

# EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL.

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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## THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

By the time these lines are published the first East African Governors' Conference will have assembled in the capital of Kenya, which may well be proud to entertain those who are guiding the destinies of the neighbouring territories. For the institution of such Conferences, thanks are due by East Africa, and indeed by the Empire as a whole, to Mr. J. H. Gore, C. C. In his capacity, the recommendations of which body are destined to influence the whole course of East African history. The Report of the East Africa Commission will, we may safely assume, be ever present in the minds of Their Excellencies and their departmental advisers during their all-important discussions.

The initiation of such round-table conferences has everything to recommend it, and has met with unqualified approbation at the hands of the non-official communities. Personal contact is a good way to a ready means of settling differences, and an impulse towards closer cooperation, indeed, one of East Africa's most urgent needs. The difficulty of travelling from one territory to another, and even from one district to another, has for too long been responsible for insular views and lack of understanding. Fortunately, it is now generally realised that East Africa is best served by those who have a wide vision of their opportunities and their duties.

East Africa, as we see it, is a vast and varied land, which this week celebrates the opening of the wonderful Senhar Dam. Everywhere it includes a vast land, the future of which is bound up with that of Portuguese East Africa, and particularly with the building of a bridge across the Zambezi. By a coincidence we to-day publish news of the Sudan's great achievement and of Zambezia's great requirement. The emphasis East Africa's vast extent, wonderful resources, tremendous promise, urgent needs, and, above all, her right to a wide, statesmanlike handling of her problems and her future.

Co-operation and co-ordination are indispensable in our East African Empire if it is to progress soundly and yet speedily. Only a few weeks ago the first All East African Settlers' Conference was held at Fukuyn. Now the first All East African Official Conference is meeting. May its deliberations be to the permanent benefit of all the territories concerned!



## IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN

### I. FROM A TRAVELLER'S DIARY

By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa"

The Sudan Government railways have a world-wide reputation for excellence and comfort and they certainly live up to it. Never have I travelled in such excellent sleepers. Everything is on the big side, and very, very clean, washstand, arm-chair, table and carpet all complete. The dining saloon and the food were equally good. Why travelling from Khartoum across the desert to cut off the large bend of the Nile, the train even slows down in order not to kick up too much dust.

The whole train staff, from engine drivers and guards to taker collectors, head waiters and sleeper attendants, are Sudanese, and very well they do their jobs too. Everywhere was spit and polish, the engine shining at every screw and bolt. These railway men and show that they are one of the best of the propositions in the country. The observance of regulations showing the discipline on the train. For instance, when the ticket inspector saw some men had left their tickets in their pockets, they left the train car to fetch them, and returned with them. (Shades of South Africa!)

#### The Journey to Khartoum.

Thus passed away very pleasantly the twenty-four hour journey to Khartoum. When near the river we passed through the constant line of some cultivated land, and away from it the country was barren, barbed, the ancient junction of caravan routes to the coast, is now in process of decay, for Atbara, the present railway junction, is taking its place and drawing away the population.

The villages of square mud walls with flat roofs, and there is practically no rain in this part of the world, this is sufficient to keep out the little there is. Thus villages present a grey castled appearance, spread widely over a large area, and having long straight streets through them. Being in sand desert, they are clean, for sand and sun soon obliterate all traces of dirt or refuse.

On approaching Khartoum we begin to pass through rocky hills, and the ground also becomes rocky and the vegetation sparse. The soil has been bad and so this coating is very thin, but in normal years it is quite good. So in to Khartoum North, and across the Blue Nile bridge to Khartoum itself. Thence to the suburb and to bed. It is fairly hot, but not damp, which makes it bearable.

#### Kitchener's City.

Khartoum is Kitchener's city. It has all been laid out and built on a grand scale, and the buildings are massive. The main avenue along the Blue Nile is beautiful, and makes a delightful walk of an evening. In the European city, which is divided from the Native city, all the roads are big and broad. The gardens are lovely, and a water course to the desert, which comes right up to the town on both sides.

The spirit of greatness envelops the place, and the impress of a master hand remains in every work-

man's hand. Still on the banks of the Nile, and his spirit guides the destinies of the country yet, for Sudan is still Kitchener to his day, and his name is lived in reverence by the older men, and is being handed down as a tradition to the present generation.

The native city of Khartoum itself contains some 100,000 people of various tribes, mostly those employed in the city itself, who are largely an educated class. On the north bank there is also a native city of several thousand, but the great city is Omdurman, containing some 100,000 people. It is a great metropolis, in which I could have spent weeks, but I had only a couple of days. It is really Africa through and through, but to understand and appreciate it I must go again and live over there for some weeks. For the present I will say nothing of it, for I know too much of Africa to attempt to describe it superficially. Its life is amazing and intricate in the extreme. When I know Arabic well I shall return.

#### Appreciation of Education.

As it was, I went round with the Native headmaster of the primary school. We visited some of the *Kutabs*, which were most interesting, and in which I found the boys very clean and very bright. The fourth year lads, who knew English quite well, went through their lessons for me. Of their Arab teachers one had been to England.

I also met Sheikh Abd el Ghazim, the head of the religious men, who lives in the religious college under the shadow of the mosque, which he has travelled to for the people. He has an Arabic library, which he very proudly showed me. He was most interested to learn about East Africa, and especially of the Arabs in Zanzibar. A very fine old man he is.

I was likewise very warmly received by several of the merchants, some of whose sons, now at the primary school of the Gordon College, rather impressed me. The youngsters everywhere were Arab and English, and behaved very well. They were all in the schools, and were kept from their boys to join in the movement.

#### Sudan's Characteristics.

The hospitality I met with everywhere was traditionally Arabic in its warmth and dignity. But the people here are influenced by a strain of white Arab far different from the slothful type of our Eastern coast. They are fond of their country and proud of the way it has gone ahead, and they realise fully that before them lies a great future. They are grateful, too, that the country has been kept for them alone, and I believe they are going to make a success of it in every branch. Certainly these people have a strong pride of race. There is none of that jangling and that lip service so easily rendered by our people in East and Central Africa.



The Sudan of the north and center is considered that to be as good as the next man. The whole population being Muslim, there is no religious question and hence they are ready to fight with the greatest of their religion.

In the recent rising or mutiny, which by the way seems to have been an Arab blunder—the Sudanese have a taste of their fighting powers, and shows that they have not lost strength in the passing of years. In fact, they fought like tigers, though they had no idea what it was all about, and those who got away from the first burst of firing, returned quite quietly to their barracks, arms and all complete.

**A Visit to the Gezira.**

MY first trip from Khartoum was down to the Gezira, where I put up at the Government Research Farm at Wad Medani. I went down by car, covering during the journey nearly 600 miles. By Briton and Sudan I was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality and hospitality. We took about eight hours from Khartoum to Medani, stopping at various stations along the railway, but passing only a few small villages in the desert until we approached Hassa Dieissa, which is a fair sized town. I met on this journey, both in Egypt and Sudan, the two types of sheikhs represented by fiction and by fact. That is to say, the good-looking, well-bred sheikh of romance, breathing the desert and the East, and the dirty old scoundrel of the wandering tribes of the desert.

From Hassa Dieissa we began to pass through the fertile and cultivated lands, and from then on it was one unbroken line of cotton and dura in its early stages. We motored for hours along the major and minor canals, and it was the same right down to within fifty miles of the dam, where the cultivation ended. I might say that during the whole trip the only enforced stop was to blow up one tyre. Some parts of the road were very rough enough to jolt us badly. Once on the cultivated area the scene was a busy one, the fields of people about their work, and the roads alive with camel and donkey convoys carrying goods of all sorts, everywhere was a cheery, helpful crowd of people.

A little time in this perfectly flat and open country, with its unbroken line of fields, made me realize that the same sort of place it would be to me, but after a few days I got used to it, and it did not appear bad, though from the scenic point of view its value is nil.

At Medani, a Native city of some importance on the banks of the Blue Nile, is a large and busy place, the capital of the Blue Nile Province. Here, whilst wandering in the markets I met a Gordon School boy in uniform, who was exacting the variables at the rate of 1000. It came out that he was a returned soldier from the war, and was later taking courses and awards with his father at Wad Medani, where I was pressed to stay for a meal, but was unable to do so, as I was already booked with the Governor.

**A Fine Organization.**

I spent several days on the Government Research Farm, and went over the whole show with MacIntyre and Archdale, the two head men of the Plantations Syndicate, who were very pleased with their results up to the present and appeared in no doubt as to the success of the venture. Personally, I was not so optimistic, rather taking the view that it was a very fine organization indeed, and I hope a great piece of work, but the soil is a very poor crop land and that there are much safer investments yielding as good interest as this. The houses of the head

people at Barraki are really beautiful, and had a sense of spaciousness. MacIntyre's personality, the sort of man you can once you have met him. As long as he is in charge of things, the scheme will not lack driving power or vision—that is certain.

It is an experiment, having a large and powerful syndicate, such as this in partnership with the Government of a new country, in a country open to settlers it would be impossible, but in a purely Native country, such as the Sudan, such a partnership is possible, though even then it is a thing that is very involved as those acquainted with Africa under realize.

**Backward.**

From Wad Medani I passed on down to the Makwadani, a six-hour drive by car, including a ferry over the main canal, which was not easy. On the way one passes several deserted excavations and other enormous pieces of machinery, and through the same towns of Haj Abdulla and Sennar, of which the former is quite a large place. To it come people from the held with their camels for trading purposes. They are a hardy but charming people, and they live away in the blue. For here, once out of the irrigated area or away from the river banks, we are again in desert country.

Makwar has rather a deserted and woebegone appearance, for during the construction work it was a great city, with a thriving population. The cement factory was working, and day and night the scene was one of bustle; now the population has gone, the factory is closed, and huge pieces of machinery lie rusting everywhere. The European town is large and well laid out, but to-day many houses stand empty, the streets are deserted, and the desert creeps steadily in.

**Kitchener's Vision.**

Approaching the dam from the west until you are well out it is dreary riding, but approaching from the east it is a wonderful sight. There, out in the blue, stands a great feat of modern engineering, steel, bringing happiness and prosperity to thousands. If in thousands of years of human civilization comes upon this work, it will be found to remain a monument of permanent execution, as a vision in conception. Remember that it was Kitchener, who said many years ago, while in the desert, a settlement where there are no lands, "Here is the site for your town."

This huge work of practical use, infinitely greater and more important than all the ancient temples and tombs of the whole Nile valley, checks the rush of the black-silted Blue Nile, and controls it, so that it can be used to the best advantage. It is a great feat, and the greater quantities of water could be taken, but under the present agreement with Egypt we can only hold back a certain quantity, and God forbid we should play any tricks with the Nile water.

We sit upon the sources and the power is in our hands, but the tradition of the British Empire and the fair play of our race shall save us from blenching our record, by using unfairly a weapon which fate has placed in our hands. Far better that that Egypt should say, "With Britain at the source of our river we may rest in peace, sure that our land shall not be deprived of one drop of the water of El-Nil, our Mother."

(To be continued)







**EAST AFRICAN TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE.**

Under the auspices of East Africa of Colonel Franklin, the London Trade and Information Office of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies will be under the direction of Mr. J. W. Bridgen, who has been closely in touch with work of this nature for the past five or six years.

Colonel Franklin leaves London on Thursday next, January 28, and expects to be away for about six months.

**MR. ORMSBY GORE'S VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.**

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, sailed yesterday for West Africa by the "Adda". He is accompanied by his Parliamentary Secretary, the Hon. Charles Phythian-Sotter, and two officials of the West African Department of the Colonial Office.

The party is due at Lagos on February 7 and will spend the major portion of its time in Nigeria, many parts of which will be visited. Conditions in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia will all be investigated by the Mission, which has provisionally arranged to start its return journey from the latter colony at the end of April.

East Africans will be keenly interested in Mr. Ormsby Gore's confidences between East and West African conditions, and will congratulate the West Coast on its good fortune in securing this personal attention on the part of the Under-Secretary. East Africa is already reaping the practical benefits of the recommendations made by the East Africa Commission, of which he was Chairman, and hopes that the West African Dependencies may benefit also.

Mr. Ormsby Gore and his party wish *bon voyage* and is happy a time as the leader spent in Eastern Africa a year ago.

**FORESTRY IN TANGANYIKA.**

The current number of the *Empire Forestry Journal* contains interesting extracts from a letter written to the Editor by Mr. D. K. S. Grant, Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika, who says:

A timber concession of 60,000 acres in the Usambara mountains granted two years ago is now beginning to feel its feet, and logging of yellow woods, campher and cedar by power-skidding and forest railways will soon be in full swing after the fashion of the Westery States. The output of this mill, situated at 6,000 feet elevation, reaches the railway line 4,500 feet below by means of an electrically-driven aerial cable way of one-ton carrying capacity.

The rains, which were heavy on Kilimanjaro mountain but unfortunately were limited to that district, have prevented much progress being made of late with the stock surveys for the working plan, which is being prepared for the southern or southern section of the mountain range in the Akongu area. An agreement over the whole of the Kilimanjaro forest, and the agreement commits the Government to formulate working plans for the total area of approximately 384,000 acres.

**AGENCIES WANTED FOR KENYA.**

Agencies wanted for cars, tractors, and accessories, by sole British garage in Mombasa. Garage and Showrooms cover 290ft. x 30ft. & first class connection throughout Kenya and Tanganyika. Write: E. M., 99, Holden Road, London, N. 12, for interview.

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Particulars of the Courses and the instruction will be forwarded upon application to

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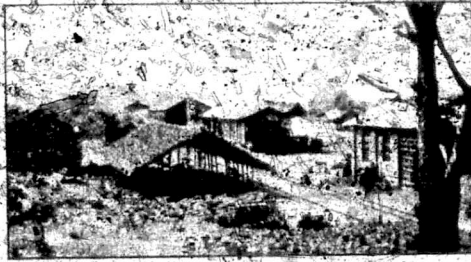
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# ZAMBESIA COLLIERY

The coal traffic from the mine shown below is expected eventually to supply enough to span the Zambezi Bridge a self-supporting proposition.



General view of colliery.



Coal dump, also sorting sheds.



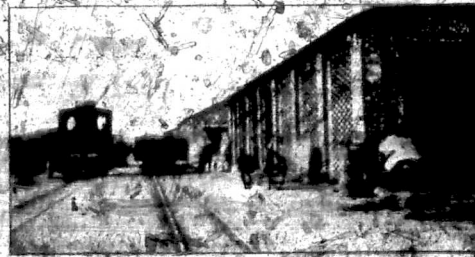
Sorting shed, drives, etc.



Sorting shed, upper level.



General view from the colliery by Benga Landmark.



View of the street of the colliery from the mine.



General view from the colliery by Benga Landmark.



View of the street of the colliery from the mine.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., left London last week for Egypt and the Sudan.

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Capt. J. P. Toddler, Land Officer, Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave.

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Mr. C. W. Hayes Sadler has been appointed Editor of the Official Gazette, Kenya.

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We regret to record the death at Tabora of Mr. F. R. Muller of the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

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The Sudan Government is advertising for a manager of the Gordon College Workshops, Khartoum.

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Ficht-Marschal Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, is visiting the Sudan for the ceremonial opening of the Semiar Dam.

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Mr. A. R. Morgan, who recently returned to Uganda from leave, has been appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture.

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During the absence on leave of Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, Mr. R. M. Raven, the Chief Engineer, is acting as General Manager of the Tanganyika Railway.

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Mr. R. G. Harper has written a most interesting article on "Cotton Seed Selection in Uganda, 1911-1925," to the Empire Cotton Growing Review for January.

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Ambassadors from East Africans recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Messrs. John Boyes, J. H. Maxwell, E. B. Steyn, J. de G. Delmonco, and Lieut.-Commander M. E. East.

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Mr. Ormsby Gore was the principal guest of the members of the Imperial Shipping and Imperial Economic Committees at a dinner last week at the Carlton Hotel. Sir Frederick F. Russell was another of the guests.

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Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council and a member of the African Educational Committee of the Colonial Office, is now on his way to South Africa. He hopes to visit also Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

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Sir Charles Elliot, who was H.A. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate from 1900 to 1904, and who has been British Ambassador to Japan since 1910, has been appointed a member of the Institute of Imperial Academy. He has made noteworthy contributions to philology and Buddhism. Sir Charles Elliot was the first Briton to become a member of the Japanese Academy. He is the author of "Buddhism and Buddhism," "Letters from the Far East," "The East Africa Protectorate," "A Pictorial Grammar," and other works.

St. Andrew's College, the newly-built institution at Mtwara, near Dar-es-Salaam of the Universities Mission to Central Africa was recently formally opened by His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, who said he felt almost ashamed that the Mission had accomplished so fine a piece of work when Government and Mission were not working in harmony. The Bishop of Zanzibar, H. Burley, Bishop of Zanzibar, was present. The Head of the College is the Rev. R. M. G.

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Mr. H. C. Sampson, C.I.E., who has been representing the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation in Nyasaland, has resigned his position on account of ill health and will not return to the Protectorate. Prior to his departure he was entertained to luncheon at Ryall's Hotel, Blantyre, the Hon. R. Rankine, Chief Secretary, presiding. Among those who were present to Mr. Sampson's services were the chairman, the Director of Agriculture, the Hon. F. M. Phillips, and Mr. D. Humphrey, an official of the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce.

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The first St. Andrew's Dinner attended was held at Lamu in 1898. There were 11 members, two hosts and two guests, and owing to the oxen having all died of rinderpest, the haggis was made from a hebra. After dinner, probably owing to an over-indulgence of haggis, our hosts began to converse in an unknown tongue.

My compatriot listened to the conversation for a time and then inquired: "What weird dialect of Swahili is that you are talking?" One of our hosts immediately replied: "Mon, d'ye mac ken, that is the language that Adam and Eve spoke in the garden of Eden, that is Swahili." My friend thought for a minute and then said: "That is most interesting. I have often wondered what was the real cause of their being turned out; now I know." (Laughter.) (From a speech by Mr. A. C. Hollis, British Resident at Zanzibar.)

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended January 10, 1926:

- Kenya.** Messrs. E. A. C. Talbot and G. R. B. Bown, B.A., Cadets, Administrative Department; Miss F. J. Bauniger, Assistant Master, Education Department; Lieutenant V. G. Harcourt, Cadet, School Department; Mr. S. Bloomberg, Assistant, School Department; Mr. G. E. Webb, Inspector of Schools, Nyasaland; Mr. J. W. D. Locker, Cadet, Administrative Department.
  - Tanganyika Territory.** Mr. R. J. Harvey, Assistant Master, Education Department.
  - Uganda.** Mr. J. W. Johnson, B.A., LL.B., Cadet, Administrative Department; Mr. E. R. Robinson, V.C., Assistant Master, Education Department; Miss W. B. Coward, Nurse, School Department.
  - Zanzibar.** Lieutenant J. C. M. ... and Mr. ... Medical Officers, not allocated.
  - East African Medical Service.** Lieutenant W. J. ... and Mr. H. N. Davies, M.B., B.S., Medical Officers, not allocated.
- Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are as follows:
- Mr. H. M. Fisher, Crown Prosecutor, Tanganyika, to be Police Magistrate, Victoria Coast; Mr. A. C. Luck, Inspector of Police, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Nigeria.



# TANGANYIKA PLANTERS ASSOCIATION (CENTRAL AREA)

# IMPROVING TANGANYIKA COMMUNICATIONS

## Proceedings at Annual General Meeting

### Specially Reported for East Africa

The recent annual general meeting was attended by some twenty members concerned chiefly in cotton and sisal cultivation. The President, Mr. R. Ruggles Brise (of the Rosenthal Company) said that European planters had many powerful friends but also many equally powerful enemies both in Europe and Africa. They thought the consumers of commodities produced by these farmers were opposed to capitalistic development in Africa. It was therefore all the more important that these interests should club together in their own defence.

As to the future of Tanganyika the Governor had authorized the statement that capitalistic ventures were to be conserved, and that Native production was not to interfere with European development. It was time to ward off new planters about the limits of the labour supply. Were many more such to come to the Central Zone, the position would be embarrassed and precautions must be taken against such a contingency. The speaker emphasized the danger of sleeping sickness and its effect in causing several areas to remain either because the disease was spreading, or perhaps because increased staff had caused it to be detected where investigation had previously been impossible.

The meeting discussed the question of cotton seed supplies in general and particularly the fact that the planters had at the last moment been told that the quantity could not supply the expected requirements. It was pointed out that the seed could be imported at 10 per cent. It was pointed out that this same seed could be got from Liverpool at 10 per cent. It was decided to make representations to the Government on the subject.

The future seed distribution policy, late planting, and the cultivation of cotton on the same land in successive years, provided the approval of the Department of Agriculture had been secured. It was also urged that members should agree among themselves to keep down the capitulation fees paid to labour recruiters, which had of late gone up alarmingly.

An interesting illustration of the growth of planting centres was the request for more road and accommodation at Kimamba, and also for post-office and postmaster there separate from the railways.

Debenham, who is the author of the "East African Observer" expressed the Government's opinion that the worst enemies of East Africa was that section of the home Press which seemed to delight in misconstruing everything done by the planters, and even much done by the Government. When addressing a meeting of West Africans and West Indians in London, he had discovered that, thanks to such printed misrepresentations, they regarded planters and administration as intent on forcing labour and generally keeping down the African.

As a result of this Tanganyika was much to be pitied and the nation of planters was anxiously watching the country anxious for any opportunity which might help to substantiate their claim to it. To illustrate their aims the Government and the civil population must present a solid front and speak with one voice. Strong far seeing and broadminded associations, such as that having confidence in the Government and offering Government confidence in their turn, were necessary to press and to the raising of Tanganyika's voice in the councils of East Africa.

After some further discussion during which a cordial vote of thanks to the president was passed, the meeting adjourned to lunch.

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL'S recent declaration of Moshi that he proposed to have an all-weather road built from Koro-we to Kalesa will be welcomed by all who see it means the linking up of the Central and the Tanganyika. For years such a step has been urgently required and the prospect of its realization is a cheering sign of progress.

His Excellency also stated that he had given instructions for an all-weather road to be surveyed from Moshi via Masha to Dodoma. Eventually this road would start at Masha and link up Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## GERMANS WANT TO BUY PROPERTY IN TANGANYIKA

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA

DEAR SIR, You may be interested to hear that on returning to the address given in an advertisement in the London Press regarding finance for East Africa to acquire land, plant, buildings, etc. to construct buildings, railways, etc. I was informed that nothing could be done here. It was however suggested that I should go to Berlin where the principals could be pleased to discuss the matter.

It is not a further debate in order that general efforts are being made through the English Press to reacquire holdings as what was termed East Africa. You would be greatly interested.

Yours faithfully,  
6, Kensington Road,  
Stretton, S.W.10.

## OUR UGANDA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

WE are at the very end of the cotton season, though it is impossible yet to say what the total number of bales of that crop exported to the market has been an exceptional one, and good in all particulars. The quality of the cotton, if all round, has been good better than was expected, and the yield per acre has been good to the extent of 100 to 120 lbs. per acre.

The cotton crop in the West Nile has been a good one, but it is not yet known whether it will be a record crop. The cotton crop in the West Nile has been a good one, but it is not yet known whether it will be a record crop. The cotton crop in the West Nile has been a good one, but it is not yet known whether it will be a record crop.

Transport facilities this year are remarkable. Many new British companies have put their forries on the market here, and good sales have resulted, but there are still many foreign makes competing. One French make especially has proved a failure. The class of cars wrong in a large proportion of the cars to this market sold, and as I was many of the forries are to be seen in Kampala lying useless and idle, spaces cannot be had. This is a big loss to those who have been unfortunate enough to buy this special class of forries.

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

By Our Kenya Correspondent.

The ordinary reader is undoubtedly becoming somewhat dubious as the strong spending tendencies of the present Administration and Legislative Council grow apparent. This feeling of uneasiness has been notably heightened during the present session of the Legislative Council by indications of free-handedness shown not merely by the official members but by the elected members also. Even Lord Delamere, who, in his position as leader of the latter body, has generally been regarded as soundly conservative in the matter of public expenditure, has been carried away by the landslide and seems to be making the £5 and crossing the threshold of the official programme. Time was when his noble lordship looked every pound of public expenditure in the eye, not content with raising the salary of the Governor to £8,000 a matter carried through with decency when it was believed that Sir George Lloyd (as he then was, now High Commissioner for Egypt) might be secured for the position; the subject has been reported in order to add another £500, just because that was the original amount suggested by our Reform Party.

Visit British Consulate.

Sir Edward's (Grimwood) visit, like his visit to the Governor, has been a desire to influence the Colony in the direction of home affairs, responsibilities, and our interests, both official and electoral. As a result of his visit, a meeting will be held, among the officials of the "General Public," at which it is even being mooted that the white extras on their own account should be allowed to purchase land on independent sections, and regarding the list of proposals including the new loans, many of our best correspondents and the local Press, that is young a country with so small a white population needs an administration of the advanced pioneer type, rather than one intent on forming the face of things familiar to long-existing communities and the crowded cities of an older world. So much of the sentiment is "improvement." For example, when the Government of the United States in the course of a visit to the Government House, even though the presence of a visitor is perhaps a hindrance, a

which has been the case, the Government is expected to spend that amount on the improvement of the roads, and a further mysterious item of outlay. Also, but these estimates allow another £200,000 for more additions to this mansion, which is the main one, meets in the street, and the bulk of it by the means proposed with these estimates of generosity.

Tea versus Wattle.

The struggle between these two things in the country has been chiefly to be expected and reasonable. Wattle has been a crop for many years of disfavour, and its unhappy vicissitudes frightened and drove away settlers, but about the time that tea became accepted as a sure profit-maker for this fine neighbourhood a glass of rum erected a tanning factory there and began buying green bark at 15s per ton. Many of the older plantations had reached the age of ten or twelve years while the owners were wondering what they were going to do with the stuff, and now these have stepped up to 30 tons of bark per acre. The young plantations, five or six years old, are producing 12 tons green bark as compared with 6 tons of wattle from wattle

of the same age—again proving Kenya's superior productivity for most crops. The demand for wattle wood in Nairobi increases steadily, and its price (£18s per ton) proves it to be one of the most valuable of the Native wood for local use.

The Wheat Duty.

A strong attack was made last week in Council on the resolution that is being considered to the wheat growers and flour-milling industries. The motion was defeated, but if the truth were told the attitude taken up by the elected members was one that a plebsite of Kenya's white population would probably not endorse. Proponents in the Colony are getting a little tired of supporting an industry in which so many blunders, mistakes and failures have been recorded, and really everyone approves the criticisms levelled at the Agricultural Department for its lack of interest or zeal when the health of our export wheat breeder has been the Department's concern, to have let matters concerned with wheat-growing slide.

The experiences of this foodstuff in Kenya simply corroborate the belief of the practical farmer with knowledge gained in the great wheat-growing countries of the world that it is only spoiling good maize land to devote it to this crop, and that Nature's law is that where the moisture and heat-loving meabe flourishes, there wheat cannot be successfully produced. The Plains-Neofs, Nature and other growing areas should specialise on the crop that has been proved to suit them. Wheats for the high elevations of South English types are required for the top and forgeries of the lower parts of the Colony, most of which have never even been sown for the premier form of grain for hard wheats. Some time will be made.

Mr. G. H. M. Proposed Land—all such 1000 ft. elevations are suited for the former; and Lord Delamere's land and other areas in Parkina and beyond, or the high land and plains between Nairobi and the coast, or the latter.

The report of the Government's wheat-growing experiment conducted by the Government of the East Africa, the East Africa Report to the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, 1925, entitled "Wheat-growing in Kenya Colony." That has had a very good effect on the minds of the people.

Wheat-growing in Kenya, the other East African territories.

The authors who are associated with the growth of maize and wheat on the same farm, which is a rare estimate that in Kenya the average yield of wheat is 15 bags per acre as compared with 23 bushels compared with 15 bushels in Canada, 12 bushels in Australia, 9 bushels in India, and 7 bushels in South Africa, and also that the average yield in Kenya is only 13 bushels per acre in a year, but it is a serious question whether this is really a true yield or not. —R. N. East.

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### EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we often 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.

Raw cotton of first quality is now offered at reduced rates on the Tanganyika Central Railway.

A list of markets in Uganda for the sale of raw cotton was published in the *Official Gazette* of December 15 last.

Uganda Railway traffic during October 1925 was valued at £2,114, or £613 over the corresponding figure for 1924.

We are informed that the new Dar-es-Salaam branch of Messrs. Galey and Roberts is being managed by Mr. Everett.

The *Somali* asks why Zanzibar should import tinned pineapples when the island produces pineapple as famous as its oranges.

The Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika, recently invited tenders for the sale of rights of exploration, mining concessions in the areas of Kilimanjaro and Lindi.

Cotton exports from Uganda during the quarter ended September 30 last amounted to 277,897 centals, valued at £1,666,896, or 103,057 centals above the corresponding figures for 1924.

Uganda's Blue Book for the year 1924, which was published in Rawl, is one of the most useful and comprehensive works of reference on the status of the funds, and the general conditions of the country.

The report of the proceedings of the Third Native Conference, which was held recently at Nairobi, has now been published in booklet form. Copies of this most useful record are obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, Kenya.

Cotton piece goods imports into Tanganyika during September amounted to:

Grey unbleached	£105,500	1,248,000
White bleached	107,500	1,277,000
Printed	20,000	230,000
Coloured	10,000	115,000
Others	10,000	115,000

When is the *Boat* going to add to its published list of Overseas Trade Agency Offices in London the name and address of the East African and Information Office?

For the first six months ended November last the total volume of cargo movements at the port of Beita, Kordofan, (near East Africa) was 52,735 tons, compared with 541,048 tons during the corresponding period in 1924.

Imports into and exports from Northern Rhodesia during the first six months of 1925 are returned at £593,703 and £143,945. These imports represent a tremendous increase over the corresponding half year figure for 1924 mainly.

Phenomenal rains have washed away portions of the embankments on the new Tabora-Karuma line, the opening of which will consequently be somewhat delayed. It is hoped, however, that the station to Karuma will be operating a few weeks hence.

If any British merchant shipping houses established in East Africa require the services of a keen, hard-working and ambitious man of about 30 years of age they might communicate confidentially with the Editor. The man he has in mind has 10 years' credit experience in Burma and India with a well-known East India merchant house, and has been assistant works manager in an engineering firm in the East. He is now publicity manager to a firm shipping machinery in East Africa and other parts of the world.

### EAST AFRICAN MOTOR VEHICLE IMPORTS

#### Astonishing Development of the Market

MR. GAETON FENZI, honorary secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, recently circulated to the members of that body facts of real importance to motor manufacturers.

During the first ten and a half months of 1925 the imports of motor vehicles into Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar were as follows:

	Kenya	Uganda	Tanganyika	Zanzibar
Motor Cars	770	1,100	1,100	1,100
Tractors	402	125	125	125
Cycles	868	328	328	328

There, then, is a rapidly growing field for enterprising manufacturers to exploit.

There are at present in use in those four territories some 4,000 cars, 1,300 motor cycles, 100 lorries, and nearly 500 tractors. Making due allowance for the vehicles owned by Indians and Natives, Mr. Gaeton Benzi estimates that the total number of every man own a motor vehicle. He also states that about 50% of the motor vehicles imported by Kenya and Uganda in the first six months of last year were of European origin.

Many East Africans like to purchase cars when home on leave, use them in the country, and take them out when they return. To meet such a need the R.E.A.A.A. has been able to arrange with the British India, Union-Castle, and Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Lines to grant a rate of 8% ad. less on deferred commission, (per 40 cwt. on unpacked motor cars) accompanying passengers from European ports to Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga or Zanzibar. If the return journey is made by the same line within three months, a further 5% and 10% rebate will be given on the second voyage. The usual freight is 100% per 40 cwt. plus the cost of packing.



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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

## NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The John Sargent Memorial Exhibition at Burlington House, Piccadilly, is arousing such interest that despite a heavy snowstorm and a keen easterly wind on the opening day last week the attendance was a record one for a winter exhibition of its kind in London. Much of Sargent's talent was given to the portrayal of eminent men—Ambrose Bierce, and Jeanine characteristics. Women predominate in the crowds of admirers who have continued to flock to the Academy.

Many of the Impressionist landscapes are remarkable for their brilliance, but the critics seem united in their view that Sargent's best work was in portraiture. Of the single figures "Lady Sassoon" is considered the most of the most portraits in the world, while that of "Mrs. William Platt" has been called one of the most interesting.

As nearly all the pictures are hung on the line, the public can enjoy their visit without craning the neck and contracting the headache usually associated with picture galleries. The abandoned works of this modern master artist have been insured for £600,000.

### A Royalty and the Nursing Profession.

The desire of their Majesties that the Queen Mother should be devoted to penions for nurses has been fully appreciated in all quarters. The late Queen Mother had always had a keen personal interest in the nursing profession and it is known to have been delighted when Princess Mary qualified as a fully trained nurse.

The King and Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York and other members of the Royal Family have contributed generously to this endowment fund.

### Whom to

A magistrate in Staffordshire has had to remind two villagers that the law of the Home Land takes no account of accusations of witchcraft, which, if one is to judge by recent letters to the newspapers, continue to play a surprising part in the lives of the small folk of the country. The two men, above mentioned, had accused a solitary woman, to whose evil eye they attributed misfortunes that had come upon them. The magistrate, however, recalled to their notice the fact that they were living in a civilised country and would have to pay the penalty.

Some students of country life are now claiming that almost every village in Lincolnshire and Norfolk still has its "wise woman" who, in addition to selling herbs and other cures, is credited with the power of curing the most annoying sickness and bad humours. The even of her curing her victims. How, since it is to see such matters given prominence in our twentieth century Press.

### Change in Fashion.

A leading fashion expert tells me that the newest designs will be made up of two materials and that the blend of the two different shades of a colour will be very pronounced. Designers appear to differ over the lines of the coming frock, but it seems practically certain that the straight line will be retained, the frock ending with a fulness sufficient to effect a hair during movement. For instance, one particularly pretty model is to be seen in cyclamen pink, accented with two rows of gathered, pleated deep rose, and a darker shade from heel to corsage.

Shoes made of suede will mark amongst the winter walking shoe for the coming spring, according to the

information just given me by a leading West End shoe maker. I was shown two pairs in light beige and sand colours with a one bar strap. The heels were covered with glace kid matching the shoes in colour. From the description one might think they presented an unfinished appearance, but that is not so. Both models looked neat and exceedingly smart, and without a doubt will be very much favoured in place of the straw shoe worn last year.

Some of the latest evening shoes are fashioned in silver kid. They are especially popular with black evening wear.

### Wicker Furniture.

Next time your wicker chairs need cleaning, do not let the boy wash them in the usual way with soap and water. Instead, make him first brush off the surface dust and then wash the chair, table or whatever it may be with a strong solution of salt and water rubbed in vigorously. Then leave the article—which should not be finished—placed out of doors in the sunshine to dry.

"NANETTE."

## Let Facts Speak!

4-5, Lexington Street,  
Golden Square,  
London, W. 1.  
25th January, 1926.

The Editor,  
"East Africa,"  
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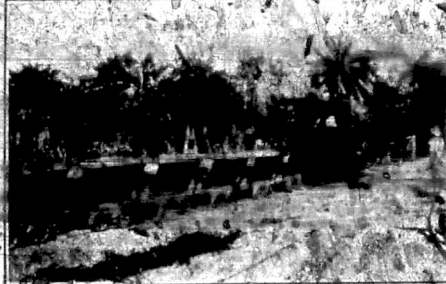


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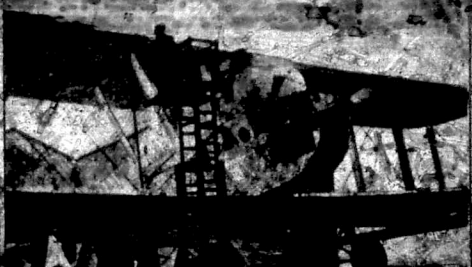
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

OFFER

The market has been and active with considerably improved prices for East African sorts.

Kenya

London graded	1135 od to 1145 od
First size	1165 od to 1175 od
Second size	1145 od to 1155 od
Third size	1105 od to 1115 od
Peaberry	1065 od to 1075 od
London graded	1205 od to 1215 od
First size	1235 od to 1245 od
Second size	1215 od to 1225 od
Third size	1175 od to 1185 od
Peaberry	1135 od to 1145 od
London graded	1285 od to 1295 od
First size	1315 od to 1325 od
Second size	1295 od to 1305 od
Third size	1255 od to 1265 od
Peaberry	1215 od to 1225 od
Cherry dried	1065 od to 1075 od
Brandyish	855 od to 865 od

Uganda

First size	1215 od to 1225 od
Second size	1195 od to 1205 od
Third size	1155 od to 1165 od
Peaberry	1115 od to 1125 od
Robusta	855 od to 865 od

Tanganyika

Kilimanjaro

First size	1135 od to 1145 od
Second size	1115 od to 1125 od
Third size	1075 od to 1085 od
Peaberry	1035 od to 1045 od
Cherry dried	875 od to 885 od

Arusha

First size	1115 od to 1125 od
Second size	1095 od to 1105 od
Third size	1055 od to 1065 od
Peaberry	1015 od to 1025 od

Nyasaland

Bold greenish red	1215 od to 1225 od
Tringe and small	1195 od to 1205 od
Peaberry	1155 od to 1165 od

Sisal

During the past week the market has remained quiet with very little fluctuation in price. £45.25 od. is reported to have been offered for a good Kenya mark, and there are sales of Tanganyika No. 1 at £45.10s. bush. However, does not appear to have been done in the past week. The difficulty in disposing of low quality

Flax

Little change is to be noted in this market, values of East African sorts being as under:

D/R Max according to quality	£60/£75
D/R Low	£45/£60

according to position and assortment.

Leather

During the month of Liverpool importations of hides from the various islands in the Indian Ocean have been in excess of 100,000 skins, in which amount 65,000 skins of East African hides have arrived during the past year, showing a considerable increase over the five preceding years. A large proportion of these arrivals originated from Abyssinia, such hides being extensively used for the light chamois leather favoured by boot manufacturers. An interesting feature of the year has been the increasing attention paid to the tanning of dry hides by Lancashire tanners, who have hitherto almost exclusively used the heavy sole leather.

Madagascar.—Imports during the year show considerable increase over those for 1925, the present value of the latter being about 7 od. per lb. £1.00, while trigonides are quoted at 5 1/2d. per lb.

EAST AFRICAN COTTONS

The last weekly crop of the heavy and medium varieties states that good business has been done in African cottons and that quotations advanced 2k points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the 21 weeks

since August 1 totalled 2,105 bales, as against 1,900 in 1924, 34,000 in 1925, and 22,000 in the 12 months ending of 1922. Deliveries to spinners are 73,502 bales, the average weekly delivery being 1,300 bales, a big advance on last year's figures.

OTHER PRODUCE

Almonds.—The value of the consignment with January/February shipment to this is about £17,300.

Alton.—Prices having weakened, an increased amount of business is passing at about 2 1/2 for January/March shipment, but the tendency is for the price to fall still further. A greater demand is in evidence for more distant positions, and the value for June shipment should be about 2 1/2, and for July/August shipment 2 1/4 per ship.

Arachnuts.—The price of some grades has fallen to 21 1/2, which figure was offered by Messrs J.K. Gillies about the value of arachnuts arriving this month. For January/February shipments 20 to 20 1/2 is regarded as the approximate value.

Gum Arabic.—Very little business is passing, and prices have fallen a new crop having been quoted at 28 od. and clean 40s. 6d. for January/February shipment.

Leaves.—The market is quiet, East African to cotton lots being worth about £15.

Mulle.—No. 1 white flat East African is not on offer, but is valued by the market at around 34s. in bags.

Wool.—The value to North Continental ports is about 1 1/2, but the market is very quiet.

AFRICAN SISAL IN 1925

Messrs. WIGLES WORTH AND Co., LTD., have just issued an interesting review of the year 1925, from which we take the following notes on the East African sisal industry.

The consumption of African sisal is being steadily expanded into wider fields, and the adoption of a new class of spinning machinery for the production of finer yarns at a lower cost has undoubtedly contributed to the popularity of this material, which had fluctuated less than any other on account of the equilibrium between supply and demand.

The maximum fluctuation was between 2 1/2 and 6 1/2 per ton, except for one or two trans-

January small consignment. There has been an effort among the producers throughout East to improve the quality and standardise the production, with very satisfactory results to the consumer. In fact, all of which a considerable quantity of sisal has been purchased by buyers to replace Manila.

A relatively high price has encouraged planters to replace cut out areas, and in some cases to extend the acreage, while the entire has resulted in the extra supply of sisal. The surplus was about 100,000 tons in 1925, and about 100,000 tons in 1926, a vast year in Tanganyika.

A feature of the trade is the regular consumption of brushing raw, the demand for which has been maintained throughout the whole year, and there has been no set-back in price, the material selling as fast as it is produced with no accumulation of supplies at any point. A few estates have started recovering the waste which formerly was thrown away. The demand for this material has been satisfactory, although the price is not such as to attract any great volume of supplies.

The production of African sisal during the year 1925 was 30,000 tons, or 1,000 tons above that of 1924. Britain's imports from British East African Dependencies totalled 8,280 tons, as against 6,811 tons in the previous year.











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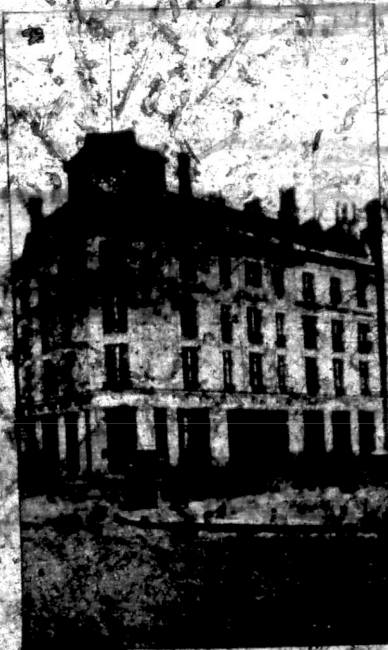
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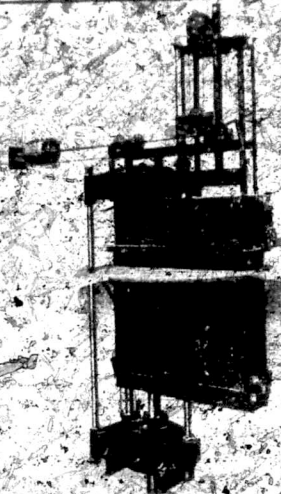
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## EDITORIAL

### GERMANY AND THE MANDATORIES.

Those who imagine that a contrite Germany accepts the existing order of things and abandons her claim to overseas possessions, may be certain that the German Association of Colonial Societies, founded in 1919, demands that the Reich's entry into the League of Nations be conditional on the return of all her former colonies. The Association's programme and independently indicates a more sterner line, her defiance of which will make sure that the Allies shall be fully acquainted with the feeling animating German colonial circles. The Association requested the Government to communicate the resolution to Germany's former enemies.

As a complement to this permanent demand—which certainly does not err on the side of exigency or haste—we have a long list of requirements, which as they deal chiefly with Germany's future attitude towards colonial questions before the League of Nations are of odd appendage to the preceding demand.

Having seen that she would never consent and yet having already consented to join the League, conditionally, the Reich is to take her stand mainly on the following lines:—

- (1) Germany must have a permanent seat on the Council of the League.
- (2) The mandate system must be maintained until Germany obtains possession of her old overseas territories.
- (3) All former mandates, which are not Tanganyika Territory, must be divided into small tracts administered by Germany.
- (4) Such mandates must not be united to foreign territories for administrative, financial or Customs purposes.
- (5) Crown lands, railways, harbours, and other works are to be regarded as the property of the former German protectorate and not of the mandatory.

(6) An international commission must be appointed to supervise the treatment of the Natives in the mandated territories.

(7) Natives of the ex-German possessions are to be given the right of direct petition to the League, which would have the faculty of reply, subject to petitioners.

(8) German trade must be placed on an absolutely equal footing, not merely in all former protectorates, but in all colonies.

Altogether an entertaining prospect, particularly when viewed from the non-German standpoint. Evidently Germany's colonial tub-thumpers do not pretend that they have never heard, have misunderstood, or have forgotten the categorical declaration of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies that

"Tanganyika is now permanently incorporated in the British Empire. I stress that permanently. It is an entire delusion that it is less British than any other colony. It is essentially part of the British Empire. Though we have laid ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is less British, nor does it make our tenure of it whatsoever permanent."

As a special correspondent of "EAST AFRICA" stated during last summer, Germany has innumerable colonial societies which are intensifying the colonial spirit by propaganda, lectures in towns and schools, and by the organisation of colonial and memorial days and exhibitions.

Unfortunately certain organs of the British Press are encouraging such movements by their advocacy of Germany's proposals. For such a purpose it is not the past but the future that counts.

Germany are as a matter of fact, what we have to former German East Africa, now Tanganyika.

WELCOME. By whom? The only motto that is not criticism, and we believe it to be an excellent one, the return of the Germans as viewed by practically every Briton in the Territory as a disaster, which, unfortunately, had under the name of the Mandate, full scope of later.

That Germany's proposals are being put forward, we have no doubt, and we are sure that the British and strong impressionable element in the League Council, that we have no doubt, settlement may not be driven between the sturdy British communities of Nyasaland, Rhodesia in the south, and Kenya and Uganda in the north. This is a matter of the greatest urgency. On a realization of its imperative character and of action to attend such settlement depends the future not only of Tanganyika, but of our whole East African Empire, of which Tanganyika must be the centre.



# IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN

## II.—THE SENNAR DAM AND THE GEZIRA.

*By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."*

The thing that struck me most about the Gezira scheme was the successful imitation of such a highly organised and scientifically conceived work amongst a Native population without in any apparent way disturbing their life or their equilibrium. True, the population have always been large cultivators, and are used to the methods of irrigation, but to keep them voluntarily planting their handiwork after years of never-lose-a-big-achievement. The majority of those at present cultivating in the area are those who on their own land, or people from outside the Gezira, which by the way is arable for "Island" have as yet been able to obtain land within the scheme, though many, including a number of Saadi from Upper Egypt, have applied.

The Government have taken over ownership of all the land, paying the original owners a fee of 1000 shillings for his land, which is then leased out to cultivators. This is not as actually dispossessed of land for the land owner keeps a proportion of his land for his own cultivation, and receives an annual rent for the portion which he is not using.

The water for irrigation comes from the storage of the new Malesm dam, which together with the main dam is 10 miles in length, has been built and is now in use, and controlled by the Government, who are in agreement with Egypt may take sufficient water to irrigate the Nile valley. This water is measured off into the Nile valley, and it must be noted that the Government is the owner of the dam, and that the rain usually falls on the Nile, though it would not materially affect it were the rain to fall. From the main dam a series of canals and channels, which are kept in repair and controlled by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, who are termed the business manager of the scheme, have been built.

### Work on the Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The work on the scheme was started about a year and a half ago, and during this time it was found that a body of expert men would be required to handle it, and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate was formed. The work was divided into three parts, and the collection of water and the irrigation of the land, and the collection of the crops, and the marketing of the produce. The work was divided into three parts, and the collection of water and the irrigation of the land, and the collection of the crops, and the marketing of the produce. The work was divided into three parts, and the collection of water and the irrigation of the land, and the collection of the crops, and the marketing of the produce.

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The headquarters of the Syndicate are at Bahariya, which also is situated the gin-mill factories, enormous buildings each containing eighty gins being pressed by hand, and the Sudan Government Railway runs through the area of the scheme and there is a railway station at Bahariya. For each acre of the work the Syndicate takes 75% of the crop, it is a fair price, and it pays its expenses and a dividend to its shareholders. The idea is I understand, that it shall eventually become as far as possible a Native run scheme.

### Land and Labour

As already mentioned, the cultivators are the hands of the Gezira, largely the land-owners themselves. A good cultivator takes on 100 acres of land, which he cultivates 30 acres each year, the rest of his land thus being fallow for two years. Though a man may enrich his family to help him, he cannot as a rule manage as well as the owner of outside labour, especially at planting time. It is here that the owners on the Gezira have to make the most of the Gezira, these Fellahs, Berawils and Bodeh people who supply the labourers. Without them, to carry the scheme out, it is impossible. They live in villages all over the Gezira, and though a certain number cultivate for themselves, the majority are labourers. It is not too much to say that the success of the whole project depends at present on the upkeep of this supply of labourers. It is not too much to say that the success of the whole project depends at present on the upkeep of this supply of labourers.

So far it has been found that, thanks to the free hospital training under the Gezira scheme, the people seem to understand the use of water, and no untoward difficulty is found in getting them to keep the crops clean and properly planted. The Syndicate managers have no disciplinary powers, except in the way of small fines, and the cultivators are very much pleased with the work.

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the south. The fact inclines me to the belief that the Sudan is of a quieter disposition than his southern brother. I had no evidence that he is much more given to sowing.

**Growing the Crop**

To look at the plants are very poor. They have not the thick lushy appearance of the cotton of Egypt, but though the actual plant is poor in aspect the yield is good, and the quality of the cotton, which is Saker-lanides, is also of a good standard. The critical time is after the first watering and before that, and the second. The first waterings are spaced at about twenty days increasing to fifteen and fifteen days.

The soil of the Gezira is hard but certainly cannot be called such. The place is an enormous flat, broken plain, and one would imagine that a few wells or pipes to break up the constant southern wind and to hold a little moisture would be an advantage. Stem-borers, white flies, and black ants are the chief enemies of the crop locally, but the schemes as a whole is well free of diseases as the seeds is very carefully handled. The issue of seed does not appear after planting. Some of the best seed is brought in from outside.

A great deal of research work is being done at the Government Research Station at Wad Medani, Sudan.

regards seed, rotation, manuring, watering, etc. It would appear that leaving land to the soil is the best method of resting soil from cotton. The best such as lupin or beans is better. I saw land which had borne cotton for eight years running, but though the plants were exceptionally large, the yield was small. Manuring by grazing sheep over the land is the best results of increased yield.

owing to the dryness of the air the crop requires constant moisturing whilst being ginned and in an store. The crop is a nine months one, commencing in August and ending in May. Picking extends for nearly four months.

The hoe is not found very useful for cleaning between rows of cotton, but the cleaning is performed with that further south is a very easy task, the growth of weeds and grass being comparatively light. The Sudan uses a metal crescent shaped cleaver on the end of a long stick which works very well, the soil being high and middle. The land receives cotton once in three years.

Though cotton is the chief crop of the area, a quantity of durra (millet) is also grown for local consumption and for sale elsewhere. The same staple food crop of the whole of the people of the Northern Sudan.

(To be continued.)

## CEREMONIAL OPENING OF THE SENNAR DAM

### COMMENTS FROM THE HOME PRESS

The official opening of the Sennar Dam, Sudan, on the Nile, which the High Commissioner for Egypt had undertaken to be, was celebrated with the presence of newspapers throughout the Sudan and we quote herewith some of the comments which are to be found in the press.

Audacious sunshine the official inauguration of the Sennar Dam and the local canal works took place on January 15. The ceremony was performed on the west bank of the Nile, close to the stone station of this great dam. The dam, a grand structure, has been built on the edge of the canal itself. The High Commissioner was joined by the leading members of the Sudan Government and the British and Egyptian officials. The dam, built by the British and Egyptian Governments, is on their haunches and completely hiding the sides of the excavation mound. They were dressed in white galas, each seat with its distinctive flag.

As one gazed at this assembly of some thousands of white figures with black faces the effect was of a vast field of closely compacted galaxies with black centres. The whole was an imposing spectacle, and there was no shadow of doubt as to the fact that all took in the scene.

It was a grand occasion for the Sudan Government to associate with the celebration the execution of the scheme the men whose pioneer work had largely contributed to it. Not amid all the rejoicing over the successful consummation of the project one thought of the man whose name above all names will ever be linked with the Gezira scheme—Lord Kitchener. It was to his inspiration that the work was begun, that the initial plan was secured and sanctioned by the Treasury. All those old Anglo-Sudan officers, as well as many of the new ones, were present, and they had gathered under Kitchener and were proud by his faith in the future of

the Nile, that day a completion of their scheme was to them the fulfilment of a wish which had been cherished for many years.

The speech of the High Commissioner, who was dressed in a grey frock coat and white waistcoat, was a very interesting one, and white with a touch of blue and green in the decorative element, for which it was translated into Arabic by the King of the Nile. The High Commissioner made references to Ismail Pasha Sirey, whose speech came as a pleasurable surprise both by reason of the skill and the unexpectedness of his intervention. It was generally considered that Lord Lloyd, who had been invited to attend the ceremony, would speak, and the speech, bearing the seals of Sir Evelyn Baring, was a most interesting one, and a breath of vision which could not pass as a mere speech. The High Commissioner's speech was a most interesting one, and a breath of vision which could not pass as a mere speech.

The ceremony was a most interesting one, and a breath of vision which could not pass as a mere speech. The High Commissioner's speech was a most interesting one, and a breath of vision which could not pass as a mere speech.

After this ceremony a presentation of the dam was made to Lord Lloyd by Sir Frederick Hopkinson, the constructor of the dam and the canal works, of a bronze plaque of the dam and main canal, with a suitable inscription. After the presentation of local notables to the High Commissioner, and his party entered Sir Evelyn Baring's car, and proceeded to the headquarters of the Sudan Plantations, where they had a most interesting and





thick wood, open water and long grass, in which mosquitoes swarmed everywhere.

The first step taken was to drain the higher ground on which houses and workshops had been built. Grass and bushes were cleared to a depth of 100 metres from the houses and then the marsh itself was drained. Houses and shops were pulled out and the holes filled to the most efficient and cheapest method was found to be heavy concrete engine oil. Pugs were used and with sucking out the dirt the oil was stuck in the holes and the oil continued to seep slowly for four or five days and to keep up a continuous film.

The most interesting figures are given showing the progressive decrease in the malaria rate as sanitary precautions improved. In 1922, according to Sir J. E. Eckstein, 16.07-25% of the Egyptian population suffered from malaria, the death rate being 33 per 1,000. In the following 12 months the rate had fallen to 8% and 4.9 respectively. In 1923 the malaria rate among Egyptian workers was 2% and the death rate 1.5 per 1,000. In 1925 the figures were 1.1 and 0.4.

Prophylactic measures were taken only in special cases where the work was carried out in malarious places and where the length of stay did not exceed a few days. In the mosques, presbyters

From Lord Lloyd's speech, the following tributes are noteworthy:

"I could myself, fortunate as I am, say little to his comely High Commissioner should he be celebrating the completion of the important work which has done the honour of inaugurating to us the new year. I am impressed by the atmosphere of cordial friendship which prevailed in the gathering of representative

interests so varied and powerful and I welcome the present occasion as setting on that friendship the seal of a great practical achievement destined to bring lasting benefits both to the people of Egypt and to the other countries.

The Sudan is now in a large measure enjoying the fruits of the genius of Lord Cromer. He aimed at the steady development of the country strictly within the limits of her capacity, a policy pursued with selfless devotion and unflinching success by Sir L. Gordon, Sir J. E. Eckstein and Sir J. P. Clark. I must further praise your Excellency in the highest praise of the skill, determination and energy of the eminent engineers who, since Sir William Garstin first drew up the original scheme, have continued to carry it out. In your Excellency the Sudanese Government and I believe will fully maintain the tradition of the past.

The same High Commissioner of a general scheme for the full development of the Nile resources. The scheme for the Nile, properly conceived and fully carried out, will more than satisfy the requirements of both Egypt and the Sudan.

In a speech at Burakut, where 15,000 Natives had assembled, the High Commissioner said:

"I must first record the special debt of gratitude which the Natives owe to Mr. Eckstein, Chairman of the Nile Valley Plantations Syndicate. Personally, I think it is not too much to say that his answering belief in the ultimate success of the scheme has throughout been the mainspring of the whole administrative machine upon which it depended." Emphasising the rights of the Natives, his Excellency said that between the cultivators, the Syndicate and the Government there existed an entire community of interests.





SHORT POINTS ABOUT THE SENNAR DAM

The main canal is 70 miles long. 16,000 acres of the Gezira are already under cotton. Very good perch fishing is to be obtained at the dam.

The foundations are more than 30ft. below the river bed.

The irrigation and field canals already cut exceed 1,000 miles.

Lord Lloyd's special train was escorted from Khartoum by four aeroplanes.

10,000 men were at work daily when the building operations were at their height.

Sennar is about 170 miles above Khartoum, and 200 miles from the mouth of the Nile.

Enough water will be stored by the dam to supply the needs of Greater London for two years.

The dam will be crossed by a railway planned to give the Western Sudan direct access to Port Sudan.

The dam, canalisation, and other works are estimated to have cost the Sudan Government £14,000,000.

Mr William Barrin, the first topographer, was the first engineer to urge the building of a dam across the Blue Nile.

Sir Thomas Macdonald, who designed the Sennar Dam, also planned the dam which is to be built across the White Nile.

It is hoped that within a few years one million acres of the Gezira will be producing Sakalava cotton of the best quality.

Over 100,000 tons of masonry have been used in the construction of the dam, which is more than twice as long as the Nile.

Lord Kitchener, after arriving in Egypt in 1911, determined that the project, which had then been discussed for a decade, should be put on a rational basis.

After the war, an insignificant water supply at the time, was chosen as the site of the dam because a solid foundation had there been found across the bed of the Blue Nile.

The Sudan has agreed to limit cultivation of the Gezira to 300,000 feddans and the irrigation works on the White Nile ensure additional supplies of water for the same.

The first lands were provided in 1913, when the Imperial Government voted £1,000,000 under the Sudan-Loan Bill for the irrigation of 100,000 feddans on the Gezira.

The Government of land between five million acres between Khartoum and Khartoum and between the Blue and White Niles, which meet at the capital of the country.

The visit paid by Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, to perform the opening ceremony is the first journey made by His Excellency to the Sudan since assuming office.

THE PRINCE'S OPTIMISM

At last week's banquet of the South African Club the Prince of Wales made a speech in which he should have wished to report verbally to some of our readers, so many of whom have perused the pages of the South African places of which His Royal Highness spoke with such evident appreciation. The pressure on space, unfortunately, compels us to restrict our quotation to the following:

"I might almost say South Africans on their farms, in the mines, in the cities, and in little Karoo dorps, and I have come to love South Africa, though, like many others, I found its charm hard to analyse. It is soothing and also warming for all of us on a cold night like this in London, to let our minds and memories drift back to the hills and valleys of the trees at Groot Schuur, the vineyards around Constanza, to take our minds back to the surly and staid 'at Muizenberg, and then imagine the train leaving Table Mountain, loosing in the haze for that vast and fascinating land which is before us." But this charm cannot be set down entirely to its climate, wonderful though it is, nor to the fertile lush stretches of veld. No, somewhere or other the real cause lies deeper, but whatever it is, to all who have made South Africa their home, and even to those who have made even a temporary stay, it remains a constant and an inviolably desire to return. (Cheers.)"

South Africa is a land with a destiny, a land of romance since the days when Van Riebeck established a trading station for the Dutch East India Company in Table Bay. I like to think that it was that great business man General Botha who conceived the idea that the Government of which he was the head, that the great and wonderful Cullinan diamond should be given to the King that it might for ever shine in the Imperial Crown as a token of the lasting peace and reconciliation made between Britain and Boer in South Africa. (Cheers.)"

South Africa is to me a land to which I shall always be grateful for its wonderful hospitality, and to whose shores I look forward to returning some day, and whose future I shall ever watch with affectionate interest and genuine optimism. (Cheers.) May I close with the famous phrase for which another leader of the Boers will always be remembered? President Brand, who presided so long over the Orange Free State, was never tired of saying: "Dies salde land, dit sal altyd salde land." Can anyone doubt that the prophesy will come true? Much has come true already, and with the stories of my welcome from both races and all sections from one end of South Africa to another still ringing in my mind, I look forward with the firmest conviction to the arrival of the day when, instead of President Brand's phrase: "All shall come right," we shall be able to say: "All has come right." (Loud cheers.)"

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EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.

Specially Reviewed for "East Africa" by "Katamba."

"Mamba Leo" for December.

Not only is an effort to be made to standardize the Kiswahili language, and eliminate the lesser dialects such as Kimvita and Kiungwana, but as one of the results of the Education Conference held recently at Dar-es-Salaam, we are to have a standardised and uniform spelling, which Mamba Leo will adopt. The use of the letter 'c' to denote ch strikes one queerly. It is to see the old *chakula* spelt *chakula*, *cheti* spelt *cheti*, is upsetting, but we shall no doubt get used to it, as we did to the new Latin pronunciation in our youth.

A Kisumu marriage has taken place at Dar-es-Salaam with all the attendant quaint customs. The bride is hidden and has to be found by the bridegroom's friends and brought to him. Afterwards the bride and her friends form up in line and dance to the groom's house, a very long proceeding, since the dance consists of taking two steps forward and one back. In this case it lasted from 5 to 10 p.m. Meanwhile the husband is carrying his sword, bow and spears. After 10 p.m. a payment must be made, and when the door is reached a goat or sheep is sacrificed.

Much pleasure is shown at the proposed return of the old tribal chiefs who were displaced by the Germans and substituted by *aidas*. The old forms of tribute in kind, labour or money are also abolished. To replace this, a sum of money is to be returned to the tribes, and a proportion allotted to tribal organizations, which will be responsible for schools, roads, police, and so on. They will also manage their own tribal funds. The division of labour between the Government and the Native Administrations.

In the Mwanza district, where there are some powerful sultans, these will have powers in their courts to pass sentences up to six months imprisonment, fines of 200s, and lashes up to eight strokes. They will have their own treasuries and pay the salaries of their subordinate chiefs, clerks and messengers. This means that all manual labour ceases, even though it may have been the tribal custom to give it. Estimates will be submitted annually by the Native Administrations, and their accounts will be checked by their *Aid*.

It is a curious incident in a recent issue of *Mamba Leo* that a person we living on palm-plans and rocks. This is a very tall and thick stock of Jall an hour in September, followed by another in October. The old men say the anten is a sign that a sultan will lose his sultanhip.

In Mwanza it has been found necessary to stop the brewing of beer as too much football was being taken for this purpose. The cotton season has been a good one in this district, the ginneries and show berries very much improved. One of these gins has been a very good one. Such a fierce storm has been experienced in the district that some early seeds were whirled away by the wind to be picked up some thirty minutes walk further on.

H.E. the Governor has visited the Rukhi (Ulu) where he held a *baraza*. This is the first time a British Governor has visited this place.

"Mama" for October.

The leader on "the cleverness of the white man" sets long-winded account of how the European thinks out everything ahead and plans his life, which the African does not do much to his detriment. Prior to that, the author instead of referring to "a" and "a" case of some natives of the note that "a black man has only a sense of the low and expensive

women." We hope for better things of him than that.

There is a well-reasoned article exp for keeping troops in peace time garden or a store either employs other self watches over this property in order to keep away thieves and monkeys. In the same way soldiers in peace time keep enemies at a distance. People often wonder why troops including their British officers, make themselves so uncomfortable by long marches in the sun, sleeping on the ground at night, and manoeuvring in the dark. This the King's African Rifles who march through a portion of the country each year that should trouble arise they may know the roads, rivers and villages.

The British Central Africa Company have apparently altered their old system by instructing their tenants to plant cotton independently for sale to the Company and have abolished the month's work which was formerly done. The numerous tenants are highly pleased and think that many of those who left the Company's lands for Crown lands in order to escape this yearly labour tax will now return and take a hand in the cotton planting. It would be interesting to have authentic details of this scheme.

The jubilee of the Livingstone Mission has been celebrated. Livingstone first saw Lake Nyasa in 1859, the year in which Speke discovered Lake Victoria. Two years afterwards at Cambridge Livingstone decided to revisit that country, and began the ill-fated journey which ended in his wife's death on the Zambesi. Here we have stories of the travels of Dr. Lumsden and Mr. Livingstone to establish their mission, their wreck and rescue, their meeting with Portuguese slave-owners, witnessing the cruelties practised by them, the discovery of Livingstone's Makololo now already established as chiefs, who received the travellers with open arms in memory of the great explorer. Eight hundred porters were at once supplied to carry the boats, 250 loads were left behind in the care of these chiefs, and never a thing was touched or a penny asked in payment.

There is also a good article urging the Nyasaland not to forsake his cultivation of his lands for the town and the precarious life therein. Good examples of the benefits of cultivation by the peasant are shown from Japan, China and Palestine.

"Habari" for October.

It is a little late to review Kenya's Native papers for October, but it has an excellent account of the Governor's arrival and swearing in. His act of shaking hands with all the old soldiers present on his arrival was much remarked on by the Native spectators, and draws from the contributor the hopes that the new Governor "will take us by the hand and continue to lead us for the good of our country, as Sir R. Coryndon did."

One of the features of the following month, the *Uganda* and *Somali* is interesting, as is the account of the life of the Rev. J. M. Scully, a Native pastor who recently died, aged about 100 years. A section of the people of Mombasa are lamenting the good old days of Abu Said, when there were no house tax, town planning committees, sanitary regulations, and the many other pin-pricking laws of modern times, which have turned the old wealthy land-owners into poor men, stripped of their lands and wealth.

An outbreak of plague near Nyeri which caused many deaths, brought a return to the primitive for the people in great fear rushed to their old tribal doctors for medicines and charms. The old men refused to allow the managers to bury the dead bodies, and the effects of the disease were made far worse than they need have been.



MASONRY IN TANGANYIKA

FREEMASONS everywhere will join in congratulating the Haven of Peace Lodge (No. 5385 E.C.) on the building of a Masonic Temple...

The Worshipful Master of the Lodge is Bro. S. Rivers-Smith, who presided over a banquet in the evening when some forty Brethren were present.

KENYA'S PROGRESS IN FIVE YEARS

The Hon. Alex. HORN, Director of Agriculture Kenya recently gave the following striking details of Kenya's progress in the past five years.

Maize production by Europeans has increased 86%, that of wheat 76%, of coffee 133%, and sisal 72%.

The purchasing power of the colony, measured by the value of agricultural exports alone, has increased 113%.

European owners and occupiers of land in Kenya are 45% more than in 1920, and the area under cultivation by white settlers is up 125% in the five years.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION HONOURS.

To the surprise of those in East African circles, the honours list issued in connection with the termination of the British Empire Exhibition contains only the following four East African names.

The Hon. Alexander Horn M.L.C., Director of Agriculture, Kenya Colony, to be C.B.E.

Mr. A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory, to be O.B.E.

Mr. E. J. Wortley, M.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland Protectorate, to be O.B.E.

Mr. J. B. Marland, Botanist, Agricultural Department, Uganda Protectorate, to be M.B.E.

While congratulating the above gentlemen we wonder why the ungrudging services they have rendered are not more fully recognized.

UASIN GISHU PLATEAU.

On opening the recent Eldoret Agricultural Show His Excellency Sir Edward Grey said that he had been travelling on the railway for hours through a land of greater beauty and richer produce than any he had seen anywhere in the world.

Mr. Herbert, the well-known agriculturist, is visiting the Colony on behalf of the Government and who is also a widely-travelled man, fully agreed with the Governor, who thought the country seemed to be a land crying out to be developed by a virile, progressive and prolific race.

Captain Coney, the senior Legislative Councillor for the Plateau, in welcoming His Excellency, said that in 1922 there were 57,800 acres under cultivation in the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Ngora; by 1925 there were 141,200 acres, an increase of 93% in three years.

In 1922 the average maize yield was 29,800 cwt. in 1925 it had increased to 42,000 cwt. and this year is estimated to be half a million bags. Wheat cultivation has increased 50% and it was estimated that this season there would be a yield of 40,000 bags, more than half the production of the Colony.

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON MEMORIAL

We have been requested by Major C. Honorary London Secretary of the above Fund, to publish the following list of subscriptions received between June 10, 1925, and January 21, 1926. The subscriptions appear in the order in which they were received.

Table listing names and amounts: D. H. Elias 5 1 0, Ruppe Bills 9 10 0, Mrs. Patrick Less 5 0 0, Duke and Duchess of York 25 0 0, Mrs. D. McKenzie 5 0 0, P. B. Vanderbye 5 0 0, Sir S. Basin 10 0 0, Mrs. Alison 5 0 0, Mrs. D. Lander 5 0 0, B. Phipps 10 0 0, Brig. Gen. G. R. Blane 3 3 0, C. Howland 5 0 0, A. Matthews 5 0 0, J. J. Melliss 1 0 0, Mrs. J. J. Culley 2 0 0, Sir A. Balfour 3 3 0, Countess of Sefton 3 3 0, Dr. F. Seth-Smith 3 3 0, P. S. Osler 100 0 0, Sir R. Baden-Powell 5 5 0, Sir Geoffrey Archer 5 5 0, Sir John Davidson 5 0 0, C. B. Hausburg 1 0 0, Sir T. Howell Buxton 1 0 0, Mrs. Eekyn 4 19 6, Royal Institution of Great Britain 10 0 0, Trustees of the John K. Gilbert & Co. 25 0 0, Carl Buxton 15 0 0, G. W. Hurst 2 0 0, A. Maxwell 1 0 0, R. A. Clay 1 0 0, N. J. Hildings 5 0 0, P. Chalmers Mitchell 2 2 0, Coryndon Matthews 3 0 0, H. H. E. Mitchell Banks 10 10 0, E. A. Ironside 1 1 0, Lt. Col. M. J. Wilson 2 2 0, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore 2 2 0, H. Thomson Wells 5 0 0, Col. Charles French 2 2 0, Lord Gladstone 1 0 0, Stanley Taylor & Co. 3 3 0, Sir Benjamin Robertson 1 1 0, Major H. Blake Taylor 1 1 0, F. W. Johnson 6 0 0, Mrs. Booth 1 0 0, A. H. Watson 1 1 0, Col. E. G. Harrison 2 2 0, Lord Selborne 10 0 0, C. S. Wilson 2 2 0, Miss L. E. de Drake 1 0 0, William Scott 10 0 0, Capt. J. H. F. Tudor Owen 2 2 0, Lord Dewar 3 3 0, Sir R. Winstone 2 2 0, Sir Milton Ross 2 2 0, B. E. A. 1 0 0, Mr. J. B. Marland 1 0 0, Uasin Gishu Chamber of Commerce Co. 2 2 0, Guide Linton 2 2 0, Mr. H. Allen & Co. 2 2 0, Major W. S. Crowley 2 2 0, Menadi Soda Co. 25 0 0, R. Athubnot 10 0 0, Total 2533 14 0

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING.

The Nyasaland Times refers under the above heading to our recent disclosure that a German company of the first rank had applied - unsuccessfully - for space in EAST AFRICA'S advertisement columns, accompanied by their request with the naive supposition that during the currency of the contract we should suppress all editorial references which might be detrimental to German interests.

Mr. H. ...

Mr. ...

Messrs. ...

Captain ...

Mr. ...

Prince ...

Mr. E. ...

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. Indson has been appointed a joint general manager of The National Bank of South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Robert William Arval Grant, Attorney-General of Kenya, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. D. G. Rance and N. N. Patel have been appointed by the Governor to be members of the Mwanza Township Authority.

□ □ □ □

Captain Ritchie, who has done yeoman service as Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Sports Club, is expected to be home by leave very shortly.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. Ratchiffe Holmes has contributed to the *World Magazine* of January an interesting article entitled "The Romance of Kilimanjaro."

□ □ □ □

Prince Leopold of Belgium, arrived in Brussels on Thursday last from his tour of the Congo, his return journey from which was made via Uganda and Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Evan Talbot, who was recently appointed to the Kenya Administrative service, was married at 10, St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Miss Violet Wood.

The first Pan-African Congress Conference is now in session in Nairobi. Although the proceedings are private, it is announced that *communiqués* will be issued. None has appeared up to the time of going to press.

□ □ □ □

Among well-known passengers outward-bound for East Africa by the B.I. line, Mentars, are Viscount Broome, the Dowager Lady Buxton, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Bishop Heywood, Lord Howard de Walden, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. and Mrs. Lea Wilson, and Sir Hubert Swinburne.

□ □ □ □

It was the pleasure of a call from an old East African, in the person of Major A. Russell, now home on leave and looking very fit as a result of his eighteen years or so spent in Tanganyika.

It was in 1907 that he entered the then German Protectorate from Rhodesia, soon afterwards taking up land at Ngerengere and establishing a rubber plantation. He was one of the fortunate few Englishmen who were in Dar es Salaam when news of the independence of our was received, and who managed to stay to see it.

He proceeded to Kenya, where he immediately was one of the scouts and intelligence officers at the battle of Panza. He served throughout the whole of the East African campaign, and then returned to Ngerengere, cutting out his rubber and replanting with sisal. He disposed of this property a few months ago, and has acquired a coffee estate near Arusha, to which he will be returning a couple of months hence.

J. EXILE

By day a brazen sun and earth  
The fierce heat scorches through a cloudless sky  
And through it all the duty to be done—  
And near success the failures one by one  
Come in their numbers, quick, successive, gone,  
To break the spirit all along the way  
And when at last the flaming sphere goes down,  
Beyond the fideless river's western crown  
The dead-white lonely house bids a silent

Dear friend, it's hard, but on my bended knee  
I thank thee—Pharaoh's hot burning, unshed tears  
A memory of England draws the years  
Of past and future waiting, care and toil,  
Of ceaseless labour wresting barren soil  
Of years that yield no harvest, no reward,  
Of years of manhood wasted, lonely, torn,  
Years that the locust numbers as its food,  
The years the folk at home call "making good."

Oh, how I wait for dusk to break the day  
And be exhausted, leaving fancy play  
On golden days, in those cool northern lands  
Of hedgerows golden ere the twilight wanes,  
I hear again the murmuring English stream  
So great, so real—it cannot be a dream  
And once again the old-time voices call  
"Old friend, are you not coming home at all?"

And in the smiling cool green countryside  
My memory-laden footsteps wander wide  
And joyously once more I hear the bay  
Of old-time hums just as they were  
Once more the thrill that old fence always raised,  
Once more the joy when over it, amazed  
At old White Lady's gallant try, I flew  
Away beyond the sunney that we knew  
So well of old—oh, what a run that day  
When tired, happy, homeward led the way!

And from that day (alas! an exile's case)  
A golden thread of memory would tease  
My hazy numbed senses, to a world of light  
And love and laughter, music, joyous  
The laughter of sorrow, pain, and  
Could enter, it was magic over there,  
For you too must have its innings be what may  
And not the great big world can say it Nay  
Oh! they're so wonderful, those nights of old,  
When life was saying—as was always told

Ah! it is late—the still dark time is night  
Is 'live' with sound of Nature's endless fight  
The stars and many groups along the sky  
The breath of life of old-time  
I slowly rise and to my bed I creep  
With thought of the days that have been  
Another day is past—the dawn goes on,  
But I will wish as for England's son,  
Her duty in the shadowed dusk I see  
The glittering prize of England's memory  
For she is there beyond the ocean ways,  
To soothe and comfort after tired days.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The sensation of the week has been the great fire which has destroyed one of the oldest and most central blocks of buildings in Nairobi. Now it is all over the great warren of shops and offices, or what is left of them, stands as desolate and pitifully ugly as a Belgian village after being bombarded during late war. Mackinnon's Buildings and the other tenements comprising the block devastated by this conflagration, was already somewhat out of date for the town and people were inclined to regard them as something of an eyesore, which, outclassed on all sides by more recent types of architecture, required rebuilding. Well, they will certainly have to be reconstructed now, for this catastrophe has made a clean sweep, and the latest estimate of damage runs into £40,000, which is a big sum for a small young town. It is not yet known how much of this is covered by insurance, but it is common knowledge that several people who had failed to insure are badly hit. Both the town planning expert, Mr. Jameson, and the eminent architect, Mr. Baker, who are here to advise the Government about the future urban developments of the Colony, will doubtless regard the calamity as an act of Providence enabling the innermost heart of the town to be promptly removed and rebuilt.

Native Education

One of the notable bitternesses of the recent session of the Legislative Council was that of the Director of Education, and his opinion that a free system of education at the present stage of civilization only undermines the status of the African Native. To most of us this looks like the important conversion of a leading official to the practical, common sense views of the unprivileged, working European, and forecasts a reversion to our educational methods which have hitherto seemed to achieve little in the way of results. The feeling is strongly held in settler circles that some system of thorough training is necessary to test fairly the aptitude and capacity of those to whom the pearls of European literary education may be offered.

Meantime some cheap but effective means of propaganda is needed that will reach the masses of the African Native, who are being urged to progress by steps on their behalf in sanitation, child-welfare, hygienic house building from local materials, use of well as display to them the advantages of technical knowledge. The interesting proposal has been made that this can best be done through the agency of the cinematograph, already so popular with Africans, as means of reaching their intelligence and minds through their eyes. It is a very good idea that in some way, however simple, the masses may be brought to the attention of the primary and essential foundation work of the superior race, where so much has to be done to reverse the stagnation of half a century, is to stop infant mortality and increase birthfulness, efficient working power, and productive capacity of these backward peoples are to be saved for higher education in later generations. All fancy trading should give way to the necessities of race preservation and be available only to those willing to make some reasonable effort and sacrifice to achieve their ambitions.

Native Stock

We are now so far advanced in the control of stock diseases as the Union of South Africa, and as consequence the death-rate amongst native cattle is

much higher than in the sub-continent. Nevertheless it is clear that in due course the African policy of limiting stock in the African area must be adopted here. There is very little use in supplying the native attention to these protected territories if our modern expert knowledge is to be used merely to support archaic native ideas of heaving cattle till they die of old age—on much the same principle as youngsters collect cigarette cards.

When we give the African stock owner the benefit of our best scientific work as well as protection from the ancient enemies who were ever ready to take their toll of his live stock, by the obvious means of raiding, we should also keep continuously before his eyes the principles of modern trading and commerce. Why not teach him to part readily with his surplus cattle at current prices, so that he may furnish himself and his family with the material and educative necessities of modern progressive civilisation?

New Tractor

An entirely British tractor, of about the size and strength of the Tension Holt Caterpillar, is being put on the market here by the Mann Steam Wagon Co. Ltd. of Leeds, and a representative of that company is now staying in Kenya to discuss the question of future business with settlers. The great advantage of this design seems to be its low running costs, for instead of burning petrol it consumes crude oil, while the simplicity of its construction combined with the world-famous qualities of British workmanship, makes it a machine that will last a year or more. The operating costs are estimated to be only about one-third of those tractors of approximately equal weight and strength, hailing from America. Its ploughing capacity is about fifteen furrows, and it will make a very useful addition to the motive force of any big estate.

An East African National Anthem

It is now a fact that a national anthem has been written by one of our own who dwell on the coast, and for some time past the music will surely be given to East Africa, and composed by one, perhaps with a suspicion of the Roman name, that will be acceptable to the pioneers and settlers of East Africa generally. Perhaps it would be even more desirable and sympathetic to have an anthem applicable to the whole of North Africa capable of absorbing the population of some great sort of European expansion on the continent, and favourable in the opinion of the politicians who have been so busy with the question of federation by sea and land.

So far as the writer knows, even South Africa has no general national anthem, and if this be the case a very fine opening occurs for something crisp and soul-stirring, devoid of baffles, yet incorporating the best ideals of white penetration throughout the continent. It was necessary by some wise man that anyone may be allowed to make the laws of a country so long as its folk songs are nobly written by its poets and bards. Though, in these restless days of commercial hustle and competition, the ancient bitterness of racial consciousness and hereditary enmities have been seriously undermined, there still remain unsuspected depths in many of us capable of being reached and touched by an inspired patriotic song.

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### NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH EASTERN RHODESIA.

*From Our Fort Jameson Correspondent.*

As so much has been said in recent times on the subject of encouraging Natives to go in for industries on an economic basis, I propose to deal first with the existing industries as carried on in this part of Africa and then take into consideration the prospects of expanding the same or the introduction of fresh ones.

Some of the older Native industries are now almost extinct, their place having been taken by imported goods, this being particularly the case with smelting and cotton spinning and weaving.

From the number of old furnaces to be found most or less all over the country the smelting must have been carried on to a very considerable extent. During the latter stages of the war, when bees were very dear and almost unobtainable, there was a slight revival of the industry, but only to a very limited extent. Like most native industries, this too has been very primitive and the results poor when, taking into consideration the amount of time taken and the amount of fuel used, the necessaries, however, were good and stronger than many of the imported ones, especially those of Continental make. Smelting is now almost a lost art and the material formerly produced by this method is replaced by the importation of hoes and the making of axes from odd pieces of wrought iron (too often purchased from the implements of a convenient planter).

On the other hand, Native blacksmiths are to be found in many places and quite a number are employed by planters. The tools they make are most primitive, with some made from a large stone for a mallet, smaller ones bound with animal skins for the hammer, and small locally made hammers for lighter work. Even with these tools quite good work is frequently turned out, varying from hoes and axes to packing needles.

Cotton spinning and weaving have always been restricted to certain areas and have been carried on in a considerable output chiefly owing to the limited supply of cotton grown and the very slow process of manufacture. The cloths made are very strong and durable, but the amount made is reduced almost to zero. There is certainly a great deal of hand made material in the country, but it is all made by women. The spinning is done on a simple spindle, for the spinning wheel is not used, and the weaving is done on a simple loom. The material used is either imported cloth, or the means to produce bark cloth.

The materials of the bark cloths can perhaps hardly be described as an industry, though considerable quantities are still made and used either as clothing or as carrying bags, while considerable quantities are also used by European planters for wrapping tobacco for despatch from their plantation to the coast.

Smelting has largely reached its end, and the only smelting left is on the decrease, and likely to continue so, for the place of such locally made utensils is being taken to a large extent by imported saucers.

Basket making, with its closely allied industry of mat making, is on the increase. Nothing is imported to take their place in Native life and the demand from planters is on the increase. These industries will continue to expand as tobacco growing increases and are chiefly dependent on that industry.

The main Native industry is naturally connected with the supply of food and drink, most other industries being complementary. Clothing, for instance, is a minor industry.

While the chief work of the local Natives is decidedly agricultural, he cannot be said to be a specialist. His main object is to get the maximum result with a minimum of effort, with absolutely nothing beyond the immediate future. In his outlook and practice, he is, as a matter of fact, most successful in getting the maximum results with the maximum of cost, if the long view of matters be taken.

Natives rarely use the same land for more than three years, sometimes not more than two, and their methods are as devastating to the country as the march of an hostile army. Any tendency to increase the area under Native cultivation, such as the adoption of western methods are adopted will lead only to increased devastation, and even a temporary success can be bought only at the expense of the future. Whether our authorities are sane to this danger remains to be seen.

### OUR NYASALAND LETTER

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

Seeing the weather has proved ideal for planting out tobacco, and all over the highlands one can see the young plants looking very well. I think that, given a continuance of these conditions, even if spasmodic, a larger and more profitable crop will be assured. Every one has been hard at work for weeks, and we are all looking forward to a good harvest crop.

#### Co-operation.

It is refreshing to have further definite expression of the growing realisation that a common tie is essential between all East African Dependencies. The Excellency the Governor, I understand, proceeds early next month to a Conference with the Governors of the neighbouring Dependencies to be held in Harare. It is even more important than the conclusions which will be reached is the fact of such whole-hearted co-operation. More can often be done in a quarter of an hour's heart-to-heart talk than in years of correspondence. We all know the lucidity and business-like aspect of some letters.

#### Mr. Arnott.

All Nyasaland has heard with deep regret, not without admiration of the accident to Mr. H. V. Arnott, the General Manager of the Highlands and Railways, while on holiday in the district of Mankwato. It was seen by a native being a bull. The accident occurred on the railway at a place where the rails are not in the best condition. The more tragic as the wounds were the result of his saving a boy who was also being attacked by the same bull. We wish him a speedy recovery to his health and strength and an early return to his duties.

#### Nyasaland's Christmas.

I am writing to you on Christmas Eve, and I am surrounded by the evidences of the many preparations for a merry and happy Christmas.

It is a day of the various customs of all the various peoples of the country who are gathered here. The children's Christmas tree at Blantyre was a great success, but the little ones at Limbe have had to defer their pleasure owing to an outbreak of influenza. Still, Father Christmas will make it up to them.

"NEWBZL"

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

A recent issue of the Zanzibar Official Gazette contains no less than twenty insolvency notices.

Shop hours and the employment of shop assistants are regulated by a recent Kenya Ordinance.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Wancherani in Kenya has been gazetted.

Uganda railway traffic during November is returned at £172,040, or £7,139 above the figures for November, 1925.

The Zanzibar Public Works Department has recently hired a roadless tractor for transporting stone from quarry to the nearest road.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 14% per annum (less tax) out of the profits of the half year ended September 30 last.

Exports from Kenya and Tanganyika during the last two weeks of November included: coffee, 3,601 bags; groundnuts, 1,185 bales; cotton, 2,237 bales; maize, 14,166 bags; sisal, 1,845 bales; sisal, 1,411 bales.

The Dutch cotton collected in Uganda during the period January 1 to November 30 last year, as declared by the Director of Agriculture in London, is 10,000 tons, or 2,210 tons in big advance on the quantity shown for the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the exports from Tanganyika Territory during the month of October last were: coffee, 16,337 cwt.; cotton, 1,913 bales; sisal, 2,600 tons of white Belgium received 752 tons, Germany 439 tons, and the U.S.A. 50 tons; groundnuts, 612 tons; rubber, 1,000 cwt.; and 3,000 cwt. of tropical fruits.

The Standard Bank of South Africa report that the tendency of the East African Native is now to spread his purchases over a period instead of spending all his money as soon as he sells his crops. This will be welcomed by all merchants engaged in Uganda trade, as it will continue to contribute to a large extent the element of circulation which enters into business at present.

The *Samaritan* understand that the Usagara Company (Germany) which has reopened offices in East Africa will devote itself specially to plantation work.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of November included: agricultural implements, 386 packages; blankets, 1,441 bales; condensed milk, 1,304 cases; goods, 1,066 packages; cycles, 19 cases; gunny bags, 541 bales; iron and steel manufactures, 4,237 packages; lamps and lanterns, 593 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 1352 cases; paints, 440 cases; railway material, 976 packages; and soap, 142 cases.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of October included: iron and steel manufactures, 4,042 tons; shovels and spades, 66,602 packages and machinery of a total value of £11,848 of which (German) agricultural machines worth £6,322 and the C.K. 23,585; motor spirit, 60,207 gallons; and soap, 65,071.

Among cotton piece goods imported were 22,217 yards of grey unbleached, 153,717 yards of white bleached, 248,274 yards of printed, 463,143 yards of dyed, and 295,345 yards of coloured. 32,307 cotton blankets were imported during the month.

## Let Facts Speak!

15, Lexington Street,  
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5th January, 1926.

The Editor,  
"East Africa,"  
91, Great Titchfield Street,  
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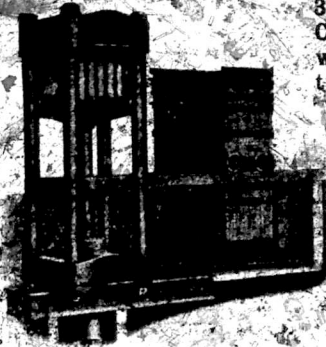
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20, Water Street, Liverpool.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

On a firm and active market the finest qualities are fetching considerably increased prices, but the demand generally is well maintained. Prices are as under:

Kenya			
Arabica	114 1/2	od. to 157 1/2	od.
	108 1/2	od. to 134 1/2	od.
	98 1/2	od. to 110 1/2	od.
Peaberry	124 1/2	od. to 160 1/2	od.
Cherry dried	99 1/2	od. to 115 1/2	od.
Ungraded	120	od.	
London graded			
First size	123 1/2	od. to 134 1/2	od.
Second size	116 1/2	od. to 123 1/2	od.
Third and fourth sizes	96 1/2	od. to 112 1/2	od.
Peaberry	121 1/2	od. to 137 1/2	od.
London cleaned			
First size	145 1/2	od.	
Second size	128 1/2	od.	
Third size	125 1/2	od.	
Fourth size	115 1/2	od.	
Peaberry	150 1/2	od.	
Arabica			
Blue Greenish	125 1/2	od.	
Peaberry	117 1/2	od. to 123 1/2	od.
Medium	116 1/2	od.	
Small	100 1/2	od. to 110 1/2	od.
Orange	115 1/2	od.	
Robusta			
Greenish	121 1/2	od.	
Small	106 1/2	od. to 117 1/2	od.
Uganda			
Arusha			
First size	127 1/2	od. to 147 1/2	od.
Second size	114 1/2	od. to 114 1/2	od.
Third size	95 1/2	od. to 105 1/2	od.
Peaberry	124 1/2	od. to 156 1/2	od.
Uganda			
First size	140 1/2	od.	
Second size	117 1/2	od.	
Third size	95 1/2	od.	
Peaberry	116 1/2	od. to 146 1/2	od.

In their annual review of the coffee market Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., state that, despite the poor Kenya crop, the total arrivals of African coffee in London exceeded those of 1924 by 5000 bags. Home consumption was within 200 bags of the previous year, the export trade showing a decrease of 7440 bags. The following table shows the total offerings and sales during 1927, together with the average price received:

	Quantity	Value
Kenya	72,202 bags	£8,042,345
Uganda	16,537 bags	£1,637,338
Arabica	1,000 bags	£1,000,000
Robusta	1,000 bags	£1,000,000
Total	89,739 bags	£11,679,683

with 87,272, 71,812 and 63,688 bags in the three preceding years. Deliveries for export during the past four years have been 14,061 bags, and 22,343, 7,779 and 10,000 bags, respectively. African stocks in London at the end of December have been as follows: 1925, 34,081 bags; 1924, 14,065 bags; 1923, 4,732 bags; 1922, 10,400 bags; and 1921, 23,790 bags.

SISAL

The market continues quietly firm, and demand for good qualities, though there is still difficulty to dispose of, even at considerably reduced prices. Small quantities of No. 4, Tannin-free Kenya have been purchased at 14/100 c.i.f. U.K./Continental on resale terms, buyers, however, are not willing to do further business on this basis.

Supplies are still scarce, the value of stock quality having advanced to 2/34 c.i.f.

FLAX

Very little business has passed in this commodity, the value of East African sorts being:

D.R. Flax	£255/7/6
D.R. Tow	£44/2/5

OTHER PRODUCTS

The market is quiet, stocks of fair quality East African being around 1700.

Castor Seed—The present nominal value is about £17/7/6.

Cotton Seed—The value of this seed up to the end of March is about 27 ex ship, but some improvements may be looked for after that month. An afloat parcel is reported to have been sold at 26 1/2.

Groundnuts—Prices have dropped further, the sale of 1000 tons of East African decorticated afloat being reported at £20 1/2.

Guano—With a quiet market, Kordofan natural guano from 50s. 0d. to 57s. 6d., named one to 62s. 6d., and bulk at 35s.

Linseed—The value of East African in 5-ton lots is about £24 1/2.

Wool—The present nominal value of white, but not East African, with February/March shipment is about 34s.

Sisal—This commodity is quoted at 12/100 c.i.f. for London, February/March, with buyers offering 2/10 less in the export trade.

Wool Messrs. Windeler and Co. report that 100 bales of Kenya wool are included in the first series of wool auctions for the current year.

**THE** proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to permit the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every care will be taken, but for which the proprietors do not themselves responsible, should be sent to Messrs. G. P. & Co., registered, cover to 21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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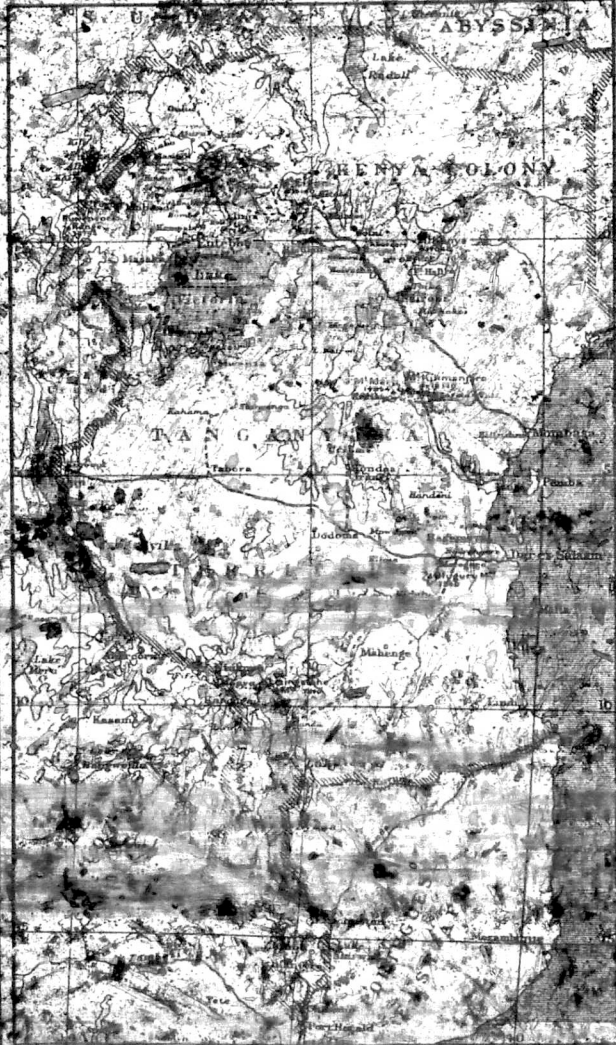
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