

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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EDITORIAL

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PROGRESS BY AGREEMENT.

East Africa was at first slow to realise the necessity and benefits of co-ordination and co-operation; the Dependencies have learnt much in the last year or two. There is a general feeling critical of other people and other policies, and of a readiness to advance by agreement. That change of sentiment, one of the outstanding and most hopeful signs in East African public life, has been seen in numerous forms.

The first Settlers' Conference, held a few months ago, was a notable example of the new underlying principle, and the recent Government Conference at Nairobi lent fresh emphasis to Tanganyika's former Education Conference and technical conferences to be held in the near future are another healthful and cheerful indication that official and unofficial East Africa desire to travel along the common road to progress.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found interesting insights on the local and the steps incident to its realisation. The problem of the future control of the port of Mombasa—subject which had long been considered strongly in various views—is found to be such that the Joint Commission of Inquiry can return a unanimous finding. The difficulties that have arisen between the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Joint East Africa Board appear to be according to related after-consultation.

It is the duty behind liberalism that is chiefly responsible for success or failure. That the case of Kenya's four proposals, also referred to in this issue, is one of the many instances we have had from the past, it can be maintained that there is wide scope for further discussion to the effect that as the issue of the case of the island's new harbour, it is probably the best that can be met after thirty years, and thereby smoothed the way of government.

It is always to be desired that the law of the land be not taken into the consideration of the administration. In both cases a good deal of work has been done, and the lesson will be learnt that the more closely practical in the matter.



could have practically a majority on the Board, such participation would commit them very much to the views expressed in the name of the Board.

On the other hand, if the Chambers were represented by observers in the form of one representative from the London Chamber of Commerce and one each from the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers, those observers would obviously be numerically inadequate to enforce their commercial viewpoint. The Chambers must retain their complete freedom of action and individuality, and the fact of having only a small representation on the Board emphasizes and even enlarges that position. If the shipping interests were satisfied to have only one member, and if the banks were satisfied to be without a member on the Board, the Chairman did not think it too much to recommend to that Section that it was not a bad thing, but on the contrary a good thing, that the representation of the Chambers on the Executive of the Board should be small rather than large. It would emphasize the freedom of action to prosecute their own work and make their own representations to Government. He therefore recommended that the Chamber should become a subscribing member of the Board, and he believed they would thereby strengthen and not weaken the position of the Chamber with the Government.

Other Speeches.

Mr. Campbell Hausrurg said that Sir Sidney Hiett was right against taking the action of the Chamber as a refusal and the Board wanted to keep the door open. He (Mr. Hausrurg) hoped that the Chamber could not take any part in the action, but that they would join the Board.

Mr. Wilson having endorsed the suggestion that the Chamber should be asked to subscribe, Sir Humphrey Bennett said in reply to a suggestion on the subject, that he had not heard one member of the Board express but and out views in favour of federation with the East African Dependencies, though he felt there was strong general feeling in favour of working genuine services for the good of all territories.

Mr. Ponsford expressed pleasure that things seemed to be moving in the right direction, and suggested that the Colonial Office might be advised that the Chamber was becoming a subscribing member of the Board. He did not think there was a difference between the Board and the Chamber as to the question to be handled by each of them during the last few years (Mr. Ponsford had referred to purely commercial questions as to port charges and being left to the Chamber, and pointing to a memorandum from the Chamber to the Board some time between 1917 and 1918) and he remembered on the Board had on various occasions been asked to handle commercial questions by the Chamber.

Mr. Lloyd Price said that the Chamber owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson for leading the way to the Committee. He (Mr. Price) had twenty years ago been a member of the Board, and it had not been a satisfactory way for their time, though it had been a good way for them.

He referred to a suggestion from the chairman Mr. Wilson and drew his resolution and seconded by Sir Humphrey Bennett's motion.

Mr. Chairman and General Committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry of the East African Dependencies.

Report of the Sub-Committee.

The report of the Sub-Committee was read and adopted by the Chamber.

commenced to inter-act. The minutes of the joint East African Board are in the following terms:

The meeting took place at the Chamber on Monday, February 27, 1926. Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd Price and Mr. Henry Toolek represented the Section and Sir Sidney Hiett, Mr. Crapworth and Mrs. Frankelsworth representing the Board.

Mr. Wilson opened the proceedings by stating that the following motions had come before a recent meeting of the East African Section, and it had then been decided that they should form the basis of discussion with representatives of the Board.

(1) That this meeting of the East African Section should consider the report of the Executive of the Chamber on its views upon the invitation to become a corporate member of the Joint East African Board, is unable to give its acceptance under the conditions suggested in the Board's letter of December 7, and as laid down in the Board's revised constitution.

(2) Recognising however the desirability of reaching an arrangement which will preserve the legitimate interests of the two bodies and at the same time provide machinery for promoting the commercial, industrial and economic development of East Africa, the Section recommends the Chamber to join the Board subject to their constitution being amended to provide either for

(a) Equal permanent representation on the Executive Council of the Board of planters and producers on the one hand, and of delegates of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers on the other, with a neutral Chairman, being understood that in cases where a decision is required to be submitted through the Board to the Colonial Office or other appropriate authority; or

(b) The establishment by the Board of a Commercial Committee which shall consist of 75% of representatives of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and 25% of representatives of the East African Chambers of Commerce, to which all East African commercial questions shall be referred by the Board for determination and action subject to report to the Board.

It was therefore, with the agreement of the Section, that the proposals contained in the above resolutions were presented that day. Mr. Wilson stated that the East African Section was only one of many Sections of the Chamber, and that in considering the proposal that the Section should join the Board, the constitution of the Chamber had to be taken into consideration. The influence of the Chamber as an organisation should also be taken into account by the Board in proposing the conditions upon which it should join.

Sir Sidney Hiett stated that it had always been understood that it would be the London Chamber of Commerce which would become affiliated with the Board, and not merely the East African Section, and he thought it was desirable to review the events originating with the correspondence with the Colonial Office, which led up to the present position.

It soon became apparent, however, that the useful purpose could be served by debating the subject, and attention was directed to the consideration of the proposals contained in the draft motions.

Regarding these, Mr. Wilson said that as far as the London Chamber of Commerce was concerned, it was decided that some proper arrangement should be made for its representation of the Chamber on the Board. Under the Articles of Association, the Chamber did not have permanent representation, but only a representative in nominal representation for one year, after which it would be problematical whether they secured representation or not. In these circumstances, the General Committee of the Chamber would not sanction membership of the Board.

THE FUTURE OF MOMBASA HARBOUR

UNANIMOUS REPORT OF THE PORT INQUIRY COMMISSION.

The summary hereunder is the most important part from the valuable Report presented to the Commission by the Port Government of Mombasa. It is also concluded that the name Kenya should be abolished, the whole harbour system of Mombasa, including the Kenya Harbour Trust, should be transferred to the Government, and that the harbour be placed under the control of the General Harbour Board, which should exercise control through a Port Manager assisted by a Harbour Advisory Board.

The Port Commission of Inquiry, appointed by the Government of Kenya in October last to report upon the working, extension and control of the ports of Kilimanjaro and Mombasa, has issued a unanimous report, the main points of which have just reached this country. It was only on December 30 that the final draft was adopted, so the Commissioners and the Kenya Government are to be congratulated on the celerity with which the results of the inquiry are presented to the public. The forty-two witnesses examined, only four—namely, the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, M.L.C., and the representatives of the British Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., the Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd. and the Nigerian Soda Co. Ltd.—requested that their evidence should not be published.

The report, which is written in a direct and interesting manner, is a document of the utmost importance, and should be studied by all with business interests in Kenya and Uganda. In the endeavour to visualise the future progress of those countries, the enormous developments which have taken place during the last decade are recalled.

Progress of the last decade.

In 1914, the exports of coffee were valued at £38,504, in 1924 they had reached £3,483,320. Coffee exports have jumped from £47,287 to £1,252,723. Sisal shipments shot up from a value of £12,525 to one of £396,777. More significant still, the Commissioners record their considered opinion that there will be a still greater rate of progress during the next two decades.

Take the table of tonnage of imports and exports, which comprises the brief but striking examination given to this side of the question.

Year	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
1914	117,710	102,594
1924	1,311,072	1,315,665
1925	1,392,220	1,790,620
1926	1,428,888	2,280,083

It is a fair criticism to attribute principally to lack of sufficient shed and stacking ground, space, inadequate wharf, crane and other shore facilities, and to a lack of co-ordination between the community of the various operations, all due largely to the generally rapid development of the port. The 12,000 tons of cargo handled by the port in 1926, compared with the 10,000 tons handled in 1925, is a full illustration of the rapid increase in the volume of traffic. More than 100,000 tons of cargo are handled annually at the port, and the volume is increasing rapidly.

worked under conditions of constant and grave disability in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on them; but it is nevertheless recommended that the whole existing system should be changed.

New Form of Control.

Having examined proposals for (a) the Port Trust, (b) direct control of the harbour by direct control by Government, (c) control of the port by the Department, and (d) control of the port by Government Railway administration, the Commission arrives at the definite conclusion that the system of control best suited to the conditions operating at the present juncture should take the form of a combination of the methods recommended, and therefore recommends—

- (1) That the harbour, including the existing Port and Marine Department, should be under the control of the General Harbour Board.
- (2) That the General Manager exercise the control through a Port Manager, who shall take charge of the harbour, ashore and afloat.
- (3) That a Harbour Advisory Board, with clearly defined rights and functions, be constituted for the purpose of advising the General Manager of Railways and the Port Manager on the working of the harbour.
- (4) That the harbour and all land connected therewith remain the property of the Crown and Protectorate of Kenya, and that the Inter Colonial Railway Council have no jurisdiction thereon.
- (5) That in conformity with the foregoing recommendations, the General Manager of Railways in all matters connected with the operation of the harbour, be responsible not to the Port Commissioner, but to the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Composition of the Harbour Board.

The constitution of a Harbour Advisory Board is regarded as of the greatest importance, and the Commission recommends that the Board should consist of eight members constituted as follows—

- (a) The General Manager of Railways, who shall be the Chairman and of a Justice of the Peace, and the Port Commissioner, who shall be the Vice-Chairman.
- (b) The General Manager of the Port, who shall be a member of the Board.
- (c) The General Manager of the Port, who shall be a member of the Board.

persons who shall not be claimed directly or indirectly with any shipping company.

(c) One member to be nominated by the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, who shall not be claimed directly or indirectly with any shipping company.

(d) Two members to be nominated by the Uganda Government to represent Uganda interests, one of whom shall be resident in Mombasa.

(e) The Kenya Government nominees to be appointed for two years, except in the case of the Commissioner of Customs, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The nominees of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Association of East African Chambers of Commerce to hold office for one year. The nominees of the Uganda Government to be appointed for two years. All members to be eligible for re-nomination.

(f) All members of the Board to be appointed in the event of a member leaving the Colony for any period exceeding three months, the nominating body concerned to nominate another person, representing the same interests, to act in his place during such period of absence.

Lighterage and Wharfage Charges.

As lighters will need to be used until there are sufficient deep water berths available to enable all ships to discharge and ship their cargoes along-side, the Commission suggests that the Harbour Department should be responsible for all landing, shipping and transhipping work, but that that Department should invite tenders for the performance under contract for the whole of the lighterage work on the wharves and in the sheds, the successful tenderer to perform the work in the name of the Department. It is recommended that wharfage charges be levied on all cargoes which are shipped and transhipped with the exception of soda shipped at the private pier of the Masadiyeda Co. Ltd. at the rate of 10% *ad valorem* and Sh.1 Cts.50 per bill of lading ton on imports.

10% *ad valorem* and Sh.1 Cts. 50 per bill of lading ton on exports.

Sh.1 Cts.50 per bill of lading ton on transhipment cargo.

With the proviso that should the revenue derived on this basis be insufficient to meet expenditure, consideration be given to increasing the *ad valorem* rate on imports sufficiently to enable this to be done.

These proposals are based on the use of the whole of the berths, the use of which will not be available for work until August next, which time approximately coincides with the termination of the existing agreements with the shipping companies, and by which month the proposed Harbour Department should have been organised.

Storage of Cargo.

On the subjects of rent and storage of cargo, it is recommended that in future rent charges should be based upon the time when the cargo is and delivery order is handed in, and that where the landing and delivery order is handed in within three working days from the arrival of the ship, the landing charge shall be 20 cents per bill of lading ton less than if handed in after the expiry of that period, in the case of orders not handed in within six days, an additional charge of 25 cents per bill of lading ton is to be levied per day or part thereof.

In the case of export cargo the Commission considers that the question of free storage should be generously treated, and recommends that where the name of the conveying steamer is shown on the shipping order handed to the Port Manager, fourteen days free storage be allowed. Storage charge to be levied of 15 cents per bill of lading ton per week or portion thereof. Where the name of the conveying ship is not shown, the charge recommended is 20 cents per bill of lading ton per week from the time of arrival.

Future of the Port.

It is recommended that a further comprehensive investigation into the future general layout of the port should be undertaken forthwith for economy, coupled with efficiency. It is being pointed out that the solid and substantial nature of wall construction in berths 1 and 2 appears not to be necessary in such a harbour as Mombasa, where rough seas are practically never experienced. Berths 3 and 4 should, in the opinion of the Commission, be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and it is considered that single-storied sheds will suffice for transit purposes on these wharves. To obviate confusion it is recommended that the harbour as a whole should henceforth be known as Mombasa.

Attached to the report are a plan of Mombasa Island showing ports and wharves, several appendices, and a list of index.

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VIEWS ON KENYA'S FUTURE.

The Man in the Trenches and Brass Hats.

THE session of the Convention of Associations which met at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Monday, February 22, was opened by His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, who spoke for almost an hour. His happy blend of humour and local metaphor, his skillful use of military figures of speech to an audience composed almost entirely of men who had rendered distinguished service in the field, and the direct way in which he met criticism were the striking features of an address which considerably impressed the delegates.

From His Excellency's speech we give the following extracts:—

Brass Hats.

"I realise as fully as anyone can that it is you, the farmers and settlers of the country, who are doing the essential spade work. You are the men in the trenches, and I realise very fully that I and my friends, Mr. Northcote, who has just taken up the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary, and others, are merely the Brass Hats of G.H.O. Now I want to keep the closest possible touch in all respects with the men in the line, and I can assure you that I am doing my best to get round the Colony as fast as possible. I asked one of my staff the other day to work out how many miles we had travelled since we arrived in the Colony four months ago, and he found out we had travelled 3,445 miles by rail and over 2,000 miles by car.

"I welcome settlers' deputations as a means of exchanging views, and I also value very much the expression of views in the concentrated and distilled form which this Convention provides, and I make no apology for using a rather alcoholic metaphor. The fact is that the views and opinions which you distil are very often of very great importance to me, and I believe that even the most progressive Governments can benefit by an occasional draught of the ginger wine which distils from your debates."

The Land Question.

"I have read to you the sentences in which, in my closing speech I reviewed the progress of the Commission's conference on the subjects of labour and land."

"I am glad to say that we have reached a complete agreement with the knowledge that the land and labour questions are a common problem. The fact is, however, that Native production and production by European settlers are both to have the fullest opportunity in the areas which are their best. The Native must be free to choose what kind of work he best likes. On this point the Conference has fully endorsed the resolution of the official Conference of 1924—that the Native should be free to choose his own work, and that no obstacles should be placed in his way in so far as the land is concerned. We have also endorsed the resolution of the same Conference on Land Settlement."

"The Conference is unanimously of the opinion that the Government should not be left in doubt as to the desires of the people, and that every Government should be of some kind, but that it should be of the kind which is best for the people."

"Now, gentlemen, it is very easy to say that there is not much in that resolution and that it is too vague, but I do not think that there is substance in that criticism, and I will tell you why. The main trouble with the Native on all questions and on the question of labour particularly is that his voice of Government has differed from time to time. The Native has been told one thing in one district and another in another district, and he has also been told different things in the same district at different times. What I think is important is the resolution of the Government. I think that we know now that all the Governments and all the officers of Governments in Eastern Africa will speak with the same voice on the essential question of Native policy."

Federation.

"In some minds there seems to be the shadow of an unknown and dangerous thing called Federation. Co-operation in some form between these territories is essential to our welfare, and we know that a great deal of co-operation and co-ordination can be carried on without any sacrifice of our constitutional rights, by the fact of our existing co-operation with Uganda. We have a single railway system, a single Customs and a single Post Office, and all these arrangements interfere in no way with our constitution in Kenya."

"But while I favour co-ordination and co-operation in all lines of our present co-operation with Uganda, I say frankly and I am meaning my words that I will have no part of any movement which can obstruct or impair Kenya's development."

A Key to Loan Expenditure.

"I now come to by far the most exciting part in my speech, and that is the loan proposals. What is needed is a quite simple key to what loan expenditure means to the individual taxpayer. The key is this: Every £100,000 of loan expenditure at 6½% for interest and sinking fund costs the European taxpayer 4s. per head per annum. Interest and sinking fund at 6% on £100,000 is £65,000 a year. Divided between the tax-paying communities in the Colony at which they at present contribute to the tax revenue, the cost works out as follows:—

African taxpayers—just over 2s. per head per annum.

European taxpayers—2s. 4s. per head per annum.

You will notice from this that £1,000,000 of loan expenditure costs 40s. or £2 per head per annum to the European taxpayer."

Government House.

"Let me deal with the most unpopular of the Government's proposals. I mean Government House. I really perfectly well that the man in the trenches will be angry about a new Government House, but I shall appeal to the man in the trenches to be patient. I shall appeal to the man in the trenches to be patient. I shall appeal to the man in the trenches to be patient."

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The Land Question.

"I have read with non-reserved interest the decisions of the Governors' Conference on the subject of the land question, and I am glad to find that you have reached a complete agreement on the subject, and that you have laid down by a unanimous vote the principles which should govern the future of the land question. The deal on which the Native production and production by European settlers should be based is the fullest opportunity in the areas which are the best. The Native must be free to choose what kind of work he may do. On this point the Conference has fully endorsed the resolutions of the official Conference at Tokyo—that the Native should be free to do any kind of labour in the best market. We have also endorsed the resolution of the same Conference on Land Settlement."

"The Conference is unanimously of the opinion that the land question is left in doubt, and that the Government should be free to do any kind of work he may do. On this point the Conference has fully endorsed the resolutions of the official Conference at Tokyo—that the Native should be free to do any kind of labour in the best market. We have also endorsed the resolution of the same Conference on Land Settlement."

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The Native has been told one thing in one district and another in another district, and he has also been told different things in the same district at different times. What I think is so important about the resolution of the Governors' Conference is that we know now that all the Governments and all the officers of Governments in Eastern Africa will speak with the same voice on this essential question of Native policy."

Feder

"In some minds there is a shadow of an unknown and dangerous shadow called Federation. Co-operation in some form between these territories is essential to our welfare, and we know that a great deal of co-operation and co-ordination can be carried on without any sacrifice of our constitutional rights by the fact of our existing co-operation with Uganda. We have a single railway system, a single Customs and a single Post Office, and all these arrangements interfere in no way with our constitution in Kenya."

"But while I believe in co-ordination and co-operation on the lines of our present co-operation with Uganda, I do not think, and I am measuring my words, that I will have no part of any movement which can obstruct or impair Kenya's development."

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"I now come to by far the most exciting part in my speech, and that is the loan proposals. What is needed is a very simple key to what loan expenditure means to the individual taxpayer. The key is this: Every £1000 of loan expenditure at 4% for interest and sinking fund costs the European taxpayer 48 per head per annum. Interest and sinking fund at 4% of £100,000 is £65,000 a year. Divided between the tax-paying communities in the proportions at which they at present contribute to the tax revenue, the cost works out as follows:—

- African taxpayer—just over 1d. per head per annum.
 - Asiatic taxpayer—3d. per head per annum.
 - European taxpayer—48 per head per annum.
- It will follow from this that if £100,000 of loan expenditure costs 40s. or £2 per head per annum to the European taxpayer.

Government House.

"I have dealt with the most profligate of the Government's proposals. I mean Government House. I realise perfectly well that the man in the trenches always dislikes seeing a new garrison, but I am not a Divisional Headquarters. I have had that same speech in the line when Divisional Headquarters were being proposed for the same district."

and rejoiced to hear a shell singing overhead because it hoped it might fall on the neighbourhood of the accommodation. That is a natural feeling, and I do not wonder therefore at criticism of these proposals. I regard criticism as the breath of British public life. Indeed, I welcome it in all forms, and I do not mind even if it sometimes strays into the plumose path of vituperation.

Having reviewed at length the criticisms which had been made on the subject of the proposed loan expenditure, and having emphasised that the Legislative Council retained all its constitutional powers of safeguarding the interests of the taxpayer, His Excellency added:

His Excellency's Ambition

Let me add in all humility that myself am not a historic figure. I should like to have a small niche in the history of this Colony as a man who has helped to build it up, and not as a man who has funded it. I can assure you that I shall watch expenditure most carefully.

Believe me, I am not speaking with the conceit of a Governor who for the first time in his life is wielding great authority. If Kenya were a self-governing Dominion and I were its Prime Minister, I would stake my political life on these proposals, and I would be absolutely certain I was right in doing so. You know that unpopular causes are not necessarily wrong. Sometimes the thing that is unpopular at the moment is nevertheless the right thing to do.

You must have faith if you are going to build up this Colony. See that your brakes are sound in case something goes wrong, and then go full steam ahead. I think I have proved to you that the constitutional brakes in this case are very sound, so let us go full steam ahead.

LORD DELAMERE LEAVES KENYA

Visiting Nyasaland and Rhodesia en route to England

Our many correspondents of the *Times* telegraph this morning that Lord Delamere has left Kenya to visit Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and to visit the Union of South Africa, whence he travels to England. He will return to South Africa and journey thence overland to Kenya, where he expects to arrive at the end of June.

Considerable interest is attached to the tour and the itinerary because Lord Delamere intends to prepare the groundwork for the next non-official conference which is to be held in London in the autumn. He will also make himself acquainted with the present state of opinion in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa on political and economic questions.

While in London he hopes to discuss with Mr. Myers East African questions, particularly with reference to the £10,000,000 loan. It is now expected that the loan will be free of interest, and therefore Kenya is unlikely to be willing to share in the cost of the loan. Although it would support any general expenditure intended to link the railway more closely by means of transport

"KALAMBO'S" PEN PICTURES

A Request for More

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA

Sir—As a "medical exile" from Eastern Africa, I am writing to ask you to resume as early as ever possible those most realistic pen pictures on East African life by "Kalambo's".

"Kalambo's" pen pictures were to me what the novelists call "a breath of the Orient". They helped me to forget the drabness of England, and I miss his articles sorely. So please endeavour to publish another series from his facile pen, as I am sure that what they do for me they will do for all the other men and women who have been in but can no longer go back to Eastern Africa.

Wishing your *East Africa* continued success—so well and truly earned.

A MEDICALLY EXILED TANGANYIKAN

[We have received a number of requests in the above strain, and are glad to be able to say that Kalambo's sketches will be resumed in our pages very shortly, possibly next week. We are always pleased to have the opinions of our readers concerning the contents of *East Africa*.—E.A.]

Farmers' Association and "East Africa."

In sending a subscription to this journal the Hon. Secretary of a well-known Farmers' Association in Kenya writes:

"I need hardly say how your publication is appreciated by the members of this Association. We are at least able to obtain detailed reports of the various proceedings that take place from time to time and with increasing frequency at Home. We also read with interest the stories of those who profess to concern themselves with this Colony."

"Your splendid reports of East African affairs tell us much that would otherwise never reach this Colony save by word of mouth."

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Cables

Home 51

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

GLASGOW SCOTLAND

AN AMERICAN REPORT ON EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

It will be recalled that a fortnight ago the Commissioner for H. M. Eastern African Dependencies announced the preliminary foreign consumption import figures for Kenya and Uganda during the year 1925. One of the most remarkable facts revealed was that the United States had increased its share of the trade from 6% to 9% in a period during which Great Britain failed to maintain her previous percentage.

From a report covering the first six months of the year made to the American Department of Commerce by Consul A. M. Warren of Nairobi we can see the following:

Comparisons of imports from foreign countries indicate the results of a competition and the United States shows the most satisfactory increase of any importing nation. American commodities, accessories, trucks, tractors, motor cars, tools, oil, lubricating oils, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, canned fruits and vegetables, and fabrics had a marked increase in demand. As a result, the American share of imports increased from 5% of total imports during the first half of 1924 to 8.13% in the same period of 1925.

Germany was very active in re-establishing a pre-war trade position in East Africa and is granting longer and more liberal credits to small importers and Indian traders. German traders are bidding actively for control of the supply of cheap kites, laces, handkerchiefs, hair care tools, and cotton piece goods. Germany thus has improved its export position from 5.4% in 1924 to 6.8% in 1925. Holland, which supplies most of the coffee, has also improved from 4.5% in 1924 to 5.4% in 1925. Japan, which has been supplying most of the heavy and light cottons, has improved its share of this trade to 2.4% in 1925. The United States has increased its share of total imports from 6% to 8.13% in 1925. The increase in demand for cotton goods has led to an increase in demand for dyes and velveteens, so that its position fell from 2.1% to 1.5%.

The rapid agricultural and industrial growth of the region is reflected in the statistics of Kaimosi, which show an increase of 100% over 10% in improved dirt roads and a general improvement in transportation is indicated by a 100% increase in the number of motor cars, imports of trucks, jumped from 100 in 1924 to 500 in 1925. The greater number of these consist of 1-ton and 1 1/2-ton light American trucks bought to make the 1,000-mile Uganda coast road from the lake to the wharves of Lake Victoria.

An increase of 100% in the imports of cotton blankets, generally used as a single article of apparel by thousands of natives, is also noted. The demand for cotton printing dyes in the past year has increased 100%. Cotton goods and fabrics are rapidly changing their pattern and color and the piece goods market is showing a marked increase in demand.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The Imperial College of Agriculture, Nairobi, Kenya, is now open for the reception of students. The college is situated on the slopes of Mount Kenya and is one of the finest in the world. It is a Government institution and is open to students of all nationalities. The college is situated on the slopes of Mount Kenya and is one of the finest in the world. It is a Government institution and is open to students of all nationalities.

PORT OF BEIRA TRAFFIC.

Another Record Year.

By the Correspondent.

Final figures relating to the cargo movement at the port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, for the year 1925 show that a fresh record was set up. The total tonnage landed, loaded and transhipped was 620,000, compared with 612,000 in 1924, an increase of 1,000 tons, or 5.5%. Although the rate of increase was less than between 1923 and 1924, the fact that a substantial forward movement was recorded in spite of a

stable indication of the necessity that the expansion of traffic through Beira has required.

When the new port works that are about to be begun have been completed, a fresh acceleration may be confidently expected, and in a few years time a large volume of coal traffic from the Mozambique colliery will further swell the tonnage movement at Beira, which is already the third port of Southern Africa measured by the volume of its agricultural and industrial exports.

CRUISE OF THE "DAR"

The cruise of the "DAR" (Dutch East India Company) which, as stated in our last issue, has been ordered to visit the East African coast, has left Ceylon and is due to arrive at Beira on April 23, 1926. The cruise will last for about 100 days, from Beira, April 20, to Zanzibar, May 10, and Dar es Salaam, May 31, June 1, 1926.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

The New Tobacco Ordinance

From Our Own Correspondent

The most important occurrence of the week has been the passing into law of a new Tobacco Bill. The bill has been rushed through despite the protest of our official members of the Legislative Council. Public opinion is definitely against the rush tactics—apart altogether from any merits or demerits of the Bill—and I have heard the sarcastic comment that if had to be done in a hurry because the Zomba Club want another subscription on their books—to get which the excuse is advanced that the country needs a tobacco export—the Government spokesmen say that South Africa cannot supply the right man, and that they must needs seek in America. And when it is found that an official member of the Council pitifully and blunderingly he will have to leave his job from the experience of our local planters. For the rest, of course, he will have a nice office in Zomba with hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the morning. This means all of their work after lunch in our countrymen.

Public Opposition Widespread

The statement of the Government that a proper function is needed to reach the Native how to grow tobacco is doubtless in view of the fact that the same Government has overlonged the necessity of teaching them to grow food. Owing to a bad maize season there is a scarcity among Natives in various districts, simply because the administration has been so obsessed with this tobacco fetish, and now we have Natives crying for maize, and are wanting to work for it. It is a long time since planters and traders have been so definitely opposed to a Government measure, and since the same are being made everywhere. A secretary has been told me this morning, left Nyasaland for a Spanish country for those who work—and also for those who don't—and that the people who work for a living are paying well for the privilege of being governed by those who don't. Unkind remarks, but not a faint indication of popular opinion in the country.

Among the frozen mental attitude mentioned above, I have been turning up the last issue of the official Blue Book recently to hand. It makes illuminating reading. The Agricultural Department for instance is responsible for an expenditure of about £10,000 of which only over £3,000 goes in salaries. For what expenditure and results though? The Department could give an account of its work to the industries.

The planters and manufacturers are entitled to fore-sight. They have seen the cotton industry of the cotton lands of the world. It has been a satisfactory industry. The cotton has been entirely Native grown for we have a string of Government policy that will not allow a stranger to take up land in the lower level of the country. The Government is coming out for this country. The Government is coming out for this country. The Government is coming out for this country.

South West Africa as far as our countrymen are concerned. It is a very interesting story. It is a very interesting story. It is a very interesting story.

EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO PROSPECTS

Mr. V. M. Maunier's Visit to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias

Mr. V. M. MAUNIER, managing director of Messrs. Clagett Brothers Ltd., the well-known London tobacco brokers, is spending in East Africa his first tobacco trip. He arrived last week-end on a visit to the tobacco-growing districts of Nyasaland and Rhodesia, in order to study at first hand the tobacco situation and its possibilities. Prior to his departure he had a chat with Mr. Maunier on the position and the future of the firm, which stands for competition in price. It is his opinion that a regular price throughout the year is better for Empire tobacco than taking an opportunity to exploit prices by a shortage of an particular grade. In other words he believes that the future of the industry lies in ability to arrange to manufacture the supplies and consistencies in price. Mr. Maunier, who is accompanied by Mrs. Maunier, will arrive in a vessel at the same time as the issue containing a large number of our tobacco planters, the Protectorate and in North Eastern Rhodesia. It is doubtful if he will have the pleasure of discussing the matter personally.

NEW ORDINANCE A SLIPSHOD MEASURE

The Nyasaland words, characterising the Tobacco Ordinance as a slipshod measure, points out that the hurried way in which the Bill has been drafted is evident from the numerous amendments and alterations in the Bill. It is the Secretary of State, says the Journal, who saved the Bill from being a mere taxing Ordinance. The tax amounts to 20s. per ton on tobacco, and as the buyer has, in addition to his other expenditure, to pay £10 for each set of scales, the price will be to represent the price of Native tobacco at least 10s. per lb. The Hon. Mr. Martin, and the Hon. Mr. Carridge, both opposed the Bill at its third reading, emphasising that it did not meet the requirements of the planting community, and was not the measure that had been requested. Mr. Carridge said that what the Native needs was instruction in better methods of agriculture, and it was the duty of the present Department of Agriculture to provide such instruction.

1926

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HEAT & LIGHT

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS

The Six Best Dogs.

London daily newspaper has just announced the result of its prize competition to determine the six best breeds of dogs. Many thousands of letters were compared to their own. The following order of preference: (1) Bull Terrier, (2) Alsatian, (3) Scotch Fox Terrier, (4) Bull Dog, (5) St. Bernard, (6) Pointer. Collies were strongly in the running but just failed to qualify for the sixth place.

Unattached Sleeves.

One of the most novel fashions introduced for a long time is that of the sleeveless evening frock, with which the purchaser receives a pair of separate half sleeves. These filmy sleeves are fastened either just above or below the elbow, leaving the upper arm unadorned. A lovely frock in coral pink georgette with these finely pleated, looked very effective worn with these sleeves made up in the same material in the pleats and falling to the wrist in points.

Sugar Cone Straws.

The tromes are responsible for another fashion. This time Paris has turned to the sugar cane for its inspiration, and has designed a light little hat, which preserves its French origin, will, it seems, be sold in every West End shop, here as *paille de canne à sucre*, but I think London will be content to ask for sugar cane straws.

The Londoners can't get into their trips and get something in the natural colour, sometimes dyed. Some of these new hats look quite gay fashioned in multi-colored plaits. In texture they somewhat resemble Panama.

New Umbrellas.

The latest umbrella fits into a Dorothy bag or victrola. In a rubber-lined tube at the bottom of the bag is fitted a small tightly rolled silk umbrella just large enough to protect the hat from the rain.

The stumpy umbrella carried by almost everyone during the last two years seems to have had its best day, and there is an increasing demand for the ordinary sized umbrella, which is now being made with a handle that will unscrew. This is, of course, very useful for now we can pack it in a trunk or suitcase and thus avoid the risk of loss when travelling.

Umbrellas to suit all occasions are being shown. For the country choose an owl, a hunk of the head of a parrot, a robin, while for a

change of mood select a jade or amber knob, or a crook formed by crocodile or lizard skin.

Decorative

I have received for review a copy of the *Studio* book of decorative art, a most splendidly illustrated volume containing over 1500 photographs and a number of fine interior and exterior decorations. The number of houses, large and small, cottages and bungalows in this country based on the Continent. This collection is interesting and very helpful to the reader who is sure to find some useful ideas. There are suggestions for almost every article needed for scrupulous and logical lounge, the old-fashioned brick fireplaces, comfy dens and dainty boudoirs, old world gardens and rockeries, draperies, silver glass, cutlery and furniture. The Year Book—this is 25s. od. with paper binding. It can be safely recommended to anyone interested in the home.

Banana Meringue Custard.

Here is another good recipe made public by those who are conducting the "Eat more Bananas" campaign in this country.

Ingredients:

- 6 bananas,
- 2 egg yolks and 3 whites,
- 1 pint milk,
- 1 teaspoonful granulated sugar,
- juice of half a grapefruit,
- 3 slices sponge cake,
- 2 heaping spoonfuls cornflour,
- 1 lb. castor sugar.

Mix the cornflour in a basin to a smooth paste with a little milk, beat the remainder of the milk, pour into a saucepan and bring to the boil, stirring the whole time. Let this cook slowly for a few minutes, then draw aside. Add the granulated sugar and allow the mixture to cool slightly. Beat up the yolks and add. Stir over a low fire for a few minutes, but be careful not to let it boil. Add a few drops of vanilla flavoured.

Peel the bananas and mash to a pulp. Crumble the sponge cakes and add to the banana pulp with the strained juice of the grapefruit. Mix these together, turn into a dish, add the cornflour custard and leave until cold. Whisk the egg whites to a stiff froth and beat up the castor sugar. Heap this on the top and put into a water bath. When the meringue may set. (Serve when cold.)

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Physical health and mental fortness during exhausting conditions can be maintained if you make Ovaltine your daily food beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning, before starting your day's activities, gives you a fresh start which enables you to carry out your day's work with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores your energy and induces restful sleep.

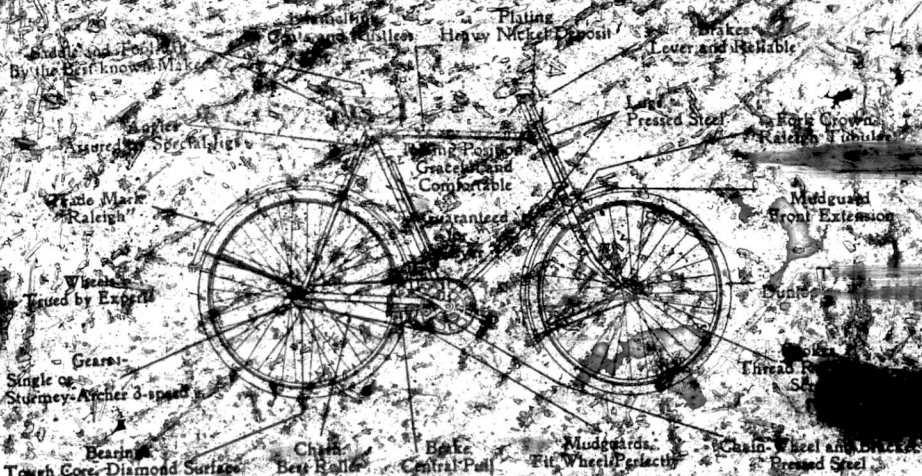
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"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the sole service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa,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

Rules under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Decree have been gazetted by the Zanzibar Government.

Under a recent Ordinance it is provided that no maize shall be exported from Nyasaland until it has been inspected, graded, and branded.

The Port Officer, Zanzibar, announces that the revised Bill for Loading, conforming to the terms of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Decree, 1926, comes into operation on April 1.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda for the week ending February 20, were coffee, 820 bags, cloth, 40 bags, sugar, 2,222 bags, maize, 550 bags, and sisinn, 200 bags.

We are informed that the Sultan of Zanzibar has inspected the new clove grading and grading machine patented by Messrs. Grazebrook & Balfour. It will be remembered that we recently reviewed their Grazebrook book on the clove industry of Zanzibar.

The partnership between Messrs. Henry Carlton and Kenneth McIvor, who have been carrying on business in Nairobi as K. McIvor & Co., was recently dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Kenneth McIvor is leaving and Mr. Henry Carlton continues the business under its previous title.

The Consular of Kenya, Francis J. Lingard, writes tender for the purchase of all or any of the fifty four empty packing cases for use in the Mombasa Port. The cases, of various sizes, and buildings are included in the site together in connection with which is enclosed. Tender for Mombasa cases must reach the office of the Consular at Dar es Salaam not later than April 30.

During the week ended February 20, imports into Kenya and Uganda included 6,616 packages, and 1,114 cases, of cotton goods, 22,272 packages, 2,331 cases, of steel and iron, 1,334 packages, 1,114 cases, of machinery, 12,038 packages, 1,114 cases, of motor vehicles and parts, 31,114 packages, 1,114 cases, of other material, other than 6,613 packages, 1,114 cases, of tobacco, 1,114 cases, and 1,114 cases, of other goods.

It is reported from Tokyo that representatives of the Yokohama Specie Bank are at present in Kenya with a view to the establishing of a branch of the bank at Mombasa. The indication of Japan's keen interest in the development of East Africa may perhaps stimulate activity on the part of Lancashire.

The schedule of export duties from Madagascar has been modified. The ad- has been maintained for the majority of articles upon which export duties are levied, but the duties have been increased on a number of articles, including shells, pearls, cloves, oils and essences, vanilla, tapioca, corn, beans, manioc, rice and tobacco. The most noteworthy increase is on tobacco, which is now 10% ad valorem, instead of 3% under the former schedule.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Points from the Standard Bank

Since the close of the cotton season in Uganda has not so far come up to expectations. A fair demand for cotton, rice goods and trade goods is reported, but with heavy stocks on hand, and further indents arriving, the anxiety to offload has resulted in sales at prices below cost.

The Government of Uganda are considering ways and means of fostering the growth of *Robusta* coffee by the Natives, with the object of lessening the complete dependence of the population upon the success of the cotton crop.

The first shipment of cassia from Bukoba is reported to have resumed 2,202 packages, and prospecting is being actively carried on in the district.

The groundnut crop in the Tabora district is reported to be looking well, and prospects are good.

Prospects in Nyasaland

Prospects for the present season have improved a good deal, owing to the heavy rains that have been experienced during the past few weeks. The rainfall during January was one of the heaviest ever recorded for that month, and there has been very little frost. It is feared that the maize crop may be adversely affected.

Early plantings of tobacco have not been greatly affected by the condition of later plantings, and are satisfactory. On the whole, it is probable that the crop, while falling to some extent on earlier expectations, will be an improvement on that of last year both in quality and quantity.

The total yield of the 1925 cotton crop is now estimated at over 2,800 tons of lint, which is nearly three times the quantity gathered in 1924. Out of the total 2,700 tons was grown in the Port Herald district, which is the main cotton-growing area of the country. The heavy rain in the first half of the month was beneficial, causing the cotton to be in a better condition than the previous year, and the number of cotton bolls to be larger, and the picking time to be earlier. The heavy rains will practically result in a temporary prohibition of cotton growing in that district, and the cotton crop for the few days in which it is gathered has been raised.

The local market for cotton is satisfactory, and it is estimated that the market will exceed that of any previous season.

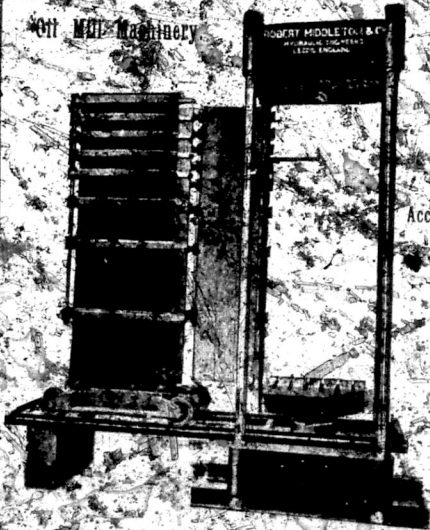
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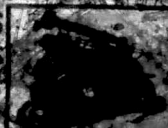
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

The Easter holidays have affected the market, which is quiet, prices for good quality parcels remain steady, but those of medium and lower grades show an easier tendency.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades and origins including Kenya, Uganda, and Usambani. Columns include grade names (e.g., A size, B size, Peaberry) and price ranges in shillings and pence.

There has been practically no demand at this time for modified and exact values are consequently difficult to give. No. 1 Takanyika has been most successfully offered at 145/0s. and as there are fair supplies afloat and further offers from East Africa, buyers are looking for small lower prices.

Low - This fibre is easier, there being no buyers on a basis of 1/20 for No. 1. The market shows easier values, an average of 1/20 for No. 1 and 1/20 for No. 2. Good - 1/20 for No. 1 and 1/20 for No. 2. Usual ports.

The current weekly result of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that African continues in fair demand, quotations being reduced to points. Output of East African ports into Great Britain during the 4 weeks since August 1st total 82,770 bales, as against 82,000 in 1924, 86,000 in 1923, and 80,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Deliveries to the United Kingdom during the same period have been 44,000 bales, as against 42,000 in 1924, 45,000 in 1923, and 40,000 in 1922.

Table listing prices for African Cakes Corporation, Blantyre East Africa, Eldorado, and Esperanza, with columns for quantity and price.

GUM ARABIC

The monthly report of Messrs. Royal and Co., Kona, states that arrivals of Kordofan Hashab (including Tendin) during February were only slightly more than those of the corresponding month of last year, while inferior qualities of Hashab were three times in excess of last year's figures. Prices increased during the month by 1d. at El Obeidi, values at other stations being at times as much as 1s. over El Obeidi. It is reported that only with a comparatively small percentage of parcels is of C.C.G. quality equal to Kordofan as has been claimed.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed - On a dull market East African with April/May shipment is quoted. Cotton Seed - Messrs. J. K. obtained 66/0s. for a small parcel with prompt shipment, but apart from a few small parcels afloat, very little is offering. With August/September shipment 67 should be obtainable, but the Liverpool value of afloat seed is not more than 66 per ton ex ship. Groundnuts - East African sorts have been offered at 120/0s. or 120/0s. 1/2. Linseed - The value of East African in Boston lots is about 243/5s. 1/2. Rice - It is reported that small parcels of No. 2 white East African have been sold for about 32s. but the market appears easier at the moment. Sesamum - No offerings are reported, but bidding is 24/0s. and would probably be 24/0s. of yellow in a near position.

ABYSSINIAN CORPORATION TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION.

Loss of the Whole Capital. At the fifth annual general meeting of the Abyssinian Corporation, which was held on Friday last, Mr. G. E. Dawkins (chairman of the company) said it would serve no useful purpose for him to analyse the accounts, as the Board had decided that it was useless for an English trading company, with its overhead charges to compete with Greek and Arab traders. It was therefore proposed to liquidate the company. They would be no return to the shareholders and their sole creditor, Messrs. Erlanger & Co., would suffer a heavy loss on the amount of money owing to them. Messrs. Erlanger had given the company untiring support in their abortive efforts to make the concern a remunerative business. Mr. Ross asked if there was any possibility of putting the position of the company before the Government, which nominated Viscount Wolmer of the Foreign Office as a director. In the prospectus there appeared a certain statement made by the Chief of Affairs at Adis Ababa, on the strength of which he (the speaker) had subscribed £5,000. He looked upon the company as having been formed merely as a diplomatic concern, and not as a trading company at all. He noticed that 1,000 shares were cancelled in the meeting. The Chairman, Mr. Ross, said that that was a compromise action which was brought into the Court and based upon the statements in the prospectus. Mr. Ross expressed the view that the shareholders had some right of redress, since the terms of the prospectus had not been carried out. He pointed out that Messrs. Wolmer and his colleagues had refused, when the present Board were appointed, to involve themselves in the company, and that the liquidation was a result of their own actions.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINES

Merkan arrived Suva from East Africa March 25.
 Modara passed Gibraltar for East Africa March 24.
 Mauch arrived Mombasa March 21.

HOLLAND LINES

Springfontein sailed Antwerp homewards March 22.
 Toba left Cape Town homewards March 22.
 Jagerfontein left Lamer-Salaam for further East African ports March 20.
 Salabangka passed Perim for East Africa March 23.
 Rietfontein left Antwerp for East Africa March 23.
 Heemskerk left Marseilles homewards March 23.
 Nykerk left Port Sudan homewards March 22.
 Kippfontein left Mozambique for further East African ports March 22.
 Calciot arrived Algoa Bay for East Africa March 27.
 Billiton arrived Amsterdam for East Africa March 25.
 Umoa Castle
 Bampton Castle left Genoa for East Africa March 27.
 Durham Castle left Plymouth for Sierra Leone March 26.
 Gaka left East London for Beira March 28.
 Llandaff Castle arrived Mombasa homewards March 25.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Durham Castle," which sailed from London on March 25 and from Plymouth on the following day, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. E. S. Bailey | Mrs. Maender |
| Miss Bellin | Mrs. Cayaker |
| Mrs. T. E. Bosanquet | Master Parker |
| Miss Galloway | Mrs. A. Taylor |
| Mr. J. E. Jones | Miss M. A. Taylor |
| Mrs. Jones | |
| Master Jones | <i>At Ambasa</i> |
| Mr. R. C. McGrath | Mrs. A. F. Gedge |
| Mr. A. V. Maender | Miss Gedge |

THE MEN OF THE TREES

The first annual report of The Men of the Trees, which states that the Association now numbers ten life members, forty five associates, and forty three couragers - gives particulars of the work undertaken since the establishment of the movement in Kenya in 1922. The Honorary Secretary in Great Britain is the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, April 1, and at the same time on Thursday next, April 3, for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London at 11.30 a.m. on Friday next, April 5.
 Inward mails from East Africa close at the G.P.O., London on April 5, 7 and 10.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

All British labour, machines and money have been put into the manufacture of Armstrong cycles, with each of which a definite guarantee is given by the company and its authorised agents. These are a few of the striking points to be seen in an attractive catalogue and folder obtainable from us from Armstrong Cycles Ltd., 100, Abchurch Lane, Birmingham. Their wide range of machines is fully described, illustrated and priced, and our readers interested in the importation of bicycles into the East African territories would be well advised to apply to the company for free copies of these useful trade pamphlets. They are invited to mention East Africa when writing.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN

HAVING travelled extensively and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Messrs. Hyslop confidently undertake the charge of children, who would receive every care and home comfort. Breeding districts, visits to camps from London. Highest references given and required. The Homestead, Brad Norton, Oxford.

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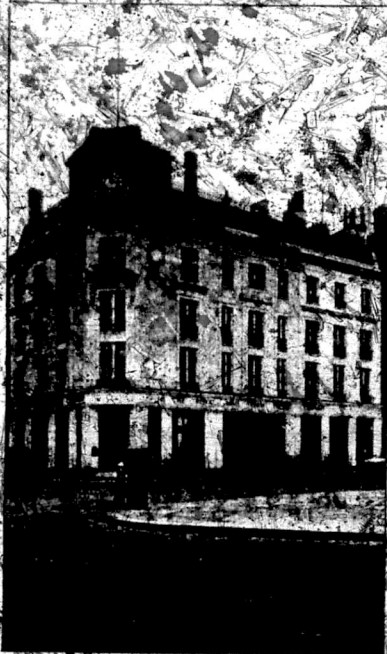
A FIRST-CLASS British Paint and Varnish House invites applications for agency from manufacturers' representatives established in the different East African territories. Full particulars and references to strictest confidence to "Box 120," EAST AFRICA, 64, Great Blenheim Street, London, W.1.

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Traders' enquiries for Decca agents in Kenya to be addressed to DECCA, NICHOLAS & Co. Mombasa (P.O. Box 297); Nairobi (P.O. Box 637).

Traders' enquiries for Rhodesia, I. F. RAFAELI, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 801).

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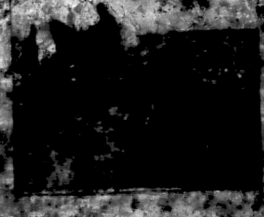
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It may be assumed that a busy man like Dr. Schacht does not make speeches simply to hear himself speak, neither does he propose and general propositions which he considers to be beyond the power and prospect of realisation. He thought that the Allied Powers was an absolute reality, he would not be blowing the air at a German Colonial Society Association. His speech was obviously meant to reach the German ears. It is another bulletin of the House of Commons has ignored it. The Press has ignored it. The Self-Governing Dominions which have been entrusted with the management of the Colonies are not likely to be disposed to show any disposition to surrender their independence. We have the clearest declaration from the Government that Tanganyika is and must be an integral part of the British Empire, but the less any of that East African public opinion should remain confused on this vital question. The policy of the British Government is essentially one of peace and good will with East Africa, and the desire for the continuance of our authority in Tanganyika.

GERMAN DEBT IN TANGANYIKA

Mr. C. A. Phillips, replying to a parliamentary question by Mr. C. A. Phillips (Lanfield, C.A.) and Mr. C. A. Phillips.

The officials of the former German East Government in Tanganyika, Heren Brande and Muller, have been permitted to proceed to the Colonies in connection with the verification of their debts as provided by that Government during the war. The debts are being conducted under the supervision of His Majesty's Government and accepted by the German Government and all payments will be made through the Colonies.

Mr. C. A. Phillips. — Will you state if there is any objection to the soldiers having a preference in the payment of their debts?

Mr. C. A. Phillips. — Is the Government willing to pay the debts of the soldiers, ensuring payment in their estates and securities, the Government of Tanganyika, we are only too glad that the payment should be effected.

Mr. C. A. Phillips. — Is the Government willing to pay the debts of the soldiers?

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OUR EAST AFRICAN DEAD

(Latest Report of Imperial War Graves Commission)

The sixth Annual Report of the Imperial War Graves Commission, which has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 15s. net, contains a map of East Africa showing the position of the 38 war cemeteries in which some 3,300 British and Dominion dead lie buried, and it is added that in East Africa there will be memorials commemorating over 3,000 soldiers who died but have no known graves. There are also illustrations of the Cross of Sacrifice in the Nairobi Cemetery, Native Memorial in Dar-es-Salaam.

The work of the Commission in East Africa is described as follows:—

Considerable progress has been made during the year. In addition to the three mentioned in last year's report, cemeteries have now been erected in the cemeteries at Mombasa, Moshi and Dar-es-Salaam. The concrete foundations have been placed at Mombasa, Moshi, Dodoma, and the crosses of Sacrifice have been set up.

The Cross of Sacrifice at Mombasa was erected in the month of August, and the Cross of Sacrifice at Moshi was erected in the month of September.

The Cross of Sacrifice at Dar-es-Salaam was erected in the month of October, and the Cross of Sacrifice at Dodoma was erected in the month of November.

The Cross of Sacrifice at Mombasa was erected in the month of August, and the Cross of Sacrifice at Moshi was erected in the month of September.

Memorials to Indian troops have been erected at Mombasa, Taveta and Tanga. Those to Native African troops will be at Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, but the erection has been deferred until a plan is drawn up for the best available sites.

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A Street Scene in Nairobi, Africa.

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GERMAN DELEGATES IN TANGANYIKA

COMMISSION PAYING EX-ASKANI CLAIMS

From a Special Correspondent of EAST AFRICA

Dar es Salaam.

The Dawes scheme fixed, more or less, the extent of German indebtedness to the Allies, and the manner of payment. The last and last fact is happily placed the question of the security of Belgium, France and Germany on a reasonable basis of arbitration. A natural corollary of this arrangement is the admission of Germany into the League of Nations; its consummation in September is almost universally anticipated.

In the discussions that have ensued on this subject, the argument has been put forward in certain German quarters that one or other of the former German colonies should be returned to the Reich, or rather, in the alternative, that a colonial mandate under the League should be awarded to Germany.

South Africa has said "Hands off" to the proposal as regards German South West Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan have no use for such suggestions concerning the South Seas. A treaty of Tanganyika Territory is the latest proposal. But only was it proposed as a result of the advice given by the Secretary of State of the Colonies (Mr. Abery) who is honoured by his success in office by the name of "the Lion". He has definitely declared Tanganyika to be part of the fabric of the British Empire.

A Semi-Military Commission

It is perhaps significant that at the present time we have in the Territory a German Commission consisting of two delegates empowered to pay war debts due to the Africans who followed the fortunes of their German masters from 1914 to 1918. Great Britain, by the way, had liquidated all such war claims by the end of 1919.

When it was first proposed that this Commission should be composed entirely of military men, it was thought that there should be some compensation and that payments should be made direct to the Natives concerned. It is not surprising that the British Government emphatically demurred.

The constitution of the Commission was therefore altered to include one Civilian and one military member. They are not to wear uniforms and have been allotted to the Territory on the express understanding that they are not to do any propaganda. This is in brief the nature of the German Commission for the payment of war claims. It has just commenced its work in Dar es Salaam. Armed with a sum of money said to amount to £50,000, the two delegates, Dr. Brandes and Major Muller, have been paying out to claimants' money outstanding for war wages over seven years overdue.

The fact that many of the claimants were still in possession of documents of payment of wages prior to the close of hostilities, and that of the fact that the East African Commission is not to do any propaganda, written by a German, means that few, who have been paid, are

lieutenants Major Muller, who has a lieutenant managed to preserve to the present.

In yet other cases the relatives, porters, or even of officers' personal servants, have been paid; where satisfactory evidence of their claims has been forthcoming. Payments, it should be added, are in all cases being made at the Boma in the presence of a British Provincial Commissioner or a District Officer.

Dr. Brandes, it may be remarked, is remembered for his tact and courtesy. He showed when a delegate of a previous Commission, he was in the Territory three years ago engaged in the work of unearthing German State records in various places and times. He and his staff are now proceeding to deal with claims at various stations in respect to visit stations on the Central and Tanganyika Railways.

Freedom of Action

At present there is no systematic attempt to evade their obligations in this respect, these German delegates are being allowed to proceed with their task unhampered by any vexatious hindrances of the part of the Government holding the mandate for Tanganyika Territory.

Most people here are of the opinion that their arrival in the Territory has done a piece of silent propaganda, particularly when it is coupled with the arrival of many of other Germans by every steamer entering Dar es Salaam. It is true, it is true, that a number of individuals, large sums of money, often amounting to four figures of pounds, have been heard to mention that they are being paid at the war-exchange rate, viz. Sh. 174 = Rs. 17.

Safely a fair, simple solution of the question was possible. One could help wondering why the British authorities, furnished with the German muster and pay-rolls, could not have liquidated such claims, made payment rather than a question and presented the final bill for settlement by the German Government. Can anyone, by their senses unaided, that a victorious Germany would have been able to brush off a British officer known to thousands of Natives to summarily throw away the wages of a few of their own people, and that some of these were different

EAST AFRICA

is the only Journal interested in Tropical Africa which has persistently exposed Germany's aims and ambitions concerning Tanganyika. If you wish to strengthen the paper in this matter, subscribe to EAST AFRICA. Annual subscription form will be sent on request. Write to the Editor, EAST AFRICA, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

COMMERCE IN EAST AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE'S FRANK REPORT

Specially Reviewed for "East Africa"

Last year Colonel W. H. Franklin, H. M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, earned the thanks of British traders by his outspoken summary of the East African trade position. This year Mr. C. Kemp, his deputy, has been no less frank in his report, which has just been issued by H. M. Stationery Office at no. 6d. net, under the title "Report on the Trade and Commerce of East Africa to September, 1925."

Generally speaking, exporters in the United Kingdom can congratulate themselves on having passed through a difficult period in East African trade with considerable success. For our share of the trade has been more or less maintained. On the other hand, Germany's share has increased, though what has been gained by that country and by Holland during 1924 and 1925 has been mainly at the expense of India and Japan.

Dealing with this competition in imports, the Deputy Trade Commissioner considers it imperative to divide the question into two headings: (a) competition arising through relative cheapness or more popular quality, and (b) competition arising from unfair trading methods. He deals with these two headings as follows:

Foreign Goods not up to Sample

In the first class of cases competition was to be expected from German imports, but it has not reached the figure predicted, mainly it is believed, because of large concentrations, and secondly, because goods in many lines which were not taken up by the importers on the ground of the quality not being up to sample. In this class also can be included white shirting and satens, cotton blankets, coloured shirtings and dyed piece goods from Holland, woollen piece goods, cottons, and piece ware from Belgium, and a few lines from India. The last mentioned are obvious cases, well known geographical names, and the fact of Japan is common to the whole of the list. In the other lines where price is not the deciding factor, popularity of design and finish or well-known reputation will go to swell the imports from the respective countries.

In a number of cases there have been complaints of "non-delivery," and it cannot be too widely known that the East African Bazaars held, and the Courts rule, that the word "means" actual delivery on board ship, and not merely for shipment. In these circumstances any complaint arising on the point of non-delivery is a matter of fact, and such disagreement is a matter for the courts.

Unfair trading methods

Under this heading the Deputy Trade Commissioner deals with the long credit system, and how it has been abused in Africa by foreign firms. In the first place, definite instances are known where a very large proportion of an importer's supplies from the Continent are sent out on consignment to the distributor, and the local terms of long duration are given, even though extensive internal circulation is possible. In such cases the importer can be sure that when these terms are met, he will be able to pay for the goods.

The question of price fixing that takes place in some of the United Kingdom and India, and the fact that the goods are sold at a price which is above the market price, is also mentioned.

Africa by large margins, it is obviously impossible for him to gauge his trade with any accuracy. In addition to the considerable quantity of goods sent out on consignment terms, a large quantity of imports from the Continent is paid for by bills sent out for collection. It is known that many Continental traders have made considerable losses, and instances can be readily quoted where they have had to take the goods on themselves, and are trying to clear them at retail prices at very much cut prices.

As East Africa has repeatedly reported, the situation has been disadvantageously affected by the loose and long credit terms granted by Continental firms, who, it is satisfactory to note, have lost heavily as a result of this practice. Mr. Kemp states that in the case of substantial importers a 50% or 60% of their supplies from the Continent are on consignment terms, which means a risk of loss falls not on the importer but on the foreign supplier, who is also guilty of uneconomic extension of bills at a high rate of interest. The net result is described as a general deterioration in the commercial morality of the Continent, and has been given so freely, it is pointed out, that the petty trader will take every advantage of his position, and use the facilities of the "over or long" credit to pay off the bills of those firms which trading is done on a stricter basis.

The following abbreviated summary will be of considerable value to many of our readers:

Cotton-piece Goods

As cotton-piece goods form about 30% of the total imports, they naturally bulk largely in the overtrading that occurred at the end of 1924 and the beginning of 1925. The heavier stocks exist in white shirtings, shirtings and blanket lines.

Unbleached Japan's decreased share of the unbleached trade is attributed mainly to the appreciation of the price of sterling, and the sterling was approaching parity with the dollar, thus giving the U.S.A. favourable circumstances for increased trade.

Wholesale stores are fully stocked with bleached goods, from careful analysis made of competing costs of U.K. and Holland white shirtings, it is concluded that Holland's increased share is due mainly to the longer credit offered.

The price Great Britain has more than held her own, but foreign exporters often offer better terms. The maximum quantity of goods is a lesser quote than in Holland, and the maximum quantity for repeat orders is often less than the quotations of British manufacturers.

Dyed and Coloured. Holland's competition in dyed goods is due not so much to the question of quality and price as to the finish and brightness of colours. Coloured goods also, in general, of colour is the main standing point in Continental competition.

The Deputy Trade Commissioner also mentions that the price of goods is often fixed by the manufacturer, and that the goods are sold at a price which is above the market price, and that the goods are sold at a price which is above the market price.

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Specially Written for Africa
By Peter AustralianAn account of an actual hunt to the death
between a lion and a sable bull.

"EXTRAORDINARY," said Manson, the prospector, to his companion as they sat over a sundowner, "but they doesn't seem to be a head of game within miles. It must be this confinement we heard a few miles ago."

His companion assented. "Yes," went on Manson, "the country is alive with game at present but it's not here now, and we'll have to move if we can't get meat for the boys shortly."

From where they sat they could scan a wide range of Central African Highlands. The rains had come a few weeks earlier, and everything gleamed greenish yellow in the setting sun.

A few miles off a range of mountains rose sharply to a couple of thousand feet, and about their base clustered clumps of forest and dark patches of scrub. In the near foreground was the high-tiled fence surrounding a Native village, and just beyond the boundaries of the camp were the cultivated gardens of the villagers.

Night closed in sharply, and a Native boy brought food.

"A lion (singid) has taken goats from the next village," he remarked casually, "and the people say it must be a very large imba."

"Well," said Manson just before retiring, "you do the prospecting tomorrow and I'll get round after fresh meat."

Dawn was just breaking as Manson and his two boys set forth. As it grew light they were well away from the camp and moving quietly through open country. Suddenly the forest ceased, and before them lay a great expanse of plain.

As light increased the hunter made out an animal standing on the edge of some scrub five hundred yards off. He unlaced his glasses and focussed them.

"By Jove! a sable bull, and a beauty," he remarked to himself, "and to the lions! Sable! a fine sable!"

As he spoke the bull stiffened and moved, perhaps it was a passing whiff, perhaps some noise nearby. Manson looked along the sights of his rifle. The sun was not up, and the distance too great. He focussed the binoculars again.

Truly a beautiful bull, his coat in an inky jet black, with a few splashes of white about belly and back. Great horns, curling back and nearly four feet long. Manson made up his mind to have that bull by hook or crook if it was humanly possible.

The three men went down on all fours, and crawled painfully along over stubble till a water-course gave them cover, and they advanced a few hundred yards to find what they next caught sight of was the local lion. More crawling, more cover, and then a third time the forest.

Manson snarled. "How do you track a beast when you can't see him?" The water tracking, he went on slowly, but the hunter's conviction was plain. "The wind showed the impaction. The wind changed from theirs to the beast and anyone but Manson would have given up."

When the Native stopped, and dropping his eyes, Manson saw the largest lion he had ever so far encountered. The lion had been in the

past month. They drank, and noticed that the antelope and lion had been by twice.

Then, as it grew cooler, the three men went on. Manson halted as the sun waned. They had walked in a spur-circle and were not a great way from his camp. Still, walking in the dark in Africa is unpleasant.

There was a great semi-circular ant-hill ten feet high nearby, and the hunter sat on top of it, silently bewailing the loss of that fine buck, until a hoarse whisper of "Tazania, Bwana, tazania" (Look, bwana, look!) brought him to his senses.

From a patch of neighbouring scrub came the black sable bull at full gallop, hard pursued by a tremendous lion.

"Shoot, Bwana, shoot," said the Natives, but Manson was too absorbed to heed.

On the antelope and lion. When not a hundred yards away the bull halted and whipped round. Like lightning his head went down between his knees, his two great horns confronting the lion which pulled up on his haunches.

For a second.

Like a boxer he moved warily to the left, while the forehead of the antelope moved in unison. Then the lion moved to the right, and again the sable shifted his ground. The lion appeared puzzled and halted.

Then, like a stone from a catapult, he sprang. The great horns of the sable swept up and cut a slash through the lion's forearm, but the heavy cut dealt weals down the sable bull's flank.

Once again the sable bull wheeled, and this time he committed his own horns to the lion's great horns. A younger animal would have given up, but if the sable was old at the game, so was his opponent.

He realised that the bull was sparring for wind, and he began harrying tactics. He made short, sharp rushes, but the sable was not daunted. Once again the lion sprang. This time the sable dodged.

Manson saw that the buck was fresher, a few more minutes and he would beat the now wounded lion on a neck and neck race. The two animals circled round the lion, now and then here, then there, back and forth.

Suddenly Manson saw the lion spring, saw the horns shoot up. They were a second later. They missed the lion, but the bull bounded forward and the lion landed a few yards in rear of him.

Like the wind, the sable was off. In a second the lion was after him, and once again on a bare space of ground the sable wheeled, head down at bay.

Back and forth they moved, the lion making short, sharp rushes in, moving sideways, or retreating as the sable advanced. Both adversaries were tiring, and now and then the lion stopped, as though he would give up.

The bull moved back and the lion appeared not to notice. The bull moved again, almost imperceptibly, yet Manson saw the lion's muscles quiver. The lion moved, and as he did the lion sprang.

At the same instant the sable's horns went in. They sank deep into the lion's neck, and the lion began to reel. The beast was on the ground.

Manson awoke from his reverie, looked along the sights of his rifle, and fired. There was a terrible roar from the lion. The rifle spoke again, and hunter and hunted lay dead side by side.

"Checkmate, imba," said Manson.

A RAIN MAKER OF THE SOUTHERN SUDAN

115. Henry Parsons, who spent the winter of 1924-25 in the Bahari (Ghazal), contributes to the *Oceania Review* some interesting tales told her of the incantatory powers possessed by certain tribesmen.

The following is something funny about the rain-making of Lemnu (Ghazal), said a Major who had spent several years in the Southern Sudan, but of another rain-maker, Lemnu (Loka), he narrates the following personal experience:

"One day I was coming back to the station when I was overtaken, passing through his village, about two hours' walking distance from the station. Now it happened to be in the very middle of the rains, the month of June, when we were having torrential down-pours. When we got to the village, there were heavy black clouds, thunder and lightning all around us, as if we were all going to break. Out of him I said to him, 'Stop the rain till I get to Loka.'"

"He sent his boy to his house closely. The boy returned with two copper bells, about the size of half a tumbler, such as they use for the cattle and also a burning stick from the fire:

"Turning round and facing the wind and clouds that were coming up, he took a bell in each hand and rang them each about a dozen times. He put the bells down and clacked his fingers in two different directions, then took up the stick, blew on the burning end till it grew red, and all the time was uttering words in his own (Fuzuli) language. Then he turned back again and faced me, throwing the stick behind him, so that he could not see where it fell, towards the coming rain. That was the whole proceeding. He told me I could go to Loka and would not get wet.

"The day there, stones were very bad and made rough going. The journey took about an hour. Thunder and lightning were about and behind me the whole time, but not a drop of rain fell. I was in my house in Loka, and then it deluged—heavy tropical rain. That was about two years ago.

"Now this other thing happened about two months ago. I was going the other way, from Loka to cross a *khor* called Kala. The *khor*, after heavy rain, is impassable for a day. There had been heavy rain for the last two or three days, and the *khor* was known to be in flood, so I made my men carry the light frame work of a canoe and a water-proof mat by ropes across over it, with a view to crossing on it. When I got to his village, I said to him, jokingly, 'Now, Lemnu, stop the rain so that the *khor* will be fordable.'"

"He replied that he would stop the rain that evening at sundown, and that there would be no rain till the past night. I had still two nights and three days on the road before me. When I got to the *khor*, all five of my boys had fever and were lying on the ground in the *khor* here and there. I then went down to the *khor*, and the water was barely knee deep, though as a rule in August it is sometimes up to one's chest, while in a boat I have not been there for months. I have never seen it as low as it then was.

"My boy didn't come in for a week afterwards when I asked if he had been hidden all that time with fever, he said 'No.' After taking a quinine pill that night he was all right, and the next day I showed to the *khor* in this manner the power of the next morning he found the *khor* had come down, and the water was only up to his neck. I was so surprised that I went back to the *khor* the next day, about thirty miles away, and the *khor* had come down, and the water was only up to his neck.

NYASALAND GAME LICENCES

A *Government Gazette* of the Nyasaland Protectorate contains the text of the Game Ordinance, 1926, which deals with the subject of game reserves, game licences, trophies, &c., and specifies the animals that may be shot under various licences.

The ordinary game licence, which may be granted by a District Resident and the fees payable for such licence are as follows:

A Visitor's Full Licence	£ 50
A Protectorate Full Licence	50
A Visitor's Temporary Licence	25
A Protectorate Temporary Licence	25
A Licence to Hunt	14

NORTHERN RHODESIAN NEEDS

I found Northern Rhodesia a most delightful country, but about twenty years behind in development as compared with her sister colony, Rhodesia, says a South African correspondent in *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. Apart from the single railway line traversing Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border, hardly any development has taken place and transport into the outlying districts of Northern Rhodesia is a hazardous and difficult undertaking. What is badly needed in Northern Rhodesia is some vigorous land settlement policy because in the strip of country served by the railway there is still a great deal of land that could be farmed and developed.

The total white population of Northern Rhodesia is only about 4,000, of which barely 1,000 are in farming. The European planters are in a rather unfavorable position to drive cattle ranching, is not worth while owing to the slump, and the production of maize is limited to the supplies required by the natives. Cotton is abandoned by its growers, being their one hope of salvation.


SENTIMENT AND JUDGMENT

An Editorial View

"The great danger in approaching the native problem is not from the 'softness' of our sympathies, our politicians, reformers, missionaries, or indeed any who seek to contribute to a vast complexity, is that our sentiment outruns our judgment; in other words, that we yield to the promptings of our hearts, without a safe guide, and fail to give heed to our practical knowledge, which a disciplined experience has taught us.

We may be carried away sometimes with the ingratiating sophistry that the native is our brother, with a full claim on our recognition of a debt, but when we return to a saner vision of things as they exist to-day, we remember that there are long centuries bridging the gap between white and black, and what the former has been doing in the scale of civilisation throughout these thousands of years, the black races have failed to arrange themselves from the first centuries. While many are anxious to grant equality to their black brethren, and to do so are less fastidious in their favours, and to do so hesitate to assert that the *Bantu* will have to climb a long way before he can claim equality with the white man." — *Lawrence Marques-Guardian*.

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OUR MISSION NOTES

The Rev. W. Marshall, who died the week before last at the age of 85, was the father of two Central African missionaries, namely, Dr. Harold Marshall, a medical missionary of the F.M.S., and Mrs. H. Y. Nutter of the Apolokosa Mission.

An International Conference on Mission Work in Africa is to be held in Belgium in September next. The Chairman will be Dr. Donald Fraser, late of Nyasaland, and amongst those who are expected to take part are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. H. Odhiam, all of whom are keenly interested in East Africa.

Archdeacon Harshere, who has been Archdeacon of Mombasa since 1914, left London for Mombasa on March 16. After spending no less than thirty-three years in Kenya—most of them as principal of the Church Missionary Society's Divinity School at Frere Town—he is now going to Tanganyika to take up the principalship of the Huron Training College at Kongwa—the one and only centre for training African clergy and teachers in the C.M.S. Tanganyika Mission.

At a meeting at Escot, Devon, last week, arranged by Sir John Kenaway, Bart., Mrs. Fisher, for 15 years a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda, gave an address on "The Call from the Women of Africa." We had, she said, opened the doors of education to the African, who was just a grown-up baby. There was urgent need for education based on Christianity, and the Government was perfectly willing the missionary societies to be responsible for the education of the Native races, provided they did the work properly and did not play with it.

The Rev. R. S. M. O'Farrell, until recently a missionary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa in Northern Rhodesia, was on Thursday last consecrated Bishop of Madagascar by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster Abbey. He was presided by the Bishop of London, and Bishop King, late of Madagascar.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Kitching, and Dr. E. V. Hunter, all of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, sailed from Mombasa in the "Lia" to Freetown on April 3 for furlough in England. Archdeacon Kitching has been in Uganda for more than twenty-five years, and was appointed Archdeacon of Uganda in 1918. He has given a good deal of time to translation work, and during his last furlough saw through the press a new Uganda dictionary which he had compiled. We think that he is to be the first Bishop of a new diocese, which is to be formed during this year.

Dr. E. V. Hunter is in charge of the C.M.S. Hospital at Ngoro, Eastern Province. Opened in 1924, the hospital is in the heart of the cotton-growing area, and draws a large number of patients. In 1924, 820 cases were received into the wards, while visits of out-patients numbered nearly 40,000.

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EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF"

RHODES—THE MAN.

SOME incidents in the life of Cecil Rhodes, published by Maskew Miller, Cape Town, and Basil Blackwell, London, at 65 pence, is a little volume that shows us the human Rhodes, mainly in the hours of his darkest trials.

Mr. Vere Stent was one of the three white men who accompanied Rhodes into the Matopos Hills on his momentous venture to make peace with the Matabele, as we have become accustomed to write the name for Matabele, as it is spelt by our authors. This veteran South African journalist tells us with directness, force and feeling, the story of the rising of 1896, and of the operations of the relief column, and shows us how Rhodes handled affairs when the military were beginning to wonder what the end would be.

Rhodes, though he had fallen from the pinnacle of his power as a result of the Jameson Raid, was still the idol of his Rhodesian pioneers, and still "the father" of the Matabele, who had murdered white women and children and mutilated white men. As a result, passions were hot in the breasts of the Europeans, but Rhodes calmly recalled that the Matabele were children and cruel as children sometimes are. "Have you never seen a child pull off a fly's wing in wanton cruelty?" he asks. "The Natives are children, and we must treat them as children; and the best thing you need in treating children is sympathy."

That sympathy and understanding led Rhodes to take his life in his hands and venture into the hills. He would meet the chiefs at an *indaba*. Colonel Brande, Hans Sauer, and Vere Stent were his three white companions, John Grootboom, a trusted Native adviser of Colonel Colenbrander, made the fifth of the party. None knew whether they would ever return alive, but throughout Rhodes was the calmest man of the lot.

The meeting was dramatic, and even until its very end the outcome was uncertain. A somabulane spokesman of the Matabele had real grievances to air. There were ugly incidents which could not be explained away. The cast against the Chartered Company's officials was black. Yet the rebel took Rhodes's personal pledges and peace was made.

"How do you know that it is peace?" asked Rhodes at the end of the *indaba*.
"You have the word of Somabulane," of Babian of Dhliso, chiefs of the house of the *Kumalo*.
"It is good, my children. Go in peace."
"Hamba gahle, amindaba."
"Hamba gahle, Baba."

It was then that Rhodes, though he Rhodes sorrowing for the dead troubles, and he was sharing their hard life, sleeping on the ground without the blanket that was a part of his equipment. Yet perhaps an incident narrated in the *Indaba* that happened in the Kimberley Club.

A young fellow entered and asked for letters. He looked ill, and Rhodes walked over and asked for him. Yes, he had been shot with the Pioneers, and had been wounded. The fellow, who had had no rest, he stayed on in the hospital. He had been given no rest, he had been given no rest, he had been given no rest. He had been given no rest, he had been given no rest, he had been given no rest.

Rhodes was a man of a certain kind, and he was a man of a certain kind, and he was a man of a certain kind.

at his own will and taken his chance, and he never thought either of writing to him Rhodes, but in the end he was overcome by Rhodes's insistence that he should pay for the trip and medical treatment.

When Rhodes reached the officers' office a director meeting was taking place, he called out George Grimmer and told him to make out a cheque and send it to the club.

A few moments later Rhodes came out again. "No, it is not nice for him to have to go and ask for the letter. It is like asking for money. I can look after myself and give it to him."

Another few minutes and Rhodes had left the meeting again.

"Look here, don't write me a letter. I would like to get such a letter to hurt his feelings. Give me the cheque. I'll go and give it to him myself."

And he did!

That we take from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's splendid introduction. Is it any wonder that the name of Rhodes had and have such affection, almost to veneration? We have talked in East Africa with men who entered Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column and who had similar tales to tell. Only a big man with a big heart could lead men as Rhodes did. Even now his name is on their lips. That is why his little book should be read and treasured.

THE BAOBAB.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."
DEAR SIR, I notice that in an article of your issue of March 25 (page 585, Ceara Rubber, par. 4) the baobab is referred to as "cream of tartar."

It is a bit of misinformation to be found in every East African travel book. It probably originated by the baobab fruit being used by some natives to sweeten the milk.

When I brought home a selection of baobab fruits to be analysed, I discovered that cream of tartar is obtained from the lees of Italian wine casks. The proportion of bitartrate of potassium in a baobab fruit is in direct ratio to the number of leathers which have been used.

Yours faithfully,
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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

What a tragedy's fairly described what has been taking place here since my last letter. On Saturday evening our main thoroughfare, Government Road, was the scene of a great fire, which for a time threatened to sweep the entire side of the street and the corresponding blocks of buildings in the street at the back. Nairobi House, the largest building in the best corner of the town, was in considerable danger for a time and the staff of the Standard Bank, or what could be assembled at that hour, began to remove papers and valuables from the building alongside. Fortunately the wind changed in the nick of time and the fire was arrested on its easterly march at the Leader Buildings, which suffered damage, but were not burnt down. The Swift Press at the back, however, was burnt out.

Live Shell Tragedy

During the week a shocking accident occurred which reminded many unpleasantly of the war. The grounds used by the K. A. F. for shell practice have since been given out as an ex-soldier farm, and a party of nine Natives camped on this property were taking their evening meal when one brought in and used for propping up the communal pot a metal cylinder he had picked up on the field hard by. This put an end to the meal and so all other things were of the party, for it was a live shell. Three of the survivors are in hospital desperately injured, and only one, a young fellow who was probably under the tree on an adult at the time of the explosion, escaped without a scratch. As it appears that a number of these shells have been lying about for years, it is a marvel that such an accident has not occurred before. Possibly the military authorities will now begin to themselves and take away any others that may still be lying about.

The Convention

The tragedies of the week have partially overshadowed other important but not so exciting matters. Amongst these the sitting of the Convention of Associations is supreme. It not only shows that the institution has returned with a vigour and wisdom such that its most palmy days. It was particularly enjoyed by those who watched its deliberations from the Ambassadors' gallery, though a large proportion of the members are new men who have never been seen at previous sittings. The blessed members of the Legislative Council were all present, and Mr. E. Sir Edward Grigg opened the session with one of the most inspiring, instructive and well-spoken like speeches ever delivered in East Africa. The speech was a model of the greatest English, and it was a pleasure to see that it did not offend the Natives, consisting of our hearts, and that it was a most peaceful and unifying. The session is a model of civility and good will.

The Chief Native Commissioner

One of the best actions of the Government has been the appointment of a Chief Native Commissioner. This has been a long time in the making, but it is now done. The new Commissioner is a man of high standing and has been asked to take up his duties on the 1st of April. He is a man of high standing and has been asked to take up his duties on the 1st of April. He is a man of high standing and has been asked to take up his duties on the 1st of April.

hostility and has done so. It is to assist in the solution of the labour problem, which is a matter of common sense, necessary to this essential matter which in its position, perhaps, more perhaps than that of any other person or institution.

Indentured Labour

It was the resolution in favour of the importation of indentured Chinese labour, moved by the representatives of the Kericho district, very seriously at the Convention this week. For most onlookers and delegates it was regarded more as a protest at the present unsatisfactory position of the labour market, for workers are becoming increasingly difficult to get, and the old casual wanderers who in years gone by used to roll in looking for employment at certain times of the year, have almost vanished altogether. Whatever happens, we do not want a repetition here of the troubles that happened to South Africa as a result of having the experiment of importing Chinese coolies. It is pretty certain that if we agreed and the Colonial Office (which is highly improbable) to indenture labour from the Celestial Kingdom, we should not get the decent hard-working agriculturist we want, but the dregs of the big cities which are now suffering with Bolshevism. That would make a nice K. A. F. for Kenya—and would not it just play into the hands of those extremists in Russia who have been looking for openings for propaganda and convert-making in the Dark Continent?

Commercial Hides

A Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has formed a Hides and Skins Association with the ostensible object of encouraging a better method of treating and preparing the hides of East Africa for market. A vast amount of waste and damage due to carelessness goes on in this trade, resulting in a loss to the producer of tens of thousands of pounds and goodness knows how much more to the exporter. This is an old complaint and the difficulty is to find a way to prevent it, for the Native in whose hands the trade mostly lies does not read the farming tips in the European papers here and is intensely conservative anyway, preferring his old ways, however primitive, to new methods. This is one of the numerous instances where a mobile service of the cinema for educational purposes would be invaluable.

The Long Rains

It has been heavily rained for the first time for many months since the night and the day following the great drought. These deluges were widespread, but they have only been followed up since by isolated showers. A division of opinion exists between those who think that the weather here of the Colony as to whether the long rains have not yet begun, and those who think that they have. The general opinion is that they will begin some time in the next few days, but it is not yet certain. It is true that scientists feel that the moon has something to do with the weather, but the belief is universal amongst all humankind and agriculturalists that the moon is a very mysterious thing of what is going to happen by way of weather. The Natives here are of the opinion that the moon is a very mysterious thing of what is going to happen by way of weather.

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Registration as Company Limited by Guarantee

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD was registered on March 27 as a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital with 200 members, each liable for 10s. in the event of winding up. The income and property of the Board is to be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects. The word "limited" is omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade.

Objects. To acquire the property, rights, obligations and liabilities of the incorporated "Joint East African Board" founded in 1923, to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of Kenya Colony, and the Kenya, Nyasaland, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorates and the mandated territory of Tanganyika, as well as such other colonies, protectorates or territories under direct or indirect control of the British Crown, either on the mainland or off the coast of Africa, as may hereafter be included within the East African group for the purposes of administration.

Directors: Messrs. J. S. Allen, M.P., 277, Asher Gardens, S.W.1; Lord Cranworth, Cranley, Burchell, Suffolk; Major W. M. Crawley, Unshire, Walken Abbey; Major General Sir Luff Davidson, 16, Palade Mansions, Westminster, S.W.1; Mr. C. Handberg, Shermanbury Place, Henfield, Sussex; Sir Sydney H. H. Henn, M.P., 244, Vinchester House, E.C.2; Sir Humphrey Leveson, 14, Elvaston Place, S.W.1; Mr. J. O. Macdonald, London Wall Buildings, E.C.4; Mr. C. Consonby, 2, Thames House, E.C.3; Major G. B. Taylor, 30, Over Richmond Road, Weybridge, Middlesex; Mr. W. C. Crater, North Street, Epsom, Surrey; Mr. J. Wilson, 12, "The Denhall," Strand, E.C.4; Mr. J. Trevellyn, R. Waine, Fresham House, W.2.

ABYSSINIAN CORPORATION

THERE has been a considerable movement in the financial circles of the Press on the continent as to the Abyssinian Corporation Ltd. The only reason for unstable expression is surprise that the shareholders of the company upon liquidation after the second year should find there is no evidence of anything being done. The company had no chance of anything.

The directors at the date of the issue of the prospectus were: Messrs. W. G. B. Wilson, M.P., F. D. Finlay, Lieut. Colonel, Messrs. J. G. Bell, Major G. M. Higgins, and Messrs. J. S. Allen and L. H. H. Henn.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY'S INTEREST IN EAST AFRICA

Kenya Subsidiary Registered

The Anglo-Persian Oil Co. (Kenya) Ltd. was formed as a private company on March 29, with a nominal capital of £10,000 in 1s. shares.

The objects are: To provide electric and other fuel installations in Kenya and elsewhere, to acquire existing installations to deal in, refine and transport mineral oils, fuels, natural gas, and asphalt, &c.

The directors (each with one share) are: J. Clark, Britannie House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2; secretary, J. W. Reddell, Britannie House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2; secretary.

The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than 15) are to be appointed by the Treasury.

The Treasury may appoint two *ex officio* directors, who may resign any board resolution, subject to the right of the directors to appeal to H.M. Government (i.e. the Treasury and the Admiralty) acting jointly.

Registered office: Britannie House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2. The number of the company is 1000.

BUY BRITISH GOODS

In our issue of March 11 we reported that a rubber planter in the highlands of East Africa had produced out that whereas he had been able to buy his supplies from England, he had had to buy locally produced goods, yet all the rapping tools he had had to buy locally were of German make, the goods admitting that no British articles of the kind were stocked.

We are glad to say that two British manufacturers have already communicated with us on this subject, and that we have had the pleasure of forwarding to the writer of the letter several catalogues showing that British goods can be obtained at competitive prices. In both cases the companies in question supply only British goods, so that that East African rapping tool user may endeavour to cooperate with such practical believers in the policy of Imperial inter-dependence.

FIRST CLASS AGENCY OFFERED

A FIRST CLASS British Paint and Varnish House, having applied for an agency from manufacturers' representatives, has published in the different East African territories, 3000 catalogues and references in strictest confidence at "Box 200, EAST AFRICA," 10, Great Street, Broad Street, London, W.1.

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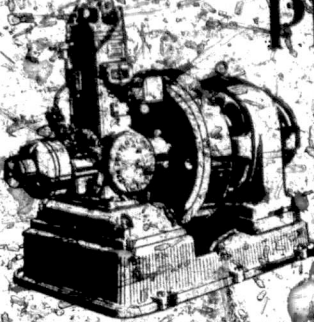


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