

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.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. JOHNSON

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AN EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE

When his aeroplane landed on Sunday last, Mr. Alan Cobham had accomplished the record of flying from Cape Town to Cairo in nine and a half days, and he had done so in the face of the most severe weather of a day. The splendid achievement would have been accomplished in even shorter time. To cover nearly 4,500 miles of Africa in less than ten days is a performance of which the aviator and his colleagues deserve to be proud, and from which the continent of East and Central Africa may expect much instruction and inspiration.

Leaving the Cape on February 27th, Mr. Cobham slept at Bulawayo on February 28th, at Broken Hill on the following night, at Ndola on March 1st, at Abercorn on March 2nd, at Tabora on March 3rd, at Malakal on March 4th, at Khartoum on March 5th, at Assuan on March 6th, and at Cairo the next day.

What a summary of his time-table ought to make East Africans think more seriously than they have yet done of the practicability of an air service. Now that the distance between Assuan and Khartoum has been flown in two days, the project placed before the East African Governments for the establishment of a regular air connection between the Sudan and Victoria Nyanza assumes new importance.

A brief ten weeks ago, when Captain Gladstone addressed the East and South African Sections of the London Chamber of Commerce on this theme, a number of the business men who gave public expression to their views—and more of those who did not speak—were evidently in the difficulty of wishing to bless the proposal, but hesitating to do so on account of the fear that it would be some considerable time before such flights could evoke public confidence. Mr. Cobham's trans-African journey had not then been publicly announced. Now, less than three months later, his outward and homeward flights through burning sun, tropical rains, and heavy sand and dust storms have completely changed public opinion.

It has accomplished with the ease of the expert a double flight which East Africans themselves viewed with mingled enthusiasm and trepidation—enthusiasm for the airman's enterprise, trepidation for the downward happening might mean the development of the desired Khartoum-Kisumu air route. Enthusiasm has been amply justified, trepidation has given place to relief and pleasure that East Africa has indeed seen many theoretical air experts who come well out of the fog and that from the aviator's standpoint she has gained new and powerful friends.



MOTORING IN EAST AFRICA.

POINTS FROM THE R.E.A.A. REPORT.

The 1925 report of Mr. L. D. Gallon being the undaunted honorary secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, gives an interesting, fact and most encouraging record of the year's achievements. From his statement we take the following extracts.

The metal sign posts were something new and different which some firms were unaccustomed to make, and I had to write and interview twenty-eight separate firms before closing with Messrs. Harris, of Birmingham. All the other firms could not apparently be bothered to make something special.

I explained that the metal letters must be unrustable and so thin that if the Native wanted to prise a letter off with his *anga* for personal adornment, it would just tear like paper and be useless.

When they wanted to give us a few stock copper letters about 3/4 inch thick and costing at least 1s. each. As one managing director of a firm put it, "You really don't want them letters at all, they must be nice and thick, and anyhow if you think Natives will steal them, you can always tell the policeman on those beats to look out for them and tell them not to!"

Three years ago I told you that my ambition was to see a road from Mombasa to the north, and north and south leading up from the Somali to the Indian Ocean, and East Africa to the Indian Ocean, with the Transvaal and Cape Colony as the outlet main highway linking the East with East Africa, Kampala, the Belgian Congo, French East Africa, and throughout all the West Coast of Africa. I feel proud in telling you that it is coming true.

One of my projects, which I pioneered in 1924, has been carried by scores of people in 1925 and the Sudan Government have further helped by making a new branch road from Borri to Mongalla to Kadija, where there is a new hotel of twelve nice rooms, which will be a good start to road building for their State. They have also made a road between Naminde and Kadija which should soon be open to motor traffic, so that motorists from Egypt who wish to see Lake Albert can reach Kampala by boat and not the way.

My other ambition, the Nairobi to Kampala road, is now a complete reality, as you will have seen that it has been completed in 1925, long enough to be a main road. It has been through from Nairobi to Kampala, it was an English car, a 12 hp. car, and a car with a spare wheel, and it carried a complete car, a car with a spare wheel, and a car with a spare wheel. It was a car with a spare wheel, and a car with a spare wheel. It was a car with a spare wheel, and a car with a spare wheel.

At the same time, the Nairobi to Kampala road, is now a complete reality, as you will have seen that it has been completed in 1925, long enough to be a main road. It has been through from Nairobi to Kampala, it was an English car, a 12 hp. car, and a car with a spare wheel, and a car with a spare wheel. It was a car with a spare wheel, and a car with a spare wheel.

The Customs returns are not yet quite finished, but we have for East Africa about 4,000 cars, 3,500 motor-cycles, 1,500 lorries, and 300 tractors in the last year's



MR. L. D. GALLON, SECRETARY.

figures this means an increase of almost 50% in cars, 500% in motor-cycles, 25% in lorries, and 35% in motor-cycles.

During the year motor-vehicles owned by Europeans have permanently works out in the hands of the local white inhabitants.

The Association was asked officially in 1925 to inquire into the English motor-traffic and see whether it was not possible to get into the country some English cars which would compete with their American and Canadian cars. The car which I had imported and which I had the results of been that it was not possible to get into the country. It was not possible to get into the country. It was not possible to get into the country.

It is the duty of every manufacturer to export to the utmost the overseas markets for his product.
The Transvaal, 1925.

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COLONIAL PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY

CONTRASTING FACTS WITH FICTION.

Specialty written for "East Africa" by "Effendi."

At last year's East African dinner in London Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, made it clear that Tanganyika is, and will remain, an indivisible part of the British Empire—a pronouncement since confirmed and reinforced by publication in the Gazette of the East African dependencies. Mr. Amery, if may be recalled, said:

"We have got rid of that intrusive block of German territory, which under the name of Tanganyika Territory has now been 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 a part of the British Empire. Though we have laid ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is not one whit less British, nor does it make our tenure there one whit less permanent."

Despite this authoritative and unequivocal declaration by the British Cabinet Minister responsible for the administration of the Territory, Germany is at present engaged in an intensive campaign, not merely to one-manipulate, but for the return of the whole of her pre-war overseas possessions. If the matter were not serious, it would be amusing, for there was surely never a nation with a stronger faith than Germany in the doctrine *vae victis*. Calculating, however, on British complacency, the Reich is now agitating for what it has lost, the demand being expressed in the popular slogan "Give us back our stolen colonies."

Widespread and Vigorous Propaganda.

It must not be thought that that phrase is used only by obscure and negligible journals. We have before us one widely circulated German periodical whose leading article is entitled, "What they stole from us." The leading article of another well advertised, monthly is headed "Give us back our colonies," while a third deals systematically with the League of Nations and the Mandates, incidentally referring throughout not to the Treaty of Versailles, but to the Versailles *Diktat* (deceit-act).

There is at the moment in Germany a flourishing society for the promotion of Colonial Development, which, it is being advertised that it begins work with the motto "Give us back our stolen colonies," adding that the principal content of its journal will be profusely illustrated articles from former German possessions. This is planned to lead to the resurrection of the economic might of Germany abroad and the consummation of the demand "Give us back our stolen colonies."

Germany, one sees, is persuaded that it is worth the trouble to be in the world. There are to be no half-measures. The "stolen" colonies under review certainly lose nothing for want of a suitable bibliography. There are some of them and by quotations from *Frankfurter papers*. One for instance, quotes with approval a leading article from an Anglo-African journal which adversely criticised *East Africa's* attitude on this question. Naturally enough, the reviewer is not quoted, but the comments on our contemporary are stressed as proof that Anglo-African opinion has never so firmly taken its stand for a new position in the world.

view that should secure no support from British publications, since to foster Germany's pretensions is obviously dangerous.

Impudent Pretensions.

It is an old saying that by constant repetition you can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but from the contents of these organs one might conclude that those who inspire Germany's colonial propaganda believe that it is possible to fool all the people all the time. In the colonial journals there is the persistent claim that Germany's chief concern has always been for the rights of Native peoples, a claim which repetition seeks to establish, but which is simply ludicrous to anyone with personal knowledge of the methods of German administration prior to the war, and of her ruthlessness under the stress of hostilities in Tropical Africa. The world has himself seen the most barbaric deeds perpetrated, not once or twice or thrice, but scores of times, by Germans in Tanganyika Territory.

Fortunately, however, it is not necessary for the world to take the statements of the German colonial press at its face value. It need do no more than turn to the official Government records which have been published, and which lay bare some of the brutalities systematically practised on defenceless British, Indian, and African prisoners by the Germans, as well as on Native German subjects. Even the unemotional, soldierly despatches of our commanders in the field in East Africa testify to the way in which the Germans treated their Native porters and the inhabitants of the districts through which they advanced and retreated.

Keeping the *askari* Loyal.

The claim is made *ad nauseam* by the German colonial press, and unfortunately, it is frequently repeated in British publications, that the loyalty of the German *askari* during the East African campaign is proof positive that the above allegations of the Allies are false, since the Native soldiery would otherwise have deserted. On the face of it such a contention creates conviction to the uninitiated, but they are, of course, ignorant of the following related facts.

In the first place the German *askari* were assured by their white officers that capture by the British meant torture and death, while those who fell into the hands of the Belgians would be handed over to the Congolese. Native loyalties to their white officers include their cannibalistic propensities. Having thus frightened their Black troops into a very good semblance of loyalty, the German command proceeded to fortify the attachment by granting them every licence in the treatment of the hapless tribesmen and especially the women, with whom they came in contact. With the consequence that throughout the journey and the gain of what was German East Africa the German columns carried for themselves the name of "locusts," the implication being that they descended upon the countryside, stripping it and every of everything it contained, and leaving it bare and barren.

The man with African experience will at once realize the attraction which such power had for the *askari*. To

POOLING OF EAST AFRICAN COFFEE

COFFEE TRADE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE WITH JOINT BOARD

It will be recalled that "East Africa" was recently able to publish exclusively certain correspondence between the London Chamber of Commerce and the Coffee Trade Association of London concerning certain suggestions of the Joint East African Board in connection with the future development of the coffee-growing industry in East Africa. We are now able to publish the following notes on a conference between representatives of the Coffee Trade Association and the Joint East African Board.

March 2, 1926

NOTES of Conference between members of the Coffee Trade Association of London and of the Joint East African Board held at 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2, on Wednesday, February 24, 1926, at 11 a.m.

Present: Andrew Devitt, Esq. (Chairman of the C.T.A. of L.), A. J. W. Ayling, Esq., A. S. Booth, Esq., Capt. the Hon. J. A. Crickton, W. J. Lyall Grant, Esq., R. E. Hellaby, Esq., A. J. Parnell, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P. (Chairman of the J.E.A.B.), Campbell B. Hausburg, Esq., Sir F. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., Lt. Col. R. F. Collins-Wells, C.B.E., D.S.O., F. G. Mellers, Esq. (Secretary).

(1) Sir Sydney Henn, who presided over the Conference, explained the circumstances under which the Board's letter of December 10, 1925, had been addressed to the various Coffee Associations in East Africa, and the reasons why exception had been taken by the Board to the publication of correspondence bearing on this letter in the February 4 number of *East Africa*. It was explained that the letters had been handed to the Press under a misapprehension, and it was admitted that in fact no harm had resulted from the publicity thereby given to the matter.

(2) On consideration of the Board's letter of December 10, it was stated on behalf of the Coffee Trade Association that its members were not specially interested in the first two points raised, viz. research work in protection of the industry and the cultivation of *Arabica* by Natives, and therefore did not propose to discuss these questions. Attention was consequently concentrated upon the suggestions contained in the third clause of the Board's recommendations dealing with the future development of the industry.

(3) As regards *Robusta*, the Association stated that there was only a small market in London for this quality, which varied very little in price as between one price and another in strong contrast to *Arabica*, the price of which varied many shillings per hundred weight as between the product of neighbouring estates, and consequently the Association was not interested in *Robusta* but was inclined to urge on the Board that compulsory grading before shipment so that the coffee could be handled in later markets would be an advantage to the trade as well as to the producer.

(4) As regards *Arabica*, the Association stated that pooling and grading on similar lines to *Robusta* would be fatal to the industry. The Board unanimously agreed with this view. It was pointed out that the reference to central factories in the Board's letter was intended to refer to the J.E.A.B. local committees, which were now numbering small states, and it was pointed out that the Board's intention in the following sentence was to adhere to local custom of grading, which was

stated that in fact this policy was now being adopted in many districts in Kenya. It was, therefore, agreed that on this point there was no difference of view between the Association and the Board.

(5) The relative merits of coffee cleaned and graded before shipment and of London cleaning were also discussed. The Association stated that they had no bias whatever in favour of London cleaning, that as regards relative costs it might safely be left to the individual shipper to find out what suited him better, and that as regards quality there was little if anything in it, the Association stating that in fact the best coffee they had ever seen from East Africa for colour and grading was coffee cleaned and graded in Tanganyika before shipment.

(6) In conclusion, the Association stated that they desired to place on record their objection to the pooling of coffee except so far as individual planters might desire it, and, above all, they were opposed to any interference by Government with the industry. With these views the Board concurred.

(7) The Chairman thanked the Association for assisting them and offered the cooperation of the Board in all matters of mutual interest.

Comments on the Notes

The Conference between the Coffee Trade Association of London and the Joint East African Board, of which the above notes constitute the official record, has served the useful purpose of establishing the precise meaning of the correspondence recently published by us on the subject of the pooling of East African coffee.

It will be recalled that, in a letter addressed to the Coffee Trade Association of London, the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, quoted from a private letter which had been addressed by the Board to various Coffee Planters Associations in East Africa, and that the Coffee Trade Association was invited to submit to the Chamber its views on the subjects of central factories and the pooling of the cured product, *Robusta* factories, and whether husking, polishing, and grading of coffee for size was not better done in London than in the territories themselves.

Clause 3 of the above note states that there is no divergence between the views of the Association and the Board on the subject of *Arabica* coffee, while the previous paragraph records the support of the Association to the Board's suggestion that compulsory grading of *Robusta* before shipment would be advantageous to the trade and to the producer. It would appear, therefore, that the previous misconception, which was attributable largely to a failure to discriminate clearly between *Arabica* and *Robusta*, and also to some doubt as to the extent to which the pooling of crops was contemplated, resulting from the London Chamber, seemed to indicate the view that the wholesale pooling of coffee was proposed, whereas the Board

intended to cover merely local co-operative effort between neighbouring small estates, as was clearly shown by the recommendation in the following sentence to adhere to local estate or factory works.

It is in the matter of cleaning the coffee that the difference of views stands out most clearly. On the one hand, there is the statement of the Secretary of the London Chamber that he had been informed that if coffee was shipped in the parchment and husked, cleaned, and graded in London immediately before sale, the value was generally higher than when cleaning had been done in the Colony. On the other hand, the Coffee Trade Association states definitely that it is not biased in favour of London cleaned; that the individual planter may be safely left to decide which method suits him best from the standpoint of cost; that there is little difference between London and country cleaning from the standpoints of colour and condition; and that, as a matter of fact, the Chairman of the Association considers that the best East African coffee, for colour and grading, he had ever seen had been cleaned and graded in Tanganyika prior to shipment.

Perhaps paragraph 1 may be somewhat obscure to most of our readers, for whose enlightenment we would explain that the statement regarding the "misapprehension under which the letters were handed to the Press" that in *East Africa*—apparently refers to the fact that the Coffee Trade Association was not aware that the letter received by it from the London Chamber of Commerce had reference to a private letter from the Board to certain local associations overseas. The letter from the Chamber was, as a matter of fact, circulated to members of the Coffee Trade Association at a special meeting, and was first passed to us by one such member, who informed us that other members were for his knowledge sending copies out to East Africa. The correspondence not being marked "Private" or "Not for Publication" and being of obvious importance to East African planters and exporters, he suggested that we might care to publish it in *extenso* before taking which course we took the precaution of asking the Coffee Trade Association to communicate the documents to us officially, which they did with ready courtesy.

From many quarters *East Africa* has been complimented on the disclosures it was able to make, disclosures which have been since officially debated by the Joint East African Board, the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Associated Producers of East Africa—and we are glad to know that the Board of the Coffee Trade Association consider that publication has served a useful purpose.

AN IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

In the *Contemporary Review* for March, Mr. F. C. Linfield returns to the scheme outlined in his supplementary memorandum to the report of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission for the constitution of an Imperial Development Board. He criticises the present methods of providing assistance for financial development schemes in the overseas Empire on the ground that there is no co-ordinated system, and that Imperial assistance has been spasmodic and haphazard.

"In the past," he says, "it has happened that money has been granted because there was a prospect of a surplus at the end of the financial year, and undertakings have received benefit thereby, due perhaps to the fact that their applications happily coincided with the anticipated surplus. Again, insufficient care has been taken to secure a return to the Government, and therefore to the British taxpayer, either from the undertakings or from the improved value of the land benefited."

Take the case of the Uganda Railway, running through Kenya from Mombasa to Kisumu, and from Victoria, constructed at a cost of 52 millions, and paid for by the Imperial Government. Has anything whatever been repaid by way of interest or sinking fund, or is there any reference to this debt in the accounts of the Uganda Railway? And in the case of the recent East Asiatic extension in Kenya, has any contribution exacted from the European land through which the line runs and whose land must have greatly increased in value?

Mr. Linfield's proposal is that the projected Imperial Development Board should receive grant from the Imperial Exchequer of say, £3,000,000 yearly. The Board, which would have the best scientific and engineering advice, would examine all proposed expenditure on railways, harbours, roads, bridges, irrigation schemes, water and electricity supply schemes, drainage, sanitation and reclamation works in the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandatories, financing such as were approved in the early stages, advancing the necessary money free of interest or at very low rates.

A fundamental feature of the scheme is that definite arrangements would always be made for the full repayment of the sums advanced, security being given to that effect. In the case of roads Mr. Linfield proposes that the security should take the form of charges on the land improved by the new facilities, while in the case of new railways there would be charges both on railway revenue and on the lands opened up by the new line.

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UNDER THE NEW REGIME IN KENYA.

Work the Male Native Does.

In the midst of all the building operations and activities connected with farm and stock, new settlers should be prepared for labour troubles which are sure to arise. They are in the youngest and most promising colony of the British Empire, and because of the unflow of new life, causing roads and railways to be built and factories and houses erected, the call for Native labour is gradually changing the old system of village life. To avoid misunderstanding and still retain the labour force, it is wise to allow the workers leave of absence from time to time. Remember that they also have huts, gardens and stock of their own to take care of. Few white people realise the amount of work the so-called idle Native has to get through, apart from any employment he may have with Europeans.

Work of the Male Native.

Besides blacksmiths, beehive and stool makers, wicker workers and grindstone dressers, which are regular Kikuyu trades, the Native has many essential tasks to perform. The men help their wives in cultivating the gardens, and when the grain is near to harvesting they must watch the crops all night to prevent their destruction by monkeys, small buck and porcupine. During the day they act as human scarecrows to frighten all intruders, the birds, and pigeons, which otherwise would quickly devour the grain. In certain districts, moles cause much damage, and it is for him to trap them.

There are yams, bananas and sugar cane, which he must plant himself. When now his wife is to be built, the men cut the poles and build the framework, the women doing the thatching and plastering. All fencings in the gardens and villages is done by men and along with the boys they herd the cattle, sheep and goats, while, occasionally, long journeys outside their own country have to be undertaken in order to purchase fresh stock.

So much then for the Kikuyu. For the home duties of the Swahili I think I cannot do better than quote from Pearce's "Zanzibar" (p. 245):

The Swahili.

The Swahili leaves his home and his family with just as much regret as a white man does, and soon the Pioneer, knowing Africa as the home stars, will be seen rising in the East, telling him that it is time to turn homewards and once more prepare his grain field for the next year's crop. If a man wants food, he must grow it, and I often wonder how many Europeans, who pride themselves on their wonderful energy and talk wildly about the plenty of labour to be had from the black man, would be able to do this for their grainfields every year in October, to be and to be ready for their next year's food supply for their families and their flocks.

The women and the women are, at the beginning of January, when the crops begin to sprout, they are the weary night watching to scare off the pig and the game. I have known the crops of a whole village totally destroyed in a night by a herd of elephants. I have known rice fields completely ruined in an hour or two by marauding hippopotami. Such occurrences are everyday events in Africa, and the women and children watch the fields by day and the men by night.

When a Native harvests his crop, there is no plenty for him to do. Native huts do not last for years, and if he wants to live in the modern style, he must build a new one. The huts are built of mud and are very liable to be washed away by the rains.

should gear, and to all the paraphernalia required for the upkeep of his home.

Consideration for the Native's Welfare.

From these descriptions of the different kinds of work to which the Native has to attend, it will be seen that it is necessary for him to spend a portion of his time at home for his family, gardens and stock are neglected, domestic troubles are sure to follow. The home life of black as well as white people should be preserved, so that the best that is in all members of the family may be allowed to develop. The moral and spiritual nature, too, of these people should have our consideration, and it is not too much to say that on this hangs much of the happiness and welfare of the Europeans now settling in East Africa. It is undoubtedly benefiting greatly by the vigorous and support of the Government on behalf of the Colony's Native peoples.

Only the other day Sir Edward Grieg said in the Legislative Council: "The base on which the whole pyramid of our civilisation in this Colony is built is Native labour. If the Native thrives, we thrive. If we thrive, the Native should thrive too. The interests of the Natives of the country and of the settlers in the country are in the future of the Natives is in our hands. It is our duty to depend upon the use which we make of our power."

To contend, as some people have claimed, that the Native is badly treated in Kenya is a slander on British administration and on Kenya's settler community. The individual white settler does think of the welfare of his Native servants. The three eminent Parliamentarians who visited East Africa a year ago—and who were probably somewhat sceptical when they arrived—all came home convinced of that point. It is undeniable. G. C. P.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Our lives are confined to the English Club and the Mutazi Moja. I once knew a man who had been six years in Zanzibar and had never been past the Mutazi Moja Club. Many of us here are birds of passage, perhaps staying here only for two or three years, and the tendency is not to bother to learn the language or to know the people.—From a speech made at the Caledonian Dinner, Zanzibar.

ABYSSINIA AND ISLAM.

From A Correspondent.

The municipality of Addis Ababa has recently published an edict prohibiting the marriage of Moslems, except by previous permission of the authorities. Another clause provides that the property of non-Muslims and their estates shall revert to the municipality. There have naturally been prompt protests from the Muslims, and this strange edict and its execution are awaited with interest.

EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

DEAR SIR,
The letter paper on which this note was printed in Nairobi, and so I am made to pay a duty of no less than 10% on it. If a high time, such a stupid penalty were abolished between the East African countries, which are all of an economic unit.

East Africa in the Press

PARA RUBBER IN UGANDA

The extraordinary boom in rubber is being taken full advantage of here by those planters who have been fortunate enough to permit their rubber to remain in their plantations rather than cut it out when rubber was a back number...

AN EAST AFRICAN GOVERNOR IN JAPAN

Sir Charles Elliot's Leave-taking

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, one of the best known of old East African governors. In his day his title was H. M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the British East Africa Protectorate, and Agent and Consul-General of Zanzibar...

The outstanding feature of Sir Charles Elliot's African leadership so far as they concern the social side of the British community in Japan have been his generous and impartial hospitality and his erudition...

His learning covers a vast field, from intricate bibliography to Baffin's frontiers, from the ancient and modern history of the peoples and politics of Asia...

In their leave of the members, the retiring president urged the new leaders to translate into English of both the Japanese and English of modern Japanese history written by authors...

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to the Indian Daily Mail from Mozambique that whereas in British East African ports the British hold a monopoly from Indians...

A curious fact to notice is that while the greater part of the Indian trade in Mombasa and Zanzibar is in the hands of Mohammedan merchants...

It is easy to see that in Beira and Mozambique Indian traders hold an almost dominating position. The Portuguese merchant finds it a great deal upon pleasure and enjoyment but the Indian merchant is by no means parsimonious...

In Mombasa the European for the most part ignores the Indian. He lives as far as possible apart, there are no greetings or else they are only on rare occasions. The European takes his recreation and pleasure entirely apart from the Indian...

But in Beira everything is quite different. No Portuguese would think of passing an Indian in the street without a friendly greeting. The two races meet together, mingle together, take tea and coffee together...

It is not often to suggest that everywhere well in Portuguese territory. The treatment of the natives in the plantations I have been to is much to be desired...

It is not often to suggest that everywhere well in Portuguese territory. The treatment of the natives in the plantations I have been to is much to be desired...

Mr. A. G. Nigeria

Lord W. mail left

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Advertisement for EAST AFRICA magazine. Includes the title 'EAST AFRICA' in large letters, the text 'Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"?' and 'The Annual Subscription (30/-)'. It also features a small illustration of a person and a map of East Africa.

MISSION NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Freshwater of the L.M.S. return to Central Africa in July.

Dr. H. E. Wareham, of Mberizi, in the Turu Mberu area of Northern Western Rhodesia, is due to arrive home on leave in two or three months.

The Rev. G. W. Broomfield, Principal of St. Paul's High School, Kismayu, Zanzibar, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese.

The Rev. W. S. Syson of the C.M.S., who is home on leave from Uganda, lectured in Cambridge last week on "One Thousand Miles across Africa," illustrating his descriptions by films.

The Rev. Handley D. Hooper, B.A., of the C.M.S., who for nearly ten years past has been stationed at Kahuhia, Kikuyu, Kenya, is now, with Mrs. Hooper on his way to England, having sailed from Mombasa on February 24. He comes to fill an important post at the Society's headquarters in London, that of Secretary of the Africa and Palestine Group of Missions, in which his experience and practical knowledge of conditions and problems in Africa will be of great value.

Mr. Hooper will be keenly missed in the Sabuhia district, where his personality and gifts of leadership have counted for much, and where his father, the late Rev. Douglas Hooper, preceded him. Mr. E. B. DeGahan in his recently published report referred to the excellent work being done by Mr. and Mrs. Hooper at the Kahuhia Mission, which is becoming an industrial training centre for the Fort Hall District both for youths and young women.

Northern Rhodesia, well-known Missionary, the Rev. J. Riess, of Bambolet, the London Missionary Society station at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, is expected home in May or June.

Dr. Eugene Stock, Secretary of the C.M.S. from 1873 to 1906, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last Friday. He was a personal friend of Alexander Mackay, Bishop Hannington, Bishop Tucker, and other East African pioneers.

SPEAKING in York a few days ago, the Rev. Norman Megee, of the Northern Rhodesian diocese of the U.M.C.A., said that people who do not do missions said, "Why not leave the African alone? He is quite all right." He was not all right, having learnt all kinds of new habits and new sins, and if he were not taught and brought up in a Christian manner Central Africa would become filled with savages, and some terrible things were perpetrated through fear of being going wrong. Those were lives full of fear, and missionaries were endeavoring to bring them out of those fears.

Impressions were made upon the natives much by words as by deeds, mainly by the giving of medical assistance. When they saw good was wrought, they began to think there was really something in what was told them, and gradually they came voluntarily to the schools, asking to be taught about God. The loyalty of the Native teachers was remarkable, more especially when it was borne in mind that only within a few years they were heathen, and many temptations were thrown in their way to revert to their heathen practices. It was many years since a teacher had taken away.

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NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA

From Our Own Correspondent

East-Jamaican

It is evident that little or no progress can be made in establishing Native industries on any economic basis other than by some form of agriculture.

Before dealing with the crops which might or might not prove suitable, it is necessary to remember the actual conditions of the country. Because a certain policy has been successful in one part of Africa it does not mean that the same policy must be a success here.

In the first place, the geographical position has to be considered. North-Eastern Rhodesia having no railway, all exportable produce has to be mechanically transported at least three hundred miles to railhead. Apart from considerations of the distance, the road itself, being an earth road, is only available for heavy motor transport (the only economical form of transport at present) for only six months in the year—a fact which renders the cost of transport so high that only a good class of produce can stand the charges. Therefore, many crops, which would otherwise be suitable, have to be ruled out.

Another point to be borne in mind is that the Native population is very sparse; the spiciest I believe in any of the East African territories, and is unevenly scattered over a large area still further from the railhead. Not only are the costs of transport thereby considerably increased, but the cost of collecting and packing produce would be rendered extremely high.

Native Cotton and Tobacco Growing

The two crops generally supposed to be suitable to Native growing in this country are cotton and tobacco. In favour of the latter, the conditions are better than in the latter Nyasaland. The conditions are poorer, however, as in those two places the crops are grown on a paying acreage, whereas here the conditions are the same. I doubt

if the past cotton of good quality which has been grown by European planters has been so good. This crop has been largely neglected in the past, owing, chiefly, to the high cost of imported ballroom. This applies to all the East African countries. The same applies to the growing of tobacco, which is a more arduous and costly business, and the profits are correspondingly small. At the present time, the collection of cotton is being carried on at a heavy loss, and to leave a satisfactory margin of profit is in the power.

With regard to tobacco it is true that climatic conditions are very similar to those in Nyasaland, where Native growing of tobacco has reached a considerable scale—so much so, in fact, that there are fears that tobacco growing, unless controlled, will cause a shortage of food stuffs, besides devastating the country from the timber point of view.

The main crop of this country is bright blue-cured cigarette leaf, a crop entirely unsuitable for Native cultivation. A certain amount of "green" and "air-cured" leaf has been produced successfully, but under white supervision. If carefully grown and cured, these two types can be grown with financial success.

The Importance

But are the usual methods of cultivation as practised by our Natives likely to produce a paying article? This remains to be seen. If it is done, it will only be done by the giving up of the haphazard methods ordinarily used, and for this ample evidence can be necessary. It must be remembered that the sparse population there has been practically no limit to the amount of land used for crops.

Had there been a larger population, the law of necessity would naturally have brought about other cultural methods. Also, to run a successful industry properly such very scattered areas would require a large staff of experts. Otherwise the only result would be the production of a large quantity of poor quality leaf, which would, not only the cost of transport, let alone the expense of the Native grower.

It is true that the seeds which would be run to seed would be distributed for cultural education, and, in fact, this encouragement, disease and insect pests, and making the industry a failure. It is true that the seeds are distributed, but the seeds are not of the best quality. The seeds are not of the best quality, and the seeds are not of the best quality. The seeds are not of the best quality, and the seeds are not of the best quality.

Custards

While North-Eastern Rhodesia has no area particularly suitable for wheat cultivation, there is a large area in which it would be a good crop. The same crops could be found for Native cultivation. I wonder if the possibilities of maize growing for the manufacture of commercial alcohol have ever been considered. If feasible, and if a good maize spirit were available, the problem of obtaining the same in the territories now closed by taxation would be solved.

JANUARY COTTON, WEELE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

From the Statistical Department, London, and the East African Board of Trade Returns.

British East African Territories	January 1924	January 1925	January 1926	January 1927	January 1928	
Raw cotton (pure wool)	1,798,400	2,677,500	2,584,300	2,683	109,886	24,011
Washed	1,798,400	2,677,500	2,584,300	2,683	109,886	24,011
Printed	1,798,400	2,677,500	2,584,300	2,683	109,886	24,011
Dyed in the piece	1,798,400	2,677,500	2,584,300	2,683	109,886	24,011
Coloured	1,798,400	2,677,500	2,584,300	2,683	109,886	24,011
Wool from East African Territories	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35
Wool from pure goods	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35
Washed	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35
Printed	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35
Dyed in the piece	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35
Coloured	63,506	11,100	900	2,151	1,070	35

LABOUR IN NYASALAND

A Planter's Comments

To the Editor, "East Africa"

SIR, A large number of our available labour goes to Rhodesia to find work, and the remainder of those who do work show the greatest willingness to do so during the dry season only, so that they can safeguard the food supply of those they leave behind before leaving, and return home in time to safeguard the next crop.

It is said that we cannot prevent the Natives from going to Rhodesia to find work, because the returns on the crops we grow are so small that they do not allow us to pay a sufficiently high wage to induce them to stay behind.

Anybody examining this question on the spot would, I think, group their inquiries somewhat as follows: What steps has the average planter here taken (a) to increase his fields and thus enable him to pay better wages; (b) to use as economically as possible such labour as is available; (c) to study the comfort of his labourers and thus induce them to leave comfortable homes and come and work for him?

Let us briefly examine each of these headings.

(a) One of the most potent agencies militating against high yields is the erosion of the valuable surface soil, rich in humus and plant food, by the wash of the heavy rains. Now this erosion can be counteracted by terracing, contour ridging, in fact by tough ridging across a slope, as against up and down, careful ploughing and drainage to prevent the formation of gullies, and sil-traps to catch what does manage to get through the defences.

Water is for the most part a very hilly country, and most of the fields are on a slope, often on a very steep slope, and the main sloping fields are to be seen rising up and down the slope, and many are the steeper slopes. Also I have seen almost all the fields and the most of them without finding scientific soil and sil-trapping practised.

Labour is for the most part a very exhausted and unproductive labour force. Of great interest is the fact that the most primitive relations of man and machine are used, and the cranks and gears procedure is openly characterised as a waste of money.

(b) The use of implements in the cultivation of the soil prevents to planting would obviate the need for the majority of the labour required in the dry season, who would then be forced by the same need that drove them out to work at all to go and work when they were needed, i.e. in the wet or planting season.

The usual implements used are the most primitive, and the carrying of tobacco from the fields to the barns, or to the mill away, or to the trucks, or from the estate to the buyer or packer, by wheeled vehicles, three obvious ways of economising in the labour required in the busy season. But it is exceptional to see the first and second practised, and with regard to the third it is still a common sight to see strings of carriers carrying tobacco along the side of good motor roads. It is not necessary to add that they are by the Natives themselves and being taken by them to the market.

(c) The Native's usual diet consists for the most part of a few staples made from fermented meal of the sorghum and with something to give it a flavour, but not at all nourishing. On an average their diet is not sufficient to maintain the health of the labourer.

Too often this means that during the wet season when he should be enjoying rest and recreation, he is hunting for miles to buy food sufficient to last him a week, and by the way the local people take care that he pays through the nose for it.

When the labour force is given food, it is usually maize meal very coarsely ground. Now maize meal, unfermented, but finely ground and screened, can be quite digestible if properly cooked, but no amount of care or cooking can make a decent stiff porridge out of some of the meal issued to Natives, and, as I have said, the Native will have his porridge stiff. Labour living on the wrong kind of meal at once suffers from acute indigestion and bowel trouble, as any planter can verify for himself.

Yours faithfully,

ONE WHO SYMPATHISES WITH THE LABOURER
Zomba

BUY BRITISH GOODS

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

Nearly every letter received from England urges me to "Buy British Goods." Yet all the time I have had to buy in England to my chagrin, and I am told that the stores here that have articles of the kind are stocked. Why? Do British manufacturers really want East African business?

Yours faithfully,

RUBBER PLASTER
Fanga

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi.

Mount Kenya has been ascended again as far as the Carling Pond, and this time the party included two ladies. Mr Carr, who is making a hobby of our big mountain led the expedition, which camped for a night or two in the new residential hut put up last month by another party near the camp, perhaps the highest in the world. Everything went smoothly and the climbers thoroughly enjoyed their experience.

One lady who hails from Switzerland prospecting around for skiing snowbanks and discovered plenty of scope for her favourite pastime. Unfortunately she had forgotten to bring her skis with her, but she seems satisfied that it is only a matter of time before Kenya will draw its devotees to this fine exercise, even as her native land attracts British folk every year in ever-increasing numbers. If this forecast turns out to be correct, what a triumph it will be for our equatorial country to be able to compete with the old world in winter sports!

The Garden Party

Their Excellencies Sir Edward and Lady Grigg were at home to a large crowd of Nairobi people and settlers the other day, when they gave their first garden party in honour of the delegates to the Governors' Conference, who, however, were very hard to locate in the crowd. The best known figure amongst them to Kenyans was, of course, Sir Charles Bowring, now Governor of Nyasaland, with whom everyone appeared to be trying to have a talk. The day was particularly sunny and dry, shade for the multitude was hard to provide, the garden, usually so beautiful, was parched, a number of the trees having died. On the whole, the people went away with the feeling that there is more than at first struck them in Sir Charles' demand for additions and improvements to the gubernatorial residence, even though it may be difficult to agree to the expenditure of £80,000 upon it. Still, we are all in the same boat at present, and many who were in past years proud of their gardens and vegetable patches have to-day nothing to show owing to the condition of the weather.

The S.E.A.A.

This Association of motorists has grown into an almost national affair, and it is marked in appreciation of its work by permitting the annual general meeting to be held at Government House at the close of the garden party, a sign of regard and appreciation. The only disadvantage of this proceeding was that the ordinary members were distinctly brushed and failed in consequence to show any animation or to produce any criticism if they had any to make of so well conducted a concern. All the Governors assembled for the Conference were present for the Association operates in all the neighbouring territories as well as in Kenya, and the whole affair went off with *flair* under the management of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Galton Penz, who certainly knows his way about

by the way, the Kenya Chamber of Commerce is a rural matter. Amongst the demands of almost daily business are the letters, the mail and the post, all by him on his return from a six months' absence from Kenya. The advantage of this device is that, when the subscribers' letters are the first to be picked up by the motorist in order to inform the cars of their arrival, he is believed to have a good chance of the champagne decoration for a young warrior.

Modernised Mombasa

The town-planning expert who has been studying the improvement of Mombasa has issued a very interesting report, which shows that he has done his best to bring the old port up to date, but it is apparent that his troubles have been many. These are more especially due to the human factor, its traditions and its old holy things that must in no wise be touched. Then again, land values have been raised so high that it may be impossible to finance some of the most important reforms in the direction of road straightening and widening. Mr. Jameson has tried hard to improve the beauty and conveniences of the port, and has aimed to achieve spaciousness for places of public utility.

Hundred Day Wheat

Canada's success in breeding a hundred day wheat is of deep significance to the settler community here and should be an inspiration to those who have to do with the premier bread grain throughout East Africa for there are so many districts possessing the semi-arid character of some of the world's greatest wheat growing areas which have not even yet been tested for that product. The particular variety evolved in Canada may, of course, not be suited for our equatorial conditions, but it is clear enough that if a three months' wheat can be developed in the great Dominion, something of the same sort is possible here. There are vast stretches of virgin country in Kenya alone which have two fairly equal rainy seasons yearly, each of which is probably good enough to raise a crop of wheat if some early maturing variety be introduced. And most East African wheat areas, possibly all, possess the valuable quality of germinating this grain a good fortnight quicker than in Canada or Australia. It is not suggested that the same land could be used for this grain twice in each twelve months, but the double season would at least permit the land to be prepared and sown without cessation all the year round.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The "East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and its writers desire the "East Africa's" attention on any matter. One of its principal aims is to contribute to the development of British and the various East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that the East will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers and other appointments are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Mr. K. M. Clason has been appointed Belgian Consul for Mombasa.

Amendments to the Patents and Designs Ordinance of Kenya have been published.

More than twenty Germans had booked for Tanganyika ports by the liner which left Southampton last week.

At the contracting at Eldoret Major E. P. H. Payne proposed the formation of a Kenya Wheat Growers Association. A provisional committee was thereupon constituted.

During the first week of February, 13,862 bags of maize were delivered for loading at Kilindini. Of this number 1,204 bags were rejected on account of excessive moisture content.

To substitute a simpler procedure in the case of land proceedings, a Bill has been drafted to amend the existing Land Ordinance of Tanganyika. It provides penalties for the unlawful occupation of public lands.

Excise duty collected on cotton in Uganda during the year 1937 amounted to £276,988-13-11 against £154,073 for the previous year. Customs returns show that the quantity of cotton exported from Mombasa during the first seven months of the year totalled 193,376 bales of 400 lb. worth valued at £4,657,190.

The United States Department of Commerce estimates that on January 1st, 1939, of the motor vehicles in use in the British East African Dependencies, 67% of 1,000,000 in number were of European manufacture. For Portuguese East Africa the figures given are motor cars 76% and motor lorries 75% European, as against about 50%.

The imports of cotton piece goods into Tanganyika during November were:

Grey unbleached	4,000	1,150
White bleached	91,500	1,300
Printed	17,100	145
Woolen	41,000	0.8
Coloured	109,922	1,200

During the month of November last imports into Tanganyika Territory included condensed milk 187,000 gallons, 23,000 lb. of manufactured iron and steel, 13,485 lb. of cement, 1,200 tons of iron sheets, 60 tons of iron and steel manufactures, 252 tons of machines and machinery equipment, 112,501 blankets, 2,500 motor spirits, 5,400 imperial gallons and petroleum lamp oil, 145,600 lbs.

The statutory report of Usabura Rubber Estates Ltd. which was handed to the Government in 1938, to acquire rubber lands in Tanganyika Territory, shows that the number of slaves employed is 900,000 in each. The gross value of the produce of the 1,500,000 preliminary appears £6,948,146 under working commission, registration, fees and brokerage £6,249,146, payments on the ordinary course of business £2,311,146, remitted to Africa £2,500,146, leaving a net of £20,579.

The United States Department of Commerce has undertaken a world-wide investigation of the rubber industry as on January 1, 1939. The findings of this investigation are of considerable interest to our readers. This Journal will be particularly interested in the results.

Abyssinia	25	1,000	2,000
British East Africa	4,100	1,500	0,027
British Somaliland	50	1,000	1,000
France	50	1,000	1,000
French East Africa	50	1,000	1,000
French Somaliland	50	1,000	1,000
Madagascar	100	1,000	1,000
Morocco	1,500	1,000	1,000
Netherlands	50	1,000	1,000
Norway	50	1,000	1,000
Sweden	50	1,000	1,000
Siam	100	1,000	1,000

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

The market is dull and prices have further declined:

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Arabica, Robusta, and Peaberry, with prices in pounds and shillings.

Sisal

Practically no business is reported, and good marks of No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya have been offering at £4.100 and £4.125 respectively...

Tea

At the last auction 67 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 10.14d per lb...

TOBACCO

James Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that the chief markets during the first month of the current season...

GUM ARABIC

The monthly report of Messrs. G. O. Hall and Co. states that arrivals of Kordofan Hashab (including Tendeli) during January were 70% greater than those of the corresponding month of last year...

OTHER PRODUCE

At Cairo, the value of East African tea arriving with March shipment is about £17,550 and about £17,100 for Hulls while March/April shipments is asking £17,350.

Groundnuts - East African sorts with March/April shipment are offered at £24.200, although the actual value is about 5% under this.

Wool - The value of East African sorts in 50-ton lots is about £13,550.

Maize - A small quantity of No. 2 East African has been sold in bags at 11s. 6d. but sales are not readily obtainable and would scarcely make that figure.

Sisal - Wholesellers are asking £23,150 for forward shipment, the actual value is from 5s. to 10s. under this figure, and buyers are holding back.

COTTON

The current weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair demand has existed, quotations for East African sorts being reduced 30 points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the 31 weeks since August 1 totalled 86,722, as against 45,000 in 1921, 30,000 in 1922, and 25,000 in the corresponding period of 1922.

USEFUL CHART OF SISAL PRICES

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. of a useful chart illustrating fluctuations and other facts during the years 1921 to 1923. An inset map of the world shows the principal producing areas of the above raw materials...

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Mulbera left Beira and home ports March 5.
Mabela arrived from Said for East Africa March 5.
Merkata arrived Zanzibar March 6.

HOLLAND AMERICA.

Randfontein passed Las Palmas homewards March 3.
Springfontein arrived Table Bay homewards March 3.
Toba left Beira for further East African ports March 6.

De Jagerfontein passed Perim for East Africa March 5.

Salabanka left Antwerp for East Africa February 28.

Banka left Antwerp homewards March 3.

Hilversum passed Perim homewards March 6.

Nykerk left Zanzibar for further East African ports March 6.

Kliffontein left Agou Bay March 4.

Melisch left Antwerp for East Africa March 1.

UNION CASTLE.

Castor Castle left Lourenco Marques for Natal March 7.

Corie Castle arrived London from Beira March 6.

Dunmore Castle left Capetown for Beira March 6.

Dunluce Castle arrived Beira March 4.

Gatka left Las Palmas for Beira March 3.

Glochester Castle arrived Mombasa March 4.

Hamlovey Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira March 4.

EAST AFRICAN MAILES.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 pm to-day and at the same time on March 23 and 30.
For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa the latest time of posting at the G.P.O., London, is 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, March 19, and at the same time on Friday next, March 19.

Mails from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were delivered in London at the beginning of this week other inward mails being expected to-morrow, March 12, and on March 20 and 27.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN NATIVES.

Warning against Alarmist Reports.

Native of Tloko (near Mwanapesa) Shaiwila and Makara, who based at Broken Hill this morning, made the following statement to a correspondent of the Times on March 1. Tloko was the principal culprit in a series of murders of Natives recently committed under presence of fear in the country of witchcraft. Shaiwila and Makara used Tloko in the act of personal revenge. Other Natives convicted of assisting the crimes are being severely punished.

A motion by an official member in the Legislative Council had been accepted by the Government and unanimously adopted on the previous day. It strongly deprecated the dissemination of alarmist and unfounded allegations in recent letters to certain English newspapers in regard to the attitude of the Natives of Northern Rhodesia. It also expressed strong resentment against the statements which were untrue and aptly to injure the reputation and credit of the territory. They had emphasis on the fact that the relations between the Europeans and Natives were very satisfactory.

The Acting Secretary for Native Affairs said that there was not the slightest indication that the recent wild firing crimes were an expression of or the result of anti-European feeling. He expressed his misapprehension as to the possession of such feeling among the Natives. He deprecated the statements made as involving the risk of prejudicing the continuance of the present excellent feeling between Natives and Europeans.

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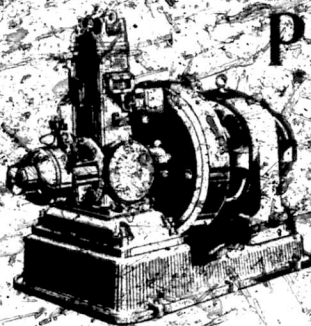


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THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The "retired official with 200 experience in Kenya Colony" who occupied the front page of last Friday's *Manchester Guardian* in his discussion of his views on political matters in Kenya appears to be entirely and aggressively anti-settler in outlook, but it is nevertheless surprising to find him describe the Convention of Associations as "merely a farmers' debating society" with a membership of twenty or thirty.

Our readers will at once recognize the absurdity of such a description, but the average Englishman will accept it at its face value and therefore naturally consider that this ex-official is entitled to claim that the views of this Convention must in no way be taken as representing the attitude of the colonists of Kenya as a whole.

His statement is mainly based on the assertion that "professional quarters, missionaries, and of course officials" are in no way represented by the Convention which, taken in conjunction with the preceding statement of the Convention, conjures up a vision of twenty or thirty vocal farmers so influencing public policy as to subordinate, if not subvert, the interests of large numbers of professional men, missionaries, and officials. That picture is untrue. Every East African, whether official, missionary, settler, or merchant, is well aware of the services of the Convention in crystallizing his official position. It is on that account that he has earned the title in Kenya of "the Settlers' Parliament," and that its sessions are presided by the Governor. Last month Archdeacon Owen, of Kavirondo, one of the best known and most outspoken missionaries in East Africa, called in a letter to the Kenya newspapers:

"The Convention is the most able body I know in Kenya. I meet more often than the Synod of the Church, and by its decisions forms public opinion."

The Convention is undoubtedly the most important settler organization in Eastern Africa. Every European Association in Kenya is affiliated to it and sends delegates to its sessions. It represents every industry in every district of the Colony, maintains the closest contact with the elected members of the Legislative Council, and ensures the conduct of the European community and of the administration. Only last month Sir Charles Dewar, the Governor, presided at a public meeting held in Nairobi, at which the Protectorate might have retained the right to suspend the resolutions of its own body, that



LORD DELAMERE ON EAST AFRICAN POLICY

The banquet given last month by the European community of Nairobi in honour of the delegates to the first East African Governors' Conference was attended by the noble speaker, the most striking being that of Lord Delamere, who was in the chair. The main points from his Lordship's speech are given hereunder.

To be competent economically East Africa must combine to pool its knowledge and plan its policy and its communications. I do not suggest for one moment that an attempt should be made to stereotyped policy or administration under such varying conditions, over such immense areas, but there has got to be a main policy for the pooling, where possible of research and knowledge or there will be waste and overlapping. There has got to be a broad policy of railway communications and economic railway watersheds to encourage inter colonial development and to discourage unnecessary competition. The definite encouragement of the use of ports under the British flag and the areas they serve to far are matters of vital importance to the future of a British Dominion in Eastern Africa.

There surely must be a main native policy which will avoid dangerous divergencies when railways bring different tribes and peoples into direct and close contact. It is to be hoped that an inter-colonial policy will be provided for posts, telegraphs and telephones, and that an inter-colonial system of wireless broadcasting of news, knowledge and amusement will before long bring to most isolated spots a new interest and pleasure in life.

Definitely as above all things a matter which calls for combination and the danger of partly Native equipments and the necessity for European Defence Forces calls for the gravest consideration. The slave-raiding by Abyssinians on the frontiers of the Sudan, Kenya and Tanganyika calls for combined influence to bring about diplomatic combination. It is a disgrace to European diplomacy that such things are tolerated in a member of the League of Nations.

Federation.

May I say, the greatest respect suggest one subject which it would be wiser not to discuss seriously at present. That is Federation. We often hear of people who with suspicion anything which might lead to the slightest infringement of the Constitution or to delay in the ordering of local powers. I am sure that we shall need to do so, but we must in case of any divergencies of opinion uphold our Constitution and the main decisions of our local Legislature and of our Convention of Association. This sounds narrow, but an isolated and ill-considered idea with divided loyalties, must be specially saluted of the position it has named. We view with distrust the possibility of any form of political federation and our own position as a civilised State is completely safeguarded by changes in our Constitution which will enable us to decide for ourselves the desirability or otherwise of such a step.

But your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, once that is decided, I am sure no one is keener than I am to join toward all economic and social inter-colonial projects and all co-ordination of efforts which is to the advantage of East Africa as a whole. I am sure our guests will forgive me for this important speech of the nature, but friends

would I think, be frank if they are to remain in the land.

Native Policy

May I say a word on one or two subjects of East African policy from the point of view of one who has lived most of his life in Africa and has a real interest in anything outside it. Native policy. I do hope for the sake of the Natives as well as for that of the future of the country, that no attempt will be made in Eastern Africa to arouse Africans in a political sense or to encourage them towards ultra-literary and ultra-technical training or by creating in them an unhealthy developed political self-consciousness. I do hope that the policy of stimulation will take the form of encouragement to practical economic and social local affairs on a bye-councils and by their District Commissioners, and their business, and that above all a real attempt will be made to help them in the first run of the ladder towards ultimate emancipation by creating in them the will to work. What was it that created useful ambition in the populations of Europe and Asia? Surely this is not that for centuries they were made to work as slaves. The sharpest ambition was in their breasts and they began to turn the tables on their task-masters.

Ambition, which is the incentive lacking as not coming to be created in the African by a liberian or even in my opinion by a West African policy of isolation. Isolation of the African can never lead him anywhere. He has got to mix in a workaday world where people have to make a living by competition and he has got to do it probably for centuries before he reaches the first stage in civilisation, sufficient ambition to go on, spurred with unceasing stimulation of some sort. The ultimate proof of his attainment to any sort of emancipation may be that he will cast off the yoke of his teachers, and when that far-off day comes I say good luck to him if he can do so.

Negro Development

But any idea that the negro of Africa can be brought to any state of equality in one or two generations is an idle dream. It is one that none of us who were not born in Africa and were brought up among Natives indulged in at the beginning of our careers in Africa, but I venture to say that not one of us with any experience holds it now. We have all, I imagine, gone through the stages of first great hope of his capacity to learn and to make increased voluntary use of learning, and bitter disappointment at the failure of our ideals and the final stage when the motto is "Do not expect too much for fear you will be disappointed," coupled with a solid affection for this curious mixture, the cheery, brave, clever in some ways, but phenomenally stupid in others, the rather cunning and quite helpless Native we live side-by-side with. In most ways he is a child, and he has an undeniable right to be treated like one.

to any of the theories in Britain really that Africans to be civilized by putting us people in segregated zones and peering and publishing their literature. How would a boy at school turn out if that was how he was treated? He would be an unteachable creature, and it is a wicked shame that any African should be encouraged to be something quite unlike himself and then be punished if he lives up to it. You cannot leave him useless to the community and to himself. That is our justification for steadily applied influence towards work for himself or for one else—but work. It is our part to see he gets business, stable administration, kindness, good food, good housing, medical services and practical teaching. It is his to undergo discipline, to learn the value of honesty, of the truth and of a contract and to work like the rest of us for the community in which we live.

German Propaganda in Tanganyika.

Some day one hopes he will be ready for a further step, but that is his position to-day, and any Native policy that ignores this must be a failure from the start and be liable to create those lamentable incidents like the Inkulu riot when some quite innocent people were shot because certain forms of propaganda were allowed among the Inkulu, and the people were then shot by the police because of inevitable results. At the present time, when you have openly avowed propaganda for the destruction of the British Empire being financed by the Soviet Government among the Native peoples of the Empire, *and when it is inevitable that Germans must be doing in the propaganda in Tanganyika to prove their suitability to obtain the Mandate in Power*, Native policy has got to be specially firm and specially sympathetic.

Tanganyika is the link between Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and on the policy with regard to that territory depends the possibility of an East African Dominion under the British flag in the future. I am sincerely sorry that Sir Donald Cameron is not here to night to hear what is said and to give us his views. Until there are railway communications through the great zone of the other four, they must remain isolated units and at practical steps are possible towards combined efforts in development. The whole future of Eastern Africa depends on the policy adopted in Tanganyika.

A New Capital.

Since the British occupation of this post, with the advent of Sir Donald Cameron, has been one of unbridled magnificence as far as development of the hinterland is concerned, combined with a certain amount of home-biasing, such as the construction of the railway to Dar-es-Salaam, which cannot be regarded as the capital of Tanganyika. As soon as the railway is open, it will acquire a central capital in a cool and healthy climate where work can be done near the central base of communication. The capital of the future in Tanganyika must be where men who—the great world and with construction in the basin of Nyasa and ultimately to the railway in Northern Rhodesia—cross or link with the great Central line from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika. Inga district is the nearest high and healthy area to that dissected line, and it will be there somewhere, if it is to be the right spot for the development of Tanganyika as a whole. Luckily there will be no difficulty in drawing from Dar-es-Salaam as the houses and offices will all be required to be in the *Nyasa* which it will become, if railway development to the south is made, it must be the capital.

the benefit of everyone, including the consumer at large.

An Imperial Duty.

The great territory is governed by Great Britain, and in my humble opinion it is the duty of the British Government to consolidate its Government there on the general lines of the rest of East Africa. There is no trade with the conditions of the Mandate should interfere with that policy. The Mandate has no force unless England herself gives it, or as it has to be abrogated by an unanimous vote. There may come trade or other conditions in England later when it will look attractive to the Government of the day there to hand back the Mandate to Germany. That means the death of an East African Empire, and is not only the concern of the Imperial Government, but also of those Colonies on the periphery of Tanganyika which helped to conquer it and bring it under the flag.

The present Government is not doing this openly for Imperial development, but is consolidating permanently the Imperial position in Tanganyika by the encouragement of investment and settlement and by the creation of inter-colonial communication in such a way that any surrender in the future would be impossible, even if the mandating Government and a really Socialist Government came into power in England. It is in my opinion hurrying to find that such is an Imperial duty. We who live in Africa appeal to those in the metropolitan of governments to advance this.

New Tanganyika.

Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Northern Nyasaland depend on the Nyasa Basin being connected with the Central Railway and Dar-es-Salaam. Its consolidation within territory under the flag is to be the sum of the political history of the first mandating period. The railway to the south line were carried towards Nyasa to complete *la route de la mer à la mer* result. The ultimate aim must be to link up with the railway in Northern Rhodesia and to the hinterland of the other four. The plan in Africa. I have a plan for the immediate future, and a plan for the long term. The immediate plan is to establish on the hinterland a zone of settlement. To do this, the great bulk of products of the hinterland can be gathered up and taken to the coast, and then produced ready to produce bulk crops as well as the raw materials. The plan is really promising, here too.

Tanganyika must be held and developed if there is to be any great East African Dominion; it can only be held by investment, settlement and railways. It is the duty of the present Imperial Government to implement its own Empire policy. To get established there must be the main north and south line of railways through the Hinterland. This railway itself depends on that settlement and development. As with this development on this line the rail can be carried to a point in the basin of the Nyasa basin and serve Northern Nyasaland and Northern Eastern Rhodesia instead of allowing their products to be immidately evacuated.

It is not the plan is to the thing and all these things hang together. Under the Imperial guarantee there should be no difficulty for Tanganyika to raise the money. I am glad to hear from my friend, Sir Donald Cameron, that money has already been put in the estimate of this year for the survey, but in the meantime settlement on which the railway depends is held up by orders from London notwithstanding the encouragement given last year.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

At least 100 numbers were on the table at question time in the House of Commons last week. The most important questions and answers are fully reported hereunder.

Zambezi Bridge.

MR. MANDEMAN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

(1) Whether any decision has yet been made regarding the method of financing the construction of the Zambezi Bridge.

(2) Whether the East African Loans Bill will include provision for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge; and, if not, whether it is proposed to introduce a separate Bill in connection with the Zambezi Bridge simultaneously with the Bill relating to the £10,000,000 loan.

(3) Whether, in view of the unemployment in the iron and steel industry, he will take into consideration the possibility of introducing at the earliest possible moment Bills covering such of the proposed East African development undertakings as are ready for immediate construction, instead of continuing to await information which may not be forthcoming for some considerable time; and whether, seeing that the joint East African Board has reported on the Zambezi Bridge as a project ripe for immediate execution, he will give precedence to this undertaking so that orders for steelwork, estimated at £500,000, may be placed at full advantage before the coming dry season in the Zambezi valley?

MR. CHERRY: The precise allocation of the works to be undertaken in East Africa Loans guarantee Bill has not yet been definitely settled, but my hon. friend is well assured that the placing of orders for materials in this country will in no way be delayed by the introduction of the Bill. The importance of the Zambezi Bridge is fully recognised. The question of the financing of its construction is still under consideration, and a separate Bill is not in any way contemplated.

MR. SANDERS: Are we to understand that any orders have been placed for steelwork for this bridge?

MR. CHERRY: No, Sir, but the orders for railway materials have been placed and will be placed in the due course.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: May I ask whether, before the Bill is introduced, the Government are considering the alternative route from Nyasaland to Dar es Salaam?

MR. CHERRY: That matter has been considered, but I do not think that it will alter the need for Southern Rhodesia as a direct outlet to the sea.

MR. SANDERS: Will the financing of the Zambezi Bridge be dealt with in the East African Loans Bill?

MR. CHERRY: That is just the question that is still under discussion.

South African Government.

MR. SANDERS: Will the Secretary of State for the Colonies do what extent he recently mentioned in an office in Grosvenor Street, and being used by the public?

MR. CHERRY: I think that the office which the office has been using there is a very extensive of these calls, and I am sure

were received at the stand at the British Industries Fair. The correspondence during the same period has amounted to about a couple of million and a half. So far, it can be judged so far as the office is fully proving its usefulness.

Boundaries of Kenya Native Reserves.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether steps are being taken in Kenya to see that the provisional boundaries of the Native Reserves as described in the Government Order are approved by the Natives affected, and whether the confirmation of these Native Reserves will be made by Order in Council, or by an enactment of the Local Legislative Council which can be repealed at any time by the same Council.

MR. CHERRY: I understand that in Kenya the boundaries of the Native Reserves are the subject of a great deal of discussion. The Commission for Africa and the Chiefs' Native Committee, who are to acquaint themselves with Native views on the administrative Staff. Further, the Government of the proposed boundaries of the Native Reserves, and local officials, who have every opportunity of making their views known to the Natives, are being consulted. It is intended to vest in the Natives the detailed arrangements for which are being considered by the Government. The effect will be created by local Ordinance, but it appears to me unnecessary to suggest that the terms of such a trust would be set aside at a later date, which would in any case not be a retroactive measure of the Government.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: Is it possible, Sir, that the gentleman aware that the security of the Natives in their own opinion, would be much greater if the settlement were made by Order in Council which could never be reversed?

MR. CHERRY: I think that the decision that I have explained it will give ample security.

Criticism of Chief Native Commissioner.

MR. W. BAKER asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he is aware of the criticisms directed in Kenya against the Chief Native Commissioner because of his energy in protecting the interests of the Natives; whether he will see that administrative methods shall not be tightened in order to force the Natives into the service of the State; and whether he will have an opportunity of expressing his views on the removal of the Chief Native Commissioner will not be approved of the Government and attitude of the Government?

MR. CHERRY: I would not like to say anything about the non-employment of the Chief Native Commissioner, and I am sure that the Government will be fully satisfied with the work of the Chief Native Commissioner.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: Will the right hon. gentleman be in any way in connection with the arrangements for the removal of the Chief Native Commissioner?

MR. CHERRY: I do not think that the arrangements for the removal of the Chief Native Commissioner are being considered.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether steps are being taken in Kenya to see that the provisional boundaries of the Native Reserves as described in the Government Order are approved by the Natives affected, and whether the confirmation of these Native Reserves will be made by Order in Council, or by an enactment of the Local Legislative Council which can be repealed at any time by the same Council.

Sir F. Cherry: I think that the decision that I have explained it will give ample security.

approach cost (which which berths) Colo paid to Mr.

Magistrate as Justice.

Colonel WEDGWOOD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether with regard to Sir Edward Grieg's statement that he approved the principle of appointing settlers as resident magistrates in Kenya he will say whether he intends to allow this change in the judicial system of the Colony.

Mr. AMERY: I shall await the recommendation of the Government before forming any opinion on this matter, which, as I understand it, concerns only the magistracy powers of justices of the Peace in petty cases.

Colonel WEDGWOOD: Will the right hon. Gentleman consider the advisability of making the settlers judges in cases where they themselves are directly concerned?

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the petty cases to which he refers are very largely labour cases and would naturally come before the resident magistrates?

Mr. AMERY: I prefer not to express an opinion until I see the Governor's Report.

Cost of Port of Kilindini.

Sir F. WISE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the cost of the port of Kilindini.

Mr. AMERY: I understand the question to relate to the two deep water berths which are now approaching construction. The latest estimates of cost which covers a large amount of reclamation which will greatly reduce the cost of any future berths is £1,320,057.

Colonel WEDGWOOD: Does that include the sum paid to Major Cogan for the pier?

Mr. AMERY: No, sir. This is for the two deep water berths and is not connected with Major Cogan's wharf at Mbaraki.

Empire Production of Coffee.

Mr. RAMSDEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the quantity of coffee produced in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the years 1913 and 1924 respectively.

Mr. AMERY: I quoted the following statement in the Official Report:

Cyprus Protectorate	12,232	149,504
Kenya Colony and Protectorate	5,508	106,222
Tanganyika Territory	1,280	27,565
Malay States	58,063	51,021
Jamaica	89	14,026
Trinidad	22	4,567
British Guiana	1,415	322
Nyasaland Protectorate	153	85
Sierra Leone	187	15
Ceylon	18	
Dominica	88	
Nigeria	78	
British Honduras		
Total		
Gross Exports		

Amani Institute.

Mr. RAMSDEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Amani Institute is now open?

Mr. AMERY: I am taking steps to select a suitable person for the post of director in consultation with whom the necessary organization of staff and equipment will have to be settled before the Institute can be reopened.

SUDAN PENITENT EXPEDITION.

TELEGRAMS from Khartoum state that the operations in the Nuba Mountains have been completed and that most of the expedition have now been withdrawn. The burden of the work developed upon the Camel Corps and Air Force units.



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IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN

THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

By a British Correspondent of "East Africa"

Back in Khartoum I spent a morning at the Kitchener Memorial School, which is one of the most interesting Native educational works that I have seen in Africa. What better form could be given to memorials to great men and great events? Mere monuments are useless piles of stone or metal, whereas this serves a great civilised purpose. When the school opened, many thought it had come before its time, and that the results would be disappointing. Even these have to-day withdrawn their opposition, for they realise by results what a great purpose it is going to serve.

Training a Junior Medical Staff.

The School is housed in a fine set of buildings erected to the memory of the great Sirdar, who during his life was very keen on medical research. Some £12,000 was subscribed by Natives of the Sudan themselves, and the School is endowed from various funds, though its revenues are still not sufficient. The main building contains laboratories, theatres, lecture rooms, a library, museum, etc., with a beautiful central hall. Near by are the masters' house and a building containing the gas plant. A further building has been leased to provide dormitories and refectory for the students. The situation is excellent, being opposite the civil hospital, where shortly further laboratories will be provided.

The object of the School is to train a junior medical staff who will be able to replace Syrians and others now employed in these positions. Consequently the standard aimed at is very high. It is estimated that graduates will commence at a salary of some £15 per month.

As the School is only about two years old, it is difficult to say much about the results, but so far they have been extremely gratifying. The examinations, as will be seen from the attached papers, are difficult. The boys generally average from 50% to 70%, in some cases gaining as much as 80% of the possible number of marks.

The curriculum is at present as follows:

- 1st year: Biology, physics, chemistry
- 2nd year: anatomy, physiology (attending the hospital once a week)
- 3rd year: Dissection, medicine, surgery
- 4th year: Medicine, etc.

Admission to the School

Boys are taken from the London College after finishing their course there. This college is the main school of the area of about 200,000, and speaks in Arabic. The former institution that the British made boys had been a very excellent one, but the schools of the Sudan are such that they are able to get straight on with their medical work. That combined with the spirit of the boys is, I consider, a great advantage. We must not think only boys born in the Sudan and of Sudanese parentage are admitted, but those who have been brought by their parents and who have had an English education.



KITCHENER MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

their food, and give the boys £1 per month each as pocket money. On the face of it, I think this non-payment of fees a weak spot, for I feel that the boys should pay something, however small, towards their keep. I am not a believer in entire spoon-feeding for boys, and the population generally are led to expect too much. There is, however, probably some very good reason why boys do not at present pay anything.

Of the top boys in the first year class, nine passed into the second year's work. The one boy who failed so badly is doing a second year on the first year course. Boys in the first year wear their ordinary country dress; afterwards they are permitted to don European garb, which, though they are Moslems, they all do. I saw some of the boys' notebooks and drawings. They were very good and neat. I am sorry that a lot of trouble had been taken to get them right, especially in the drawings, and, as the numbers increase, will develop.

I shall always conserve a very pleasant memory of my visit, and of Norman Smith, the doctor in charge of the institution, just the type of man to make a great success of such an opportunity, and to wield a strong influence over his pupils.

Anatomy Test.

As an illustration of the character of the material given at this Kitchener School of Medicine, I append the papers set in the Anatomy and Physiology tests of September, 1929.

(Only the questions duly to be answered.)

1. Give the origin, course and distribution of the following nerves: (a) the lower extremities.

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Describe the form, position and relations of the sublingual gland.

Give the course and relations of the right ureter in the female.

Describe the position and form of the uterus. State what its principal relations are and give an account of its vascular supply.

Name, give the attachments, action and innervation of the muscles forming the superficial muscular layer of the sole of the foot.

Describe the brachial course, relative anatomy and distribution of the posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm.

Describe the posterior mediastinal course, relative anatomy, and vascular supply of the oesophagus.

Write a few lines on each of the following:

- (a) Hunter's canal.
- (b) The coronary arteries of the heart.
- (c) Stenson's duct.
- (d) The deltoid muscle.
- (e) Poinpart's ligament.

Physiology Test.

How is the co-ordination in the contraction of the sinus, auricles and ventricles of the heart ensured? Describe any simple experiments which could be made on the heart of the frog or mammal in support of your statements.

By what means does the central nervous system control the blood supplied to various parts of the body so as to render it adequate for their varying needs?

Describe the minute structure of the cochlea. What are the parts played by the structures you mention as factors in auditory sensation?

Describe the structure of the various forms of leucocytes met with in the blood. What is known as to their function?

How is the intermittent outflow of blood from the heart converted into a constant flow through the capillaries? Is a venous pulse ever observed?

Describe the effects of section and excitation of the vagus and other nerves upon respiration. What conclusions have been drawn from such experiments as to the mechanism of respiratory control?

What daily variations of body temperature are observed in man, and by what means is the temperature maintained between the limits you mention?

Discuss the various factors responsible for the flow of venous blood to the heart.

What is the meaning of the terms Anoxia, Hyperpnoea, Dyspnoea? How can these conditions be induced and what is the probable mechanism of the causation?

How may the cutaneous sense of the forearm be examined? What species of sense are distinguishable in the skin and does every region of skin possess them all?

Write a description of errors of judgment which may be made in the case of four different special senses.

OSMAN DIGNA

Osman Digna, writer from Harar, has come to make out the whole of the story of the student said in his article on "Fighting Osman Digna" was not so much a victory but a defeat. After reports of his end at Harar, a notable Sudanese warrior (the Emir of Harar) had left the Sudan to end his days at Mecca. It is quite correct that after his release, Osman Digna in the pilgrimage to Mecca. We believe that he returned some time ago to Harar since his local War (1925) was ended by our capture.

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NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

A Blow for Blaker Tough.

Specialist Report from EAST AFRICA.

The annual report and proceedings in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland during the discussion of the 1925-26 Budget shows that the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. S. D. Blaker, C.M.G., painted a gloomy picture of the Nyasaland District Native Administration for the previous year. Having referred to the reduction of the district staff, due to the necessities of the financial situation, and further difficulties caused by the retirement of senior officers and sickness, he spoke in a most distressing way, expressing his view that we are not nearly close enough in touch with the Natives and there is no other alternative but to increase the staff to the required extent.

Now the Nyasaland Government's admission that they are out of touch with the Natives obviously calls for serious consideration and points to defects of administration more serious than can be attributed entirely to the lack of staff and retirement of senior officers. These defects have in fact existed for several years, and will, it is to be hoped, be remedied now that provision has been made for five additional District Officers, as announced by the Treasurer at the same Council.

Slow & Rapid Travel.

In the first place, in order to ensure close touch with Native problems, District Officers must be required to do an adequate amount of district travelling of the right kind. In other words, the bulk of the travelling should be done on tours aggregating a week or ten days or more, each day's journey being of a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles and performed preferably by slow means of transport (e.g. on foot or by machuli or bush-car). Slow travelling can alone give satisfactory results from the general administrative standpoint. Only by such method can officers get to know thoroughly their districts and the various villages, headmen, chiefs and individual Natives.

For journeys of urgency, the holding of special inquiries, inquiries, etc., the motor-car or motor-cycle is, if it can be made serviceable, but for general purposes the introduction of motor transport has, I think, not proved an unmitigated blessing to the Protectorate; in fact, in recent years such transport has in many cases been used excessively, unnecessarily and at a cost to Government which compares very unfavourably with the older and slower but more effective means.

Covering the whole district.

The necessity for adequate district travelling having been brought to the Government's notice in the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the 1921 Chibwe rebellion in 1925, there has been ample time to put that recommendation into operation. The Nyasaland Government has also overlooked one further requirement of district travelling, namely, that District Officers should be required to visit periodically all parts of their administrative area, no residence being accorded to those parts which are easily accessible, which causes social attractions of which about a third of the population object to an official on tour combining with his work to interfere with all social life and shooting, but this is entirely absent from neglect of responsibilities as regards the less attractive or less healthy parts of a district. At present it is no exaggeration to state that in some districts there are villages which have not been inspected by a European for years, their only regular official visitors having been the Native tax collectors and Askari.

If the Nyasaland Government will only inaugurate and enforce a carefully regulated system of travelling of the right kind they will have taken the biggest step towards removing the lack of touch with Native opinions and facts which the Chief Secretary admits.

[Our contributor's suggestions, though they refer specifically to Nyasaland, are worth consideration in all the East African territories. One of our correspondents, for instance, who had lived in the Tanganyika for two years without leaving his house on a tour.]

We are well aware of the difficulties confronting district officers, but we believe that the example of East Africa's present Governors who are doing a great deal of travelling, will encourage their subordinates to tour their districts as often and as thoroughly as possible. That practice has everything to recommend it.

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PERSONALIA

Major Perkins has been appointed a member of the Moshi Township Authority.

Mr. G. M. Stevenson, who has left Hull for East Africa, is a well-known Rugby footballer.

Lieut. Colonel S. H. Clairington, C.M.G., D.S.O., will, we learn, return home on leave in the near future.

The Hon. London Secretary of the Coryndon Memorial Fund has received a remittance of 20 dollars from Dr. T. Jesse Jones.

Miss Plant, who is well-known throughout Tanganyika as Matron of the Dar-es-Salaam Hospital, has just arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. H. Hibbery, general manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, has left Uganda for the Sudan on his way home.

Mrs. McGregor Ross recently addressed the Turbridge Wells branch of the Women's International League on "Slavery and Forced Labour."

Capt. T. P. C. Stafford, late of the K.A.R., whose work in the Uganda Court at the British Empire Exhibition will be remembered, is now based here at Oshogbo, Southern Nigeria.

Cotonek L. Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain F. Hudson, and Mr. Ray B. Ulmer are the unofficial members appointed by the Government of Tanganyika to the new Water Board for the Arusha district.

Lord Duxton and Mr. Harry Johnston are members of the Grants' Council of the British Empire Film Institute, an organization just formed to encourage production and presentation of British films.



Major Charles Gaskell, who has been appointed Secretary of the Convention of Association and to the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Uganda, is a member of the Board of Agriculture of the Mesopotamian Experimentary Force in 1917 and 1919 and, after demobilization, went to Kenya in 1920. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union.

Major Gaskell has continued to serve, and last year he was elected a member of the Executive of the Convention. He has the intimate acquaintance with the work of both bodies, a knowledge which will certainly be of great assistance in his new office.

Mr. H. H. Herd, Mr. J. H. Murrell, Mr. A. Shaw, Mr. L. L. Luff, and Mr. Sheriff Madani have been elected members of the Doroteo Rowa Committee.

At last week's thanksgiving service to celebrate the twentieth birthday of General B. de B. van Rensburg, it was announced that during the next few years the Salvation Army planned to establish itself in seven new countries among which were Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa.

Lieut. A. J. Steep, who, we believe, fired the first round from the "quick firing" naval gun when the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace was bombed, retired from the Coastguard service a few days ago on completion of forty years' service. For the past two years he had been in charge of Lundy Island.

Contribution to Mr. J. S. Baskbone, of Nairobi, for so stoutly advocating that Kenya settlers should voluntarily give preference for British goods, is the spirit which we hope to see spread throughout Eastern Africa, and which, at least the other day, and now, has been raised. May other districts' Societies take up the question energetically.

Captain R. J. Sillitoe, who will be a familiar name to many readers as a former Chairman of the Tanganyika, and who is now Chairman of the East Africa, has, *East Africa*, it is to be stated, been offered the appointment of Honorary Constable of Sheffield. East Africans will be glad to congratulate Captain Sillitoe, who has served three years in the British Army, and who has been in the fourth class in England, and has a population of over half a million.

THE EAST AFRICAN TRADE BOOK ON CLOVES.

The Colonial Councils of Captain W. Grazebrook, a most genial and experienced trader in the East African trade, has seen through the loss of a business man who, although the owner of a business, made no profit at all, and was a failure in every sense of the word. The book is a most useful and interesting one, and does it in prices and peace, and it is written in an American dollar freight table and in a style and statistics of clove crops, exports and prices. It is a most general notes on every aspect of the industry.

The publishers, the Clarendon Press, Clarendon Company, of London, add a note that the statistics which cover the last thirty years appear in the 1928 edition, published in this or any other form, and rightly direct attention to their value. The book, which is priced at 15s. net, can be thoroughly recommended to every one engaged in the buying and selling of clove products. The one addition which we would suggest for future editions of the work is an index.

F. E. J.

EAST AFRICA advertisement with a picture of a person and text: 'You can Subscribe to East Africa... The Annual Subscription (30)... 11, Great North Street, London, W. 1'

THE TURNING OF THE LANE

And now how they have hurt us—out lonely exile
 The battered, flamed, faces us with their demonic
 leers—
 But sometimes we have stood up and, somehow
 weathered (how?)
 And hot-hearted travellers, we give success to you.
 But now the tolls are paid, and we have quit the
 hill.
 And we are—oh faintly, lady—we now have topped our
 hill.
 Come close, as close as can be, just to hear me whisper
 low
 And I will tell you softly what we've waited years to
 know

To-morrow we sail for England, our land of the long
 ago
 Speeding the ocean highways—our ship will be the
 fastest low
 East—Manchester and faster—don't you see—sailing
 clear
 And the sunny cliffs of Dover? Darkest day this
 I'm making a tear

The bustle soon is over through the surging London
 throng
 The thumper of the train in the millions goes along
 And now listen, faintly lady—we will once more go
 and play
 How sweet the attic exile of a lifetime and a day

The lights, the laughter, music, and the youth and
 Dolly here
 But none my dear—just hear the spell—none with you
 will compare
 Pure gold you showed me ever in our trundle down
 here

In being taken, seasons there, but neither does nor
 goes
 Yes, we will laugh and listen to the rippling, long
 rain
 We will greet its gentle patter with a joy akin to pain
 I will gather Heaven's kisses near and far, and let my
 hand wave
 If it's only me, to place it where you hold it in your
 hand

And now you feel the entire breath of your old country
 low
 We've reached the little streamlet, and the joy of it
 flows
 Why see I could I forget to say that drooping willow
 grows
 If ancient moss is there, meet where you are, your
 heart to me

Has often in our exile have we whispered of that day
 Oft as it helped us, surely, put us strengthened on our
 way
 And we will build beside it, yet the cottage of our
 dream
 For we planned a veils of exile—by our twinkling
 silver stream

In our garden grow the flowers that we never saw out
 there
 Sweet pansies, in round clusters, and the hollyhock so
 fair
 And all the colder flowers—and our joy will be
 complete
 When we see the purple coming in the autumn on
 feet

And to our cottage windows, with the days, as on the
 wane
 The olden fences beckon, and the old thrill comes
 again
 I can see you flushed and joyous, I can hear the hoarse
 deep bay
 I can feel your heart beat, lady—yes, girl, what can
 you say
 Let us stand each other closer, for we sail to-morrow
 side
 Our exile has been a cary, but we have trodden side by
 side
 And now dear heart, the lane has strayed at long last
 we are through
 Thank God, He's closed our exile—Thank Him for
 England too

"PARADISE"

THE FISHERMAN'S WIFE

By Daisy Lawrence Brown

Oh, tell me,
 As little snacks, and little snacks
 With salt and bread, and shoes, and head
 For your little boy
 What leads to meet the passing ways
 The frozen and
 Oh, tell me, what was it
 And yesterday, I'm sure

Oh, I am so glad to hear
 My well-lov'd man, my
 He puts his hat before
 One thought in his
 Oh, I shall be bathed with the
 The hidden from, the same storm,
 My trembling heart sinks with each start
 O' wind—lean his wife

The other snacks have come to land
 The steady land, the footsure land
 And many feet and many greet
 Their love, and once again
 Oh, I want to see his smile—
 And when it backs us little snack,
 Back to the school, and never more
 Leave me, word and rain

However, impatient with the day
 The long days, the carefull days
 With hope, but still, and though by nothing
 Done within my reach
 The sea's flood is deep and broad,
 No lighthouse marks its watery road
 But I must wait to learn his fate

Oh, I can see a milkmaid
 A milk white, salt, fisher's child
 It is his smile, I see him back!
 See, now the mast he'll love
 Oh, I must run to meet my man
 My well-lov'd man! My fisherman!
 Friend, God is good, Nor scorn, nor food
 May take inap ere his hour

THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY POLITICS

From Lake to Lake, a simple, disturbed
 none the Great Rift Valley, that separates
 the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea, is
 supposed to be a great rift valley, the
 Labour party, and the other party
 and subsidies. — Outlook

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MEMORIES OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

OUR readers will find the current number of the Army Quarterly of special interest. From Colonel G. H. Orr's East African reminiscences we will find the following:

"The first South African formation to arrive was a Boer mounted brigade commanded by General Vandeventer (who in 1917 became Commander-in-Chief). We had the staff dined the first night in the headquarters mess at Nairobi. It was rather a remarkable party and brought home the curious relationships of the British Empire. I was sitting next the Staff Captain, whose name was Curran. He was I believe, a descendant of an Irish Fenian who had settled among the Boers. In the course of conversation he mentioned Colombo, and he hazarded the question whether he had been globe-trotting in those parts, and had possibly been to India. No, he replied, 'As I remember of fact, I was captured during your war in South Africa, and was sent to the prisoner-of-war camp in Ceston.' The fellow opposite, who I think was the Orderly Officer, overheard this, and remarked with a cheery smile that he himself had been sent under the same circumstances to Bermuda! It also transpired that the Brigade-Major, Nussey, who it had been noticed walked lame, had been severely wounded in that war, and like all knew that the reason of Vandeventer's husky voice was that he had been shot in the throat.

"I came across another case in 1917. A Colonel Bredenbach was commanding a mounted column which for a time was working with the column I commanded. He had come to East Africa in 1916 in a South African infantry battalion, had been wounded and evacuated, and had returned in 1917 with a mounted corps. While talking to him one day, he referred to the time he had spent in the United States, and I asked him how this had come about, and he told me that he had been sent as a prisoner to Bermuda, and that being a hot-headed young fellow, had got into some sort of trouble, with the consequence that when peace came he was not allowed to return to South Africa for two years, and had put in the time as a cavalry soldier in the the United States.

"The New Army was represented by the 25th Battalion of the 4th Fusiliers, recruited from the Legion of Frontiersmen. They bore a remarkable collection of men from whom it was possible to select a man for every conceivable job. Their tough old battalion commander, Driscoll or Driscoll's Scouts of Boer War fame, had a disconcerting habit of making and unmaking his own squad orders, which could not be brought within the broadest-minded interpretation of regulations. The outstanding personality of the Battalion was the game hunter, G. Sebors, brave as lion, a true leader of men, and yet, in a modest and unassuming disposition, he was in fact an inspiring example of an English gentleman. In spite of his sixty odd years, and the very real hardships which an infantry officer had to face in such a campaign, he stuck it out, and finally met a soldier's death on the 14th of August. Another personality since dead, was Major-General Macdonald, a friend and companion in many of the more desperate and dangerous operations of the Boer War. He came out in command of some armoured cars, but when his command could not get them through bush and swamps, and so he was trapped by his maxims and brought them along with him.

"General Hoskins, who had in former years served in the Sudanese Army, and on the Headquarters Staff at Cairo, and had in recent years been Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, came from France, and commanded the 3rd Light African Division from April 1917. He was peculiarly well fitted for such a command, and his confidence and high hopes for the future

that the Forces would take General Smith's place when the latter was called to England.

"When General Hoskins was summoned in January 1917 to take over from General Smith, he was with his division near Kilwa, south of the Indian. He left at 9.30 a.m., and rode twenty-one miles to meet a Ford car, which would meet him. This took him for a more miles to Kilwa, and he then flew across the Bonji basin to the Angela, one hundred and sixty miles to the coast. This was an unusual episode at that time, and was attended by more than ordinary risk, who one remembers the type of machine that the Flying Corps had to put up with in East Africa. The unexpected withdrawal of General Hoskins from the garrison command in May, and his replacement by General Vandeventer, came as a great surprise.

"It is with no intention of belittling Vandeventer that many of us thought that Hoskins would have brought Letton to book before he slipped into Portuguese East Africa. It was General Hoskins' insistence on making drastic changes in the organisation of the transport which made the 1917 campaign, save what was at last provided with the transport of the wounded, and on the lines of communication light cars, carrying four or six hundred pounds, replaced the heavier type."

LAKIPIA LAND EXTENSIONS.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

DEAR SIR—The amazing proposal to make some time ago to extend the holdings of thousands of acres already given out to ex-soldiers in Lalkipia is being carried through, and a committee including Lord Delamere, Mr. Martin, the Land Officer, and Mr. Holm, the Director of Agriculture, is now engaged in interviewing applicants. Naturally nearly every man anywhere near Lalkipia has applied for this extension, though many of them are not the ex-soldier allottees who have bought their farms from the original recipients. They are all good fellows, admittedly, but not more so than the hundreds of men who never got any land at all. Still, it is of course against human nature to see a chance like this going to rack and ruin. The Government alone is to blame for exciting this kind of a mania, such a promise against which none could very well be proved. Settlers who do any stretch of ingenuity can call themselves Lalkipia settlers, and naturally applying with plausible tales of potential overstocking, though they may only have thirty or forty cattle, or less, at the present time and be in the well-watered temperate zone 9,000 to 10,000 feet up the Aberdares or Mount Nyeh.

One of these, while waiting to interview the Committee, informed the writer that he did not expect that his black would ever carry more than 200 milch cows, but when to-day is hatching about 3s. per lb. in Nairobi, this does not seem too bad a proposition as it stands, but who can blame a man for trying to get more when he can get it? He may be in the running.

When all a decade hence this land will be found to be valuable mainly for ivory, but at the present moment it is everyone's business to capitalise its potentialities and belittle them.

Yours faithfully,

AN OSTRICH.

The 1926 edition of "Who's Who" runs to over 1,000 pages and contains over 30,000 biographies. At its price of 37s. net, this book of reference is of excellent value.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The public banquet to the Governors assembled for the Nairobi Conference proved to be a really notable affair, even though two of the delegates had been unfortunately compelled to leave for their particular Dependencies earlier in the week. A wise statesmanlike speech was made by Lord Delamere, who usually rises admirably to such an occasion. His, and Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir Charles Bowring, Sir William Gowers, and our own Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, all made excellent speeches. Listeners went away with the feeling that a common policy and tradition of inspiring progress affecting all the territories represented at the Conference had been well and truly laid. We look forward with pleasure and hope to the next annual meeting of these administrators, a meeting which will be held in Nairobi in 1927, by which time the ideas and sympathetic connections mooted or forged on this, the first occasion of Conference, will have had time to mature.

Convention of Associations

The postponed session of the Convention of Associations will meet this month. Archdeacon Owen, of Kisumu, laments in an interesting and informative letter to the local Press the attitude taken up by the Church here in refusing the invitation of the Executive to participate, and he propounds a proposal for the Bishop of Mombasa who is expected here shortly, to reverse this policy. One cannot fail to scan any suggestions of this well-known missionary with sympathy, for he it was who championed the cause of the civilian white man when our missionaries as a body had no good word to say to him publicly. This was as recently as 1921, yet what a distance we have travelled since that past in general, and enlightened toleration of missionary for layman and vice versa. A remarkable statement made by the Archdeacon in the letter alluded to is that when he took the bold step of defending the pioneers of the Colony, he received a letter from a high official accusing him of having sold his soul to Satan and the settlers. The Archdeacon says we will always receive respectful attention from the general European community here, and of course the invitation to the Church still stands.

Official Land Sales

There was a good attendance at the Government land sale which took place last week in Nairobi, and a large number of properties were put up for auction. Somewhat to the general surprise, there was not a great rush to buy, and for only a few blocks was there anything like keen competition. It is no great secret that the Land Department is disappointed and dissatisfied with the result of the sale. Quite a few acres did not fetch the reserve put upon them, and were consequently withdrawn. For instance, 200 acres were sold at a bank of land at Kangori near Nairobi, in the area of the old Kisumu and Europeans are confident that this land is a rich four and more acre and, and that the price of £1 per acre is a low price. The Indians made him attain the price of £1 per acre before they were thrown.

Local Fruit

For many years one has heard of complaints being made to the newspapers that the fruit of the country is being ruined by insects, and that it is not worth the trouble of growing. It is now being found that the fruit of the country is being ruined by insects, and that it is not worth the trouble of growing.

Advantage will soon be a thing of the past, if it is not so already, for every year fresh orchards are coming into bearing. At the present time Nairobi is flooded with lovely plums, which are selling at 4 lbs for 1s. Last year they cost 1s 6d and next year, unless an export trade is found for them, they will be still cheaper than they are today. It is one of the disadvantages of a young Colony with only a small population that the market for produce of this kind is so easily glutted. Amongst other fruits for sale in the open markets are peaches and apples, while of course the more natural fruits of the climate, such as citrus, mangoes, bananas, pineapples and the like, are nowadays plentiful everywhere.

Nature's Wanderlust

A remarkable phenomenon has been occurring through a large area of Kenya during the last few weeks, namely, a wholesale migration of butterflies conforming to those periodical instinctive and serious movements of living creatures from one place throughout the animal kingdom, from the highest to the lowest species. For weeks past to the mystification of our local naturalists and wise men, the entire countryside has been swept by drifting flocks of white, consisting of small white butterflies all travelling in one direction—masses often as thick as to resemble a snowstorm. Like the Huns of the Middle Ages, the Lemmings of Scandinavia, famous for this sort of wandering, and those who come from the far depths of the Atlantic that in a generation the streams on the west coast of the British Isles, these butterflies, having a vast reservoir of their particular type of life, are moving forward en masse towards some Promised Land, led by the dynamic fascination of a spiritual Pied Piper; and they reckon up if they leave their frail carcasses by the wayside, so long as they are humble participants in this great natural urge into the unknown, content to sense that those coming with or after them will survive to carry on and establish their kind permanently in more spacious surroundings.

1926

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

That Easter Feeling.

Only a fortnight to Easter! The realisation has dawned with suddenness upon the feminine part of the community, and the shops seem to be having a good time as a consequence. They have been helped, too, by the bright sunny days, which, besides turning out thoughts to spring costumes and spring hats, have brought daffodils, primroses and violets to brighten the streets and out rooms. Soon bluebells will be carpeting shady dells, but in the meantime Easter will have given most of us an opportunity of spending a little while in the quiet of the country or beside the sea. If the travel agencies' bookings are a criterion, travelling will be particularly heavy this year.

Ideal Home Exhibition.

The *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia is making a strong appeal, especially to home-lovers who throng daily through its gates. This year the Exhibition has surpassed itself for new features and originality, and without a doubt the theatre of furnishing is considered one of the foremost among this year's new ideas. In this section, which has accommodation for large audiences, lectures by experts are given and the furnishing of rooms is shown in a practical way on a stage. As a variation, a film is being shown depicting the furnishing of different periods. Labour-saving inventions are marvellous, particularly electrical.

The "Stage of Open Doors" is a joy in itself. Caravan, cottage, bungalow, and Tudor house have been designed and built by experts who are certainly artists in the true sense of the word. The beauties of age, colouring and design are intensified by sweet and fragrant old-world gardens of enchantment. One of these represents a sylvan glade with a rippling stream winding its way over rocks and boulders and finally falling over three cascades to the stream-leath. This garden is a wilderness of heather, daffodils, willow, pines, and many other trees and plants. Alpine rock and rose gardens, lily ponds, and the plash of softly falling fountains are an oasis of peace and restfulness.

The Disappearance of Jazz.

Dr. Henry Coward, founder of the world-famous Sheffield Choir, who celebrates his jubilee next week, has addressed the local Rotary Club very frankly on the subject of jazz. He says that it is degrading Europeans to the level of the lower races.

Jazz, he says, originated in the early plantation days in America, when the owners, wishing to keep their African slaves tolerably contented, encouraged periodic orgies enlivened by barbaric music. Thus grew up a low new sort of negro plantation music made by beating kajúos, bones, and clanging pans. Its nature made it taboo among the whites, but now, in this twentieth-century rich American decadence, says Dr. Coward, looking out for some "safe" novel, have dressed the hideous thing in its best attire and passed it on to the world as music.

Tea.

This metal is as popular as ever, and now it is possible to obtain non-tarnishing metal. It still retains the characteristic appearance of silverware. Many of the shops are displaying wide and attractive ranges of pewter articles, some of them being hand-decorated. Lustre bowls are now edged and mounted in pewter, and a bowl of this type in wenge wood blue is beautiful and effective. Tea sets, floating bowls, metal flowers, and ash trays are a few of the most popular designs in this ware.

A Banana Recipe.

A big advertising campaign is being carried out in this country to increase the consumption of bananas, and the organisation responsible has issued a very broad-cast an excellent booklet of recipes, from which I am venturing to take the following, which may be useful to East Africans.

To make banana grape fruit, take two grape fruit, four bananas, desiccated coconut, castor sugar and glucose crystals. Peel the bananas and mash to a fine pulp. Cut the grape fruit into halves (across the sections), remove the centre pith and pips. Then loosen the fruit from the rind and pith by cutting it all round the edge. Now cut between each section. Turn all the grape fruit pulp and juice into a bowl (not the skin and mash), then mix the banana pulp and dredge with castor sugar. Remove the remaining skin from inside the grape fruit rinds, then serve the prepared pulp in the latter and sprinkle with a little desiccated coconut. Arrange a glazed cherry in the centre. NAWETTA.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN.

HAVING travelled extensively and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Misses King can confidently undertake the charge of children, who would receive every care and home comfort. Bracon district, easily accessible from London. Highest references given and required. The Homestead, Brize Norton, Oxford.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. A cup of this healthy nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day with ease and pleasure. Taken at night restores in fatigue and ensures sound restful sleep.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Buller's Bush, 1926, and 1927

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers. It is the Editor and on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and to give information which readers are anxious 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.

Major Knipman is reported to have sold his wheat farm of 1,300 acres in the Trans-Nzari for £20,000.

During the week ended February 12 last 15,108 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader and Inspector, Kilindini. Of this quantity 1,705 were rejected.

Exports via Kilindini during the last two weeks for which official returns are available included: coffee, 14,440 bags; copra, 584 bags; cotton, 1,462 bales; hides, 627 bundles; maize, 13,534 bags; mangrove bark, 124 bags; rubber, 390 bags; sisal, 235 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 7,213 bales (of which 2,501 went to the U.K. and 2,295 to Belgium); and wattle bark, 408 bags.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda for the two weeks ended January 30 and February 6, were: blankets, 1,121; tins of condensed milk, 476; cases of cotton piece goods, 3,876; packages of fuel oil, 4,750; iron and steel manufactures, 8,933; packages of lamps and lanterns, 2,166; cases of lubricating oils and greases, 9,960; packages of railway material (rails and sleepers), 2,426; packages of tobacco and cigarettes, 1,015 cases.

Imports to Kenya and Uganda during the week ended 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd January last included: agricultural implements, 17 packages; biscuits, 343 cases; cement, 24,241 packages; condensed milk, 1,009 cases; cotton piece goods, 5,701 packages; cycles, 83 cases; disinfectants, 3,714 packages; food tinned sheep, 3,366 packages; machinery, 684 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 5,606 packages; lanterns, 1,116 packages; lamps and lanterns, 3,343 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 2,922 packages; motor vehicles and parts, 271 cases; paints and colours, 1,042 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 2,042 packages; other railway material, 197 packages; soap, 332 cases; tobacco and cigarettes, 1,024 cases; and wool and skins, 5,964 packages.

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APPOINTING MOTOR AGENCIES.

Representing Messrs. Rover, Ltd., the largest distributors of motor cars in Great Britain, Mr. George Hutton has just arrived in South Africa to appoint sole distributing agents for the Clano and Hillman cars. After visiting all important centres of the Union, Mr. Hutton will visit Laganyika, Kenya and Uganda and possibly other parts of the East African Dependencies. Motor traders anxious to secure sole agency for their own territory may get into touch with Mr. Hutton by writing immediately to the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg.

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE IN 1925

Imports and Exports up 43% and 27%.

We are informed that the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies has recently published an official report on the trade in Kenya and Uganda during the year 1925. It totals £8,001,428, which represents a large increase over the previous year's aggregate of £6,277,907.

Great Britain's share of the trade has risen from 39% to 48% that of Germany from 11% to 15%, and of Japan from 6% to 4%. Holland's share remains constant at 5%, while that of the United States has jumped from 6% to 9%.

Domestic exports have increased from £6,130,000 in 1924 to £7,821,844 in 1925. The increases are: cotton, 53%; sisal, 23%; maize, 5%; while in coffee there is a 10% decrease in the quantity shipped overseas.

KILIFI PLANTATIONS.

Formation of New Company.

For many weeks past there has been keen interest in London East African Circles as to the identity of the purchasers of the Kilifi sisal estates on the coast to the north of Mombasa.

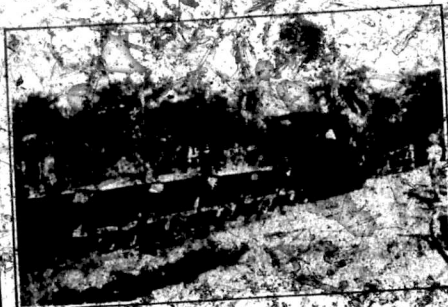
We are now able to state that on Friday last Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., was registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £100,000 in 10,000 shares. The objects are to acquire and develop the Kilifi Plantations, Kenya Colony, covering an area of about 3,134 acres, of any part thereof to adopt two agreements with Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of cultivators of sisal, cotton, jute, flax, hemp, and other fibres, tea, coffee, tobacco, coconuts, copra, rubber, guava, persimmons, spinners, and manufacturers of fibrous materials, including sisal, cotton, flax, hemp, silk, hair, wool and artificial fibres, etc. The minimum cash subscription is £12,000 shares.

The first directors are: Mr. W. E. Arbuthnot, 40, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, merchant; the Hon. J. G. Lenoir, 50, Cleveland Square, W. 2, merchant; Mr. J. K. Lennox, 2, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, merchant; Mr. J. G. Curran, 15, Orchard House, Curran, Essex, planter. The directors' qualification is the holding of £100 in shares in the company.

The registered office of the company is at 34, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 4.

We understand that the company does not propose to go to the public for capital.

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Table listing prices for various produce items: Kenya (Arabica, Robusta), London (First, Second, Third, Fourth size), Uganda (Green, Medium, Small), and Togo (Arabica).

General values of East African... (text continues)

... (text continues)

Value of East African... (text continues)

The current... (text continues)

Table listing prices for various produce items: Arabica, Robusta, and other coffee types.

OTHER PRODUCE

... (text continues)

... (text continues)

... (text continues)

... (text continues)

... (text continues)

... (text continues)

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Trade enquiries for Rhodesia, V.P.E.A., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 868).

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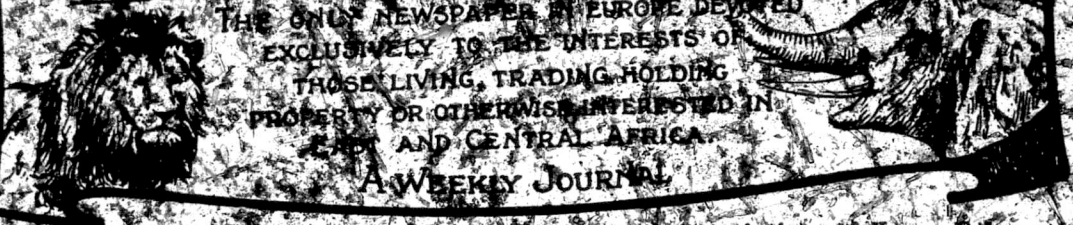
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Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony.

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EDITORIAL

A MANDATE FOR GERMANY?

IN THE House of Commons last week Captain Walter Shaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he is aware that a provisional promise was given to Germany at Locarno to the effect that if she entered the League of Nations she might ultimately obtain a Colonial mandate, and whether such undertaking was the approval of our Homiunions overseas.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Godfrey Lockers-Lampson), who replied, said it was indicated to the German delegation at Locarno that Germany, as a member of the League of Nations, would be a possible candidate for Colonial mandates like all other members, that is a question of fact. It is incorrect, however, to suggest that any promise of undertaking was given to the German Government. The second part of the question there, of course, does not arise.

Our member of the Government spokesman obviously demands explanation, and we trust that the House will press for a more explicit account of the actual position. Here Captain Shaw's question has been framed on such lines, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs might have found it more difficult to dispose of the subject.

It is highly important that the Government should be asked to state the exact nature of the indication given to Germany that she might ultimately obtain a Colonial mandate. Such an indication, if duly substantiated, should be an accomplished fact, and it is not only a diplomat's duty to state the facts, but also the duty of the public to know them. If the indications must be rightly stated, by the minister who is best qualified to do so, they should be published without a shadow of reservation.

and has within it the elements of danger. On the other hand, the answer as it stands is calculated to foster the colonial ambitions of Germany.

What the Empire wishes to know is whether the British delegates at Locarno and at Geneva really perfectly clear to the German representatives that Britain had no intention of surrendering any of the mandates which she now holds; and that, on the contrary, she was determined to retain them in perpetuity. The mandates which she holds can never be amended or transferred to any other power, and Germany should be made to understand that consent will never be given. Once that position has been established, the Empire will know where it stands. Meanwhile such statements as that of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs serve only to arouse suspicion.

East Africa is vitally interested in this subject, for despite the erroneous declaration of the Colonial Secretary that Tanganyika Territory is and will remain an integral part of the British Empire, there is, as this journal has shown, a rapidly growing volume of propaganda in Germany for the return of her to East African Protectorate. Ambiguous statements by British Ministers can serve only to feed such propaganda, and we therefore appeal to some Member of Parliament who is acquainted with East African opinion to demand a satisfactory supplementary statement from the Government.

It is relevant to bear in mind the fact that Germany's colonial publicists are eagerly studying British speeches and writings in the hope of discovering matter which may be turned to good account in their own campaign. Any recent British statement that can be construed to hold out hope for the realisation of German ambitions is translated and widely circulated. Pre-war books and articles are made to yield their quota of propaganda to the German press through quinine passages taken with their context, which bear quite different interpretation.

For these reasons, British policy concerning the mandates should be published to the world, and there would be no necessity of any indication as to what Germany may ultimately obtain. It would be then required explanations, and we hope it will be promptly demanded.

CEARA RUBBER IN TANGANYIKA

Specially written for EAST AFRICA

By H. Malcolm Ross.

Nor more than a few months ago owners of rubber estates in this country were faced with the problem of finding a cheap and quick way of clearing their land of the trees that threatened a liability rather than an asset and quite a number of plantations had considerable areas cleared of rubber.

Now, thanks to the sudden change that has come over the world's rubber markets, the whole position is changed. Ceara rubber has once more a marketable value and so those people who purchased ex-enemy estates in this Mandate from the Custodian of Enemy Property—some of them for sums as low as £25—also to be congratulated on the spin of Fortune's wheel.

Work on the majority of rubber estates in the country is now again in full swing, but the general method of tapping is most crude. Speaking generally, there is at present no systematic working of the trees, the Native labourers, being allowed to tap where they like, but I expect that these conditions will soon cease, at any rate on those plantations under European authority.

For coagulating acids numerous local products are used, the fruit of the babab and bitter orange being probably the best. I have heard of one place where the juice from sand leaves is being employed, and it would be interesting to know in what condition rubber coagulated with oxalic acid (the chief acid in sisal leaves) strikes in Europe. Before the war one large estate on the coast used a mixture of sea-water and bawadi (cream of tartar), and the rubber produced was the finest I have ever seen in this country.

Tapping Operations.

When they have tapped a tree the Natives collect the rubber either on a bill, a round seedbar or a piece of stick. This latter method I consider to be better, as it means that the rubber is formed in sheets, which, if too thick, can easily be torn apart; moreover the bill is quicker and better. Balls necessarily require careful examination, since many Natives are quite capable of putting stones and other foreign matter inside the collected rubber in order to increase the weight. Even when the balls are split open, these matters may escape the eye of the supervisor.

It is still some what mixed feelings that owners of sisal estates have viewed the rubber boom. For in many cases their labour force neither too plentiful has suffered considerably. The reason is not that the wages paid on a sisal plantation are lower, but many of the rubber estates are owned by small Indian shopkeepers who exercise little to no discipline, consequently the Natives can work as late when they like. However, of course, when the large Indian merchants and plantations owners, for as a rule their estates are well managed.

The general wage paid to the Native tapper averages 20 cents of the shilling per kilogramme of dry rubber brought in. The amount brought in varies very considerably, some taking as long as three days to collect one kilogramme, while others will collect 10 kilograms in a day without overstraining themselves.

Field and Preparation.

It is poor output that makes many of the Natives regard their rubber trees as a liability at all. About rubber tapping and so have to be taught. In some cases it is more than two months before they get the proper knack of it, and soon will never bring more than a few ounces daily. In fact, the whole of their working time is spent in the field, and they have no other jobs, and a sudden loss of the market would lead to a disaster for the plantations.

Very few of the estates are using machinery yet. The rubber, when brought in by the Natives, is washed in running water, then perhaps pressed, and afterwards hung up to dry in a shed. A few people are smoking their rubber, but a considerable amount of that which I have seen sold locally was only half dry and more often than not smoked with bark and dirt. The local price averages 35 sh. to 40 sh. for 35 lb.

Provided the price of rubber holds firm, there is no reason to doubt that a very large export of Ceara rubber can be expected during the next few months.

Let me mention, by the way, that the tapping knives, scales, buckets and acetic acid are nearly all from Germany. The knives cost 7 sh. a dozen, scales 15 sh. each, buckets from 1.50 sh. and acids 58 sh. for a 40-lb. demijohn. Cannot Britain supply these goods?

WELL-KNOWN AMERICANS TO VISIT EAST AFRICA

MR. GEORGE EASTMAN, Exclusive Interview with 'East Africa'

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George Eastman, the millionaire Chairman of the Board of the Kodak Company, who, having retired from the active management of the enterprise, his name is associated, is now in London on his way from the United States to East Africa. Dr. A. D. Stewart and Mr. I. J. P. Polakoff are accompanying him, and the last named member of the trio with experience of his work in Tropical Africa, he having shot a lion.

Mr. Eastman's interest in East African wild life was aroused through the decision of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to build a large new African Hall, in which are to be housed some forty habitats groups of African animals, in entirely new surroundings. To enable it to achieve its purpose the Museum appealed for funds, in response to which Mr. Eastman and his friends have promised donations and have undertaken to furnish specimens for six of the above-mentioned groups. As an indication of the thoroughness with which the work is to be done it may be recorded that it is agreed that the presentation may be absolutely perfect, all the arrangements have been made for two artists to accompany the party to paint the backgrounds to the groupings.

The party, which will reach Kenya about May 11, will first of all visit the camp of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, with whom they will spend some time. Mr. Peckham, brother of Mr. Blayney Percival, will accompany the safari as chief hunter, and it is probable that during the major portion of the tour and a half months to be spent in East Africa, they will also have with them Mr. Carl Akodon, who, with his wife, has just arrived in Kenya, and who has with him the requisite staff.

From our chat with him we feel that Mr. Eastman's own interest will be mainly in scenic and sporting game in his natural home, so that for the pleasure of himself and his friends, he will personally make a fine Kodak record of his trip. Incidentally, as mentioned that the present

is to comprise a complete history of different groups of animals, showing them at various ages and all sorts of natural conditions. The interest in the tour is to be nearing completion of the collection of the plant.

Definite plans have been made to visit the way in which the work will be done. It is probable that the tour will be paid to Uganda and Tanganyika, and also to the Belgian Congo, though the exact route will be decided later.

THE PRAYER.

By "Sarkisina."

The distant homeland whispered, and we gave her back the sign... And now the ship is sailing far across the trackless sea...

And now the ship is sailing far across the trackless sea... At the dock I smiled and bought him sweets, a ball of fountain pen...

Our God of deepest jungle, of its dark and silent pools... O God of our great jungle give the strength of your arm...

He knew had I wished or had shot the deer's bride... You stretched nerve and hand thus, O God, you hunt surely ours...

For you must know the air full to a little land, with green tree canopies...

But I remember—gladly how oft at my Mother's knee... O God of our lonely exile, son is all that we have or would...

EAST AFRICAN MILITARY FORCES.

Strength of the K.A.R.

The Army Council has issued a useful volume of Notes on the Land Forces of the British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories...

Table with columns: Officers, British, O.R., Natives. Rows include 1st K.A.R., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th.

The first battalion is stationed as readers will know in Nyasaland, the sixth in Tanganyika, the third and fifth in Kenya...

Analyses of the actual composition of the different units is given, and from it we take the following main factors: 1st K.A.R.—Yao, 23%, Arabi, 10%, Anyania, 10%, Anguria, 8%...

TRANS-AFRICAN FLIGHTS.

WISCONSINIAN FURFORD, who is commanding the four Royal Air Force biplanes which are flying from Cape to the Cape, received a warm welcome from the Edward Grigg Governor of Kenya...

The Belgian aviators who are flying from Brazzaville to the Congo left Athari in the Sudan at 6 a.m. on the morning of March 17 and arrived at Mombasa on the morning of the 21st.

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PERSONALIA

The Hon. John Scott, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave

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Dr. Barford Hoske, recently lectured at Hay Hill on "From Bath to the Zambezi"

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The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P. and party have left Nigeria for the Gold Coast

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The Earl and Countess of Buxton have returned to London from the United States and the West Indies

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Mr. H. C. Stiebel, Senior Commissioner at Tabora, has arrived home on leave, having travelled via South Africa

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Brig. General H. H. Austin writes interestingly of "Naivasha in the Nineties" in the March issue of the National Review

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Brevet Colonel A. C. Foley, R.F., who was mentioned in dispatches during the Sudan operations, died a few days ago at the age of 73

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At last week's annual dinner of the London Watsonian Club, Dr. Andrew Balfour responded to the toast of "Watsonians at Home and Abroad"

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The Prince of Wales presided at last week's fourth annual general meeting of the Empire Forestry Association, which was held in the Guildhall

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Mr. Theodore Huete writes on "Kenya, The Cordage Colony" in the current issue of United Empire, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute

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Mr. F. S. B. Tagart, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has come home on leave. Mr. P. E. Hall is deputising for him during his absence

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Messrs. J. M. Haratt-Horne and K. S. Kimrou have been appointed Native Commissioners to the Barotsi and Langwa Districts of Northern Rhodesia

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Among outward-bound passengers for East Africa are Colonel and Mrs. Bedford Pim, Major and Mrs. Grogan, Archdeacon Hamshere, and Mr. E. R. Sullivan-Talbot

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Mr. J. W. Cross, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, has returned home on leave, recently lecturing on "The Universities of Africa" in London

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A well-known middle-aged census taker, and inexpressible hampshire, employed by the North-west bank to raise money from London and Manchester, and the success of his business the result of a stroke, which the other man, who was a counter-attack, he was a dull

Among new East African Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Mr. W. Addis, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, Mr. J. Meikle, Mr. A. H. Smyth, and Mr. G. K. Whitlam-Smith

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One of the finest air lines in the world could be started between Cairo and Kenya Colony, said Mr. Alan Cobham at a luncheon given in his honour on Friday last by the Aldwych Club

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Tickets for the African Society dinner to the Prince of Wales at the Savoy Hotel, on Wednesday, May 5, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society at the Imperial Institute, S.W.7. The price is 16s. 6d.

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Mr. Cherry Kearton is showing the provinces with a selection from his films, which are to be presented by him personally with a running commentary. "With Cherry Kearton in the Jungle" is the title chosen

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Mr. A. D. Jones has been re-elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, with the Hon. W. S. Garnham as Vice-President. The Committee comprises Messrs. Michael Moses, J. G. Folkes, MacLevin and Dalal

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Mr. Alan J. Cobham has been awarded the Air Force Cross in recognition of his distinguished services to aviation. His flight from London to Cape Town and back is still a general topic of conversation in public places. It has certainly made a deep impression on all classes of the community

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The Usini Gishu District Road Board has been composed of the following unofficial members: Major E. P. H. Pardon, O.B.E., Major C. Parker, Tomsou, and Messrs. R. Heard, S. O. Hemsted, J. S. P. Houston, J. C. Potter, W. Klapprott, C. W. Roberts, E. H. de Meza, and W. A. G. Houwer

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Mr. Alexander Waddell, J.P., who, in addition to his estate in Kenya, was the owner of considerable property in Scotland and the donor of a nursing home and mission hall to Airdrie, was buried in Glasgow last week, his death having been caused by an accident. Mr. Waddell, a keen traveller, had spent the latter years of his life in Kenya, where he was well known. He was 78 years of age

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Selection for the fourth successive year of Mr. H. K. Brise, J.P., M.C., as Chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, a demonstration of tribute to the confidence with which he is regarded by the business men of Tanganyika's capital. On the evening of the day on which he was re-elected Mr. Brise presided over a largely attended dinner at which His Excellency Sir Charles Murrell, in a chief speech, made a most important speech



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

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MASAI INQUIRY REPORT

Criticism in Kenya Legislature.

The report of the Masai Inquiry Committee, submitted to the Kenya Legislative Council on Tuesday of last week, promptly provoked such criticism that the Government decided not to move its adoption for the present.

According to the Times correspondent in Nairobi, Lord Delamere declared in the Legislative Council that he had acted conditionally on the Government electing up the allegations made in the case of Colonel Bell, V.C., that Native witnesses were instructed as to the evidence they should give, and as the Government had not taken the steps required, he (Lord Delamere) was unable to sign the report.

Captain Conroy, the other elected member of the Council who was a member of the committee, was likewise unable to sign the report and complained that the reasons why he did not sign were omitted from the report, which was signed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. B. Denham, on behalf of the committee.

Lord Delamere gave notice of a motion that the report be not adopted, but withdrew it following an announcement by the Governor of his intention to publish the views of Lord Delamere and Captain Conroy in a supplementary report, and meanwhile not to move its adoption.

The report is a somewhat disappointing document in that it does not give that authoritative detailed exposition of Masai conditions which is desirable. It is brief, and gives but a scanty summary of the evidence of half a dozen Natives. The committee supports the present policy of the discouragement of the warrior system and the substitution of greater domesticity for the young men, earlier marriages, incentive to work, stricter parental control, and improved education and transport. It also recommends that the Reserve should remain a closed district, and that the Government purchase from the Masai at a reasonable price a piece of land in the Masai district reserved for many years for circumcision ceremonies, and that the Masai boundaries be demarcated at the earliest moment.

A RELATED REPORT ON KENYA

The Ministry Office has published the Colonial Office Report on Kenya for 1923 (No. 4283, 1s. net) for reference purposes it may be useful, but at the same time we fear it to be of little practical use to our readers.

Is there any valid reason for such procrastination in the publication of these Reports? The East African Commission could produce voluminous and thoroughly enlightening reports of some two hundred pages each and the return of its members, why does it take so long to get them out? It is a matter of fifteen months since the Commission was set up.

If all copies of the Editor by sending the name and address of their friends in East and Central Africa, to the printer of this paper, he will be glad to send them.

Increased circulation will enable us to give East African news, and to give more news.

OIL REFINERY FOR KENYA.

Convention and East African Articles.

Special to East African.

Nairobi.

A fine series of articles published some little time ago in East Africa on the subject of the establishment of an oil refinery in Kenya and on the analogous subject of oil in Uganda proved not only of interest but also of real value to many readers in the East African territories.

I am now able to state that the questions are to be brought to the official notice of the Convention of Associations during the session which is to be held in Nairobi later this month.

It is the Kericho and Buret District Association which is raising these important topics under the following resolutions:

(a) This Association is in favour of the investigation of oil resources in the Government in conjunction with the people of the Colony be thoroughly investigated with a view to ascertaining whether by such means petrol, kerosene and fuel oil could be manufactured and sold at the lowest possible price and much under those which obtain at the present time.

(b) That the Kenya Government be asked to approach the Uganda Government with a view to investigating the oil resources of the probable oil deposits in the north-west of the Geological Survey of Uganda.

The cheapening of motor fuel costs is of such importance to East African progress that general support for the underlying idea may be anticipated.

OUR MISSION NOTES.

An Appreciation.

We have received from the Secretary of one of the largest missionary societies in the world a letter expressing appreciation of the column of Mission Notes which we published a fortnight ago. The writer says:—

It is very encouraging to know that a weekly journal of the type and standing of East Africa is prepared to recognize the existence and importance of missionary work in this way.

The antagonism between missionaries, officials and settlers that existed in many districts only a few years ago is fortunately largely a thing of the past and the local community nowadays frankly interested in the policy and personality of its missionary neighbours. We therefore believe that the periodic appearance of notes concerning the movements of East African missionaries of all denominations will be welcomed by the great majority of our readers.

It is reported from Nairobi that at the station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway two nineteen-ton trucks were recently derailed by a landslide, and the bulk of the goods lodged in the trucks and the water of the waggon jumped and fell.

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APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended March 10, 1928:

Kenya.—Mr. R. H. V. Wisdom, B.A., Inspector of Schools.
Tanganyika.—Messrs. G. A. B. Collins, H. W. Y. Butler, and J. M. Tompkins, Assistant Inspectors of Police; Messrs. C. Wirybow, B.A., J. J. B. and P. F. Chander, Assistant Masters, Education Department; Lieut. Commander G. H. S. Sullivan, R.N., and Mr. P. H. Armstrong, Cadets' Administrative Department; Lieutenant C. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Messrs. H. van R. Mostert, M.B., Ch.B., and D. J. Gracey, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Medical Officers.
Uganda.—Miss A. Thompson, Nursing Sister; and Lieutenant W. V. Crook, Cadet Administrative Department.

East African Medical Service.—Lieutenant J. H. McDonald, M.B., Ch.B., and Mr. M. D. Macquinn, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officers.

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

Mr. A. E. Forrest, Senior Assistant Auditor, Kenya, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Kenya; Mr. D. L. Hill, Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Provinces, Nigeria; Mr. A. Bertram Smith, Port Officer, Tanganyika, to be Harbour Master, Trinidad; Mr. U. F. Richardson, Veterinary Pathologist, Uganda, to be Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

STRANGE NEWS FROM TANGANYIKA

Native Agricultural Inspectors
To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

Dear Sir:—On plantation yesterday I came across a Native who was wandering about. When asked what he was doing, he gave me a bit in the following terms:

The duties of a Government agricultural inspector, and one of his duties is to provide reports on European Shamba, including those held under temporary Government lease. Shamba owners are asked to give him every assistance.

Is it not rather odd to find a Native who is paid thirty shillings a month set out to report on European estates worth thousands and thousands of pounds?

Tanganyika

AN EAST AFRICAN CRUISE

It is announced that H.M.S. "Cairo," Captain E. O. Cochran, has been ordered to make a cruise this spring to ports in East Africa, the last she will make before her recall from the East Indies Station in the early summer to visit at Devonport. The vessel will leave Colombo on April 15 to visit Kismayu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, visiting waters which at one time were included in the sphere of the Comandante-in-Chief at the Cape. The "Cairo" will spend three weeks at Mombasa and lesser periods at the other ports.

TROPICAL HYGIENE

In his preface to Part II of Dr. M. G. Blacklock's "An Elementary Course in Tropical Hygiene," which has now been published for the Tropical Diseases Bureau by John Bale, Son & Co., Ltd., at 2, Old, net, Dr. Andrew Balfour, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, says that the chapters are concise and essentially practical and that the information supplied is useful and to the point.

The present reviewer has been struck by exactly the same characteristics of a little volume which, besides meeting the need it is intended to supply, is a primer for the use of school children in all tropical countries—would prove valuable to the average European settler.

THE EAST AFRICAN AIR ROUTE

Mr. H. BRITTON (U. Action) asked the Secretary of Air last week whether, following the successful flights which had been and were being made from North to South Africa, and vice versa, it was the intention of his department to develop further aviation in that continent.

Mr. P. Dawson, Under-Secretary for Air, said proposals were under consideration for the establishment of an air service from Khartoum to Kisumu, and he understood that the recent Conference of Colonial Governors at Nairobi approved in principle the granting of financial assistance for an experimental service on that route. The question of the establishment of a regular service, with an extension in due course to Cairo, would depend upon the result of the experiment and the prospects of adequate financial support. He proposed to take the opportunity afforded by the Imperial Conference next October to discuss with the Dominion representatives the question of Imperial air routes and their future development.

Advertisement for Ovaltine. Title: "To Preserve Health and Strength". Text: "Physicians recommend Ovaltine as a healthy food beverage...". Image: A can of Ovaltine. Logo: "OVALTINE" in a stylized font. Manufacturer: "WALDEN LACTO".

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East Africa in the Press.

BRITAIN'S MOTOR MARKET IN EAST AFRICA.

From the splendid British Motor Supplement published last week by the Times we extract the following few paragraphs.

Throughout the whole of East Africa there is a strong tendency towards giving preference to British goods. The Royal East African Automobile Association has done much to encourage the purchase of motor vehicles produced in England and to promote the growth of motor traffic and in this good work the association is materially assisted by the Public Works Department.

There are at present approximately 4,000 cars, over 2,000 motor cycles, about 1,350 lorries and nearly 500 tractors in East Africa. During the first 10 months of 1925 the numbers of motor vehicles imported into Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar were 1,458 cars, 276 lorries, 402 tractors, and 623 motor cycles, which shows an increase over the previous year of 53%, 100%, 175% and 2% respectively. The scope for development is large, and a warning to British manufacturers to be alive to their opportunities is implied in the fact that out of the total of 1,200 motor vehicles imported into Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of 1925 only 15% were of English manufacture.

In Kenya, as in Uganda, lorries are often run on paraffin. It should be possible to make charcoal for producer gas cheaply. It is seldom that motor vehicles are required to travel across country. Skilled labour is mainly Indian, but African drivers become fairly proficient and can do roadside repairs.

In 1921 there were 1,102 cars, 39 lorries, 1,601 motor cycles, and 84 tractors in Kenya. To-day the licensed cars and lorries number 204 British and 3,249 foreign, making a total of 3,453. There are a number of tractors but these, where they are not used on public thoroughfares, do not require a licence. The licensed number of cars and lorries for 1925 in Uganda were 72 and 538 of which 72 and 62 respectively were British.

The approximate number of touring cars in Tanganyika is 485, 46 of which are British made. Of commercial vehicles 300, of which 27 are of British manufacture, while the respective figures for motor cycle and side cars are 550 and 400. In 1921 there were registered 135 cars, 85 motor cycles, four lorries, and five tractors. It is stated that British lorries, some of which are run on paraffin, have proved most successful and have been in continuous service for ten years. The inexpensive American type, used on all country transport, is the successful when used on all country transport. The current prices of coal, oil, and petrol are about 2s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. a ton and 1s. 6d. a gallon.

The lighter classes of lorries are in general demand in East Africa. A light machine drawing a trailer, or a simple six-wheeler, is best suited to the bridges on the main roads, which are often so badly constructed. The heavy types of American machines, at present favoured by the military, which can carry cars and lorries, are also in demand. There are at present 150 of these in East Africa, of which 80 are British.

There are only 200 cars and nearly 500 lorries and tractors in Southern Rhodesia.

The registered numbers of cars and lorries in Zanzibar and Pemba for the five years up to 1924 were 12, 75, 157, 210 and 235. It is anticipated that motor traffic will develop largely in the future, and it is stated that the British light car would command a ready sale if makers could send enough agents to establish a steady trade.

A QUEER VIEW OF KENYA.

The Worker. It really wants some of the best and most militant organisers of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to proceed to Kenya and other parts of our Tropical Empire in order to advise and assist their coloured brethren to organise their ranks in order to better compete against the rapacious demands of their slave-driving masters. The slave drivers of the concessionaires of Kenya are it explains with unconscious humour and amusing ignorance, mainly representatives of Lever Bros engaged in palm oil production, who have decided upon the importation of Chinese indentured labour, in other words, slavery, in order to overhate the demands of the Natives. The African militant organisers have something of a task before them if they set out to find Messrs. Lever's palm oil slave drivers in Kenya.

The outburst from which we quote speaks of the frightful exploitation of the Natives of Kenya and tells our uninitiated readers that "the capitalist sharks, with the connivance of the Governor of the Province, have decided that Mr. Maxwell, the Chief Commissioner for Native Affairs, should go to find a British Colonial official who is prepared to raise a protest against the shameless and merciless exploitation of the Native workers by the immensely wealthy capitalist and landlord concessionaires who have seized the land and are exploiting the labour and agricultural resources."

Such opinions are, of course, based on entire misconceptions, and might well be ignored but for the fact that they are assiduously repeated to the people who have no the knowledge to be able to recognise their worthlessness. The above extracts solely as an instance of the kind of comment which is given currency in certain extremist publications, which, although ignorant of the most elementary facts concerning East Africa appear to make special delight in uttering it.

THE LIVINGSTONE FILM.

Mrs. M. A. Weatherell, at one time a settler in Northern Rhodesia, has to a correspondent of the Evening News how the idea of making a film of Livingstone's life came to her sixteen years ago. "I was on a big game-hunting trip," she said, "and one afternoon I came across a man I knew, one Tom Kinn, who had known Livingstone. He agreed to show me the place as he came, and in my excitement I forgot that I was going up into the elephants and rhino country, so he gave me a map and led me to the place, which he had an old baggage-wagon, and I saw Livingstone, and that evening I wrote about a film play of Livingstone."

"I had been a few years later, I had sold my Rhodesian land, and I found myself producing plays for them. I had the Trust and the Livingstone Trust, but they had suggested a film about Livingstone, but they said the idea wasn't sound commercially. It was not until 1923 that the opportunity came for me to make the film on my own."

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SLEEPING SICKNESS ON THE UGANDA BORDER.

Further Facts Concerning the Epidemic.

With reference to the note which was published from a correspondent a couple of months ago under the above heading, we are indebted to the Hon. E. B. Jarvis, Chief Secretary of the Uganda Protectorate, for a letter in the course of which he writes:

"I am informed by Dr. Van Hoop, the Belgian representative of the League of Nations' Sleeping Sickness Commission, who is now carrying out investigations in Uganda, that there is no new outbreak in Ituri. There has been a considerable amount of sleeping sickness in that district for the past four years, which is being overgeographically dealt with by the Belgian Government, who are arranging for the removal of the population from the bush-land of the Semliki River.

On the Uganda side of the river, the vaccination of the people was carried out in 1921, and when the area was visited in October of last year, no fresh cases of infection were discovered by the medical authorities.

There will doubtless be a great deal of publication of alarmist statements of this nature, with no adequate data in support, to be deprecated, and I suggest that it would be in the public interest to remove the false impression created directly by the accuracy of this correspondent.

Commentaries on Mr. Jarvis's letter, which correspondents say, "The Chief Secretary does not seem in any way to contradict what I wrote, namely, that sleeping sickness is raging in a really terrible way in the Semliki Valley close to the Uganda border," would indeed seem to confirm the fact that he admits that there has been a considerable amount of sleeping sickness in that area for the past four years.

Since I wrote your issue on this subject I have had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Father Early, Superior of the District of the Sacred Heart at Teroveren. This Father maintains the semi-mission referred to in my paper, and Father Paddy tells me that they are about to close down their station as a result of the very sad results of the population being practically wiped out by the disease. I have also had my information confirmed by Baron Lubart, Chairman of the League Committee of the Belgian Parliament.

In originally publishing the news, *The African* had, of course, no intention of stressing the alarming nature of the case. On the contrary, our correspondent's report will be found in our issue of December 31, 1921, dealt only with the measures taken by the Belgian Colonial Government and the League mission station to combat the scourge. It is an Italian mission to admit the substantial accuracy of Mr. Jarvis's statement, even though his report may have seemed to indicate a fairly outbreak of sleeping sickness.

Two missionaries had an unfortunate experience when bathing at the Kuki's lake recently. Whilst they were in the water, all the fish in the lake came ashore and a pair of crocodiles attacked the missionaries. One of the missionaries was killed and the other was severely wounded. The missionaries were returning late in the afternoon and had been out for some time.

MAJOR WALTER KIRTON PASSES

1840-1921. Major Walter Kirton, who passed away at the Hospital, Paris, on January 17, 1921, was the beloved wife and gallant comrade of Mrs. Kirton, who was the wife of the late Major Kirton of the Royal Artillery and the daughter of the late Mr. Kirton.

In the above lines published in the obituary columns of prominent London newspapers, Major Walter Kirton of Kenya, pays a touching tribute to his wife, who passed away at the beginning of this month, and who, sixty years of age, had borne with fortitude and cheerfulness the grave illness which has resulted in her death.

Though she had lived in Kenya for only six years, Mrs. Kirton was widely known, for she had a personality which attracted and impressed those with whom she came in contact. She had accompanied her husband on three world tours, and had been with him on many adventures and difficult expeditions and journeys. In 1907, when he was a Commissioner for Famine Relief in China, and when he was on special service in Manchuria, she accompanied him. Mrs. Kirton underwent most dangerous experiences, and we have heard her described as one of the pluckiest of women.

Early in the year, though then 48 years of age, she volunteered for work with the A.M.E.A. in France, and subsequently toured this country as a lecturer on behalf of that institution and other welfare work until the Minister, Major Kirton, who had taken active part in the Jameson Raid and the South African war, and acted as a correspondent for the Central News, and in most of the wars of the past twenty years, meantime in active service in East Africa.

In June, 1920, Major and Mrs. Kirton went out to Kenya under the Soldier Settlement Scheme, but the land allotted to them being obviously unsuitable, they bought a partly developed property at Kitale, and the intensive work of themselves, and their adopted son, Capt. Walter Kirton, late R.O.M.L.E., and a K.A.F., they had planted up over 120 acres of coffee in their first three years, and to-day the Kitale estate, which has 155 acres under coffee, is considered to be one of the best plantations in the district.

Mrs. Kirton, who was born in London, will be greatly missed in Kenya, and our many readers who knew her will feel with us in heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved husband and son.

CATALOGUES FOR EAST AFRICA

To the Editor, East Africa.

I have just received a bunch of English catalogues of machinery, but there is the great fault in the list that no prices are given.

It is about the English houses, realised the fact of not putting on the price. Moreover, they are unable to quote the price of costly Mombasa Dates and other goods. I have seen a few of these, and I should know what to do if I should that the British people. Why don't they...

Yours faithfully,
WALTER KIRTON

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Feb. 19, 1926

ASTER being overcast, we on some days, skies are now bright blue and sunny, and the anxiety in our hearts has been eliminated almost. There is no doubt that we are having a sporting run with our tobacco this year. By the time these lines are out the results will be beyond doubt, but I am inclined to think that we will still win. In any case the crop will be considerably larger than it was last year.

Encouraging Tea Proposals

Almost everyone in this country has concentrated all his energies on the tobacco crop, but there are wise men who have taken much interest in that other equally important commodity, tea. There is to-day not an acre of good tea land to be had in the Mlanje district, and that which has already been allocated is being developed as fast as possible. Nowadays it is realised that Nyasaland tea would have done much better on the Home markets but for lack of experience in the making. This has been remedied, and we have our modern tea plantation machinery and buildings with experienced tea men from India to see to things. Tons of seed have been imported in the last month or two, and when this really gets going, Nyasaland tea will hold its own anywhere.

Need for the Zambezi Bridge

The floods in the Zambezi district have been the cause of a fair amount of damage. Traffic has been definitely diverted by river between Port Herald and Chindio—and this state of affairs will last another two or three months. As the Railway is affected annually, chiefly on that section where the proposed Zambezi Bridge would eliminate the question, we are all asking, is... When will the bridge be begun? If anyone so disposed gets hold of statistics valuing the time, energy, and material loss every year in these floods, an irresistible argument in favour of speedy construction would be at the disposal of those brass hats who are talking about it.

Nyasaland's Experiments with Coal

I rubbed my eyes a day or two ago, when passing by the station, I saw a long rake of trucks containing coal. Real coal, not quite Cardiff quality perhaps, but certainly coal well able to answer its purpose. These wagons contained part of a load of about 400 tons, with which the Imperial Tobacco Company is experimenting. If the results are successful the end of Nyasaland's firewood supply will be within sight, and so one looks forward to the results of the tests and hopes that all will be well.

The Heke-Lary Story

There was once an East African on leave who had had never seen a lion. Jeopardy was an elephant.

Nswazi

NEW TRENDS IN TANGANYIKA

Views of Nungwa Native Association

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA

Sir.—The attention of my Association has been drawn to an article from a special correspondent to East Africa under date December 7, 1925, on the subject of the East African Transport Loan, and the problem of allocation between the Territories.

I am directed by my Association to point out that although the proposed railway route from Mgerengere to Mlanda, plus a branch to steamer accommodation to Mwaya, would probably provide this area with the cheapest possible transport, yet from Imperial considerations the Association is willing to sink its interests in favour of the construction of the railway Dodoma—Iranga—Mlongo—Mwanza.

The Association views with the gravest consternation the suggestion that the line should stop at Iranga.

Either of the two lines mentioned, if completed to Lake Nyasa, would provide accommodation for this area, as well as for the Northern Districts of Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia. They would furnish an outlet not only for the large coffee and tea developments in progress in the area represented by the Association, but in particular for the present large and potential crops of rice, wheat and cotton grown by the Natives.

The Association desires me to point out that the District already carries a Native population of 240,000, and that it is by no means unreasonable to expect that with an extended market the area under the three above-mentioned crops, two of which are purely Native economic products and grow in areas unsuitable for European settlement, could be greatly amplified.

Furthermore, the Association is of the opinion that no matter which railway route is selected, it will be necessary to provide a suitable steamer on Lake Nyasa, a steamer transport of sufficient capacity to deal with developments now making it possible an immediate programme of steamer construction should be taken into consideration. At the present time the accommodation is totally inadequate.

Lastly, the Association draws attention to the need of ensuring a means of transport through the area by providing an all-weather road between Mbezi and Mwaya with bridges capable of taking a heavy ton load. This would eliminate portage by Natives over very hot seasons.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. WARNER, J. C.

Honorary Secretary

Nungwa and Mbezi Native Association, Tanganyika Territory

... who has studied the needs of Tanganyika Territory, or who is anxious that physical connection should be established between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia on the south and German, Uganda and the Sudan in the north, could wish to see a necessary development in the construction of a new line from the Lake to a Central railway to and beyond the South African Highlands of Mandatores. Since its establishment eighteen months ago, it has repeatedly drawn attention to the bright prospects for European settlement offered by the area.

In the article to which reference is made above, our attention is drawn to the problem of allocation between the territories. It is at Mwaya, therefore, the proposed line will cross the boundary between the territories. It is a matter which should be remembered by a prior consideration of our readers that the claims of the various territories are now being put forward to be attached to the area and that a serious consideration should be given to the matter.

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Table listing coffee prices for various regions: Kenya (A, B, C, Peaberry), London graded (First, Second, Third size), Tanganyika (Kilimanjaro), and Kisumu (Greenish, Medium, Small).

Sisal

The market has been dull with lower prices. In its current report the African and Colonial Co. states...

Cotton

There is an active circulation of the Liverpool Cotton Association's report...

Table listing cotton prices for various regions: East Africa, East India, East Java, East Java, East Java, East Java.

Other Produce. With April/May shipments the value of... East Africa seed is valued at...

Prices have further declined... There is little change to report... The value of East African sisal is...

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA.

Mulbera arrived London from East Africa March 18... Merikara left Aden for East Africa March 18...

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Randfontein arrived Hamburg... Tobaa arrived East London... Jarrefontein left Zanzibar for East Africa...

LINCOLN CASTLE.

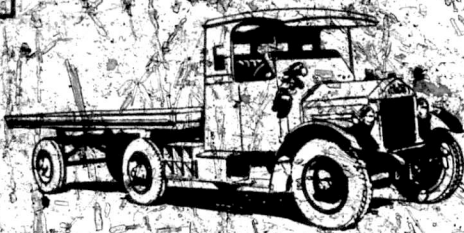
Bampton Castle arrived Marseilles for East Africa March 10... Lincoln Castle left Beira homewards March 10...

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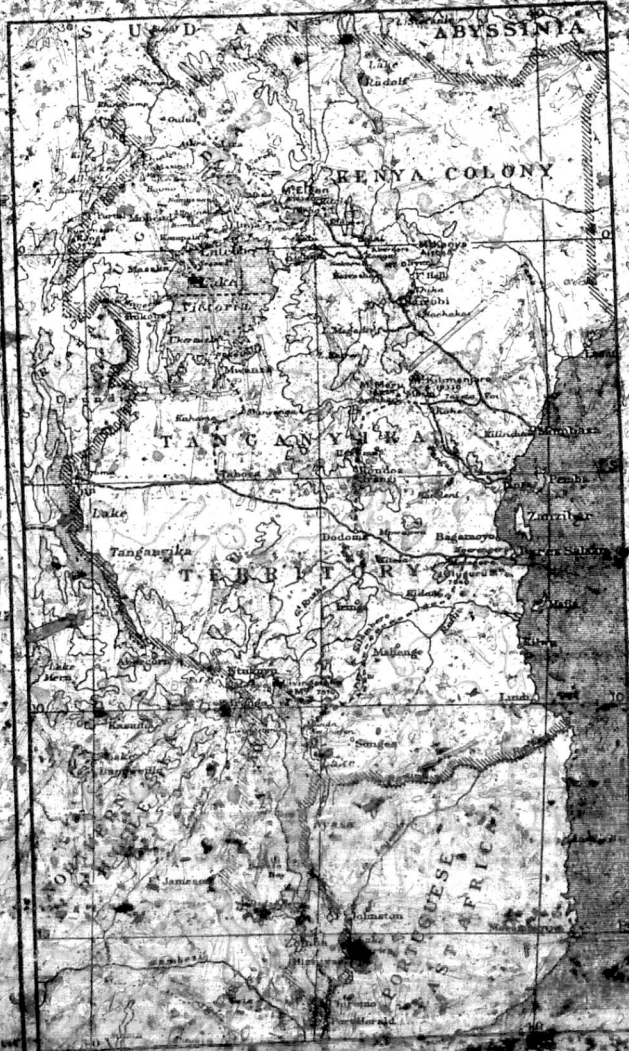
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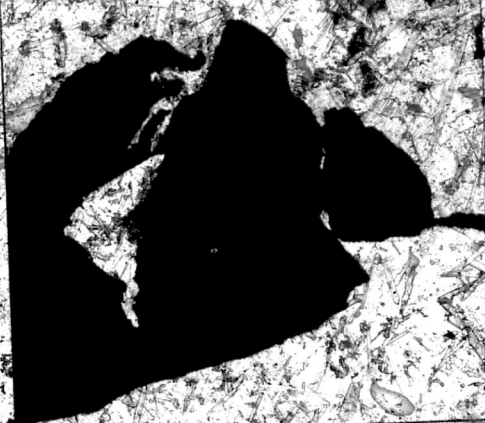
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