 per cent.

... to the ...

... about 1 1/2 per cent.

Rubber. There is no definite business passing, but in view of the fact that the plantation market is better any African sorts to arrive should meet a good demand.

Sisal. Very little business passing on a steady market. Messrs. John K. Elliot and Co., Ltd. hear of East African sorts being sold to Rotterdam at 22s-17s 1/2 per lb. April/May shipment.

NORTHERN RHODESIA MICA

From A Correspondent

Several new properties have been opened up recently producing grades varying from No. 6 to A1 and Special, both white and ruby. I have no doubt that a more prospecting, other properties will be opening up in the near future.

FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony with full facilities for inspection before purchase, apply to Messrs. COOPER & REES BRITISH AND AFRICAN Estate Agents, 13, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. Telephone: COOPER 31, REES 10, LONDON. Telephone: AVERLEY 21, LONDON.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOYCE

EDITORIAL

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RAISED ABOVE POLITICS

ONE of the great points about the Report of the East African Commission is the surprising degree of agreement achieved between the chosen representatives of the three political parties, who, under the chairmanship of the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda during the latter part of last year. It is supremely gratifying to find practical unanimity of views. The Labour member, Mr. A. J. Cook, the Conservative Under-Secretary, Mr. R. G. L. Balfour, and the Liberal, Mr. H. G. L. Balfour, the Liberal, had been called by a large memorandum to discuss the conditions of a loan governing almost 200 pages. Even then his notes refer more to details than to principles. For practical purposes it may almost be taken that the three Commissioners are of one mind. They certainly are on the all-important recommendation that £10,000,000 should be raised by guaranteed loan for East African transport developments, and there is no divergence on other salient matters.

East Africa has too long been the shuttlecock of politics. Can we now hope that our wonderful territories there will be treated as a part of the family estate calling for business-like development? The House of Commons will, we trust, accept the conclusions of its nominated investigators and lose no time in endorsing their financial recommendations, as a result of which funds for the development of transport facilities will be forthcoming. Through the visit of the Commission crystallises out in the form of £10,000,000, it must not be thought that the Report is mainly financial in character. On the contrary, human and humane considerations take precedence throughout. Social conditions are not obscured by economic examinations, and the problems of the present are not allowed to overshadow the promise of the future.

We have repeatedly claimed that the dispatch of the Commission—for which Sir Sydney Henn and the Joint East African Board merit renewed thanks—would be of the greatest service to East Africa, and this Report is the best possible confirmation that our view was well founded. We trust that the attention of Parliament and the public will be focussed on it and that the Press will do its part in disseminating news of the important recommendations and observations recorded by the Commissioners.



REPORT OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION.

£2,000,000 FOR EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Commissioners Practically of One Mind.

Report Specially Reviewed for EAST AFRICA.

The Report of the East African Commission under the chairmanship of the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., now Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a 200-page document which merits and will undoubtedly receive the close study of all concerned for the development of our East African Empire.

The Commissioners view the problem presented to them from the widest possible angle. Their recommendations are more than Imperial in character, though there are certainly that. Broadly speaking, they hold a very even balance between the interests of the white African of the white settlers of the East African continent and of world progress.

In reviewing the report presented by the Phelps Stokes Educational Commission to East Africa we drew attention to the persistency with which the social aspects of life had been kept ever in the foreground. The East Africa Commissioners are to be congratulated on the same outlook. Their pages are never a mere financial calculation. Development of transport and trade to them much means more than a question of means, money, and freights. They are in sympathy with the best interests of the East African Native.

The Human Element.

One of the most striking features of this Parliamentary paper is its clear insistence that the human element must be kept constantly in the forefront of our considerations. At the outset the Commissioners state that the social and economic relations between the European, the Asiatic and the African—the last, in his immense variety—claimed the greater part of their attention.

In this first review it would be impossible to list all the suggestions and recommendations made to the Secretary of State. We have already had the exclusive privilege of outlining the main recommendations in these columns, for the interview which Mr. Ormsby Gore was good enough to give the Editor on his return from East Africa proves to have been a splendid epitome of the whole report; which, as pointed out in our editorial, has approached remarkably near to the ideal of unanimity considering the fact that the Commissioners represented each of the three political parties. This is a result on which East Africa can certainly congratulate itself.

The Commissioners' Conclusions.

The most important chapter is the last. It is the conclusion unanimously reached by the chosen delegates. The members who thus express the result of their investigations.

It will be gathered from our report that in our opinion the further economic development of both Native and non-Native production in East Africa is dependent on the early provision of increased transport facilities and, in particular, on new railway construction.

The outstanding problem is the finance of such undertakings. It is clear, to us, that, unless the

Imperial Government is prepared to assist liberally in this matter, little or nothing can be done.

We accordingly recommend for consideration an East African Loan Guarantee Bill.

Such a Bill, to prove effective, should authorise the issue of a loan for ten million pounds, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Imperial Government and ranking as a trustee security.

The money obtained by the issue of this loan should be advanced at the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on projects for any way extension, harbour developments, the construction of main roads, and technical training in East Africa. We are against the greater part of the proposed for new construction and for development of these services is contained in this report will be covered by this amount.

The arrangements should contemplate that during the construction period, which we may put as being the first five years, the interest would be payable by the Imperial Exchequer. After the first five years, when, in addition to the interest, a sinking fund will begin to operate, the charges of the loan will fall on the transport services. The interest payments of the various East African territories over a ten year period, the date of issue of the East African transport systems and territories could begin to repay in addition the amount advanced by way of interest from the Imperial Exchequer during the first five years.

Justification for £10,000,000 Loan.

We recognise that such a plan makes some demand on the British taxpayer for the initial period of the service of the loan. We feel that such a demand can be justified if only on the grounds of the moral obligation imposed on Great Britain for the development of its great tropical possessions. But we maintain that the indirect benefits of increased trade and production within the Empire will more than counterbalance any initial sacrifice.

Further, approximately half the capital sum would be spent in Great Britain on rails, bridging material, rolling stock, &c., which at this time would provide work for the engineering industries of Great Britain and so lessen unemployment charges. Accordingly the plan which we suggest can be justified also as a business proposition, which will redound not merely to the credit, but also to the economic advantage of Great Britain.

Less there should be any misapprehension on the part of readers of this report in East Africa, we wish to make it clear that this suggestion has not been discussed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and that it is put forward by our Commissioners for the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament.

We sincerely trust that a Government guarantee will be given to the raising of this sum of £10,000,000, and that no circumlocutory red tape methods may be permitted to delay the realisation of the Commissioners' final recommendations. Now

The time for action; now when the British Empire Exhibition is again stimulating Imperial thoughts and when the public mind is occupied with East African affairs. They have received wonderful publicity from the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and from the speeches of the returned Parliamentary Commissioners. Prompt efforts should be made to raise the necessary funds. It is an important and, in City parlance, should be capitalised. As the report states, home trade will be definitely helped, while the benefit to Africa will be enormous.

Need for Closer Knowledge

So convinced are the Commissioners of the value of personal contact that on the second page of their report they record the view that similar commissions should be sent from time to time to maintain personal touch between the Imperial Parliament and the Colonial Office on the one hand, and the peoples of East Africa on the other. They see that East Africa's problems are anything but easy, and require not so much the expression of sentiments, however benevolent, between one race and another, but a detached objective and scientific appreciation of the situation.

Some members were impressed with the need for greater co-operation and understanding, not only between the five administrations of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, but between unofficial residents in the territories as well. Few things struck them more than the lack of knowledge in each East African territory regarding its neighbours. Often they found complete misunderstanding.

We are particularly interested in that definite finding which is the result of their conviction on the main subject of the report, to establish the journal and to establish it in September last. We were then convinced, and are more than ever convinced to-day, that a common platform for the discussion of East African problems is necessary, and it is encouraging to us to have this confirmatory testimony from the Commissioners as a result of their recent enquiries on the spot.

Federation Not Favoured

It must not be thought, however, that the Commissioners favour East African Federation. They have come to the conclusion that such an attempt would be premature. Geographical conditions and the lack of communications would be a serious obstacle. Federal government would be expensive and cumbersome; it would curtail in many directions the freedom of action which now belongs to the local governments, and would lead to delay in all local government matters which require reference to the Secretary of State. Moreover, it appears to them doubtful. After a Governor-General and super-staff in East Africa would materially reduce the amount of correspondence between the East African Governments and the Colonial Office.

The experiment of appointing a veterinary adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is quoted as an unsuccessful step in the direction of federation, and the abolition of the post is suggested. Periodic conferences of Governors and other responsible officials are, however, urged, it being suggested that the territories should be selected in turn for such gatherings, except that for agricultural conferences, such places as the Abasin should be particularly desirable.

Urgent Transport Requirements

After the introductory chapter, first place is given to the needs of transport, and it is laid down that further provision of transport facilities, con-

a sound policy of Native and European production, is the best means of accelerating the economic development of East Africa.

The most urgent capital requirement in the whole of East Africa is, in the opinion of the Commission, a railway that will open up for development the vast areas of North Eastern Rhodesia, the northern half of Nyasaland, and the southern third of Tanganyika, from which areas, though they have a joint population of some two million souls—exports are to-day practically negligible owing to the distance from railway transport. A detailed route for this railway from Ngereng on the Central Tanganyikan Railway to Manda on the shores of Lake Nyasa, is proposed.

Attention is drawn to the present lack of motor spirit for road transport. In Uganda, where the roads are good and plentiful, the cost of moving produce by means of motor transport is given as 2s. 6d. per ton mile for a 30 cwt. lorry and 2s. per ton mile for a 5-ton lorry. Even at the present high price this enables cotton to be moved profitably not more than sixty miles to a lake port or railway. For less highly-priced crops the commercial radius over roads is even less. Single instances of the profitable export of stone by lorry over long distances are mentioned.

It is pointed out that a railway, 200 miles long, might carry 250 times as much higher priced coffee from the Tabora and Bunyoro districts of Western Uganda.

Tabora and Mwanza Districts Praised

It is stated that large areas of East Africa, which are to-day quite undeveloped, could produce a worthwhile export crop if given railway facilities. The Commissioners refer to the astounding use of the railway in the Tabora district. The greater the length of the railway the greater the value of the produce. The average distance of one hundred miles from Tabora station. In this area there are over a quarter of a million Natives of a progressive and industrious type, but between them and Tabora station lies a great belt of tsetse fly, rendering animal transport impossible. In spite of these tremendous disadvantages the quantity of Native groundnuts taken on rail at Tabora station was 1,000 tons in 1922, 2,000 tons in 1923, and 4,000 tons in 1924. Every pound of these groundnuts was carried on Native shoulders over an average distance of one hundred miles.

This district, and the even richer and more densely populated district of Mwanza, have recently commenced the growing of cotton. There are few areas of Africa more favourable to the wide extension of cotton growing than these two districts, but in the absence of rail communication the problem of getting the seed cotton to the ginneries and from thence to the port of Mwanza on Lake Victoria, or to Tabora station on the Central line, for an or road transport, is the principal limit factor to production. From November to April inclusive the roads of these districts are an impassable even apart from the absence of bridges over the drifts. A railway and a railway alone can develop this valuable territory to the full capacity of its population. We are glad to hear that the first seventy miles of a railway extends to Kahama will be opened in November.

Uganda Railway and Congo Traffic

In the north the further extension of cotton is limited by the Uganda Protectorate is limited by the railway. Hitherto the greater part of the cotton, down to the Congo, has to be carried on fifty miles by the lake steamers on the

lakes and Lake Victoria, but northward and westward of these are the vast areas of land ideal for the cultivation of cotton and transport facilities provided. If the hinterland of the eastern Nile basin is to be developed it can only be by the extension of the Nile from Mombasa. Plans amounting to the £3,500,000 advanced in March, 1921, by the Imperial Government, the Uganda Railway scheme extended through Mbale to the southern base of the Lake district of Uganda. Further development of the area of cotton production in Uganda is bound up with the continuance of this line through Soroti to the Sudan frontier.

The reconstruction sight should be lost of the important developments now commencing to the west of the Nile in the North Eastern Congo. Some fifty miles to the west of Lake Albert lie the rich alluvial gold deposits of Kilo, while 150 miles further north are the even more valuable reef gold deposits of Moto. With the development of these gold workings in the North-Eastern Congo agricultural development is taking place, and it must be many years before this important area can be linked up with the main river service at Stanleyville by means of a Belgian railway. In the meantime the means of trade both inland and down the Nile will be improved by the Mombasa-Kisumu railway.

At some point on the Nile between Lake Albert and Nyanza.

Every effort should be made forthwith by the Uganda Government to improve the motor road from Masindi port to Lake Albert, and to construct a good motor road from the Nile somewhere immediately to the north of Lake Albert to connect with the growing road system of the North-Eastern Congo. Generally speaking, the Nile basin is a rich and fertile country, and the development of its resources should be a primary object of the Government.

The Nile basin is a rich and fertile country, and the development of its resources should be a primary object of the Government. The western limits of the Protectorate, leaving the kingdom of Buganda dependent as heretofore on steamer transport through ports on Lake Victoria to Kisumu.

Zambezi Bridge and Port Improvement.

The much debated question of the Zambezi bridge is examined at length, and will be referred to in further detail in a subsequent review. Since it is to say that the Report recommends further investigations and negotiations with those interested in the Teje and Chiromo coalfields, before further steps are taken to consider ways and means of finding money for the bridge. It is to be hoped that such negotiations may prove practicable and speedy, and we have reason to think that in this respect the situation already gives grounds for real optimism. Southern Nyasaland obviously needs a through connection with the sea, and it is noticeable that in this report no mention is made of any of the alternate routes which have recently been mooted in the Protectorate.

Port congestion at Beira, Dar-es-Salaam and Kilindini is examined, Beira being described as more seriously congested than either of the others. If the railway system of Tanganyika is to be developed as the report proposes, the port facilities at Dar-es-Salaam need extension, and it is recommended that a qualified harbour expert be at once despatched to examine and report on the whole question of the improvement and equipment of the harbours at Dar-es-Salaam and Masasara Bay, some six miles to the north. Their inspection of Kilindini left the Commissioners with the opinion that before any decision is taken to increase the number of berths, alongside the new deep water wharf, every investigation should be made to ascertain how

far the old lightering wharf can be improved and extended. Harbour facilities on the great lakes are also considered, and improvements at Manda, Mwaya, Karonga and Domura Bay on Lake Nyasa are recommended, together with similar work at Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria.

Transport the Key to the Future.

Certain main trunk roads through country where railways are not now commercially practicable should be sanctioned out of loan funds, say the Commissioners. The most important of these is from Nairobi to the Victoria Falls, the road passing through Arusha, Kondoa, Dodoma, Iringa, Tukuwa, Mwaya, Karonga, Kasama, Serenje, Broken Hill.

The chapter concludes by emphasising that the East African territories form an Empire in themselves. Their development is in its infancy. They are quite unable to finance the necessary capital works themselves, and if any step forward is to be taken, the Imperial Parliament, either by guarantee or direct advance, must undertake the burden. Britain possesses a rich potential heritage in tropical Africa. From it, with wise capital expenditure, she can expect to receive an ever-increasing quantity of supplies of those raw materials and foodstuffs of which she is at present so dependent on foreign countries. The first step in the development of the territories is the production of cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, sisal, and maize. As the production of these, whether by European or Native enterprises increases, with the creation of the transport facilities, there will be an increase in purchasing power for British manufactured goods in East Africa.

To the Commissioners the building of transport facilities in East Africa is not only one of the finest posts of opportunity for Britain, but also one of the

The development of Africa's resources is needed by the trade of the world, and it will be nothing short of a dereliction of duty if British initiative, both public and private, fails to rise to the height of its opportunity.

F. S. J.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

In reply to a Parliamentary question Mr. Amery said: Sanction has been given since January 1920 the following undertakings:—

- 1. Tanganyika Territory—(1) An extension of the Tabora-Kasama railway to Shinyanga, estimated to cost £225,000, has been sanctioned in principle. (2) The re-laying of 22 miles of the Tanganyika Central Railway and the transfer of the old rails to the above-mentioned extension has been sanctioned. The estimate for this scheme is £60,000. (3) A motor transport scheme for the Tabora-Mwanza area, estimated to cost £16,860.

Mauritius—A scheme for improving Port Louis Harbour at an estimated cost of £138,000. Since the present Government assumed office Treasury approval of any such schemes has not been withheld in any case in which it was required.

 "Some of the largest businesses in the world have been built by advertising," said Sir William Vago, the other day.
 Let us tell you how "EAST AFRICA" can help build your business.

Asim's episode

Asim's episode... Kato... has been invited to write a series of 'East African' sketches... another... few pictures and a poem... no more

IN AN NGALAWA

by Kaimbo

It was not yet dawn when two figures emerged from the village and walked towards the river's edge... they were going about with their sails, nets, and fishing tackle.

Straightway they made for a well-frequented narrow, sharp-prowed and fast-looking. Into it they sorted their burdens, and, one on either side, grasping the outriggers, half lifting, half pulling, soon had her in the water.

The mast stepped tackle slowly, sail set, they took their places at opposite ends... were soon busily plying their paddles, as they pushed the little boat across the river to where I was waiting, eager to get on to sea and learn about the fishing.

As the morning call to prayer sounded in our ears, and with the tide in our favour, we were bound...

Up went the sail and with gathering speed we slid past the headland, ghostly in the half-light, and out towards the bar, where the river meets ocean.

This morning the great waves looked unusually tame, as they rose and fell forming great mountain-tains and all but mounting and walking rolling away...

Now we rose to a great wave, flew along on its crest, dropped into the valley with our outriggers buried in a boiling whirl of foam; then up again and down, slipping a little water, up and down, now our nose buried, now high up in the air, now rushing down a mountain side, shuddering a moment at the bottom, then slowly up the next. I was thrilled, but the two figures never stirred, never showed a sign.

Dawn broke on us, and the sun rushed up to begin its course across a cloudless sky. All around us were dotted 'ngalawas, some on the bar with us, some sail in the river, others away ahead, all with great white or grey sails full set and hurrying to the fishing.

My companions were old Kombo, and Silima, his son. The old man had passed his full three score, the body was already shrinking in on the big bones...

For full fifty years he had fished and sailed the coast. Every bit of his know, and numerous were the scars of his rough calling. On his hands and arms showed great gashes, where sharks had ripped him as he pulled them alongside for killing, and across his back was a great welt, where the lash of the slave-master had bitten deep. Many a tale of the deep could he tell, of fair seas and foul, of great catches and empty homcomings, of wrecks and rescues.

And there in the bows was his son of about twenty years, summers, proud of his great muscles and strength, the champion wrestler of the village, never yet conquered in a fight. A skilled fisherman too, and a swimmer of tremendous endurance. Yet his countenance was open, happy, cheerful, ready for any cup of ginba, full of life and vitality, owing to the father.

Here of the bar now, we hurried round the point there to meet the fresh sea breeze and go dancing away on the cream-capped waves. Full bellied, the great white sail, over bent the short stout mast, into the seas bit the sharp prow, the waters hissing past as if in anger. Down sank the lee outrigger.

Asim, the young, bold, cunning, handsome man, as he pushed the boat on, urging her to get greater speed, for Asimni was the fastest boat in harbour, and he wanted to show me her paces, to catch up and pass the leading 'ngalawa.

"Steady her, Silima, steady her," shouted old Kombo. Out on to the weather outrigger climbed the boy, to stand there erect, swaying to the motions of the boat, using his weight to counter an on-coming gust of wind.

Balanced there, on that uneasy peak in the morning sun, great muscles springing muscles from the skin, and sweat pouring down his face, he endured hours such as the ancient Greek athlete would have found impossible to imagine.

Past and past we flew over the waters, now and then shipping a sea, the old man steering and baling, but ever watching the boats ahead, and by chant and song urging on the crew of Asimni's boat.

"I told you Asimni was the fastest boat in harbour. Come, my son, we'll ease up a little now."

So we sailed past the island, until the shore was but a dim outline on the horizon. Suddenly, at a word, down came the sail to be furled and stowed away, out came the mast to be lashed to an outrigger, the rudder was shipped, and the men bent to their paddles, but only for a little way. Then 'Tumekka' said Kombo. We had arrived.

In the bows Silima hurried a huge lump of coral stone over the side. The long fibre rope attached to it ran out its full length, and we were at anchor. The lines were sorted out and baited, and our fishing began.

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EAST AFRICA AT WEMBLEY

One of the Best Pavilions

To seek knowledge, more knowledge and gain more knowledge of the great heritage which has been entrusted to us...

These words were the keynote of His Majesty's speech at the Empire when, on Saturday last, he opened the British Empire Exhibition. Thus was the King's first public re-appearance since his illness related to the work of Empire. The Royal speech was an impressive one, and its closing phrase a prayer that the blessing of God should be upon the Empire...

Amid all the ceremonial pomp with which the great University of Empire, to use the Duke of York's phrase, was re-opened, the individual service of His Majesty to the British farthing across the world came home forcibly to the observer. As the state coach arrived at the Stadium it could be seen that the King, newly bronzed from his Mediterranean tour, looked... That, however, did not prevent the King from standing at the table for a very considerable time, which was a very commendable thing to do in such circumstances. In this manner the King gave a personal tribute to the great and new display that was placed before them.

Though the Exhibition this year is somewhat lighter in general character than it was in 1924, levity and amusement are not by any means the outstanding features. In the Royal words "All who come must receive some benefit, to some brought to their homes and to some others brought to be entertained and to be educated..." It is possible to make the education more effective. There can be no gainsaying that the Exhibition is a whole is a notable improvement on its appearance in 1924.

East Africa's Attraction.

As its white exterior gleamed in Saturday's fitful sunshine, crowds of visitors were attracted to the East African Pavilion. It was pleasant to stand near the imposing Arab doorway and to hear the many favourable comments of the passers-by. As they glanced into the interior they were attracted by the view of the Native booths that line the Central Court. The deep blue background, and the rough huts thatched with makuti and fringed with skins, bark-cloth, and gay-hued Native mats, were a magnet not to be resisted. Last year one noticed often enough that visitors who hesitated whether first to visit East or West Africa turned to the West. On Saturday East Africa drew more of them.

Once inside the doorway they were drawn from exhibit to exhibit. It can confidently be said that the East African Pavilion this year has won prompt favour, and is fair to prove one of the most attractive buildings in the grounds. Exotic appeal, brightness and spaciousness are among its characteristics, and we believe that its appeal has been enhanced by the fact that visitors can purchase a wide range of East African articles.

Immediately on entering one turns to the left to the Mauritius Court, which has been greatly improved and lost its somewhat staid character of last year. The brighter colouring, and the better arrangements of the exhibits are striking. The Seychelles does not this year share the Court, having instead two booths in the Central Bazaar.

First Climax

Kenya's re-arrangement allows freer circulation to the crowds that through it, who find settler guides anxious to help enquirers. We referred last week to a number of the new features, and shall later describe the same in detail.

The Zanzibar section, the fragrant smell of cloves, and the re-opening several of them were perched on bales of makuti, admiring the panorama of the slave plantation.

Over the entrance additions to the Uganda Court is the double-sided oval tablet, above the entrance doorway. On the one side is the word "Uganda" picked out in cotton on a background of coffee berries, on the reverse side coffee berries are incanted on a background of cotton. The excellent map at the far end of the Court has been flagged to show the route recently followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York when in the Protectorate.

Under its blue roof the Sudan Section retains its rugged, attractive features, and its several additions have promptly seized the public fancy. The group of game beside a drinking pool is realistic and charming, a good deal of attention is done a new display of mats on the wall. Little does the public know that the very obscured by the mats is the new office of the...

Tanganyika's Court was ready to welcome the opening, and was soon crowded with people, many of whom lost no time in making purchases of Kijiji manjaro and Arusha coffee and of Nather mats, baskets and other curios.

In Nyasaland, the Livingstone relics, the paintings of Nyasaland life, and the maddled and maddened hat serve as a reminder of the past.

The Central Court

Nothing has this year contributed more to the success of the Pavilion than the scheme adopted in the Central Court. As has been said, two corners at one of the ends are occupied by the Seychelles, which makes an attractive display of basket work, tortoise-shell, and other characteristic articles. Mauritius, which has a long stand flanking one of these booths, makes a brave show.

Opposite is the Kenya hut, which has been subtlety by the Colony to a private firm of taxidermists. Their neighbours are Uganda, whose booth stands out from the rest by reason of its bark-cloth covering. Next to it the Sudan has excellent models, a splendid panorama, and a sign which flashes slogans on the attractions of the country.

Tanganyika's corner is dominated by the splendid doorway carved by the Tanga Government School. It lends an imposing and yet not inharmonious note to the whole. Opposite, Somaliland has its long low booth, in which are arrayed many exhibits of interest. At the end Nyasaland cigarettes are briskly selling.

The only other stand in the Central Court is that of this journal, where all interested in East Africa are cordially welcome, and invited to sign our visitors' book. One of the first of our visitors was Sir Alfred Sharpe, the Chairman of the East African Group Committee, and within an hour of the opening half a dozen East Africans had signed the book. Will all who read these words and visit the Pavilion do the same?



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East Africa in the Press

NORTHERN RHODESIAN STAMPS

THE first series of stamps of Northern Rhodesia, a portion of which have just reached this country, are handsome productions bearing the King's head in a circular medallion surmounted by a crown, and in a picture illustrating the indigenous flora and fauna of this Province. The same design is used on the stamps of the Central African Provinces. On the shores of the Victoria Nile a group of elephants and giraffes are browsing amidst tropical vegetation. In the foreground the water's edge is fringed with a native crew. The highly effective design is carried out in line engraving, the shading values being somewhat weaker than the pencil demonstrations. It is a notable addition to the gallery of Imperial stamp designs, writes the *Times Educational Supplement*.

FRIGHTS OF FANCY

LAST week we mentioned under this heading a highly misleading and inaccurate article contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* by "Gaddy". We drew the attention of the editor to the correspondent's evident ignorance of East Africa. "Gaddy" has now published the following corrections:

"The article entitled 'Propaganda that the German East was inaccurate, and that the latter is now known as Tanganyika Territory. That is the way of these wars of liberation. They do mess the minds about so! My apologies to the British East Africans. Also to the German East Africans, if any."

REUMOUR IS A LYING WIFE

THE editor-in-chief of *London's Observer* has written to the *Observer's* manager to request clarification with regard to Mozambique in the *Londoner's Marques Guardian*, reaching a very fatuous stage, if one may judge from the solemn assurance given by the Berlin *Forwards* that "the German Government is tentatively inquiring in London regarding the acquisition of Angola and Mozambique."

That Germany is casting longing eyes over the habitable globe, and is saddened in the curves because of the loss of all her colonial possessions as the price of that great senseless war in which she embarked so arrogantly, is well known, continues the editorial writer, adding—

"Colonial expansion must again become to Germany a necessity when the bugbear of reparations is removed, and when her again growing prosperity and rapidly increasing population demand an outlet for her energies. But the cabled message referred to is not only looked upon as the baseless fabric of a vision by all intelligent residents in this Province, Portuguese as well as English speaking, but is the crudest effort in kite-flying which has been launched from Berlin for some time."

There is another aspect of this rumour broadcasting, which has its serious side. This constant pin-pricking of the susceptibilities of the Portuguese nation is neither fair nor politic. The Province of Mozambique holds promise of great expansion, and the settlement of its currency problem and a new treaty with the Union of South Africa will regenerate trade and commerce and open the doors of prosperity into which the well-to-do will become increasingly rich and the poor man will know plenty, and a much better reward for his labour than he experiences to-day.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS IN UGANDA

THE *Evening News* has published the following interesting letter received by the editor—

Sir,—Perhaps the most absent-minded fellow you ever met is the next-door neighbour of mine, whose duties frequently take him out very early in the morning to buy a loaf.

One morning, while on his way to Puristhe, he called at my house and told me he is going to buy a loaf. After thirty-nine minutes walk he returned, via my house.

Inquiring with what was the matter with him, he told me that he had forgotten to take an Axe with him! But to my surprise and wonder I asked him what was it that he had put over his shoulder? "A Axe," he replied.

ZEPHANIA W. KASIMBA

Campala

NATIVE SUPERSTITION ABOUT THE ELEPHANT

AT a recent scientific meeting of the Zoological Society, a letter was read from Mr. R. G. Samuels, recording a superstition regarding elephants held by Natives in Tanganyika Territory. Elephants, like many other mammals, have supernatural powers of finding water, and the Natives never in this respect do otherwise than search for the head of an elephant, which they drag about themselves, when young, in the skin. These pieces, becoming embedded, are eventually grown and concealed by the skin, and play the part of it were, of drinking rods.

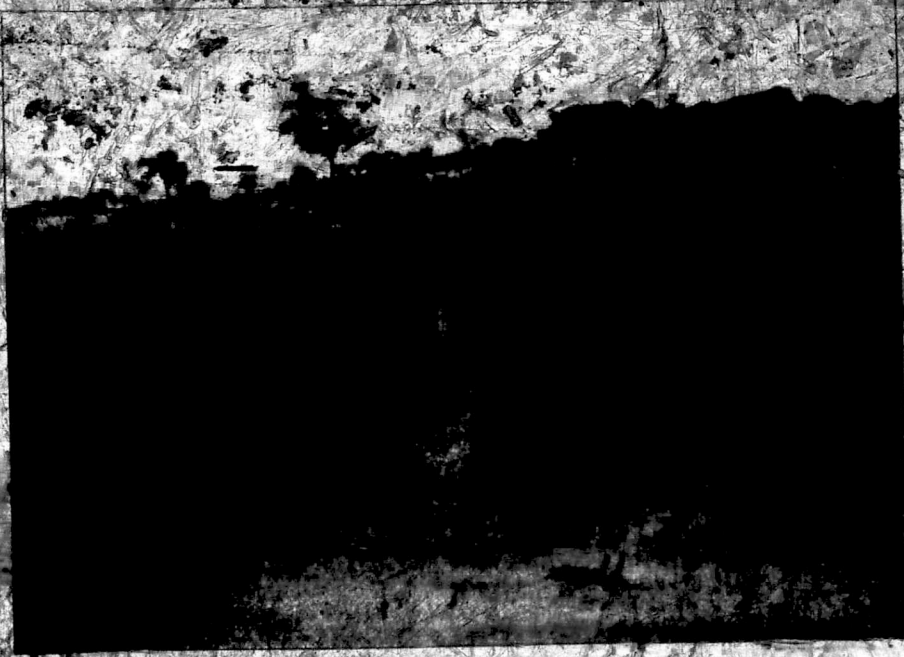
An old native hunter also told Mr. Samuels that a further use of the bamboo chips is to inform the elephant of the direction in which his chief enemy, man, is approaching, and as the dawn of the day he tells him, know that he will be dead before sunset. This is not, believe Mr. Samuels, a superstition favouring the triumph of the man withcraft, but is a

fact. The superstition that the head of an elephant can find water, however, and that the head of an elephant with the senseless use of the wood in the way described for that purpose.

His attitude towards that superstition, for as such he regarded it, says the *Field*, seems to rest upon his knowledge of the power of elephants to find water, and upon the discovery by himself and Mr. Morrice, the Government Surveyor, of chips of bamboo embedded in the heads of four elephants which he examined. The number of pieces varied on each side from one to three, and he was impressed by the certainty with which the Natives selected the exact spot to cut and extract them.

Mr. Samuels' purpose in sending the letter to the Zoological Society was to announce this interesting fact, probably unknown to naturalists at home, and to invite opinions on the points he raised. In the discussion that followed the reading of his communication, it was suggested that the pieces of bamboo were jammed into the duct of the temporal gland, which lies nearly midway between the eye and the ear in all elephants, and that the elephants themselves had inserted the pieces with the object of cleaning the duct of the gland of solidified secretion.

Whether that be the explanation or not, the presence of such pieces of wood in the glands in question was recorded by Dr. Christy in "Big Game and Big Mies" (p. 103), and is probably known to other sportsmen and hunters. Dr. Christy wrote: "On several occasions they (the Natives) brought me pieces of stick from 2 to 2½ in. in length, and about the thickness of a pencil or longer, which they had found in one or both of the ducts, or in the gland itself. These sticks are not masses of hardened secretion as might be supposed, but are really sticks, which have penetrated the duct and have evidently been broken off short as the animal forced its way through brush or forest."



AN EAST AFRICAN COLTIVE FLAKEWORK

AFRICA

First of the Lands! your death-like sleep is over
Awake and take your place for evermore
With Sister-Lands, lost at be wrongly said
Your venerable heart is long since dead

Prove to them now that you have only slept
Let loose the eager life which you have kept
Long lying dormant in your mighty breast
Rejuvenated by its ageless rest

The cruel War is over, Britain's might
Has brought the World through darkness into light
Her sacrifice was vast, and few remain
To reconstruct her Empire once again

For these, O Ancient Country, do your best
Instil into their war-worn hearts that rest
Which long was yours - a tired and saddened World
Does watch the crimson flag of War rebeld

Give with sublime extravagance those things
Which to a weary heart, contentment brings
Your indulgence is due to the excess
Of ease and luxury which you possess!

Your virgin soil buries with potential power
A thousand streams, no business, wait the hour
When man may shall wed with the eager earth
That she may give to boundless crops their birth

Your mighty mountains, proud in clothed ease
Keep needless forests marching to the breeze
Unwearied loneliness - let others share
These chaotic duties which you have to bear

Unweave the cobwebs of antiquity
Dispel the glooms of past iniquity
Discard Tradition's suffocating cloak
And cast off Superstition's ponderous yoke

Unweave the cobwebs of antiquity
Dispel the glooms of past iniquity
Discard Tradition's suffocating cloak
And cast off Superstition's ponderous yoke

That done - once more raise up your hoary head
And prove to all the world you are *not* dead

H. H. DUMORE

LOOKING AHEAD.

We shall shortly begin publication of a series of articles by MR. W. S. Bromhead on the Land Attractions of Kenya.

"Kalamba" will continue his series of East African pictures, of which the first appears on page 717.

Each week notes and news from the East African Pavilion at Wembley will be given.

Further particulars of our Special East African Wembley Souvenir Number will be disclosed at an early date.



PERSONALIA

Mr. H. L. Beecher is reported to have died of blackwater fever at Tanganyika on May 1.

A movement is on foot to celebrate the jubilee of Dr. Laws of Livingstonia by a presentation.

Mr. Charles Brassey Thorne leaves for Mombasa by the "Suffragan" on Saturday, May 16.

His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Evelyn, the former General of the Sudan, is now en route to England.

Colonel Harrington, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, has arrived at Nyasaland on a tour of inspection.

Monsieur L. Dumas, head of the Mines Department of Madagascar, has issued his report on the Rand gold mines, which he recently visited.

Colonel von Steiner of Johannesburg is now en route to Cairo on his motor-cycle. He is allowing himself three months in which to do the trip.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. F. G. Orr, who have both taken a prominent part in the public life of Nairobi, have arrived in this country on Thursday.

Mr. James Smith and Mr. Murray have given valuable evidence before the committee on industry and trade on the subject of East African cotton growing.

The Duke of York, President of the British Empire Exhibition, visited the East African Pavilion last week on the occasion of his first tour of Wembley this year.

It is interesting to note that Master David Peters, aged seven years, travelled by the "Llanthephan Castle" unaccompanied, to Tanganyika, where he will join his parents.

Just a few days before Lord Leverhulme passed away, a pair of zebra from Kenya arrived at Lever Park, where his Lordship had built up quite a big private zoo.

Mr. Galton Fozz, who expects to come home on leave shortly, was in Kampala during mail week, busily engaged in reorganising the local branch of the R. E. A. A.

A cinematograph film taken by an amateur member of the Universities Mission to Central Africa is now being shown at missionary meetings in this country.

When Mr. J. H. Thomas was Colonial Secretary he refused to accept the Kenya Defence Force Bill, which provided for compulsory military service by settlers. The Legislative Council has now unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming the principle of the bill.

Hythe is congratulating itself on the fact played by a former resident, Mr. J. Aldwinkle, in lighting the disastrous fire which recently broke out on the premises of the Uganda Company.

The East Africa almost terrate some times that A.D.C. can mean "aide-de-camp." A clerk of ours has reminded us trenchly of it by addressing letters to various "aides de camp" in Kenya.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hetheridge has moved to the Nyasaland Legislative Council, that it is the Government consider the question of making the current exchange of South African legal tender within the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Archdeacon A. B. Lloyd told a Sheffield audience last week that millions of pounds were going into the pockets of the well-clothed Natives of Uganda, who were buying motor-cars, motor-cycles and Bibles. A Bible Society representative had taken nearly £100 in one day.

A recent Parliamentary question was asked by Digna, the Sudanese leader, who is reported to be over one hundred years of age, and who, as his year receded, was to be imprisoned for two years. The Foreign Secretary could not state whether Osman Digna was again under military guard.

On Thursday next, 21st inst., the Duke and Duchess of York are to be entertained to dinner by the members of the Society of East African Colonists, who have been given an invitation to the society in the Society, C.O. the Imperial Institute, is advisable on the part of those desiring to attend.

The Press has given considerable prominence to the fact that the brother of the Kabaka of Uganda and the son of the Mukama of Toro attended the wedding in Leeds last week of Miss G. E. Armitage to Dr. A. T. Schofield. Both bride and bridegroom are on the Toro hospital staff of the Church Missionary Society.

Capt. Dermot Fitzgerald of Nairobi has written to the Times commending Mr. Abdul Rashid on his wireless achievements. That experimenter is, we believe, the only one in Kenya who has repeatedly picked up American stations, and Capt. Fitzgerald says that only one other European besides himself has been privileged to listen in.

We have been interested in a letter from Mr. Jerome de la Mothe to the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News on the subject of his leopard "Dorby" as shown in a photograph reproduced in that paper and taken by Mr. Raphael Holmes during his trip to Kilimanjaro.

Mr. de la Mothe, who appears to think that the caption might lead people to believe that the photograph was intended to represent a leopard in the wild state, with which we feel sure he was glad that during his lecture Mr. Holmes went out of his way to inform the audience that these leopards were tame, and to draw particular attention to the extraordinary accomplishment of their owner.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN.

Views of a Business Man.

Special Advertising Notice.

The Editor has had a most interesting talk with a business man who has recently returned from the Sudan. His views on the present condition and future prospects of the country will doubtless be of interest to the readers of this paper.

Hoarding Obstructs Business.

One of the salient facts which struck me as being the dominating one of a large section of the Native population is the hoarding habit. They are receiving for the sale of their produce, the found this particularly noticeable in the Kordofan Province where a sum of over half a million pounds sterling is distributed annually to the Native sellers of gum arabic. This amount of money, if put into circulation would undoubtedly prove a great stimulus to the sale of trade goods, but at present the Natives prefer to bury a large proportion of it in the ground, rather than use it for the purchase of European goods or otherwise invest it to their advantage and that of the country. Though a portion of this money is utilised for the purchase of livestock, a much larger amount is buried and therefore does not circulate, with the result that there is a very slow and unsatisfactory increase in the use of the coin system.

It can easily be realised how great an impetus would be given to commerce by the remedying of this tendency, not only amongst the gum pickers of the Kordofan Province, but amongst the people of other areas. If the augmented spending power procured by the inhabitants of the Sudan from the rapidly increasing development of cotton production is not given the most judicious use, and if the hoarding of British goods will not be stopped, the country will not be able to realise its full potentialities.

This proclivity to hoard up funds is in strange contrast with the general tendency in the more southerly East African Territories, where the Natives eagerly utilize their increased spending powers. When, for instance, we mentioned to our informant that thousands of bicycles were bought each year in Uganda, his rejoinder was that, according to our statements, there were probably more bicycles in Kampala alone than in the whole of the Sudan!

Of Cotton Growing.

On the subject of cotton growing, we were told that the prospects appeared excellent. The works on the Gezira, which had been visited by our friend, were expected to be practically completed by the scheduled time, so that this coming season should see cultivation commencing on 75,000 to 80,000 feddans. The only difficulty foreseen in the pro-

gressive extension of this acreage may be that of labour, but though the difficulties in this connection are realised, there appeared to him to be in all circles no apprehension as to the future with respect to it.

We had several discussions on the subject of the commercial handling of the cotton crop of the country, and felt that it would from all points of view be advisable to throw open the market, so that all the cotton should be sold locally. Every year an increasing number of representatives of Alexandria cotton firms travel to the Sudan to attend the sales of Tokar and Kassala cotton, which is auctioned locally, and the very high prices paid this year would seem to confirm the success of such a policy. It is, however, also undoubtedly popular with the Native cultivators, for they would then see for themselves the prices actually paid for the cotton they have grown.

The rapid development of Port Sudan during the last few years impressed our friend markedly, and he is firmly persuaded that on the completion of the extensions now in hand, and as a result of the certain expansion of exports, the port will make still further significant progress. Another great improvement recently made to Port Sudan is the completion of the pipeline for the supply of water, which is 2 1/2 miles long. Khor Arbaat, a distance of eighteen miles, is capable of supplying the town with 200,000 gallons daily. This water is reported to be of perfect quality, natural quality and will be of enormous benefit not only to the residents in the town but to the steamers calling at the port.

Khartoum's Present and Future.

In view of the recent adverse comments on the business of Khartoum, published in the British press, it is worth noting that our friend is not pessimistic, but that the general conditions of the country were now allowing business to improve, and a few more years would doubtless see many additions and great improvements.

Referring to the idea held in some quarters that Khartoum was likely to be superseded by Wad Medani as the capital of the country, owing to the position of the latter town in the centre of the cotton-growing district, our friend did not share this view. He considered that Khartoum would always remain the Government Headquarters, not only because of its historical associations, but owing to the importance of its position at the junction of the Blue and White Niles. Moreover, Omdurman, which is about to be connected by electric tramway to Khartoum over the new bridge in course of construction across the White Nile, is the largest Native town in Africa and the place of residence of most of the leading Native merchants.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi, April 9, 1928

WITH the election being essentially between those who would have had harboured visions of denouncing the khaki again have settled down to their normal occupations. As a matter of fact there never was any great call for excitement, but with that faculty for gamour which is characteristic of Kenya we had created a situation that was quite serious. At this point the O.C. Troops—doubtless going on ordinary duty—were in and had a heavy hand on the "press" and "correspondents" of all papers. After that hubbub preoccupied us less and took a place secondary to the elections.

The Sixth Man.

The first meeting of the newly appointed Council took place on Tuesday. The dear old days, Indian and European representation sat on the floor and discussed the matter of the moment, who the odd man out was to be. That is to say, as laid down in the Government's Ordinance, it was the duty of the new Council to elect another member to take the place of the member who had resigned. It was a matter of some interest to have another person in that coveted position. The general public believed that many strings were being pulled. Ex-Councillor Montgomerie was appointed and is once more in proud possession of one of the "wee" council desks at which he so long presided.

After Ball Votes.

But the subject does not end there. The man who was elected for a place on the Council was in the ball. The Indian community wished to put in Mr. Chas. Udall, ex-mayor of the town, the Indian councillors are said to want Mr. Riddell in the mayoral chair. Mr. Riddell, though not exactly pro-Indian, is regarded by the Asiatic community as very fair-minded and opposed to no particular section of the community. An equitable chairman say they will "jamie" make. The appointment has been deferred to a future date, but it is generally presumed that Councillor Riddell, with the aid of the Indian vote, will secure the honour. So much for municipal politics.

Facts are Facts.

The Salvation Army collected quite a little bit of hard cash last Saturday on behalf of its European social work. As has before been mentioned in these letters, the Europeans of these parts have had their bad times. Kenya is not quite the El Dorado it is painted. And the Army Hostel has been a veritable god-send to various needy whites. This may or may not seem like a warning to intending emigrants, but facts are facts, and it is generally accepted here that the man who is of use to the Colony in its present state is not the clerk, the book-keeper or the warehouseman, but the man with some £ s. d. behind him. Kenya wants money.

According to Their Sort.

Incidentally the Salvation Army weaving and spinning scheme is being widely approved. H.E. the Acting Governor was much impressed on the occasion of the recent visit, and it is said that the Native apprentices are shaping extraordinarily well.

It is of interest to note, by the way, that certain local tribes seem specially fitted in certain directions. For example, the Wakikuyu have a distinct mountain bent, as also have the Wakamba. On the other hand, the Kikuyu, who are mostly agricultural, are the real heroes of wood and charcoal in the Colony. The Salvation Army, it is understood, is working with other institutions for the advancement of the Natives, taking these characteristics into account.

Still Hope!

These are the days of the big rains, and they are typical of the old days, when rains were rains, with torrential downpours at even-fall and nights of lightning. A blazing fire welcome. Agricultural prospects are said to be good, and the farmers, for once in a way, are really cheerful.

NATIVE LABOUR IN KENYA.

In reply to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, Labour Member for the Colony, the Colonial Secretary stated last week in the House of Commons that the full text of the speech by Mr. Denham, acting Governor of Kenya delivered to a conference of European settlers in Nairobi in 1927, in which the subject of labour was being printed in the official gazette.

It did not, in his view, conflict with the principle laid down in 1927 and published in the paper Cmd. 1509, that "administrative officers and Native chiefs should take every opportunity of indicating among the Natives habits of industry either inside or outside the reserves" and the Acting Governor had informed him that that principle was being now being carried out.

It is generally considered that the principle of administrative control of labour has been prepared and the Government of the Colony.

PROGRESS OF TRANS-NZOIA.

During the past few days we have had two visitors from the Trans-Nzoia, and both have spoken in terms of ardour and unbounded optimism of the immediate prospects before that favoured district of the Kenya Highlands.

Each spoke independently of the rapid rise in land values and of the still higher figures likely to be realised a few months hence. We gain that profits of £1 per acre have been reaped by some fortunate folk almost as soon as they acquired the land, but that, generally speaking, local settlers see no cause to think that the increased prices are unwarranted.

On the contrary, general developments and the assurance of railway facilities are calculated to enhance the value of estates in the Kitale area, particularly those on which there is a fair proportion of coffee land. Coffee and maize are the joint products favoured.

We are told that the use of labour-saving machinery is spreading rapidly, and that a power maize reaper will shortly reach the district, which is looking forward with a good deal of interest to an examination of the results achieved by the new machine.

To our two friends, both of whom have first-hand knowledge of wide areas of East Africa, there is no district to compare with the Trans-Nzoia. It has certainly aroused strong local patriotism.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE IN 1924

The Department of Overseas Trade has finally published its public accounts statements regarding the apparent balance of trade of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar during the year 1924. The particular figures have been supplied by the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs and Excise in various territories. Largely increased domestic exports from the first three of the territories are recorded. The table appears at the foot of this page.

Added to the statement are statistics showing the home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda during the past three years, during which the average for Kenya was £4,277,881, and for Uganda £1,136,945. A noteworthy feature is that Great Britain is not merely just making headway in the market, but is actually failing to hold her own. The following figures give the origin of goods imported for home consumption:

Country	1923	1924
United Kingdom	37	40
India	1	1
Japan	1	1
U.S.A.	1	1
Germany	1	1
Other	58	55

Germany's Trade Gain

Germany's share in the East African trade has developed so much better than she has elsewhere. Her share in the trade has advanced in two years from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. That does not mean that she has trebled her trade. It means very much more, for in the two years the total trade has more than doubled. Germany's 2 per cent. in 1922 represented some £37,200,000, but last year amounted to over £370,000. In two years, therefore, Germany has increased her share in the trade from 2 to 6 per cent. more than the combined share of the two other dependent territories. In view of this renewed corroboration of our oft-repeated warnings, will British manufacturers and merchants now take steps to protect and advance their own and the national interest? Energetic action is demanded. What better time could be

selected than the present, when the British Empire Exhibitions are in progress, and the territories are being opened into renewed prominence, and when the territories are progressing with this notable rapidity.

Need for British Action

We have been told by a few people who worship the god of things as they are that we have been running a quite good journalistic "stunt." But that, of course, our statements were exaggerated. Will these official statistics awaken them from their comfortable somnolence? The whole matter is far too serious for light treatment. We would not lead our pages to such "stunts," but we shall continue in the future to state the obvious fact that Germany is straining every nerve to regain command of the East. She has lost politically in East Africa.

And in the face of this new evidence, which must or should have been known to the responsible authorities, it is proposed not to renew the operation of the Ex-Enchères Restriction Ordinance of Tanganyika. On what grounds can the unrestricted admission of Germans be justified? We are not aware of any arguments in favour of allowing the entrance of Japan. We have stated many times such a course, if a majority of Parliament were to pass it, would be a most serious blow to the British Empire.

THE CESSION OF JUBALAND

The conclusion of the Jubaland agreement is widely and sympathetically commended upon, and which occupation by Italy is expected to last for about four weeks. The Italian representative is the *Marchese Mariani*.

The Italian representative is a well-known Italian journalist who has been in the East for some time. He is a well-known Italian journalist who has been in the East for some time. He is a well-known Italian journalist who has been in the East for some time. He is a well-known Italian journalist who has been in the East for some time.

ADVANCE STATEMENT OF APPARENT BALANCE OF EAST AFRICAN TRADE

	Kenya & Uganda		Tanganyika Territory		Zanzibar	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Home Consumption Imports	4,257,843	6,277,881	1,799,038	2,002,676	1,102,045	1,492,306
Domestic Exports	3,990,433	6,136,945	1,657,601	2,611,303	1,407,472	1,255,736
Apparent Balance of Trade	6.2% (inf.)	2% (inf.)	8% (inf.)	1.2% (inf.)	21% (inf.)	5% (inf.)
Increase in Home Consumption Imports		47%		15%		8%
Increase in Domestic Exports		54%		56%		16% (inf.)

(inf.) — favourable balance
 (sup.) — unfavourable balance
 (a) — decrease of 11% almost solely accounted for by smaller dove exports

N.B. The import figures for Tanganyika Territory need adjustment for both years, as certain imports must be deducted from the totals given above in order to give home consumption figures. The figure to be deducted in 1923 is not yet available, but for the case of 1923 it was sufficient to turn a non-favourable balance of 8% into a favourable balance of 12%. The figure of 27% unfavourable balance for 1924 may accordingly be largely increased.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

London, 17th May.

It seems a very pleasant surprise to find that the Natives are actually to when everybody else has been so busy about the harvest. Therefore great hopes are entertained of the coming crop and not usually productive of the harvest season has been all right. It is said that the Natives are prepared with their crops. The bulk of the country's crops have been harvested, and it is said to me that there will be a fair yield of all crops. A new era has been given in this country, namely, the importance of the development of what is called the tobacco industry. Perhaps I may say a few words about it.

The Natives are encouraged to live in the Nyanja way but tobacco is also encouraged to grow crops that will put a little more into his pocket. In the lower river districts it is cotton, up here tobacco. As a rule there are exceptions, the most produced by the Natives is something called "tobacco" in other terms may be called tobacco.

The grown tobacco is sold in the market. It is a strange thing to see that the Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

The result will be that the Natives will be able to buy the tobacco in this country.

As tobacco is certainly the main crop here and at home to ensure that the Natives grow tobacco is definitely certified as such when it is sold. Should this not be done, Nyasaland runs the risk of grave prejudice to an industry that needs and deserves support.

As regards other crops, tea and sisal are being steadily increased. It is very interesting to see that the Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

There is room for improvement in the tobacco industry. The Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

And we don't care if the tininess of some are filled to capacity when they are 8000 miles away. For have we not the dances and other festivities in the Limbe Club over here? The energetic Committee having decided to gather in as many little donations as possible, there is to be a very great show in the shape of an advertisement ball, prizes having been offered for the best costumes advertising local firms. Applications for tickets have come in from all over the Shore. It is known within a radius of 100 miles - will a champion of another Club be made? - the Limbe Club offers the best diversion for Nyasaland, and is talked about almost as much as the Railway.

NEWAZZI

BEIRA-NYASALAND RAILWAYS.

Working to Normal Conditions resumed. From Correspondent.

Since the high floods in the Zambezi valley began at the end of January, much interruption of traffic has been caused on the Beira-Nyasaland route by the inundation of the track on the low lying main line. It is a blessing that the river, although the ferry stations, which normally connect between Quirama and Chindia, a distance of five miles, were being between the Zangwe bridges on the Zangwe, Zambezia and Port Herald in Nyasaland, a distance of about 60 miles. The railway received in London, part of the restoration of communication to the normal conditions. Both banks of the Zambezi, but it is added that the road work is not yet complete. The G. C. track on Inhancoma Island is in good condition.

The frequent flooding of the low country in the Zambezi valley and the consequent delays and inconveniences caused to N. P. traffic have made the widening of the river at certain points necessary. The widening of the track deviations that would be required would have been flooding. The road section, which is most liable to flooding, is the section between the two main lines.

It is a blessing that the Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

It is a blessing that the Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

It is a blessing that the Natives are not doing this for themselves. They are selling it to the Europeans.

THE PRINCE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The programme to be followed during the Prince of Wales visit to Northern Rhodesia is as follows:

- July 11 - Victoria Falls. Proceeds to Government House, Livingstone for official dinner.
July 12 - Reception at Bulawayo. Presentation of addresses and dinner at Government House.
July 13 - Meeting with Yeta, the Paramount Chief of the Ngonos, and his followers at Katambora on the Upper Zambezi. In the evening His Royal Highness will dine with the Ngonos.
July 14 - At Katima Muloki, Katima Muloki, etc.
July 15 - At Bulawayo.
July 16 - At Bulawayo.
July 17 - At Bulawayo.
July 18 - At Bulawayo.
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July 27 - At Bulawayo.
July 28 - At Bulawayo.
July 29 - At Bulawayo.
July 30 - At Bulawayo.
July 31 - At Bulawayo.

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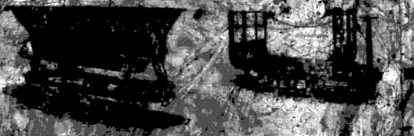
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Market shows a somewhat brighter tone...
in the grades, which are steady, while inferior...

1345 to 1348, 1351 to 1354, 1357 to 1360...
1363 to 1366, 1369 to 1372, 1375 to 1378...

Graded...
Good to fine... 1285 to 1305
Medium to good... 1285 to 1315
Common to medium... 1285 to 1315
Type "Flint" 1305

Good to fine... 1275 to 1285
Medium to good... 1285 to 1315
Common to medium... 1285 to 1315
Type "Flint" 1305

1275 to 1285, 1285 to 1315, 1315 to 1345...
1345 to 1375, 1375 to 1405, 1405 to 1435...

1345 to 1375, 1375 to 1405, 1405 to 1435...
1435 to 1465, 1465 to 1495, 1495 to 1525...

Tanganyika sorts fetched...
Kilimanjaro... 1405 to 1415
First... 1415 to 1425
Second... 1425 to 1435
Third... 1435 to 1445
Peaberry... 1445 to 1455

1455 to 1465, 1465 to 1475, 1475 to 1485...
1485 to 1495, 1495 to 1505, 1505 to 1515...

MAIZE
The Continent has purchased No. 2 white flat East African at 425/60 of passage.

Prices for this commodity have declined in sympathy with other fibres. Shippers, however, are not making offers of any importance, believing that higher prices will be obtained according to Messrs. Singelworth's report, the basis of which is an accumulation of stocks. Nominal values for May/July are:—

No. 1 Kenya and Portuguese East Africa... 243/05
No. 1 Tanganyika... 243/05

according to standard for grading and with forward shipment.

Tow.—Prices are unchanged.

Business has passed at the following...

Flax...
D/R according to quality... 220/270
D/R... 220/270

FLAX
Business has passed in the raw material. Prices of East African are about...

D/R according to quality... 220/270
D/R... 220/270

Prices are...

130 to 140, 140 to 150, 150 to 160, 160 to 170...
170 to 180, 180 to 190, 190 to 200...

During the week 200 packages of...
the average price... The... follows...

Esperanza Estate...

COFFEE PRODUCE

Castor Seeds.—Prices are higher East African sorts to Hill, with May/June shipment, being quoted at 435/...

Chilies.—Messrs. J. K. Gilliat report the sale of a small lot of chilies of Uganda at 275/...

Cocoa.—Owing to Zanzibar spot quoted at from 100/ to 105/... according to quality.

125 to 135, 135 to 145, 145 to 155...
155 to 165, 165 to 175, 175 to 185...

Dura.—A parcel of Dura has been sold to the Continent at 11/ 135/06 for May shipment.

Groundnuts.—East African decontaminated have been bought at 124 and 124 55 for July/August shipment, and sellers are now asking 124 75/00.

Gum Arabic.—The market has declined still further. Kodjatan Natural selling at 515, and cleaned at 545/00. May shipment, 44 1/2. No change has taken place in the position of Taha.

100 to 105, 105 to 110, 110 to 115...
115 to 120, 120 to 125, 125 to 130...

100 to 105, 105 to 110, 110 to 115...
115 to 120, 120 to 125, 125 to 130...

100 to 105, 105 to 110, 110 to 115...
115 to 120, 120 to 125, 125 to 130...

100 to 105, 105 to 110, 110 to 115...
115 to 120, 120 to 125, 125 to 130...

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