

EAST AFRICA May 5, 1920

EAST AFRICA

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TO MEN OF GOOD WILL.

We are not concerned in these columns with the political aspects of the present industrial crisis, but with its effect on Imperial relations and on East African development we have a very definite and legitimate concern.

This is not the moment for hasty or heated judgment; on the contrary, it is a time that demands of every good citizen coolness, reflection, and a desire to contribute something of value to the cause of peace — keep steady. Remember that "peace on earth comes to men of good will." Such was the eloquent message broadcast by the Prime Minister to a nation about to suffer the calamity of a general strike, which must entail the gravest

There is a great fund of goodwill on which Great and Greater Britain can draw in these hours of dark foreboding. A walk down Whitehall two hours before the zero hour was due to strike would testify enough to the sober spirit of the men and women of all classes and ages who made their pilgrimage to the seat of Government on that day. They were there in their thousands, but their conversation was quiet and restrained. Just now and then the laughter of some nervous youth was heard, but it struck a foreign note at which heads were turned.

The endless stream of citizens moved dispassionately on. The policemen on duty at the end of Downing Street gave grave answers to the quiet questioners. Just ahead of them the Cenotaph reared its solid pile into the night, and little groups of mourners, mourners for the nation's dead and for the nation's present calamities, moved silently round its base, they carried fresh flowers — the last London may see for days — to the tributes of remembrance — a quiet tribute that already nestled at the foot of the stately monument. In this new time of trial there has been no festive cheering back to the service of the war — gay there some out of this crisis' new, stronger, clearer sense of service.

It was to have been a great Imperial Shipping Week. Let not the coincidence of its suspension be construed by anyone as a sign of Britain's inability to concentrate on the fostering of Imperial interests. All heart the pronouncement is as sound as ever — we were unprepared in August, 1914, despite similar warnings, and how far we have overtaken in our unpreparedness, but solid preparation will prevail. Keep steady, dear earth, until come

GERMANY'S PLEA FOR A MANDATE

ANXIETY TO RECOVER TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

A most significant development in the German campaign for the acquisition of colonial mandates is the issue of a magazine known as "The Dawes Way," of which Germany thinks it worth while to publish special English, American, French and Swiss editions. We are able to disclose that the English edition of this German publication is being broadcast to British Members of Parliament and other public men, who have thus brought prominently before them the German view of economic questions. This special pleading obviously needs to be vigorously counteracted.

The current issue of the above-mentioned journal has a ten-column article on the question of the German colonies, and from it we quote the following. The cross headings have been introduced for the convenience of the reader.

THE Chancellor of the Reich recently declared at Essen, "Regarding the question of colonies, in our discussions at Locarno the fact was expressly recognised that the legal preconditions for this granting of colonial mandates to Germany existed."

Considering the state of affairs, it does not seem surprising that the thought about colonies, emanating from a glorious tradition, has only been slumbering in Germany during the hard years following upon the Treaty of Versailles, and is coming into vigorous life again and taking a prominent part in public speeches and writings. It is most characteristic of German mentality that these discussions are much less of a practical than of a theoretical character.

The "Promise" of Locarno.

If we are to take up a position in this question, we too, before discussing the practical issues, shall have to deal with the theoretical aspects. From the outset we have, as a matter of course, to assume that the promise given at Locarno with regard to Germany's colonial co-operation in the mandatorial system of the League of Nations is going to be carried out. It is on this assumption only that the colonial question, as far as it concerns Germany, can be discussed at all in a practical political sense. On this basis only a positive answer could be given to the further question whether Germany should accept colonial offers, provided they should be worth while the initial sacrifices needed in any case.

Owing to the disbandment of the German army and navy, to the return of German colonial officials, members of the colonial forces and persons expelled from or voluntarily leaving those areas which no longer belong to the Reich, elements of unrest have congregated in the heart of Europe. To find suitable quarters for them has become the urgent demand of the hour of Locarno, not only in the interest of a quiet development of Germany's internal policies, but also in the best understood interest of European security. Since the mother country, truncated by the Treaty of Versailles, is militarily incapable of defending her, a part of these elements a satisfactory existence, a large number of emigrants belonging to those circles would be able with the assistance of the Government to find (in German colonies) a secure existence as farmers, planters, tradesmen, or officers, without being forced into their home country, which would be compelled to accommodate so enormous a number of people. Although the assistance given by them and their descendants to the German cause would almost balance withdrawal from the League of Nations. For thus far the German Government has not been able

supporting an emigration of such a character or of assisting in the economic exploitation of such colonies.

Considerations of Commerce.

In the long run an independent colonial policy of a national character is the only one that will be profitable in an economic sense. The trade statistics of the German colonies showed a considerable increase with regard to imports and exports. And even if one has to admit that compared with the tremendous volume of pre-war trade Germany's trade with her colonies did not play a very significant part, this argument cannot be considered as conclusive regarding the present state of affairs. Considering that, as a rule, the trade balance between the mother country and the colonies is not in itself, and may even be rendered still more adverse by considering that England, in spite of her favorable balance became wealthier year after year than Germany, the prospects concerning the obligations which Germany accepted under the Dawes Scheme begin to appear more hopeful.

In addition, Germany will find in her own colonies safe markets for her home products and safe sources of supply of capital raw materials for which, at the present time, she has to pay hundreds of millions which represent a total loss on her national wealth. If Germany had colonies of her own (from which alone all these advantages can be derived) either half of these amounts or at least one third of them would continue to form part of German national wealth. Similar considerations apply to the emigrants themselves. They, too, according to experiences made with German emigrants, particularly in America, are likely to invest their savings, not taking into account *valuta* speculations in the post-war period, in their adopted country, while those that emigrate to colonies belonging to their native land—certainly or unwillingly—save their capital for the country of their birth. For these reasons colonies are more useful for Germany than ever, because they have ameliorating effects both in a social and political sense and because they are of considerable help to contribute towards the fulfilment of the international obligations undertaken by Germany.

The Lie about German Colonies.

But, at least a point of honour, the lie must be admitted, that Germany's brief but ever aspiring colonial policy, which before the outbreak of the Great War met with general recognition by the representatives of all nations, has been discredited in the eyes of the world.

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recent German history. These traditions have not been respected by the victors who, to cover the naked annexation of the German colonies, invented the legend of Germany's incapacity in the field of colonial expansion, which as was alleged made it impossible to leave one more than 14 million Negroes to a fate from which they had been delivered by the war. Any references to the above-mentioned statements from foreign observers of Germany's colonial policy may serve as a reminder that this record, the which was nothing but a mask assumed by great victors to hide their embarrassments, could be refuted with true German thoroughness by a wealth of evidence.

As a matter of fact, in the whole history of colonization Germany's colonial policy has shown fewer instances of rapaciousness than any other. Germany's policy towards the Natives was a model for others, and based on such high moral ideals that the population of our former colonies have been longing in vain for a return of the just rule of the German authorities. In particular, during the period in which Dr. Solf officially represented German colonial policy in his capacity as State Secretary to the Imperial Colonial Office, the axiom that "to colonize means to missionise," was applied with ever-increasing success. And with regard to the acquisition of Germany's colonies, it has been shown irrefutably that it was effected in a legal manner as the occupation of any other "overseas territories."

Arguments Strange and Strained

As far as the keeping of inter-colonial treaties is concerned we only need mention the fact that it was Germany who, at the outbreak of the Great War, suggested, with reference to the Congo Act, that in the interests of the solidarity of the white race, the war should not be carried into the colonies of Africa; but that suggestion was declined, although according to precedent the fate of colonies may well be decided upon after a lost war without dragging them into actual warfare. The Moroccan and Syrian wars are the blood-drenched reply of the colonialists to the shackles presented to them by the white race either in their own countries, or on the battle-fields of Europe.

But to come back to the lie about German guilt regarding the colonies. Germany's participation in the colonising activities of the Great Powers would not only be a confirmation of the "spirit of Locarno," but at the same time, a practical withdrawal of the inflammatory accusation which the German nation can bear no more than it can accept the one-sided verdict passed in Article 231 of the Treaty about Germany's alleged sole war guilt. In connection with the colonial problem however, the fact has to be added that in many of the President Wilson's famous tappoints, with reference to which Germany laid down her arms in the Great War, there is no mind, and absolutely impartial adjustment of colonial claims was promised, based upon a strict equality of the principles of determining the new conditions of government, the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the colonial claims of the Government whose right is to be determined. But the equalitiness of the German claims to participation in the colonial competition with the Great Powers could only not be tested two decades ago, when, relying on Wilson's programme, Germany kept down her armament, aiming to a recovery of her colonies.

Moving the Debate

Owing to the obligations under the Dawes Agreement, and as a result of the new spirit of Locarno,

the colonial problem has been set moving. The definite question remains to be discussed in what way the modification of the mandatory system, agreed at Locarno, is to be carried out. We remember that the League of Nations has simply confirmed the colonial situation existing in 1918, and is now left to us to see whether it is in a position on its own authority to alter this situation. Since the League has no means at its disposal of enforcing the return of rights or pledges once conferred, there remains only the possibility for the mandatories voluntarily to return their rights to the League. And here the question would arise, who among the mandatories would be prepared to do so, and which of the territories would come into consideration.

Under the influence of colonial revolts which we have an opportunity just now of watching in various parts of the world, undoubtedly even the great colonial Powers are likely to get somewhat tired of colonies. But if one thinks of the times of Cobden and Gladstone, one will easily see that these moods at home need not be taken too seriously, and that they were followed, actually, in Gladstone's lifetime, by an imperialistic movement which put in the shade the colonial activities of earlier centuries. Moreover, the flanger of a Pan-African

the opinions would like to frightened. The idea of a colonial policy, can hardly be looked upon as so imminent as to induce the great colonial Powers seriously to think of a liquidation of their possessions, or of handing them over to the League of Nations. The idea of "Africa for Europe," suggested in an interesting lecture by Dr. ... further pursuance of Wilson's thoughts, is a prospect which could only be realised if, some day, the League of Nations were limited to Europe, and Africa could be made a common British

Setting English Misgivings at Rest

But it will be a long time before we shall have advanced as far as this, and for this reason the German-colonial problem is simply this: Which mandates are available at all for Germany, and who among the mandatories have got tired of their mandates? From the foreign Press one gets the idea that France and Belgium are admitting the necessity of Germany's colonial activity, and they are evidently convinced that England could well afford to part with some of her surplus.

The English Press, on the other hand, is rather reserved. This should be due to the fact that they are afraid of a reconstruction of the German fleet as a natural result of a revived colonial policy by Germany. Their misgivings may be set at rest for two reasons. In the first place, owing to the obligations under the Treaty of Versailles, and in view of the financial position of the Reich, the construction of the fleet appears practically impossible for decades to come. Secondly, a colonial policy is perfectly conceivable without the possession of a navy, as is shown by the British colonies, which can quite well exist without a fleet, although in case of war, they would be just as dependent as the German colonies were on the issue of the battles waged in the British area. These facts should be well known to the English public, which has a tend to think of the inviolability of German colonies in the Orient, as if they were left alone to their own devices. The German Fleet does not consist of an armada, but a protection. As the same the situation in the Pacific. Great Britain seems so little inclined to support the latter.

Actions of the Mandatories and Colonies

In answering this question one has to take into account the gravity caused by the fact that Great

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Britain has ceded important German colonial territories to Australia, New Zealand, and the South African Union, and finds herself regarding these territories in a similar position as the League of Nations, not being in a position to take away those colonies from her dominions. The case is similar with the South Sea colonies occupied by Japan, which is unlikely voluntarily to give up those outposts of her position as a Power in the Pacific; and the League of Nations is powerless, even if it should be willing to alter this state of things in favor of Germany. Then there would remain East Africa, the Cameroons, and Togoland; if one considers the former German colonies only, and does not take into account the mandates granted in connection with former Turkish territories to which Germany could hardly aspire if it were only for her old comradeship with Turkey. Quite apart from the fact that, in view of the Syrian risings, she ought not to accept legacies of such a doubtful character.

Yearning for Tanganyika.

As far as East Africa is concerned, the acceptance of this mandate could be recommended without reserve. This, by far the largest and most beautiful part of our former colonial possessions, would fulfil all expectations which Germany, in view of her colonial experiences, may entertain with regard to overseas activity. The highlands of this colony would satisfy the need for settling a considerable part of our surplus population. The colony would supply the motherland with a large amount of raw material, and would offer considerable markets for manufactured goods. The question only is whether the overtures, alleged to have come from England last year in order to quench Germany's appetite for the League of Nations, and of which nothing more has been heard since her entry has become imminent owing to the agreement come to at Locarno, were not a mere bait which will vanish as soon as we shall have entered the League.

The Cape-to-Cairo Railway, which formerly had to supply the pretext for Great Britain's aggressions concerning Germany's activity in East Africa, could hardly be considered as a serious obstacle to the transference of the East African mandate to Germany, since Germany would have no objection to the passing of this line through her mandated territories. But the question arises once more whether the Cape-to-Cairo idea will not prove a more formidable obstacle to German activity in the East African mandate, and whether Great Britain, clinging to this tradition, will not insist on excluding Germany from East Africa.

KENYA CENSUS RETURNS.

A CABLE from Nairobi says: "With the exception of the European population, which will increase by 1,000,000, the total increase of the recent census is 1,000,000, of whom 400,000 are Indians, 200,000 Negroes, 165,000 others, 482,000 non-Natives, 57,000 Negroes."

The figures show an increase in the European population of 1,000,000 of 3,000 Indians (300,000), the Negroes (165,000), and the European increase (1,000,000) will make the Negro born out of the Colony, at least 300,000. The Indian increase is due to migration, while the Negro increase is due to natural increase. The Negroes are the only racial group in the Colony whose numbers are increasing, and the Indian population is decreasing. The small increase in the Indian population has somewhat discredited these figures."

AMERICAN INTEREST IN EAST AFRICA.

Seven Expeditions Planned.

From a Special Correspondent.

The interviews which *East Africa* has published in recent issues, firstly with Mr. Eastman and secondly with the representatives of the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition, have directed attention to America's growing interest in East African natural history. While Mr. Eastman's party is concentrating on cinematography and on obtaining specimens of big game for mounting as habitat groups in the new African Hall of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, Dr. Martin, Mr. A. Loveridge, and the other members of the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition to Tanganyika are bent on obtaining live specimens for the National Zoological Park at Washington.

I am now able to give news of no less than five other American expeditions which will be visiting East Africa in the very near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Akeley are, I believe, already in Kenya on their way to Lake Kivu, which district they already know well, and in which they propose to spend some further months.

Next let me mention the expedition of the Museum of Natural History at Chicago, three or whose representatives will be leaving within the next couple of months for Tanganyika, principally to collect game birds, making Tabera their headquarters.

Trans-African Trip.

In June a party of four or five representatives of the Harvard Medical School expect to sail for Mombasa to study tropical entomology and Native diseases. From Kenya the party, which will be headed by Dr. Strode, will go to Uganda, Mount Ruwenzori, the Lake districts and then across Africa to Liberia. Those accompanying Dr. Strode will be Dr. G. W. Ladd, who was for five years in the medical service of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. J. P. Chapin, accompanied by two other private American citizens, is already in the Ruwenzori district collecting birds and mammals. From Ruwenzori the party proposes to proceed overland to Cape Town. Mr. Chapin is in charge of African ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, and will be remembered by his work with the Late Chapin Expedition to the Belgian Congo.

Another private hunting trip to be undertaken from Nairobi through Kenya and Uganda a few weeks hence is that of Mr. and Mrs. Paine of Boston. Mrs. Paine is a research worker in Zoology at the Harvard University Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and hopes to obtain a number of specimens for this Museum while in East Africa. I believe that this party will be sailing for East Africa within a week or two of the appearance of these lines in print.

There is no doubt that many of America's well-to-do people are taking considerable interest in East Africa, particularly from the stand point of natural history. Apart from taking active personal interest in such scientific expeditions as the above, their financial co-operation is frequently volunteered with readiness. We wish that British Zoological gardens and museums could meet with similar generous support.

From a Suburban in Berkshire.

Is sending you a signed bankers' order for £1000 for three years to cover what I took to be an expense of £1000. I sincerely pray you to look forward to the next copy, new and enlarged, of it, and I wish you all success in its future.

DEVELOPING EMPIRE TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS - MAY 1.

This morning, in this debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Waddington moved "That this House urges the need of utilising every opportunity to develop trade within the Empire; we give the following brief sketch of statements which have an East African bearing."

The mover of the resolution, complaining that those who were trying to develop Empire trade did much sympathy but little action from Minister after Minister, recalled a speech of Mr. Churchill made in May, 1921. The present Chancellor then said:

"The neglect to develop the tropical possessions of the Crown is one of the most extraordinary features to me in the history of the last twenty years. Given these great fertile, teeming, virgin countries and scientific, modern technical apparatus, than they may require in the way of harbours, railroads, light railways, &c., and there will return you a plentiful reward for every pound invested in them. For every pound will go out and an only go out, in the shape of the products of British labour, and for every pound there will come back raw material—cotton, rubber, fibre, and India, & even other raw materials by which the industries of Great Britain will be nourished and revived and strengthened for the future that lies before them. It is a process which benefits all, and which benefits the Natives as much as it does the planter or the British manufacturer at home."

If the Chancellor would only put into operation the enthusiasm he professed two years ago, we should get some development in the desired direction. The Government should give a lead and so encourage the banks to help. He (Mr. Waddington) knew one Lancashire business man who, because British banks refused to finance him, opened an office in Amsterdam, got finance from a Dutch bank, and had thus been able to keep his British mills working full time, while other mills were on half-time. It should not be necessary for a sound British business man to seek finance abroad.

Develop Air Communications.

Colonel Commander Kenworthy urged the need of developing air communications. The greatest financial advantage in covering long distances such as we have in the Empire and which, in a way are an obstacle to Imperial trade is in carrying documents bearing interest cheques, acceptances, bills of lading, and also in making a saving in time by getting out well ahead of the steamer instead of the latter, as at the present time, sometimes arriving after the steamer. A document worth £100 documents bearing interest at 5% accumulated interest at the rate of £1.57 a day. He would take two days to send those documents by steamer to Bombay, and you could get them there in less than five days by air, or in five days, flying day and night, and make an enormous saving in interest which might make up the difference between getting a business by bringing on a contract and losing it. He was speaking not from theory, but from practical experience of America, where for ten years a regular air mail service had been in operation from New

York to San Francisco, and for the last eighteen months it has been flying by day and night. It goes twice in twenty-four hours, and competes against excellent railway service. There is only a few hours advantage with the air mail, nevertheless, always at the handsonly as the saving on business documents carrying interest.

The advantage of a regular bi-monthly air-mail service from Alexandria to Cairo to Nairobi to Johannesburg, and to Cape Town would be immense. It would have a great effect upon our prestige, and it would help trade immensely.

Apart from the saving of interest on interest bearing documents and cheques, he would point to the advantage of getting valuable samples, engineering blue prints, contracts and things of that sort more rapidly. This means he had some small experience in the foreign export trade, and could assure the President of the Board of Trade that any Indian merchant of old standing would tell him that the great need to-day is of a quickening of the mails to India for business purposes.

East African Needs.

Dr. Watt considered that the best way for East Africa to build railways would be of great advantage because it would enable the cotton which can be produced there to be marketed. East Africa and South Africa could produce cotton equal to the best American cotton, but the means of transport are so limited at present that they can get less cotton than they can get down to the coast. By granting this loan of £100,000 to East Africa the Government had done remarkably well.

In South Africa he had been told by the buyers that representatives of British manufacturers were there year by year. They said that they had adopted a take-or-leave-it system. In many cases the colonial buyer left it. That was a matter for the manufacturer in this country to adapt his article to the particular requirements of the country in which he wished to sell it. If we did that, instead of there being some out of ten cars in the whole of South Africa of American manufacture, we should see a very large number of English cars, and so reduce very considerably the unemployment at the present moment in certain towns of this country.

EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

Written two days of our last week's announcement regarding our dear's East African dinner, more than fifty further applications for tickets have been received. The applications so far in excess of those received at the corresponding period of last year, and readers anxious to be present, what promises to be a most successful function are recommended to write without delay to the Secretary, East African Dinner, 1, Grasschurch Street, London, E.C. 4. The Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Sir R. H. Horncastle Deacon, and the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.H., are to be the chief guests.

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OUR MISSION NOTES.

The Rev. James M. Ross, of the London Missionary Society, is home on leave from Kambove in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rev. Mr. John Kingsmill, Chelmsford, died at 74. He was in the service of the church as the result of an accident, went out by steamship in 1890 to join the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He then served the Mission for twenty-two years. He was appointed canon of Zanzibar, and later again was sent home in Northern Rhodesia. He returned to Chelmsford during the first year of the war to become Vicar of Woottonford.

The Rev. A. B. Fisher, addressing a recent meeting of the King's Lynn and Sibton branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said that when he first went out to Uganda in 1892 there was only one Native church worker, only one church, 200 baptised converts, and a small annual income of £100. Now, there were 100 native workers, 300 churches, and over 10,000 Native members; 3,000 children in schools, 12,000 boys and girls in the schools, and the work was entirely supported by the people themselves.

Father R. J. Lane and Father Dunn, of Fazlpur Mission, Darjeeling, in India, are reported as having died recently in the Victoria River mining camp. It appears that a Hippopotamus attacked the miners under the water, which overcame them and drew them from the shore. There was only one Native survivor of the party. The two missionaries had been engaged in work in the Ghat country for fourteen years. Both were in poor health when Father Lane, in Dandling, on sick leave, and Father Dunn, in Krishnanagar, on holiday.

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The Bishop of Nyasaland, Dr. Matthew Fisher, terminated his visit to Southern Rhodesia, and returned to his diocese of Arusha, African Province. Dr. Fisher, in his address to the Arusha Provincial Conference to consider this question, arranged to be held this year, was particularly anxious to have Bishop Weston of Zanzibar and Bishop Kitchener of Asmara present. The Bishop hopes that this conference may now be held in 1927, after the division of the diocese of Zanzibar has been accomplished. It will be the responsibility of the Conference to consider the various Dioceses to be formed and their boundaries forwarded to the Executive of the Church.

A report of the visit made to the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia by the General Secretary of the Church of England, Dr. C. F. G. Williams, in the Report of the Church of England with Reference to the Delamination of the Anglican Church in South Africa, dated 1920, includes a chapter on the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia.

This was the first visit made by the General Secretary of the Church of England to the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia. Dr. Williams' Report states that he was asked to go into the matter of the proposed changes in the boundaries of the diocese, and to advise him on the proposed changes.

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At a gathering held at Queen's College, Cambridge, Canon Rowntree, of Uganda, said that in 1919, shortly after his return from the British Islands, there were 800,000 Church of England ministers. The spiritual welfare of the world was to be had to be looked after if the goodness was going to be done regarding the missionary work amongst the blacks.

□ □ □

Mr. George A. Verney, lately of Uganda, who last week attended the class-meet of the Hull Lusophone Club, said that Great Britain saved Uganda for the missionary bodies in England, for it was the Church Missionary Society who, when the Gold Coast Africa Company founders could not get in to pay down the £10,000,000 sum payable to the Government, as well that facts should be fully informed, because they would understand more readily how, when the mission had such a tremendous field upon the Uganda people. If that money had not been forthcoming Uganda would have become, God help us, a German colony.

The people of Uganda were now demanding that their children should be given an adequate education to fit them to run their own country properly, and to help their own race over any other Powers. Up to the education of the people has been in the hands of missionaries, though.

There was a time when the Church Missionary Society had found that they could not keep pace with the demands, so the Government had been approached. After a long conference a very remarkable decision had been come to that

it was prepared to make a grant to the Society for erection of schools, &c., in every province, provided that when erected the C.M.S. would undertake to maintain the people of Uganda to provide some of the money to cover the salaries of the teachers.

MASONIC APPOINTMENT FOR EAST MESTON.

EAST MESTON, whose interests in the Sudan will be known to many of our readers, has been appointed by the Lodge of Connington, in the office of Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Berkshire, a post which he has held since the death of Mr. John Thorndike Morris.

East Meston has been actively connected with Berkshire Freemasonry for many years, and is treasurer of the Cooldham Masonic Lodge No. 415. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, Warden of the Forest, and Chairman of the Sopwith Park Committee in the same year.

SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

The ranks of the Sudan Civil Service are being swelled by the reinforcement of a number of senior officials, amongst whom are Sir Walter Scott, Legal Secretary; Mr. C. G. Vandyk, Secretary, Director of Education; Mr. J. G. B. Lansdowne, and Mr. H. J. C. Mackay, Economic Lands Manager, and Mr. H. R. Lumley, Economic Surveyor. These appointments will be succeeded by a number of others, and it is anticipated that Mr. D. G. Scott will become Financial Secretary, that Mr. G. E. Williams will become Director of Education, Mr. C. S. W. Watson, Inspector of Education, Mr. J. M. H. Thompson, Inspector of Education, Mr. W. E. M. Minister of Education, that Mr. G. G. D. Smith will become Financial Secretary, and that Mr. T. G. G. P. Miller will be the new Director of the

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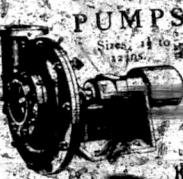
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~~East Africa in the Press~~

JAZZ AND THE SNAKES

An interesting experiment to discover the effect of music on snakes was recently carried out at the Port Elizabeth Aquarium, when a violinist climbed into the Snake Park in the company of Mr. W. J. Fitz-Simons, director of the institution, sans coat. Groups of racing cobras were gathered about him. When he began to play, the snakes hung their heads on to the highway, clinging the more firmly without the least qualm. At the end of his music, the adders fled in a flight of panic.

Beyond living in the sun with a stony glare, the swaying reptiles were apparently less amenable by swaying to the strains of Swiss "Ländle" or "You Are the Sunshine of My Life." They also left racing cold. The brilliant known as "the Chick" Chick" Scherzer, conducted a series of "Rocky Mountain" shows. Among other key numbers he included "I'm a Man." Among the songs was a jazzy version of "Cotton Tail," which was followed by a one-note-in-a-mad-fantasy blues, and a one-note-in-a-mad-fantasy blues on his own original music composed. Play this every sign of acute stiffness.

ATCHING A RECORD

A pair of Aviary lovebirds at the Zoo are busily engaged in a record-breaking, says the *Daily Mirror*.

They are of a species which has never before been imported alive into Europe, and without wait or trouble they are immediately build a nest of twigs and twigs pulled from the branch of perching them for perching purposes. The nest is "very prettily fashioned," said-shaped and neatly lined.

The bird, upon the disappearance of the hen bird from the outer cage, the keeper investigated and found that three eggs had been laid. The bird has been diligently sitting ever since, and the officials are anxiously awaiting the hatching of the eggs, as this will be another record win.

The cock keeps his spouse company at night in the nesting box, but none of the four other lovebirds in the cage attempts to enter the "nursery," or to interfere with the busy pair.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN EAST AFRICA

It is well and good, said to a true Briton, to see how our ships are chasing the last bullock carts of these wild African territories, to write off as correspondent to the Daily Mail from Janmanhaka, made in America, Japan, China, Germany, and in Italy are sold here. We Britons must be content with the superfluous X British goods on paper.

The reason for the foreigners' success is that they do not wait for orders, they buy, but send for their account books, not for confirmation.

Though the *Times* has written of the rapid means of communication of the red Indians, this is on surety, and it is only the fact that the British Government has more than 500,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, that the immense difficulties of East Africa have not been understood by the English public. In fact, the British Government are rendering the best service to the native peoples, who are now there to help the poor in the rich countries.

DECLARATION FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER.

FOR weeks past there has been some slight ultimate confirmation by the Imperial Government that Tanganyika Territory was permanently incorporated in the Empire, and in this last issue we were gratified in the Foreign Secretary's statement that the government did not contemplate any change in its policy in respect of that territory.

Since we first showed the desirability of a further Ministerial declaration, a number of papers have referred to the question. As Sir Edward Grey, in *the Times*, *Trade Supplement*, wrote a few days before we were able to print the text of the Foreign Office statement, said:

"More animals would be introduced in this industry in Tanganyika Territory which is now an African Empire. It would be difficult to conceive for the survival of the territory as to the permanence of the British Mandate, but it is to be expected that the recent reports of promises given to Germany regarding a possible restoration of some of her former colonies in Africa make it possible that the Germans should speak seriously enough to induce sufficient declaration by Mr. Baldwin that the Tanganyika Territory, as of the East African Colony of Mombasa, in the British Empire, represents the best interests in the British Government, and not merely the personal opinion of the Colonial Secretary, to greatly facilitate the rising of fresh imports or exports of articles of various kinds in Tanganyika Territory."

Mr. H. G. Muller will seize the opportunity offered by the default on the East African Loan and to add his own corroboration, perhaps the colonial publicists of Germany may be finally persuaded that Tanganyika is the best of all places in the sun.

Tanganyika is the jewel of our East African Empire,

and it must be made crystal clear that Great Britain

has no intention of surrendering her rights therein either now or at any time in the future.

REBUKE FOR A FRAUD

The following letter from Lord Cranworth has been published by the *Manchester Guardian*:

"My attention has been called to a letter from Dr. Norman Lewis in your issue of April 20 with reference to a paper which recently read on *East Africa*. Dr. Lewis accuses me of making statements, yet I cannot but think that anyone acquainted with Kenya would hold that the letter itself contains more remarkable statements than the whole of my speech. For instance, he says that most of the land in the so-called 'Kenya Colony' is desert and totally worthless, while in reality many of our Maasai Native gaols no one knows better than Dr. Lewis himself. My hope that the interests of the European population should not be swamped seems to fill him with indignation. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that an evenly held balance is best, and has been proved best for all sections of the population of that part of Africa."

It is a violation of common sense to me that Dr. Lewis's article should have acquired such importance. If those are his feelings, let me assure him he worked for a long time that he finds it very difficult to understand why he is allowed to write in issues of your paper. You may have seen his speech at the recent session of parliament, and it seems deplorable to me that a man of his ability should have acquired such influence.

He has called it a 'useless speech,' adding that he would advise the English public to have him committed to you, a mad lunatic in colonial legislation. Since the *Times* has published his opinions attacks on those who are pioneering in the East African Colonies, he will surely find a rebuke from us."

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EAST AFRICA

GLASGOW CLAIMS MOUNT KENYA.

The Glasgow Bulletin announces that Mount Kenya, the 15,000-foot cone in Kenya Colony, may still be justification be claimed as a Glasgow mountaineer's claim. In 1893 it was partially ascertained by Professor J. W. Gregor, then of Glasgow University, and in 1899 Sir Halton Alexander, M.P., took Canham from 1919-1921 reached the summit for the first time. In recent years Mr. J. McArthur of Glasgow, man born and bred of the Church of Scotland Mission, has made eight separate attempts on the mountain and has done valuable exploration work on the slopes. The journal adds that he recently succeeded in climbing a crest 15,000 ft. in

AN INDIAN VIEW OF EAST AFRICA.

Mr. J. R. D. BAGOT says the Indian Mail Trail contains 1,500 acres of fertile and sub-tropical cultivated land suitable for the best forms of agriculture and industry. Communication is its most difficult problem. There are no roads and animal transport is almost impossible owing to the prevalence of deadly cattle diseases. All transport has to be accomplished by human labour, which is already too scarce. East Africa will be an ideal outlet for the steadily growing population of India which has too few openings for colonization.

It is regrettable that such an erroneous idea of East Africa should have been given wide publicity in India. East Africa certainly needs new railways and roads, but to say that there are at present no roads and that all transport is moved by human labour is ludicrously inaccurate.

MORE QUEER IDEAS.

THE Nation utilises the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya as an opportunity to give to its readers a very biased and distorted account of last year's Thikuyu Conference, of which it says—

"It will be welcome news that the Colony's tireless developer, Lord Delamere, has succeeded in staging a Super-Conference which holds out every prospect of being an even more diverting set than the previous one in 1919." It consists of Lord Delamere, who is probably the largest individual landowner in Kenya, and two friends, Lord Francis Scott, who is a landholder in Lord Delamere's constituency, and Major Ward, who has for years been a land and estate agent near Nairobi. Both of them were associated by invitation certain gentlemen from other Dependencies in East Africa, who may or may not allow themselves to sit in an appearance at subsequent sittings. If any of them having met the claim of Kenya's amateur statesmen at the 46-hour talk, with short intervals for sleep and long intervals for refreshments,

met them sometimes in Council and sometimes in committee, in a great massed stream of resolutions for transmission to the East African Government, and also to the Secretary of State? For the most part originality was lacking; they only copied recommendations to be found in the Parliamentary Commission's Report, upon such subjects as support of the Amari Research Institute, improved medical services for the Native tribes, collection of vital statistics, control of the tsetse-fly, road and rail-way extension, and other subjects. It is only when the delegates dare to be original that they begin to be interesting.

After a world entertainment by the Baron, the delegates would find it very difficult to express their appreciation of his hospitality. But they assured him that he was the Civil Rhodes of East Africa. (Quiet laughter in Kenya Colony, where his Lordship's influence has waned since the Land Office there recently passed him to accept a grant of 100,000 acres in exchange for 20,000 acres elsewhere which he did not want.) The whole episode is merely a case of blunt force new audience by Lord Delamere, who is doing much more in Kenya less responsive than it used to be. The former Governor of East Africa, now the ex-Governor of Uganda before he became an hon. consultant to the Windward Islands and public service.

In the space at our disposal we cannot quote more than our three column article on criticism, at length, of our recent article. Let us therefore follow up the rest of the opposition. The penultimate sentence above stated a sentence enough of both defect. The Thikuyu Conference was as the correspondence of the Baron should show, a direct outcome of the East Africa Commission's fact that its deliberations were of almost idle interest, destroyed by the fact that the two countries concerned had the other day signed mutual treaties, some of the most noteworthy of the Thikuyu resolutions.

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THE PRICE OF QUININE.

In a letter to the Press Mr. W. Addis, who spent many years in West Africa, writes—

I have just had to pay Rs. 80/- for a bottle of genuine hydrochloride tablets (not sugar-coated) 100 tablets of five grains each. At this rate it is at least twice the cost of quinine drops. Men and women whose work lies in areas where malaria is prevalent are compelled to take quinine regularly if health and efficiency are to be maintained, and it costs most about and the ports are like this. The supply of this indispensable drug is not available at the price which is obtained in the market, and even cheaper it will be many years before the carrier of malaria, the Anopheles mosquito, can be exterminated, and if the British Empire is dependent on foreign countries for its supply of quinine, then surely we grow our own the better for the Empire.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. have issued the following good news in reply—

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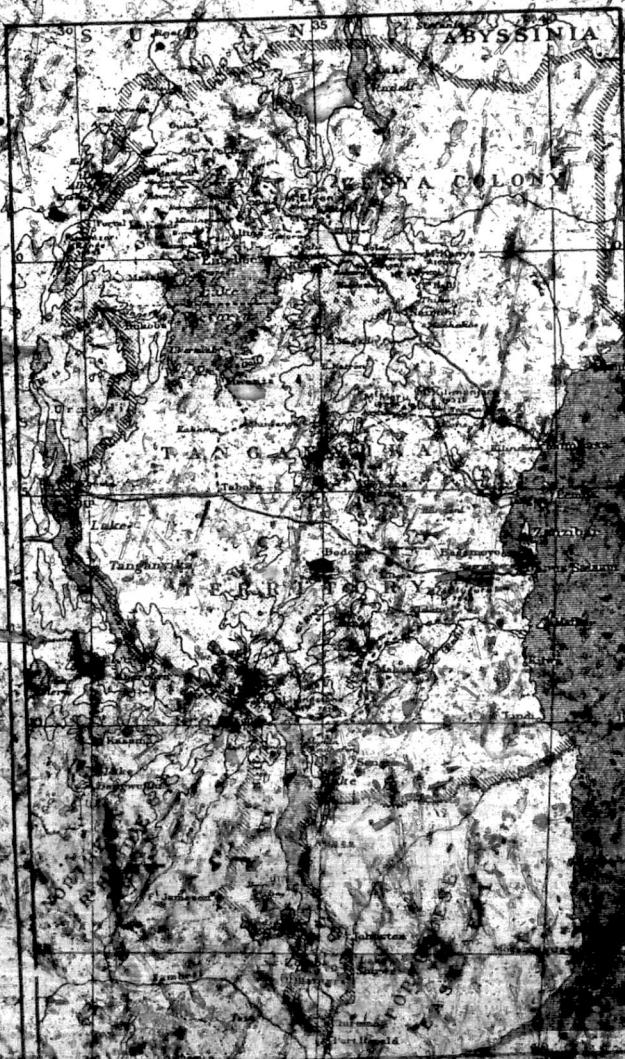
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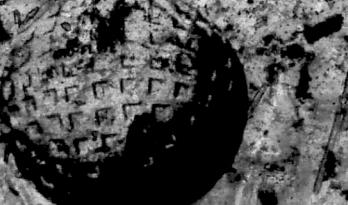
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

WEEKLY JOURNAL

Editorial Office in Great Britain and the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony

THURSDAY MAY 20, 1926

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EDITORIAL

"PRO PATRIA" IN PRACTICE

The East African Loans Committee, which is examining the various projects put forward for consideration in connection with the £10,000,000 loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government for the further development purposes in the East African Dependencies, has begun its sittings, and on its recommendations will determine law to measure the railway, harbour, and road programme of development programmed instigated by the Government. As recently as last week it was feared that the general strike would obstruct the securing of Parliamentary sanction for the raising of the funds, but favourable indications which encourage the belief that the Bill will be introduced without unnecessary postponement.

Promulgation of this matter is strongly to be urged. Indeed, the stoppage of the industrial life of the nation, with the resultant cancellation of contracts and the placing of orders elsewhere, make the early introduction of the Bill more important than ever. From the statement of Mr. Morier Country, it has been authoritatively stated that "less than 10 per cent of the steel in the products of the British iron and steel and allied industries can be placed in those orders at the earliest possible moment for a national safety."

Elsewhere in our columns we report the action taken by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce. In this instance we are assured that during the recent Conference there was a demand to withhold the shipment of cotton to Great Britain. The despatch of this message was a patriotic service that deserves to be written in record. This, notwithstanding it is that which we would desire to see strengthened in our business.

Presently we shall keep the aim in view the man of commerce will find many an opportunity of practising "Pro Patria" in his buying and selling without loss to himself or to his firm. Given the fact that Britain's trade is becoming more closely to East Africa in the nature of commodity exchange, no commercial concern is anything but good can come



Our Empire Annual will be published
Next Week

EAST AFRICA

May 30, 1922

power that this is a separate system in Uganda different from that in Somaliland, Kenya and Uganda—a problem which concerned property and taxation may give a lead in finding a solution to Nyasaland a prosperity which should be no surprise; if made to conform with those of other countries where different conditions exist will merely back the stock book for Europeans and Natives (but specially for Native) for another generation.

It may be as well to mention very shortly the chief differences in the Native situation. In the demarcation of land, the Native already definite demarcated areas, the Land Commission established by the Central and District Commissioners have been discussing the question. Indeed, it is outside the Native Reserves where definite boundaries have been drawn, and the Europeans have to completely segregate Natives and Europeans. There is a desire among the European to extend the present system of Native Reserves.

In Uganda you have tribal areas under recognised native chiefs, and a regular system of self-government closely supervised by British administration. There are comparatively few European planters, and not a great deal of land has been alienated to non-Natives, that is, to Europeans and Asians. The Chiefs have very great power, and to put it mildly the feudal system reigns supreme.

In Kenya you have the country split up between European-owned land and Native Reserves. The latter ruled by Provincial or District Commissioners through the Native chiefs. Into these Reserves outsiders cannot enter unless authorised. With the exception of the land occupied by the Government and possibly small pieces belonging to missions, none of this land is or can be alienated by the chiefs or tribe to non-Natives.

In Tanganyika there are more or less defined areas belonging to definite tribes, and in some parts the powers of the chiefs are very strong indeed. Feudal system in effective operation. In others, where the powers of the chiefs have been removed, the authority is wielded by the local Commissioner. At present, in only one part (the Kilimanjaro district) has European settlement made much progress, and this is in the less known highlands towards Tukuyu. Here Tanganyika territory may possibly be able to draw a lead out of the book of Nyasaland.

The Position in Nyasaland

In Nyasaland, the tribal system died naturally, mainly I think because those in authority considered that their control was reflected alongside the power of the chiefs. They consequently removed the chiefs, and by so doing removed them through a law, as far as went in, they could have issued their orders. With the chiefs removed most of the tribal boundaries and, except in parts of the country to the north, the tribal areas collapsed in a though they may still remain today in some sort of life. But you have the position of a wild and narrow country containing all the alleged districts of many tribes, of which there are important ones in the definite reserved areas, but scattered about in the villages, and in some cases you find individuals breaking off from the tribes and living independently.

There is no way of getting the Native to conform to the tribal system, and the best plan is to continue to let him live as he likes, and let him live as he likes. This is what has been done in Uganda, and in Kenya, and in Somaliland, and even an important fact of admission is admitted to deal with the land question a few days ago, the definitely stated that the system of Native Reserves was not suitable, and was not wanted

in the country. When the chiefs disappeared, the Europeans actually took their place, and the Natives worked and still work for them, partly in accordance with the Native custom of *tax and tribute*, under which a man had to work for the chief in return for his place in the tribe, and partly no doubt to earn sufficient to pay his hut tax, imposed by the British treasury in order to make the country self-supporting. This system has continued to the present day and has fitted in to the orderly development of the country. The tribal custom has been automatically utilised so that it has worked out to the advantage of both European and Native. The European owner has had labour for his plantations, and the Native, from contact with the European, has gradually begun to evolve in the slow progress from savagery to civilisation. It is necessary to some extent in order to conform to tribal custom and duty that the Native pays the hut tax, as it slowly creates the desire to work, in order first perhaps to make more money with which to buy an extra wife or two, and later to supply the demands which increase as the Native becomes more civilised.

Essential Points to Note

The difficulty is that in Nyasaland the Native has up to now no high-priced crop to sell, but that is more to the point, he is only just beginning to want to work at all. That is the difference between the Native of West Africa, who has been a natural trader, often in a high-priced and cash commodity such as cocoa, for over 100 years. The Native of East Africa has been employing from barterism for thirty-five years. He is now perhaps at the stage of the early Britons, the Romans, the Americans, and yet they are still inclined to treat him as if he was exactly the same as the white man.

They forget that there are differences in tribal characteristics and customs, that one may be pastoral, another agricultural, large or small; that there may be differences in the individual, that one may want to work for himself as a smallholder, while another may prefer to work for others. The danger is that in nearly every case ambition as we understand it does not exist, and that is a matter which we consider important, such as work, the man is the prevailing characteristic. They forget that the Native may be cheery clever and practical, and yet he is phenomenally stupid and unreliable sometimes. They forget that with him a contract to work for nothing means almost nothing, and in short, he forgets that because a black-man with thirty-five years of civilisation behind him has the same kind of body as a white man, he has not, and cannot for many generations, have a similar mind.

Alternative Policies

One of the Natives of Nyasaland are the best breeders and caravaneers in East Africa, they are good mechanics and in improvisation, their physique is good, and within their limits they are equal to those whom they meet but take away contact with the white man and in a year or two the whole country would relapse into unorganised savagery. All they wanted was a moderate police. But the force sent in the wrong way, in 1910, at the end of 1911, was directed to getting the country settled and orderly, then came the war.

What is the alternative policy? There are two possibilities. The first is to follow precedent and perpetuate the Zulu theory, in other words to set up all the unalienated land, and there is a great deal of it, about 1,000,000 acres. Native Reserves gradually

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building up headed by a chief through whom orders from the paramount authority can be given, obeyed. In this way you are putting down the check and pointing on a foundation that has been destroyed.

The other alternative is boldly to strike out and live — the report of the East Africa Commission, the proceedings of the Conference of the Governors at Nairobi, and of the Lukuyu Conference, recognised that it was to the advantage of both sides generally that European and Native should live side by side. In fact, it is the only way by which the Native can be gradually civilised and become a useful member of society. Here in Nyasaland theseious expressions can be put into practical operation. The East Africa Commission recommended that all land at present unoccupied should be put into a Native Trust, the affairs of which would be administered by a Trust Board composed of Government officials, representatives of the non-official community, and representatives of the Natives. This is a move in the right direction, but if the Trust Board were merely to mark off lands for Natives only — in other words, create a number of Native Zoological Gardens — where the loneliness of the white Commissar in charge would be relieved only by the visits of recruiting agents trying to obtain labour for the plantations and mines — then we are no further on at all.

The influence of white settlement

The Native, perhaps against his own inclinations, has settled down to work and the development process has begun. He has learnt a little from the European, and at the instigation of the Government he has begun to grow economic crops for sale — at first cotton and now tobacco. These crops can be grown in the Native gardens, and however much it may be objected that Natives grow their own crops for sale, it will affect the supply of labour. It would be possible to prevent them doing so. Indeed, this condition has already occurred in the present year, when it is estimated that perhaps 12,000 natives in the colony are growing tobacco. These Natives in other words would probably have gone down to the south to work on plantations or perhaps migrated temporarily to the mines in Rhodesia or the sisal plantations in Tanganyika.

This business has started, but before the movement extends too far, it is essential that some arrangement should be made by which Native production can be closely supervised. This can be done without an army of Government officials. The Natives of Nyasaland, partly owing to their wandering propensities and partly because they seem to appreciate contact with Europeans, are inclined to work towards the civilised ambient of European settlement. This has already taken place in the Shire Highlands, where there exist many European settlements, and in the industrial centres along the railway line in villages nearby. In fact, much has been done in this regard, but that's all. He has unconsciously been drawn into the trap of the European, and the trap of the European, by the prototypes in the colonies of Rhodesia and Tanganyika to their happiness.

A Native Land Trust

In the Langundu Highlands and in some other parts of the country there are many large estates owned by Europeans, and there would seem to be no objection to the Native working on those estates. In fact, the Native would be just as fit to work on such estates as on his own land, and would automatically benefit by a more civilised society, which would enable those who wished to work for

Europeans to find it at their door instead of walking three or four hundred miles, while the Europeans prefer to grow economic crops for their own benefit. You would have the example and supervision of the Europeans near at their doors to assist them, and also a market for their produce. In other words, the Europeans would become not only a planter himself, but also a centre for fixing a regulated price for the crops of these Natives whom he supervised and instructed.

I would go further than this. There are other Natives who are quite separated from their villages and cultivate their own crops by themselves. There are, in addition, the more advanced Natives who see the prospect of gain and are quite prepared to start their own tracts either working themselves and with their families, or hiring other Natives to help them. I do not think that such individual Natives, as they become prosperous through the production of economic crops, would have the slightest objection to paying rent for their permanent holding, and the rent paid, or in the event of a sale the purchase money, would again go to swell the coffers of the Native Trust for the benefit of the Natives.

I venture to suggest that the method that I have described would solve the problem of Native migration; would enable the Government to attract the European settler to supervise and assist the Native in his growing of economic crops, would gradually build up a fund available for all those matters, such as the improvement in education and health, which are essential to the Native, and would carry into practical effect the suggestion that has been made for the development of the East African Colonies by European and Native alike, and for the benefit of both.

Nyasaland's Great Promise

I have tried to depict Nyasaland as it is, and is better off than the adjoining countries from the point of view of population. Its Natives, its soil, its climate, have great potentialities. Its chief requirements are the protection and extension of its present transportation system, the gradual education of the Native, and above all a definite policy based on vague sentiment or precedent in other countries, but on specialised knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

With all these premises, I can safely prophesy that in a few years Nyasaland, even in the absence of extra territory, will be self-supporting, will combine the prosperity of the European plantations in Mzimba with the prosperity of the Native industry of the Shire Highlands, and lasting monuments to David Livingstone, Dr. Johnson, and to Mr. G. H. V. Smith, who have worked so hard for the welfare of the Native and the European.

(Continued from page 158)

THE PROBLEMS OF EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESENT POSITION
BY J. R. COOPER, M.A., F.R.G.S.
Editor of "East Africa," a publication of the Royal Geographical Society, dealing with agriculture, mining, and trade, and "African Affairs," a monthly journal of political and social questions. The author is a well-known authority on the problems of East Africa, and his views for what the proprietors do in their respective countries should be read with care.

ON SAFARI IN ABYSSINIA.

POINTS FROM MR. C. F. DYB'S LECTURE.

From the address recently delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. C. F. Dyb, describing a recent visit to Abyssinia, we extract the following interesting extracts.

OUR jumping-ground was Addis Ababa, about two hundred miles from the coast, and I am bound to say that that once fascinating African town has lost much of its charm since our previous visit three years ago. In the sacred name of progress, civilisation has begun to spread a veneer over it; motor-cars now dominate the roads which a short while back were merely tracks for oxen-poke; some of the wealthier Abyssinians have begun to wear boots and to live in stone-walled, unroasted houses; and the small number of European traders has appreciably increased.

But even in Addis Ababa the old yet remains side by side with the new, and the motor-car and sewing-machine have not displaced the ancient ceremonies and customs, the habits and dress of the vast majority of the people, and the curious and interesting sights to be seen in the capital of Ethiopia.

For example, while we were there this time a new road was being constructed, and in the old-time feudal manner the Regent himself placed the first stone in place; chiefs and high officials followed his example, and in a little while some five or six thousand men were busily engaged depositing stones and gravel along a two-mile stretch of road. They generally carried one small stone each, or a handful of earth in a sort, most of them on foot, but some on mules riding with a minute portion of soil in a cactus-slab on their shoulder, and a very informing for a week the Regent surveyed the work until it was ready; but the modern touch from the outside world may have been at stake, that the practice was not so much a feudal superstition as a method adopted by Menelik to induce his warlike people to follow him. But, I am very doubtful as to this, and there is evidence of the custom dating back beyond his days.

The change of season in Abyssinia was sudden. Rain fell for a week during the beginning of October. Both this year and last, a thing unknown in memory of the oldest inhabitant. The rains did not fall this year, as they always do, on September 1st, but last year they ceased on October 1st. A rainbow closed this climatic irregularity.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to note that the Abyssinian national colours of red, yellow and green are quite different from those of the rainbow, as implying the sun, the Heaven and Ethiopia. Knowing their fondness for colour association, I am inclined to suppose that they do not claim that the rainbow derives from the Abyssinian flag.

On the 10th of October we started for the skinning camp, which lay on the edge of a plateau overlooking the great plain, a country of savannahs, where the acacia woods are scattered, and where the grass and creepers are abundant, dominating in their growth the scrub. It

was very tough going up and down steep mountain paths across many streams, and through deep ravines, very much to be preferred to the ordinary caravan-tracks, which we sedulously avoided.

The ordinary day's march for the caravan was about five hours, or about twelve to fourteen miles. For Abyssinian mules it is difficult to do more on a longish trek, as owing to the peculiar method of saddling, they develop very bad sores, and—apart from the cruelty of it—become useless. We did not lose a single mule, whereas a recent traveller is reported to have said that

two days after leaving Djam Djam we crossed the Hawash River near its source, and a little later camped at the source, a beautiful spot, called Wanko, thickly wooded, abounding in flowers and birds.

Here we were fortunate enough to secure roots and seeds of the Abyssinian red-hot poker plant, which, I believe, has not yet found its way to this country; a few days before we met with the belt of those remarkably beautiful "Kosso." The flowers hang in long, dark bunches, as large as a big cluster of grapes, and are much the same shape, and as the trees run to a considerable height, up to 40 feet or more, and there are many growing together, the effect is extremely beautiful. The flowers turn brown when they are over and are then crushed up into powder and taken as medicine to cure tape-worm by all Abyssinians; high and low, the disease is almost universal as a result of eating so much raw meat.

We had now left the highlands, separated by mountains, making westwards, and were well on towards the little-known country of Guduru. Before reaching it, however, we had a very picturesque welcome at a fort, the chief from the sub-governor of the adjoining province.

With arms, truncheons being broken far away in the mountains, and as the sound grew louder, we saw an imposing array coming down the hillside, mounted and on foot, and fairly bristling with rifles, spears and swords. The governor was riding first, his wife behind him, and dismounting he came up to meet us, followed by his son, who had visited his country. He said that he had heard that a foreigner, a great personage, was travelling in his district, and he knew that he must be a great personage indeed, because he had brought his wife with him.

He may take this opportunity of saying that my wife's presence was not only always a source of absorbing interest to these people, but also the greatest possible help in every way, they seemed thereby to recognize their natural courtesy, already great, and by her tact and resource in dealing with

them we received assistance and facilities which I am sure would not have come my way had I been alone.

We were fortunate enough while here to see part of the ceremonial attendant on a local wedding. About fifty men dressed in freshly washed white robes rode headlong across the plain to fetch the bride from her native village and after about four hours of the most energetic chattering the bride was mounted on a mule, and in the midst of the troop rode off to her new home. The Oallas, especially in this district, a great horse breeding centre, are fine horsemen, and they showed off to great advantage, galloping their horses madly over the most fearful ground, engaging in mimic fights, pursuing the defeated enemy and generally giving us a great circus display.

The country of Gudur appeared to be very well administered, and certainly it was the most beautiful of all the country we passed through. It is exceedingly mountainous, thickly wooded, well watered (on one day alone we crossed nine rivers and streams), and abounds in flowers, flowering shrubs, and flowering trees. To name only a few, we saw yellow and white single roses, masses of beautifully scented white jasmine, wild raspberries, black berries, hollyhocks, wild magnonette, red-hot poker, scarlet aloes, yellow daisies, date and other palms, both yellow and white mimosa, wild olive and fig trees, and many other flowers and bushes of which the names and species were unfamiliar to us, and of which we have brought back seeds and specimens for Kew Gardens.

One particularly lovely tree was through a long wood of fire-scented trees, to thirty feet high, so thickly covered with bright yellow flowers in the shape of five-petaled blossoms, leaves were almost hidden, whilst below and in between them were

large bushes of an unknown mauve flower, the effect was very lovely.

Soon after leaving Karsa we could see through a clearing in the hills the steep cliff of the opposite bank towering down the distance, and between it and ourselves far below lay a tortured mass of peaks and rifts and ravines that promised some fairly strenuous work for the next few days. Not did the reality bear the promise.

Techically the Blue Nile has been described as "a torrential river with a bed of shingle in a deep valley." That seems rather a cold-blooded way of referring to a river about which so much romance has clung. From time immemorial the sources of the Nile have exercised the greatest fascination on the imagination and have drawn men of many races to seek for them. Lucan credits the legendary Scrofa with the desire to penetrate to this river. Alexander the Great sent out an expedition for the purpose, as did the Pharaohs, Philadelphus and Eusebius. Caesar displayed great interest in the subject, and Nero sent two centurions to search for the head of the Nile. But at no time until in the seventeenth century the Englishman James Bruce reached the much sought-for river head. Even these discoveries fall into the error of thinking that they had found the source of the great Nile, and Bruce indeed hotly denied that the natives had ever been to the source at all.

Since then the great volume of the Blue Nile to Egypt and the Sudan has been learned and appreciated, and recently the river and the Tana, through which it runs and sometimes rises, have assumed added importance. It has been noticed that to obtain accurate information on the Sudan it is necessary to regulate the flow of water from the Tana to the Blue Nile.

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THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

Prompt Application for Tickets Desirable.

The East African Dinner Committee have issued a striking booklet in connection with this year's Dinner, which is to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Friday June 1st, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., when Sir Sydney Hem, Chairman, of the Joint East African Board will preside.

The cover bears the crest of the Joint East African Board in colours, flanked by the words Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Nyasaland in scroll, and bearing at the foot the couplet—

"Never was sea so little; never was sea so long;
But over the scud and the palm trees an English flag was flown."

Enclosed is an application form for tickets, space being left for the applicant to state the names of people at whose table he or she would, if possible, like to sit.

We are able to state that well over a hundred tickets have already been sold, and as a number of late applications have been received, last year, we suggest that readers anxious to attend this, the most important East African function of the year, should communicate without delay with the Dinner Secretary at 7 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3, from whom the above mentioned booklets and full particulars can be obtained.

Amongst those who have already signified their intention of being present at the Dinner are:—Lord Ashfield, Mr. Slatin Agar and Miss Agar, Lord and Lady Balfour, Lord and Lady Cawdor, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Empereur, Sir David Lindsay, Sir William Alison Keessell, Lady Arthur Pearson, Sir Charles and Lady Pearson, Lt.-Col. Cherrington, Major General Sir W. G. Neale, Major General H. R. P. Colvile, Mr. Collings, Mr. Wells, Mr. E. J. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Seth Smith, Mrs. Walter Meads, C. B. Harbord, G. E. Alcock, J. R. Cresswell, George F. Beaufort-Hall, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lethering, Dr. P. J. Banks, R. G. Webb, Mr. S. Hunter, Mr. Ponsonby, F. G. A. Stedman, Mr. Jeville, Mr. J. H. Batt, Mr. T. Macmillan, Lady Habber, Margaret, Lady Goring, The Viscountess Ave and Miss Bonham Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. V. Braithwaite.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE IN SIERRA LEONE.

As you all can truly appreciate, just as the eye of the Muslim turns towards Mecca, just as the eye of the Christian turns towards Jerusalem, so does the eye of the Englishman turn towards his beloved Colonial Empire. We are therefore delighted to find to see your sir, a representative of the Colonial and Economic Office, and desirous of our privilege to have your respects and express to you as we do now, our hearty welcome.

As you will be aware, particularly from your recent visit to the Colonies, we are very desirous to have the best of state of the Colonies, our Empire, its progress, its condition and other similar matters of that nature.

NATIONALITY OF WHITE CHILDREN
BORN IN TANGANYIKA.

NOT NECESSARILY BRITISH, says Colonial Office.

In response to an inquiry from an East African reader as to the nationality of a child born in Tanganyika of European but non-British parents, *East Africa* addressed a letter to the Colonial Office, and the following reply has now been received:

"With reference to your letter inquiring as to the nationality of a child born in the Tanganyika Territory of European but non-British parents, I would explain that birth in the Territory does not in itself confer British nationality, and that the question as to whether in such a case the child would have its father's nationality is a matter which depends upon the law of the country of which he (the father) is a national."

The British Nationality Act, 1914, and its amendment, a child born in Tanganyika is a British subject. That birth in Tanganyika does not in itself confer British nationality will be news to many of our readers, and it will certainly be a matter of considerable interest and importance to many of those settled in the mandated territory.

KENYA WHEAT GR.

We are officially informed that the Government of Kenya has approved three recommendations recently made by the Economic and Financial Committee to the effect:

(1) That the practice of levying a protective duty on imported wheat and flour be maintained.

(2) That no steps be taken for the present to control the export of wheat.

(3) That Professor Sir Rowland Green be invited to visit Kenya and report on the wheat industry of the Colony, and particularly on the methods of plant breeding now in progress and the organisation of an extended scheme in that direction. This was reported by *East Africa*, in issue of April 29.

The Committee believes that the temporary ban on the export of local wheat flour is due mainly to the fact that comparative prices are now being paid by local millers for local wheats so that the price for flour from local tends to react to the present high world price of wheat. The Committee observes that when the demand in the Colony can be met from local supplies—at present the shortage represents the produce of about 20,000 acres—it will again be possible for local flour to be placed on the market at a low rate.

The Committee also regards the wheat industry as one of the most important in Kenya and suggests that the energies of every wheat farmer in Kenya should be stimulated if an authority can be given to individual cultivation in the direction of wheat growing on the Colony and reporting the results obtained, the industry, the progress made, the methods of plant breeding employed, and the results so far achieved.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. C. W. Hobley has returned from South Africa.

The Hon. W. C. Mitchell has resigned his seat on the Executive Council of Kenya.

Mr. C. A. Amu, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed an Honorary Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

We learn that Mr. G. N. Morton has assumed the management of the Mombasa branch of Barclay's Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas).

Mr. L. O. Shircote, Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, and the Hon. C. C. F. Dundas have been gazetted Official Members of the Executive Council of Tanganyika.

Bro. J. Miller was recently installed as Worshipful Master of the David Livingstone Lodge of Freemasons, which meets at Nairobi, Northern Rhodesia.

Major Frank Taitot has been appointed a member of the Uganda sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to H.M.'s Eastern African Trade and Information Office.

The Machakos District Road Board for the year 1926 has been constituted as follows: Major C. Hill, Captain F. O. B. Wilson, Captain W. Webber, Messrs. O. C. Johansen, J. E. Jamie, P. A. Clay and D. D. Price.

At a recent meeting of the Kericho Municipal Council, Mr. G. A. Contomichalos urged that the present numbered streets of the town should be named after the prominent British soldiers and officials who had done so much for the Sudan.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Massie, Vice-Chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and a director of several companies operating in Tanganyika Territory. Lieut. Col. Massie was only about 45 years of age.

Mr. F. A. Gladstone, a director of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, Ltd., who went out to Kenya to attend the recent Governor's Conference in connection with the air service from Nairobi to Kisumu proposed by his company, has returned home.

Dr. J. C. Evans, Government Geologist of East Africa, has tendered on the Nyasaland Section of the Great Wall before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last is bound to go to London to attend the International Geographical Conference at Madrid.

Mr. P. H. Clarke, the well-known Mombasa merchant, recently moved his sitings of the Embassies District, Nairobi, to be entirely suspended pending a satisfactory explanation of the fact that the Committee of enquiry by experts of the Central Electricity Authority had remained inactive though the report had been issued to the Press, and that no protest had been expressed by other members.

The Hon. C. J. N. Feilden and Mrs. Feilden leave England for South Africa this week. Mr. Feilden has been suffering severely from malaria since returning to London from the Continent.

The following East Africans have recently been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. His Excellency H. B. Kittermaster, Major Walter Kirton, Messrs. Cyril W. Arnold, Ivor R. Gillespie, Gerald H. Hawkins, de la Hey Moore, Henry G. Pitt-Maurice, Neville E. Leslie, Charles Whybrow Henry L. Kenwick, L. E. Dennis, and Mr. Franklin Cheston.

The Governor has appointed the Nairobi Municipal Council to be constituted as follows: The Senior Commissioner, Ukarima; Mr. T. K. Kioko, Mr. F. M. Ley, D.S.O., Mr. T. A. Wood, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Mr. W. J. Sharpley, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. G. N. M. Harrison; Mr. M. H. Malik, Mr. Nafluria Ramo, Mr. Yusufali M. M. Ganji; Mr. Hakam Singh, and Dr. A. C. E. de Souza.

We learn with great regret of the death in Nairobi through appendicitis of Major Priestland, M.C., formerly a planter, but since the war the representative in Kenya of Messrs. Coors' Nephews, joining the East African Mounted Rifles as a trooper soon after the outbreak of the war, was on active service with the regiment—including the second action at Longido in September, 1915—until he was transferred to the King's African Rifles about May of the following year. Most popular with his comrades to whom he was known as "Cush" from his ability to curl up and sleep under any circumstances—he will be greatly missed. Major Priestland was well known in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland. He was a brother of Lady Cooper.

In an obituary notice of the late Mr. Wallace Haworth, and to whose death we recently referred, Mortarays says:

From 1913 to 1916 Haworth was on active service with the Rhodesian Native Regiment in Nyasaland, German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa, and thereafter was temporarily employed in Government service holding the posts of M.O.H. Tanga, acting Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory, Dar-es-Salaam, and Medical Officer of Health, Lindi. Both at Tanga and Lindi his duties included those of Port Health Officer. It was especially at Dar-es-Salaam that he made his interesting and important researches on the breeding of mosquitoes in the tops of coconut palms. It is noteworthy that, despite his age, Dr. Haworth himself scaled coconut palms during the course of his observations. These have been the subject of some criticism, but are admittedly of a pioneer nature, and were the means of bringing three new species of Aedes to light.

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Next week "East Africa" will issue its Empire Day Annual—a volume of over 100 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on art paper, and containing articles of the greatest interest and considerable importance.

We are privileged to publish messages and articles from the Earl of Meath, Sir Lawrence Wallace, founder and Chairman respectively of the Empire Day Movement; from the Governor-General of the Sudan, and the Governors of Tanganyika, Uganda, Seychelles, and Somaliland; from Sir Alfred Sharpe, first Governor of Nyasaland; and from Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African

In addition, the following special articles will be instanced:

- Land Vines in Kenya.
- Coffee Planting in East Africa.
- Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia.
- Nyasaland's Highways and Byways.
- The Arusha District of Tanganyika.
- Caimos of the Sudan.
- East Africa at the Zoo.
- Nairobi To-day.
- A Rubber Planter's Lot.
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- Germany's Colonial Ambitions.

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East Africa in the Press.

THE INFLUENCE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.

In an article repudiating the charge that Native East Africa are forced to work for white settlers and that Native crops, families and live stock suffer by the men having to be away so long and so often, the Arusha correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

In the first place it may be laid down as a solid fact that the great majority of African male Natives do not usually cultivate their fields, sow or reap them except, nor, excepting in the case of the Masai, do any but old men or small boys herd the live stock. Until the white man came to Kenya—which may be taken as a concrete example, though very similar conditions apply in other African Protectorates—no Native—the male Native, journeying about drinking native beer, quarrelling with his neighbour on the next hill, or stealing another's cattle. While the women were doing the hard work on the land, the men smeared themselves over with castor oil and red clay, and proceeded to raid the nearest and weakest tribe, where they killed many of the women and children, finally the male children with their poisoned arrows, with their spears, and drove off the flocks as loot.

As the country became better administered, and as settlers trickled in, Native reserves were established, tribal headmen and chiefs installed, and Native *Kiaha* or councils, placed in each sound footing. All minor tribal matters were left in the hands of the chiefs, assisted by their old men counsellors; but the Native dealt with by them always had the right to appeal to the nearest District Officer.

Land Areas suggested additional for white settlement in the first place areas which were claimed under treaties between two hostile tribes, and which remained unoccupied by either party. Early by the gradual annexation of one or two farms, and partly through their tax-holders wanting to appropriate for themselves their heads of tribe, the other requirements of the new areas added up to 100,000 acres.

Having them found that their earned money could buy a white man's farm with their wives, children and live stock, they were given fields of their own, and individually good land, principally arable, and the result was not only often enough them advances either for paying taxes or other purposes, but also frequently paid the taxes on behalf of their leaders in return for the same allowances given them by the settlers.

Now, said the Administration, go and do the same for the Natives, who doubtless benefit accordingly, but use the human factor of reward, incentive and work when you want Black labour because of white settlement, and the Colonies benefit by the communication with their masters.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE EASTERN CONGO.

GENERAL LERZELIER, Governor of the Oriental Province of the Belgian Congo, has said to *L'echo de l'Afrique*, Brussels, some interesting particulars of the development of motor transport in his province.

The regular routes for passengers and goods operated by the Oriental Province Motor Service (N.V. S.A.C.) are now about 1,800 miles long, covering the area from 10 to 140 Kilometres largely one way, the total distance covered being 3,600 miles, the average cost 1,003.01 ton-kilometres per ton of goods, the work of improving the roads being still in progress, and more miles for which rates have been fixed than are in use, so that 30 ton lorries can now be used. In particular, cost of transport by 3-ton lorries would now be 1,003 francs per ton-kilometre, as against 2,200 francs per ton-kilometre for 1-ton lorries in the previous year, in 1924, when motor lorries and tyres were unknown. But the cost of transport by 3-ton lorries for 100 ton-kilometres is 1,003 francs, the cost of 1-ton lorries for 100 ton-kilometres 2,000 francs.

Throughout the whole year, the consumption of petrol and oil being 314 and 3,188 litres respectively per 100 kilometres.

The tariff rates charged for this motor transport service are as follows:

Class	Per-head baggage, arms, ammunition, and caravans of every description	Maximum	Minimum	Time	Time
Class 1	Imperial loads not specified	1,000	200	210	210
Class 2	Palm kernels, palm wine, rice, and other Native grown products except cotton	1,000	200	210	210
Class 3	Ivory and valuable com modities	175	110	0.62	0.62
Class 4		500			

It is interesting to note the stress laid by General de Monvel-Beauchamp on the fact that the institution of this motor service has abolished head portage, 10,251,000.041 ton-kilometres of load being carried by motor vehicles. Taking eighty men-days per 25-ton-kilometres (including the time taken by porters in reaching points of departure and in returning to their homes), this amounts to 3,000.01 men-days, or, in other words, 11,600 men who throughout the year were relieved from work on portage.

A TRAVELLER'S ESTIMATE.

The *English Review* publishes an article by Mr. Stirling Liddell on "Tales of Travel"; of course, if he asks

Can you imagine equatorial "Winter Sports" in equatorial round? Can you imagine Alpine flora in equatorial Africa? Can you imagine skating and skiing and tobogganing ten and a half miles south of the Line? Would you believe me if I told you I lived today and I have been to Grecian, you would not? And here is where we must let others have the advantages over our writers' words. They know that our vapours could be verily cold—they know that scenes of winter sports have all been visited by other men.

Upon Mount Kenya, just under 10,000 feet above the sea, there is a frozen lake surrounded by snow-covered slopes and a half mile south of the Line. The first set of noon-thaws in the early part of the afternoon the lake is frozen hard again, and the skiers and tobogganists, porters and porters, have down the mountain sides, through hollows and tan green bracken, down to the valley.

I spent a night at a charming house, with miles of flowers, in a deep glen, and set out this morning my host, a young boy, to see the "Victoria Falls and Gorge." Here is fine, tall, tall, tall, vines, shrubs, flowers, and trees, tomatoes and oranges and pineapples, and strawberries, and sorts of English vegetables, green fruits, and short, growing, bunches, alongside tropical produce. I actually picked oranges with one hand and strawberries, and bunches, with the other. On our way back to the house we gathered a basketful of mushrooms and new life. This morning in Equatoria, Uganda, I visited the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River and was amazed to find how great they were compared with those of Niagara. Here are the respective figures:

Width of Victoria Falls	220 feet.
Width of Niagara Falls	170 feet.
Width of Victoria Falls	1 mile.

No further comment is necessary—but I will add, after a paragraph I read the other day. An unusually modest volume of the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*—proves beyond

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ELEPHANT-HUNTING CONTRACTORS.

By Mepham's Member, M.P.

THE ELEPHANT HUNTER'S CONTRACT.

MR. W. G. LEWIS, EAST AFRICA.

MR. JAMES SAWYER, correspondent of *the Standard*, writes from Dar es Salaam to say that he has seen some correspondence relating to hunting that you are grants concerning are mentioned in your columns. Though I have no confirmation of truth in his statement, I quote it as a foundation of truth in his statement, "hope that this letter will clear up some of my impressions, and also give an accurate account as possible of the true state of affairs Tanganyika Territory in so far as elephant hunting is concerned."

A number of experienced hunters were given a grant free license to shoot from ten to twenty-five elephants in areas where they had caused great damage to native crops. The basis of the agreement was that half of the ivory so obtained would become the property of the hunter while the remainder became Government property. Under a scheme so favorable to the hunter, and with practically no supervision, a certain number of abuses arose. I need not enlarge on what actually occurred, but I may as well say that the Administration found the scheme unsatisfactory and abolished it.

Since that time the free-lance hunters with unrestricted choice have been replaced by other experienced hunters employed by the Government on salary basis. These European hunters are assisted by natives armed with 450-200 express rifles. You must have a belief, but considerately more than I do, that from the Government point of view, it is definitely unsatisfactory from the amateur hunters aspect of sport. These hunters act as a general rule, automatically had shots to which, notwithstanding the fact that they will attempt to kill elephants by hitting them in the most vulnerable part of their anatomy, whether a vital spot offers or not.

So numbers of elephants are killed, young bulls, cows, and even half-grown calves all go to the bag, to me, and to many another Tanganyikan, seems a waste of effort to imperfectly trained Native the job of despatching elephants called, courtesy, "shambala killing." A few years of this sort of thing will greatly diminish the number of elephants, though it may possibly save a bit of planlessness, but the result will be simple and vicious wounded elephants.

The resident's licensee for three elephants at Dar es Salaam works out at £1230s. per elephant, and this includes a general game licence costing £150s. per year. The cost of a ticket to India is implied by the above-mentioned figure newspaper correspondent but "Gangs" are granted permits to hunt. These latter carry rifles, ammoy rounds, and may occasionally be encountered wandering along or squatting on main roads in search of the latter; sometimes they even come back with them.

There are two correspondents for the same area of hunting nomination when making a sweep of a station, and these are to be given a sum of money for the result of pitting the stations which can be done during the short time of one month to the next Government agent. Does he imagine that the professional hunters who are engaged to police the estates are privileged individuals, allowed to do as they like and over and above their role of police? I beg to differ.

You remark, "strange things may have got into the heads of men with large land-holdings," a crowd of us, including myself, are still here.

These strange regulations and transgressors get it through the "Natives" which they are still allowed to do. I may add their things look more hopeful with regard to getting policemen and numbers. A two weeks' sentence is now necessary to qualify for a licence. We know it looks as if the old laws will be reformed with greater vigilance.

Yours faithfully,

ADOLPHUS.

HISTORY OF ZAMBIA.

A HISTORY OF ZAMBIA, by GEORGE WALTER INGRAM, M.A., F.L.A., F.L.S., F.L.H., F.R.G.S., &c., dealing with events from the earliest of recorded history to a textbook which needs of any new history student. It is Government schools in the Protectorate, can be recommended to anyone interested in the East African history.

The story of Zambia from the past down to the present day is told interestingly, which is who uses the book ought to feel that the author is a debt for sparing them the usual catalogue of facts that has frequently marred a history manual.

SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The ranks of the Sudan Civil Service are being thinned by the retirement or pension of a number of senior officials, amongst whom are Sir Wasey Suleyman, Secretary; Mr. G. L. Hall, Civil Secretary; Mr. J. A. Crowley, Director of Education; Mr. F. F. F. Director of Government Lands; Mr. R. H. Dibb, Chief Justice; and Mr. Peacock, senior High Court Judge.

It is stated that Mr. L. H. Williams has died, and secretary, Mr. H. A. Macmillan, that Mr. Dinsdale will be succeeded by Secretary, and the Commissioner of Finance will be transferred to Mr. Simpson, of which is attached to the Egyptian Ministry of Education, that Mr. Ostrom will succeed Mr. Macmillan, and that Mr. Chaytor will succeed Mr. Red.

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DUE KENYA LETTER.

From Our Correspondent.

The question by lost from the fraction of discussing an oil refinery in Kenya is awaiting discussion here and the local paper has given prominence to the suggestion. It is felt that the project, if it materializes, would bring new industry to Kenya and the local community are then conscious of new business. The Lake Colony has also in latest meetings taken up the subject of constructing an oil refinery at Nairobi as the port of entry for such a refinery is naturally enough selected the centre of business men in both those places, for they could obviously desire to see it initiated while it will be a great benefit to all the local population. The two Albertine arm is also mentioned in the near future, as it is in little danger. One of the two rivers has been above Nairobi should have the greater potential of course, the river of a big volume, the volume of crude oil, it is becoming more and more evident that control of gravity is the key to the future development in Kenya, in view of the fact that the latter is becoming the true market for gas, coal, petroleum and petroleum products.

Branch Aborigines.

Within the last few weeks both Government and Veterinary departments have linked up their forces against a species of aborigines which apparently had sprung up in the interior of the country. In his speech before the colonial parliament recently Mr. Bonsu, M.P., said, "It is difficult to ascertain what is more interesting than the coming together of the two most comprehensive and extensive review of the branch aborigines that the respective commissions have made in their field of work. We wrote concerning them and the difficulties that it seems incredible that only in the month of Feb. it was still in doubt and uncertain as to whether the chief object of attack by those savages is the blood and that the parasites which concentrate on this form of attraction were hardly known to science at that time. So little was this wonderful secret realised and it was an unbound his during the history of mankind led to the death of countless millions of human beings and these domestic animals that the possible cause of sickness had been explored until the right of it, until the mid-month.

Shannon Sun-Bonfire.

Of the ingenious attempts to counter the mysterious diseases with which the local settlers of Kenya found themselves and their import stock, who had brought the most original kind of trouble, and a certain who procured from remote parts of India and Africa, and obtained looking some parts and in other ways, the following rays of the same, responsible for the losses, decked as follows:-no sheep in the fields, no rams, nurses, men, horses and the skin tied over them under the sheep's chin, kept them back, and so on, straight, and generally attached to the neck of his own paradise. This is another place to refer to when we talk about the bush with this regard, and I have no objection to these diseases and the ravages of the same, but I do not care to have any more.

the parties of the contract, and the former to play the part of the principal, and the other to play the part of the minor. It is to be noted, however, especially the kind of procedure followed in the case of criminal law, that of the so-called "hotch-pot-chot" or, "hotch-pot-chot" trials, where the accused is put into a cage and forced to confess his guilt in the presence of the court and the public. In the case of the recent trial of one R.D. McLean, a man who has been held in custody since he passed this table, that the court and the public, we learn from the evidence of the prosecution, G. James, a man of potentialities, the chief charge against him, is that he is a member of a Native tribe, and allows much of the best class of members to go wild in the Native Reserves. The proposal which as announced to-day is that the members here, the improductive members of the Reserve should be held in custody for the Native Reserves, without loss of freedom, and what more can be done to be permitted to occupy temporarily in order to teach, and for the Native Reserves, this their essential needs.

Wild Animals.

We have sighted an African elephant, which comes with a desire to collect live specimens of animals for the Zoological Park at Washington, a piece of enterprise to be highly commended, and it might well advantage be followed by various public bodies or private companies. There is, for example, the African National Park, which has a paucity of interesting animal life, hardly rivalled in popularity, because of the almost infinite variety of varieties there are, and become in the course of time great attractions to the inhabitants and visitors of the communities. The zoologists think that the number recently secured in our animals and the range of numbers pick all of great beauty. Thomson's giraffe, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, and many other great animals, and unparalleled by any other part of the world, and the making of it with these creatures will assuredly not only do a lot of damage to the safety and security of the people, which includes animal life and other vermin pests, but the world and intermarriage will probably not so lightly eradicated.

Malaria.

A piece of official news that has come to the Bureau of the U.S. Geographical Survey and has been received by the District Commissioner that put a nail in the coffin of the possibility of the local town becoming a permanent residence is the statement of the came to the office to pay a call to the Secretary of State, and the next day he stated to the Secretary of State that the last day of the year in which he had been in office he had issued an order, which he directed that this should be limited to the shortest possible period of time, so that the British Empire, the colonies and the Dominion of Canada, the body represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the whole of the world should immediately concern itself with this matter, and in view of the fact that there have been several cases of this disease in the year past and the same may be

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May 20, 1926.

EAU AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa's Information Bureau is designed to serve its subscribers and advertisers, giving 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. British trade throughout the year, readers are getting to know information which readers are getting to know that purpose will be considerably aided.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents working through representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

THE Uganda Cottons Press Co., Ltd. is the voluntary association.

A. D. Lamerton, well known auctioneer and proprietor of the Bantu Trading Company, has started from his office at Entebbe Uganda for London.

Messrs. Howse and McGregor, Ltd., chemists and druggists, with headquarters in Nairobi, and several branches in Kenya and Uganda have opened a branch in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Kenya announces that Oaklands Estate, Ltd., The British East Africa Mataffe Co., Ltd., and Nairobi East Township Co. Ltd., have been struck off the register.

The Commissioner of Mombasa, M. J. Brown, M.A., M.R.C.S., received cable advices from Dependencies Office, revealing that better rains have fallen in Tanganyika Territory than last year, and in Usumbara Districts, so that the general crop prospects are good.

It is notified from recent information that Comendatore Lamberto Bonker has been appointed to assist Italian Consul General at the Town of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southwest Africa.

In a recent address, the Kenyan Indian Association, Nairobi, recently urged the following: He to insist in swindling and opulence. He who could hope to double his wealth, and to the sound commercial venture, and that resources must be slow and steady.

During the three weeks ended April 10th and 11th, 1926, 1,071 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader at Kilimani, of which a total of 1,030 bags were rejected.

The Commissioned Trade and Information Office has been advised by cable that the amount of export traffic handled during the first four months of this year totals 86,425 bags, as against 55,377 bags in the corresponding period of last year. No congestion has been experienced on the railways.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during December included maize, 16,593 cwt.; coffee, 22,895 cwt.; carbonate of soda, 1,500 tons; raw cotton, 14,261 centals; sisal fibre and tow, 1,007 tons; cotton seed, 2,778 tons; hides, 6,060 cwt.; sheep and goat skins, 52,200; rubber, 1,35 centals; and ivory, 2 cwt.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during December included cigarettes, 40,276 lbs.; tobacco, 10,35 cwt.; pyrethrum, 60 tons; 1,411,384 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 904 tons; shovels and spades, 66,500 lbs.; cotton piece goods, 3,498,580 yards; cotton blankets, 274,302; disinfectants, 100 cwt.; fuel oil, 2,322,439 imperial gallons; lubricating oils, 26,212 imperial gallons; petroleum, 225,707 imperial gallons; soap, 3,132 lbs.; motor cars, 458; motor lorries, and tractors, 400; motor cycles, sidecars and tricycles, 146; and fertilizers and manures, 20,100 cwt.

MR. A. J. STORE

We learn from a private cable that Mr. A. J. Store has disposed of his wholesale and retail store to the African Lakes Corporation. He will henceforth concentrate his attention upon the tobacco, general produce, and insurance sides of his business.

BARCLAYS BANK DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS.

We are informed that Mr. John Caulfield will commence himself to the affairs of Barclays Bank Dominion Colonial and Overseas as General Manager of that institution, and will occupy a seat on the Board. He has therefore relinquished his appointment as General Manager of Barclays Bank Limited, and has been appointed as the Director of that bank. Mr. H. P. Bradbury and Mr. R. B. Edwards have been appointed Joint Assistant General Managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and Mr. J. D. Race has been appointed Secretary.

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LONDON, E.C.**Tobacco Brokers**SPECIALISING IN COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

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Time to catch the outgoing East African mail.

EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The position remains practically unchanged, with the qualities of East African in satisfactory demand, and the inferior sorts selling slowly. Since the termination of the strike there is, however, a firmer tone. Prices are as under:

Kenya -	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- sizes	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Green	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Peperary	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Black, brownish, light, etc.	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
London cleaned	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- First size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Second size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Third size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Fourth size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Peperary	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
London traded	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- First size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Second size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Third size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Peperary	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Uganda -	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Greenish	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Small	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Triage	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Kenya -	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Limaniaro	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- First size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Second size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Third size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Berry	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Triage	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Arusha -	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Triage	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Zambia -	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- First size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Second size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Third size	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
- Peperary	12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

In a review of the coffee market for the first three months of the year Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co. state that the small improvements in East African sorts—which are now at a level ruling at the end of last year—as due to the effect of shipments west. Anything except those of east west, whereas earlier imports indicated that the East African crop would be short owing to Java and Ceylon. Furthermore, later shipments have been of good quality. Arrivals of African coffee landed in London up to March 28 were 1,100 bags as compared with 1,144 in 1922, 50,304 in 1923, 14,432 in 1923, and 15,121 in 1922. Deliveries to home consumers totalled 2,125 bags up to March 27, 16,000 in 1922, 25,621 in 1923, 16,000 in 1923, and 16,000 in 1922. Deliveries to export amounted to 15,234 bags in 1922, 17,718 in 1923, 16,003 in 1922, 21,157 in 1923, and 23,449 bags in 1922. While the stocks in London stood at 48,045 bags on March 28, 1922, 31,781 in 1923, and 18,216 bags in 1922, 35,441 at the corresponding period in 1923, 10,121 in 1922, 21,788 in 1923, and 18,216 bags in 1922.

EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO.

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that the current supplies of Zambian and Rhodesian tobacco are in excess of requirements. Dark tobacco 13d. to 2d., 13d. to 2d., 13d. to 2d., 16d. to 2d., 1d. to 1d.; Semibright 1d. to 1d., 14d. to 18d., 1d. to 2d., 1d. to 1d.; Bright 1d. to 1d., 14d. to 18d., 1d. to 2d., 1d. to 1d.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

No oilseeds are reported. But the following Commodity Index is as follows:

Cottonseed - While what is available shows well during the past week, imports of East African cottonseed have dropped from £15,000 per ton to £12,000 per ton.

2s. 6d. unit can be realised. Shippers, however, tend to ask more than the market will pay.

Groundnuts - Business has been done on this commodity at £22 5s. for June/July and £22 7s. 6d. for July/August shipment.

Maize generally is in free supply at easier prices but business remains inactive.

Sisal - East African sisal is steady, with Tanganyika quoted at £24 3s. i.f. for May/July.

Skinning - No interest is shown in positions beyond June. The value for white and/or yellow April/May or May/June shipment to the Continent is about £25 15s.

EAST AFRICA AND THE STRIKE.

Action by London Chamber of Commerce.

We are informed that the following cablegram was despatched on May 11 by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce:

Rumours have spread among shipowners withholding cargo. Please publish and wire Chambers that ships being unloaded here at all ports under full Government protection.

The Secretary of the Chamber also addressed to the Customs authorities at Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar a letter to the same effect.

I am instructed by Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman of the East African Section of this Chamber to say that owing to the general strike throughout the United Kingdom which was declared at midnight on May 3, and the consequent delays and restrictions in the postal services, shipping documents have in many cases been held up.

Goods for shipment to East Africa places have, therefore, invariably been considerably ahead of their documents. I would appreciate it quite considerably to express the hope that, subject to such recompenses as prudence may dictate, you will give every facility to importers to obtain the release of their goods on arrival.

EAST AFRICAN LOANS BILL.

MR. BALDWIN, replying to Lord Sandon in Parliament on Monday said: "I understand it would not be possible to deal with the East African Loans Bill before the Whitsunday recess."

LOSS OF A ZAMBIA LANDMARK.

We regret to learn that the old mahogany tree which gave its name to the Mazimba has been cut down, and any old landmarks of Zambia thereby removed.

The mazimba, known as the Ambozi, is a small cherry-like fruit, of which the taste is somewhat like a European cherry, very indifferent.

In the Kafue, however, it has a great reputation, and is reckoned with the best fruit in the world, and the local delights of C.P.R. districts are less attractive, and it is also said that the Reservoir will take place under this tree. The Ambozi is a large tree, and a prominent landmark in Zambia Great Britain.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**BRITISH INDIA**

Modasa" arrived Mombasa homewards May 1.
Merkan" left Southampton for East Africa
May 12
Mulber" arrived Mombasa May 14.

HOLLAND AFRICA

Jagersfontein" arrived Dunkirk homewards
May 17
Salabougha" left Cape Town homewards May 1.
Kieftfontein" arrived Beira for Lourenco
Marques May 5.
Randfontein" arrived Dar es Salaam for further
East African ports May 10.
Springfontein" passed Gibraltar for East Africa
May 7.

Klinfontein" left Rotterdam homewards May 10.
Safier" left Port Said homewards May 7.
Meiskens" arrived Dar es Salaam for further
East African ports May 5.
Bifiton" arrived Durban for East Africa May 8.
Heemskerk" passed Dakar for East Africa
May 21.
Nyork" arrived Rotterdam for East Africa
May 9.

UNION CASTLE

Bampton Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques
May 13.
Chepstow Castle" left Lourenco Marques for
Mombasa May 12.
Gaika" arrived London from Beira May 13.
Garth Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira
May 14.
Granville Castle" left Southampton for Beira
May 13.
Llanstephan Castle" left Lourenco Marques
May 15.
Sandown Castle" left Marseilles for East Africa
May 15.

EAST AFRICAN MAHS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar
close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day
and at the same time on May 5, 12, 19, and June 3.
For Swaziland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese
East Africa, mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30
a.m. to-morrow, May 21, and at the same time on
May 28, 1926.

Mails from East Africa are exported at London
on May 2, 27, and June 14.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Schenckers have declared a dividend of
9% for 1925 on their deferred shares, as against
8% paid in 1924. The carry forward amounts to
£36,140, compared with £24,751 last year.

We have received from Messrs. W. and G. Foyle
Ltd., 101, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2, the
latest issue of their catalogue No. 20, of publishers'
remainders in brand-new condition and at greatly
reduced prices. The dist will gladly be sent post
free to any reader mentioning *East Africa*. Two
volumes that immediately caught our eye were Mr.
William Muir's "Life of Mahomet" (offered at
1s. 6d.) and E. D. Morel's "Black Man's Burden"
(offered 1s. 1d.).

Messrs. L. H. G. S. Ltd., whose advertisement
appears elsewhere in this issue, inform us that they
have recently received through the Empire Cotton
Growing Corporation a report that Mr. H. C.
Sampson, the U.S. cotton specialist of the Corpora-
tion in Nyasaland, found Jackpans extremely satis-
factory in bringing newly cleared land into culti-
vation. Mr. J. V. Corbett, of the English Forestry
Association also writes that he has found the tool
more efficient than any planting matter or pick
previously used.

Forty-two owners or trainers of dogs which
have won the Waterloo Cup have, we are informed,
sworn to the excellence of Benbow's Mixture, an
advertisement for which will be found elsewhere in
this issue. Messrs. Benbow now tell us that Mr.
Denny Smith, trainer of this year's winner of
Cup, has used the Mixture for many years,
speaks of it as "an excellent tonic for
dogs in training, and also for dogs when re-
covering from distemper." A few months ago the
award the certificate of highest award
medal in an open competition for dog medicines.

The Tilley Lamp Company have sent us full descrip-
tions of the paraffin lamps patented and manu-
factured by them. There are models for every use, but
that which will most appeal to our readers is the
Lantern P.I. 53, which is claimed to be the smallest
such lantern on the market. It is storm and insect-
proof, burns for ten hours with one filling of oil,
has no parts which can rust or corrode, and is fitted
with a small reflector which directs rain falling
on the globe. Full particulars and illustrations may
be obtained on application to the company at their
Works, Hendon, London N.W. 4.

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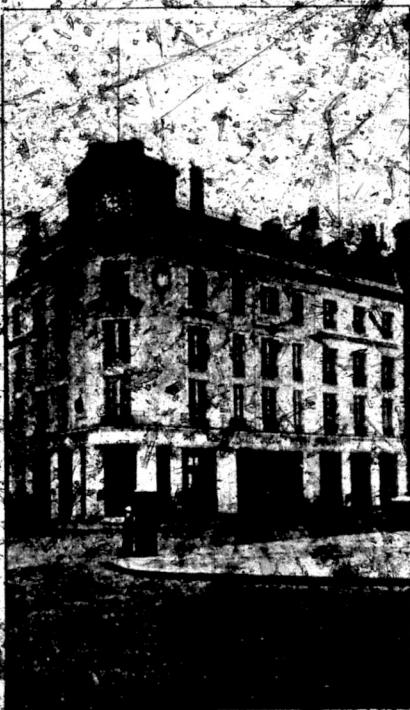
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Books on all subjects relating to East Africa, and to all other countries of the British Empire, and to South America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, U.S.A., etc.

JUNE 24, 1926

EAST AFRICA.

65



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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

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RAILWAYS FOR EAST AFRICA.

On the authority of a statement made by Mr. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, at a recent special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, *East Africa* is able in this issue to indicate the probability that the Government of Kenya will shortly raise another loan, partly for the construction of further branch railways.

The loan would, of course, be added to the existing African loans up to £16,000,000 to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government in the near future.

Both loans promise important beneficial effects for East Africa and Great Britain, and recall Mr. Sandeman Allen's recent reminder to the Second British Advertising Convention that during last century Britain spent some £600,000,000 in the building and equipment of railways in Argentina and nearly the same amount on similar public works in Canada. Such investments "paid dividends in cash and in greater employment" resulting from large orders for British material. The new railroads to be constructed in East Africa in the next few years will likewise bring more work to British manufacturers, not merely of rail sleepers, rolling stock, and other railway equipment of all kinds, but of the thousand and one articles required by the European and native whose purchasing power will be increased by the provision of improved transport facilities.

Every serious student of world trade realises that Great Britain must concentrate increasingly on supplying the present needs and expediting the development of her Empire overseas. As the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies have repeatedly declared, without the prospect of a share of the Empire offers more attractive prospects than East Africa. Yet British business men have up to while been sadly slow to explore their opportunities in the territories with which we are concerned. Many interesting plans of Mr. Felling detail districts where mining, agriculture, animal husbandry, industrial and commercial leaders to young lands which offer splendid scope for vision, initiative, and enterprise.

Within a few weeks the East African Loan Bill will be introduced by Mr. Amery, whose firm faith in the destiny of our East African Empire like that of his colleague Mr. Ormsby Gore should be an inspiration to manufacturers, exporters and the general public. East Africa has much to offer to investors and it will remain for Great Britain to seize her opportunities.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY PLANS.

MR. FELLING AT SPECIAL JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD MEETING.

SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE CONDEMNS KILINDINI REPORT.

Special to "East Africa."

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, held just prior to his departure from England for South Africa, the Hon. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, outlined his views on East African transport development, questions generally etc.

The amount applied for by the Kenya-Uganda Railway from the East African Guaranteed Loans recommended by the East Africa Commission was £5,500,000, of which £2,000,000 would be allocated to the Port of Kilindini. This is his strong opinion that they must proceed with extensive developments, and that that sum would be required over the next five or six years. It was practically decided that as a first step they would go ahead immediately with the building of two further deep-water berths. On the most conservative basis of future traffic it was clear that there would be grave congestion at the Port of Kilindini in the course of the next few years unless something was pressed forward.

The second item was one of £800,000 for general improvements on the main line in order to strengthen what he might term the neck of the bottle. Last year the Uganda Railway had been very much criticised in connection with traffic work-ups. The actual position was that almost immediately on his arrival in the country he (Mr. Felling) had realised that there would be enormous increase in traffic, so that the sooner the line was extended to Uganda and the main line, and Lake Victoria improved, the better. They got to work on the basis that there would soon be a substantial increase in traffic, and that increased and come even sooner than anyone had expected.

The position was now much better than in 1923. They had better staff, more cars and lighters on the lake, and better facilities on the line. It was about time that a programme of improvement, development and expansion must proceed rapidly and steadily.

Improvements Out of Revenue.

In 1923 he had started spending £500,000 per annum on the renewing of the main line, assuming that this year's estimate would be realised. In the four years ending December 1926, the Railway would have contributed one-third of earnings, approximately £3,000,000 to renewals funds, and £1,000,000 to the capital fund. It was generally believed that the whole available net revenue profit on the Uganda Railway had been put back into the line for improvement, and by the end of the year if it continued at present in the same manner could be derived out of earnings up to £1,000,000 will have been actually spent—£500,000 of it on the replacement of 50 lb. rails with 80 lb. rails on the Mombasa-Nairobi section; £20,000 on improved schedules; £300,000 on the strengthening of bridges and culverts, £10,000 on

the extension of running sheds, and the balance of £600,000 on additional railway piers, wharves, docks, workshops, labour-saving devices, etc.

The system was to charge to the Renewals Fund the total cost of replacement. Of £500,000 capital additions, for instance, the difference between 50 and 80 lb. rails was to be capital account charge. They had thus enormously enhanced the value of the capital assets from revenue contributions.

Main Line Improvement Programme.

The present position was that the Uganda Railway required to proceed immediately with the general improvement of the main line making the Kilindini-Nairobi section available for the heavy engines if possible not later than the end of 1928. The £800,000 mentioned was the maximum, but the intention was to continue to keep expenditure as far as possible from revenue, drawing on the £800,000 only when necessary.

It was not only possible but likely that less would be sufficient, but as East Africa's railway earnings depend so much on weather conditions, native production, the world's cotton prices, and other influences, ample provision must be made for contingencies.

Above Nairobi provision must be made for larger crossings, station yards, etc. Though the renewing of the Nairobi-Yakuru section was not contemplated until the Athi and Nairobi sections were finished, it might prove to be undesirable either to or deviation might be made from Nairobi and a going to a point in the Kit Valley. He agreed that the words "general improvements" were liable to mis-understanding, and might well be replaced in the East Africa Guaranteed Loans Bill by words explaining that what was desired was provision for part capital cost, over and above provision from betterment funds, for improvements, additions, extensions, etc., etc. It was proposed building more lines to bring more pressure off the neck of the bottle unless that neck were simultaneously strengthened.

The line had been starved for twenty-five years and must be put right. Thus if it was his policy to repay loans as soon as possible and not to have avoidable debts against him account, then must be provided for a substantial back-up. This year's contributions to betterment funds would not be as heavy as last year because interest debits were now increasing.

Proposed outlay was as follows: away stock and rolling equipment. All the money possible to devote from revenue to rolling stock would be required for renewals. Nearly all the shunting engines were intended for replacement. The Nairobi workshops were being electrified and within the next couple of years they would have one of

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best workshops in the tropical world. They were in the fortunate position of dealing with a Native with a mechanical turn of mind, whose training had been highly successful. Electrical power was far more economical than steam-power, and so they were insuring on their present steam plant.

The Extension Project.

For the extension to Kampala, including the bridge of the Nile, £100,000 had been put down, from the railway's standpoint, they would like to approach Kampala from the north but it was a question whether suitable conditions would be found, and, possibly, it would prove necessary to bridge the Nile at or near Jinja and carry it to Kampala.

Personally Mr. Felling held that the proposed north-western extension, at least as far as Lira, should take precedence over the Kampala line firstly because there was grave danger of serious dislocation of traffic on Lake Kioga with exceptional rises or fall of the lake, and secondly because once the line was through to Mbalmati it would be possible to concentrate the lake craft on Kampala and thus serve it better. At present almost 50% of their Lake Victoria trade was centred on Jinja. He was also most anxious to press on with the Congo-Sudan connections.

The next item was one of £1,050,000 in respect of the Mbale-Lira-Nile extension. The railway now expected to save £50,000 on the original estimates of the Turbo-Mbalmati extension and Mbale branch, which sum was considered to be enough to carry the Mbale line as far as Socot. The balance of £1,050,000 mentioned was estimated as sufficient to carry the line well forward toward the Nile.

£500,000 was allocated for railway work for new extensions and the Kenya Government was applying for £222,500 for roads and bridges, of this £30,000 between Nakasero and the Panganiya border, £87,000 between Mombasa and Nairobi, £39,000 between Nairobi and Uganda, £15,000 between Nairobi and Arusha, and £100,000 for the Gated bridge.

Branch Lines.

The above allocations were based chiefly on the requirements of Uganda's trade, and as, from the railway's standpoint, it was desirable to make use of the second-hand trains which would be available by the relaying of the main line, the question of branch lines was one of importance. It seemed probable that Kenya would shortly raise a loan of its own, by which funds would be provided for the construction of further branch lines in the Colony. The railway's policy was that suggestions or recommendations for such lines were left to the Railway Council, which could either recommend that the construction was sufficiently attractive from the revenue standpoint for it to be undertaken by the railway, or, failing such recommendation, the matter could be referred to the Kenyan Government. There might be cases in which the Railway Council felt that it could not undertake the construction of a system of lines without a guarantee from the Colonial Office against financial interest and perhaps even loss.

Consignments.

The question of consignment notes had been under consideration at the previous meeting of the Board. Mr. Felling explained that there had been no change in owners' risk conditions. The difference was that the Department of Revenue did not necessarily require a consignment

note exactly what was stated in the tariff book. The Nairobi and Kampala Chambers of Commerce had opposed without quite understanding that the conditions remained unchanged, but at later meetings with the Chamber of Commerce representatives the position had been thoroughly explained. The matter could safely be left in the hands of the Railway Council, on which commerce now had strong representation. Low export rates were given on owners' risk conditions, which were almost word for word the same as those in operation in South Africa. If the railway were expected to take big risks, it must charge big premiums and insure. Hon. M. F. Felling felt that the ordinary business man could make better insurance terms than the railway.

Mr. Sandeman Allen thought that the main point was the refusal of the railway to give alternative rates in reply to which Mr. Felling said that alternative rates were a cooperation of sort, commercial, but the commercial

appeared to be the alternative. The alternative was high. He had not had time to examine the position thoroughly prior to leaving the Colony, but at first glance he thought that there was something in the contention. In any event he considered that the matter could be safely left to the Railway Council and commercial representation on the subject.

Kimberly Port.

Mr. Trevorden Wynd, who had recently returned from East Africa, invited by Sir George White to express his professional views on the Kimberley Port Commission's inquiry, said that he did not think that it would produce good results either financially or from the standpoint of actual working. The financial estimates did not seem to him to be worth the paper on which they were written. The revenue and expenditure agreed in an impossible fashion, and the figures were apparently based upon the Port getting the whole of the lighterage profits. He did not see what there was to induce a contractor to tender on realistic terms. There was uncertainty of revenue, for when the ships' water shutes were finished there would be no lighterage. No charge could be likely to cover a port which had to pay the steamer to the Port any considerable margin above that paid by the contractor, and that which it could charge. Where there were the estimated profit to come from?

It did not seem to him that Kimberley had the room to expand or to provide the railway facilities necessary if it was to become a deep-water port. On its present site Kimberley was a lumber port. Wharves and the necessary railway facilities were to be provided he did not see that there would be room for working. In Rozi Shire the godowns were a long way apart and against port there was plenty of room to pour in thousands of tons of timber.

Why should they build great sheds when they had a system which seemed to him the right one for a circumscribed area like Kilifi? £1,500,000 had been spent on the present two wharves, and it was difficult to say that £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 would be useful before they had got their foundation and even then the port would not have sufficient space to operate. Bombay had the same difficulty and had been forced to establish big sheds some six miles out in which goods were warehoused until the ship had been allotted a berth. The cargo was then "lightened" down by rail, the vessel was loaded and despatched quickly. Incidentally, he believed half the business of the port of Kilifi was done by lighters. He seemed to think the

recommendations of the Port Commission, it would be sound financial and unsound from the practical standpoint of port traffic.

Mr. Young said that the question had been examined by the Commission composed of Government representatives, public representatives, a South African port expert—who was an undoubted authority—and representatives of the shipping and wharfage companies. It used to be presumed that these shipping representatives thoroughly understood local conditions. In their unanimous report they had come to the conclusion which he personally had always felt, that they would be forced, namely, that the railway must exercise the control. That was the only business department of Government which could possibly do it.

He felt personally that it was a mistake that the port should be controlled independently of the Railway Council. There was the grave risk of互相矛盾的 differences. If the financial estimates proved wrong, and a loss resulted the Railway Council would object to increasing the loss from railway revenue on the ground that the port was not under their control; therefore they could not allow railway revenue to be used. That would mean that the Kenyan Government would have to bear a heavy loss. He did not wish to disagree with the recommendations in the Report.

It was certainly true that it would need more room for railway facilities, and it would have to develop the port more. The main handling yards and their berths out on the waterfront of course, but the maximum estimate for the next two deep-water berths was from £2,000 to £3,000 each. He estimated that by taking up deep-water construction the cost of the interest would in a reasonable number of years be no more than the present cost of lightering. Having started deep-water construction they must go on with it and average up the cost. It might be mentioned that the existing two berths gave about 150 feet of frontage, and

as the ships using the Port averaged less than 100 feet, there was a good deal of room for lighterage in between. What they did badly now was on the two artificial berths. The consulting engineers were at present examining Mbaraki to see whether it would be used for that purpose.

Mr. Sandeman Allen, speaking as an old wharfie, pointed out that deepwater slaves saved an immense amount of double handling, gave much quicker despatch and avoided breakages, damage and depreciation.

Mr. Trevredyn-Wynne thought that as Mombasa was often visited by ten or twelve ships at the same time, many of them with only part cargo, there was a grave risk of unnecessary delay. On his recent voyage to Zanzibar he had been brought round their ship most efficiently. As moment they reached Zanzibar whereas in Port Sudan they had had to wait twelve hours because another ship was at the quay. This was the sort of thing that would happen in a new port, which would grow very very big indeed.

Mr. Simon Hefin, summing up, said that Mr. Young's only disagreement with the Report of the Commission was on the financial side, of which involved the financial side, where there was no difference. Before the forest belt that would stop under the new policy. It might be impossible to recover expenditure in the first, but in two years if there was a delay the Railway Council would obviously say that as had been taken out of its hands it would be responsible. The Kenyan Government would then have to do so, and it might not have the funds.

Mr. Trevredyn-Wynne considered that it would be better to leave the Port Trust immediately with a responsible independent manager. Charnock, but the opinion was expressed that up-country interests would view such a suggestion with extreme suspicion, and that in any case such a development was impossible for some years to come.

MEETING OF ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS

By G. S. Young, M.P.A.

The meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, held on May 26, probably, was attended by the following:—Sir George Hartley, K.C., M.P.; Major A. Brabazon Collyer, M.P.; Major-General Sir J. P. Collingwood, M.P.; Sir Edward Hawke, M.P.; Sir Frank Tizard, M.P.; Sir Frank Tizard, M.P.; Sir George Salter, M.P.; Sir John C. St. John, M.P.; Sir John Laming, M.P.; Sir John Laming, M.P.; Major-General Sir Frank Laver, and Colonel W. K. Tucker.

Committee of Association of Kenya

It was proposed by Mr. St. John that there should be a discussion between the Committee and the Association of Kenya on the subject of the proposed Convention. The Association of Kenya had been invited to send a fully representative delegation. After a short debate it was decided to postpone the discussion until the following day.

After a short debate it was decided that the Committee should submit a draft of a Convention to the Association of Kenya, and that the individual members should make arrangements to send delegations to the Kenyan Conference.

Tanganyika had been asked to send delegates to the August session of the Convention, which would meet in Nairobi on or about the next meeting of the Tukuyu Conference, and it was then hoped that a definite decision on the point would be reached.

Kenya Information Office

Lord Cromer had expressed the view that the East African territories could not get from the present system of free trade and information a sufficient return to their benefit while they might remain until there was effective connecting roads on the other side. He was also anxious that Kenya should be given a seat in the Conference, and that the Kenyan delegation should be allowed to exert such influence as they could to get full value for their money. This opinion of opinion was supported by the other members of the Eastern African Advisory Committee at the meeting.

Mr. Kendish, who noted that the latter was not using the right political term, "advisory," but "advisory," in his speech, said that the Kenyan

the Colonial Office that the bureaux was in no way responsible to them, but directly to the East African Governments concerned." Sir Edward Grigg, the new Governor of Kenya, was less doubtful in the minds of many at the Colony, that his policy was one of white settlement. It was therefore wrong for the Colony to take the stand that it could not directly encourage white settlement. On the contrary, its ultimate duty was to work towards that end.

Lord Crawford replied that the Kenya Sub-Committee to the Advisory Committee was anxious to serve the best interests of the Colony and would always do its best to carry out their wishes and every means such as increasing white settlers and so forth. The Convention itself did not encourage white settlement, however, it also was essential that there should be some means of direct application in direct touch with everybody on the spot side without disturbing existing conditions in the present districts, and to put them in touch with suitable people. The Kenya Land Settlement Advisory Committee had been doing work of that kind, and it seemed highly desirable that its functions should continue to be exercised and be extended.

ENCOURAGING WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Kenneth Xirke said that the Land Settlement Advisory Committee had been formed some four years ago and had operated successfully for a couple of years, but that then had then been a breakdown, though for the past twelve or eighteen months incoming settlers had been met at Mombasa, conducted through the Customs' post on the steamer at Nairobi by Colonel Turner, the present Secretary of the Committee, and generally helped in their first days in the Colony. There was a strong feeling in favour of the continuance of that work, and it was felt that the Committee could advise the Trade and Information Office in the matter of white settlement, there was no doubt at all that co-operation might be counted upon. As a fact, just before he Mr. Archer had been decided to discuss with the European and African Trades Organisation the question of amalgamation of interests, and it had now been arranged the Land Settlement Committee would have been strengthened.

As to the many people who complained had appreciated the information given him in request that they should be introduced to persons who would take them as pupils, Mr. Archer thought that the Land Settlement Advisory Committee might arrange a list of people in different districts who were prepared to take newcomers for a period of one or two months at a fixed charge of £10 per month. This would enable the newcomer to stand on his feet without the farmer having to pay him a stipend or more than £10 per month for two months. At the end of that period the pupil could then return to see if mutually satisfactory arrangement could be made, in which in many cases the newcomer would no doubt be able to find a return for his keep.

Colonel Pilkington said Kenya was a relatively new country and that it was not surprised to something like the Soldier's Colony. Mr. Campbell, whose which had been started on the Government farm at Kabete, and which had a特色 that it would be a very great advantage if there was certainly no sufficiently substantial housing from satisfactory standards. He told him it was a nuisance to have to go to bed in the house at night after having spent the whole of the day working in the fields, especially some similar arrangement could be an excellent arrangement.

Correspondence from the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa (which has already been published in these parts) was read, and it was felt that the views of the C.P.U. were exactly those previously expressed by the Associated Producers.

Mr. Kenneth Xirke stated that the danger of native ownership of Arabica coffee could scarcely be overestimated. The coffee growers in the Kaimosi district numbered some 6,000, and the number of estates in the plantations other fifteen to twenty-five each permanent and wool the resultant production of 100,000 bags a year, he believed been the maximum. It was due to the change of the whole thing, but he had thought that there may have been a change very recently. It was certainly development that needed very careful watching, for it was much more difficult to have large numbers of natives growing 100,000 twenty or forty trees each in shambas here, there and everywhere, than to have them growing large and proper plantations, though these may easily occur in the native estates. To have such numbers of wild untrained trees increased immensely the cost of labour and the difficulties of supervision.

Colonel Pilkington felt that in their opinion the natives were not behind them, everything individual being engaged in any industry. It was more likely that among plantation themselves, who were wedded to the soil, to turn this into maize-farming, which was the only occupation which everyone else seemed to have. The C.P.U. in the Colony and its entire assets were being subjected to living regard to the capital which had been sunk in East Africa, and the material which they hoped to encounter in the future, which needed the most earnest attention from governments, and the closest watch by their representatives.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

It was reported that the Kenya Coffee Co. Ltd., had agreed to sell their trade mark "Kona" of which had been bought by the alliance of coffee planters and the Kenya Association, the Trade Mark Owners' Association, and the Coffee Trade Association, and that this was an unusual opposition to the latter. The company concerned had their own trade mark, which was registered with the Trade Marks Registry, remained unopposed, while the Trade Association did not. In this way, to oppose this alternative, the Associated Producers thought it necessary to continue their opposition in conjunction with Mr. Kenneth Xirke, Chairman of the Coffee Planters' Association, and the C.P.U. They had decided to confine their objection to the name and the owner was now in the hands of the members of the Trade Marks Owners' Association, who had kindly taken up the question.

Mr. Campbell had been consulted in what the position of the Associated Producers' Kona coffee planters generally was.

The Secretary of State had asked for the opinion of the Native Affairs Committee on the matter of the proposed legislation, and the following was the result:

"The Native Affairs Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Associated Producers, has considered the bill referred to above, and has come to the following conclusions:

JUNE 3, 1920.

ON THE NILE IN UGANDA.

July 1920. "EAST AFRICA."
By *W. S. Sesson*.

A friend has read that you can lay your bed in it, so we have to protect you from the sun. Forty miles down the river there is a broad bend where the river winds like a snake. Bliss! None of the difficulties of the day remain, none of the party anomalies persist. The morning and fifteen evenings of travel, the successive stages are done, and canoes are pitched on the river bank. But let us to the actual travel.

Dawn is still in the air when the first strokes of breakfast is heard. The men are piled into the canoe, each with a spear, and the sun proof wicker hats and mosquito canvas water bags strapped around, and we are off.

Thirty paddles to the bows, ten in the stern. Long ten foot blades churning up the water as to the accompaniment of some ancient rhythmic song, they send our craft through the stream. Four hours on end the river is silent, broken only by distant voices of birds, or the song of the open country, according to the season's time and taste. We have away to the horizon.

At the water they drop from the stream as we go, the songs are unanswered, often we call out again in questioning tones, and the reply is a laugh, and the voices of the paddlers meet with the villagers who crowd the banks to watch us pass, and the river is as free as the gull. Our men are silent, but the girls are like the muses at the moment.

The scene paddles on, the country of old days, the warrior King of Upper Zambezi, a man of ancient days, but since his death, veritable, yet proven, loyal and true. His sorrowful tribe, oppressed by the slavemasters, Lewanika—a name that will live for generations, and the surrounding land a mist of love and enshrinéd in memory. The strands his great burial mound, one of many, witness his sway; seen a succession of leaders laid to rest, the last, a small youth, whose spirit might be in the stream, and visible continued, passing on, a propitious sign, a steady flow.

The sun approaches the zenith, and still the paddles continue, a little lower the stroke, a little slower, the men to drink a little sang. The day is hot, the noon is seek a sheltered resting place, the sun is high.

The day is over, the men sleeping peacefully on the mats, the darkness falling with the close of night, to sink deeply into the sleep of exhaustion, and only one remains to guard the two guns, which sends a single bullet through its body, and it bleeds, a single bullet, soothsome prey.

Midnight comes, the stars are out, the moon is full, the animals are silent, the birds are still, the mammals of wild life are hidden, and the noise of the paddlers continues, a steady, a strong, a deep, and steady, a noise that grows louder as the hottest hours of the day.

By three o'clock we are off again for the evening, well for we have some rapids to negotiate. On a reader that you might see these men negotiate the boiling torrent, sending the craft rocks, any one of which would break it to pieces.

These paddles turned to poles, they push this way, turn that, yelling, shouting, singing, flying at break-neck speed through the turmoil, not quiet in your chair, and let them up, catch your breath, your heart in your mouth, clutch your chair, half rise in your seat, smother an exclamation. But you're quite safe, and now you're through. The poles are paddles again, a great shout, then song, and the rhythmic dip.

And so to the camping-ground, where while the tent is being pitched we hurry to a near-by cover, for the duck are already winging, and it's high time we find our still, and call the cook. Hence back to camp to watch the sun set, especially when the water is full to sleep to the howl of the water, the bellowing of hippo, the croaking of frogs, and the whirring of crickets.

The paddlers are telling stories over their imitable African stories. The villagers are in high places—the prospectus a feast of oratory on the morrow—for all not at the gatherings and disputes of many years bedroghed by rain.

So mutter in your hal sleep, Oon, land of the Barotse, blessed be your great rivers which run on its broad bosom in procession of joy. Peace, Father Zambezi! Peace, people of the land! These ye are my guardian souls.

OUR MISSION NOTES.

Mr. Roy W. S. Sesson has sailed from Marseilles for Alexandria en route for Uganda. While he is principal of the local High School for Boys at Mengo, in the West Country in the heart of the cotton area, this school has grown and prospered since its first starting by Mr. Sesson about fifteen years ago. Many of its old boys are now leading chiefs in the district or are holding their influence in other responsible positions.

Rev. H. Simmons, of the Diocese of Zanzibar, is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his ministry with the Universities Mission to Central Africa, is said by the local Press to have spoken of the imprisonment of the missionaries and African teachers by the Germans and their treatment, which caused a number of them to die. That testimony corroborates the statements of Dr. Schnee, pastor of the German East Africa, the teacher of the first book on the German Colonies, and the author of a reference to East Africa in his book on the German Colonies.

The friendship of Cambridge is approaching the formation of a new African House, being the third in the Diocese of the Upper Nile, which will include the districts of Karamoja and part of the eastern provinces of Uganda and the districts of Acholi and Bahr-el-Ghazal in the northern Sudan.

The Archdeacon of Uganda, Archdeacon G. C. Smith, has been appointed Bishop of the Uganda Province, and his consecration is to take place at the next General Synod at Bellary, India. The Bishop destined has an acknowledged knowledge of the language and problems of the people, and a temperament that adapts him to the work of a Missions Bishop.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN TANGANYIKA.

Payment of Natives before Germany Gives the Game Away.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR.

The Germans are here paying out their tax away in the eyes of the Indians are already bright at the thought of the shot—for, of course, all the money will be spent at once? Very little indeed being invested by the Natives in anything tangible.

As you have repeatedly stated in "East Africa" the Germans are arriving back here in large numbers. Now we way the German ex-officers and European settlers seem very jubilant and they let me themselves that they have not been paid anything by their own Government and they do not appear to have much hope of getting anything.

Yours faithfully,

EX-M.

Tanganyika.

[The above news that the Germans who have returned from East Africa are still awaiting adjudication of their claims against their own Government is further proof that Germany's professed eagerness to pay the wages of ex-officers and Native porters and servants is dictated by nothing better than political motives.]

That German ex-officers—including von Below's former defendant—should now be in the mandated territory engaged in paying thousands of former German troops and camp followers appears to us most unfortunate circumstance. We have previously expressed the opinion that the war is less one of resolution than of propaganda, and it naturally demands the closest scrutiny and supervision of the administration of the Territory.

Dr. Schnee's new book revealed at length in our Empire Day Annual reveals the intensity of Germany's colonial aspirations and the lengths to which such aims—barbaric will be carried by the retinue dedicated to failure to reacquire the East African colonies has so tormented as consequence of her misgovernment.—

EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments to the East African Service:

Kenya: Misses J. T. F. Troughton, B.A., and Mrs. M. Jenkins, D.A., ladies Administrative Department.

Vincentia: Misses J. R. Colles, Pharmaceutical Engineer; W. H. Wagstaff, Government Analyst; Captain (Acting Lieutenant) Major and Chemistry Officer.

Ruanda-Urundi: Misses A. B. and E. B. Duckworth, nurses; Misses J. B. and E. Thomson, B.Mus.; Misses D. S. and S. E. Stevenson, B.Mus.; and Captains A. C. and G. H. Hobson.

Tanganyika: Misses M. L. Weston and G. Robinson, Nursing Sisters; 2nd Lieutenant G. E. Rogers; R.C.V.R. Veterinary Officer.

Zanzibar: Misses C. A. Rawlins, M.R.C.O. (R.C.O.) Medical Officer; Mr. J. G. Wilson, M.R.C.O. Medical Officer; Captain (Acting Lieutenant) L. G. Holmes, Medical Officer; Captain (Acting Lieutenant) H. C. Attwell, Medical Officer.

Colonial Office: Mr. G. C. Reid, Assistant Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Day and Night: Dr. E. M. D. C. King, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health, Meath; Mr. T. J. L. Morrissey, Medical Officer of Health, St. James and Poor Health, Dublin; Dr. G. G.

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

Above 250 Tickets Already Issued.

Sixth African Dinner, or Friday of next week, June 11, at the Savoy Hotel, already drawn to a most successful function, more than two hundred tickets having been sold up to the middle of last week, despite the general strike and the Workmen holdups. We are informed that every day brings many further applications for the Savvy, and there is no doubt to avoid disappointment those interested should at once wire their names to the Secretary, East African Dinner, 7, Gracechurch Street, EC 4, with five tickets for either dinner or luncheon. The Lion, W. G. A. Frenchmore, Lord Palmerston and Earl Buxton are the three principal guests. The Captain J. H. Thomas, M.P., has intimated his inability to be present.

Amongst those who have already signified their intention to be present are Lord and Lady Asfield, Lady Guggisberg, Sir Charles Eliot, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Sir Mason Rees, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir W. L. Cafey, Sir Henry and Lady Pearson, Sir Herbert Sloley, Sir Francis and Birchnough, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir John Philip, Lady Newton, Sir Arthur Harman, Sir Philip Wiggin Richardson, M.P., Sir Herbert Vernon, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Brook and Lady Henderson, The Hon. P. J. O'Brien, Lord Ashquai, General Sir Hubert Knaggs, Sir W. D. Mitchell, Cott, Sir William Carruthers, Sir George Denton, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Sir Harry Hamilton, Hon. J. A. Verighton, Capt. John R. Hon. E. Estcourt, M.P., Mr. M. R. Margesson, Mr. David Isdale, Major-General, Mr. D. C. Malcolm and Capt Evelyn Maude, Major W. H. and James M. Maxkeway, Lt. Col. S. H. Ormsby-Gore, Hon. F. A. Nicolson, M.P., Capt. G. R. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Sir James Agar, Major and Mrs. J. A. E. Scott, Mr. George, Mr. Donald F. Sims-Smith, Mr. H. P. Pickering, Messrs. W. B. Jackson, Pickering, Philips, and L. B. Banks, F.C.G. Meyer, G. A. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sykes, Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. de la Berrie, Capt. Matt Allen, M.P., Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. Charles Littles, Brigadier A. E. G. Poole, Capt. F. G. R. West, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Messrs. M. J. Williams and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. J. M. Verster, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Friend, Major and Mrs. J. C. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. French, Capt. J. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. H. Green, Capt. S. R. H. G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Capt. D. M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. T. F. and Mrs. F. M. Thompson, Mr. John Ring, Capt. G. G. Collett, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. James Bedford, Sir Sydney Henry will preside.

At the moment of writing, Nor less we learn that applications have been received for over 250 places.

THE HISTORY OF BANKS.

The first bank in the world was a loan society established in 1280 by a group of citizens of Bologna, Italy, to assist them in their business, the members being required to sign the name and address of their principal East African friends in order that specimens of documents might be shown to them if required.

In view of the large number of immigrants to Tanganyika, the editor finds it interesting to note that his correspondent, Mr. D. G. Denyer, this morning, sent him

JUNE 8, 1923.

June

PERSONALIA.

Lord Delamere has arrived in England.

Bishop Gwynne has left Egypt for Abyssinia.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. D. Goblet are outward bound for Nyasaland.

Mr. J. C. Gordon has returned from his visit to Mauritius and South Africa.

Mr. A. M. T. Turnbull, Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland is home on leave.

Dr. W. L. Conrad recently arrived in Zanzibar on first appointment as medical officer.

Captain J. R. Stevenson of the Northern Rhodesian Police has arrived home on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldham were the guests of the Bishop of Uganda when the last mail left.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hamer have arrived home from Tanganyika. They sailed via Durban, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension and Las Palmas.

Amongst the officials now home on leave from Kenya are Mr. H. L. Price, Director of Public Works, and Mr. A. J. MacLean, Senior Commissioner.

His Honour Mr. Justice Haythorne Reed, Senior Prince Judge, visiting Civil Justice of Tanganyika during the absence of Mr. W. A. Russch, K.C., the Chief Justice.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to perform the formal opening ceremony of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Bushey, Hertfordshire, July 16, next.

A recent issue of the *Central African* contains a four-quarter column account of the marriage of Zambia of Mr. C. Green, Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to Miss Marilda Adams of London.

General Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, who died recently, served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign in 1868 and was mentioned in despatches for services rendered.

The following have been appointed to the Kisumu District Committee: Mr. S. J. M. Cheshire, Mr. C. C. Lee-Hoppe, Conway, Mr. F. J. Linton, Fergusson, Menzies, Elphinstone, Mr. L. C. P. Linton, Mr. Seymour-Jones, Mr. T. G. Smith, Mr. Allen, B. J. Paulay, and Eirell N. T. Clegg.

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Lord Northborough has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Ltd.

Sir E. M. Leger Clarke, B.A., who died of malaria at Vittoria at the beginning of last month, was a grandson of Major General Sir William Clarke, Governor of Singapore, who was created a Baronet for his services at Goa and Mysore.

Among the Uganda officials now on leave are Mr. W. Cooper, Provincial Commissioner; Mr. D. G. Tomlinson, Principal, Makerere College; Mr. E. L. Scott, Assistant Chief Secretary; Mr. R. G. Harper, Senior Agricultural Officer; and Mr. F. P. Rose, College Officer.

The latest Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England reports that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master has granted a warrant for the foundation of the Tonga Brethren's Lodge (No. 1830) at Tanganyika Territory. Members of the Craft will wish success to their Tonga Brethren.

Colonel Charles A. Johnston, C.B., D.S.O., I.M.S. (retired), who died recently, was appointed A.D.M.S. of the East African Expeditionary Force soon after the outbreak of war, after severe hardships in the campaign, and as Sir Patrick Hether says in a letter to the *Lancet*, "those hardships undermined his constitution and, as he never spared himself climate, defective food, exposure, and disease left their stamp."

Mr. Frank Gray, former Liberal M.P. for Oxford, who, as a result of a wager, set out to cross Africa from Lagos to the Red Sea in a 7 h.p. open-topped "Khartoum" on May 3 and Port Sudan on May 31, was accompanied by Mr. A. W. Sawyer, an Oxfordshire landowner, 41, a three-hundred-weight light car. In a talk to amateur manufacturers Mr. Gray states that at the end of the year he has sold the car for £1,000. It cost £200 to buy it and £600 to maintain it. He regards it as the world's record for light-car journeys.

LIVE WILD ANIMALS WANTED.

WANTED to Purchase Live Wild Animals of every description, Zebras, Kangaroos and Baboons, particularly young male and muzzeleros. State price to appreciate us. 120/- per animal or capture to be Salvaged.

LADIES' OUTFIT FOR EAST AFRICA.

A LADY resident for many years in East Africa, now in Europe, advises regarding Ladies' Outfit for East Africa, and Eastern Africa generally.
She makes ladies' lingerie of moderate character. Any garment required. Clean & materials made up, or fabrics supplied.
(Mrs.) JOHN THOMAS, Manor House, Chalford, Gloucestershire.

SKINTO MAX.

SKINTO CREAM
Prevents skin attacks
of mosquito, ants,
mosquitoes and sand-flies.

SKINTO CREAM
Bathhouse and Stores
Walls, Linen, Furniture, Etc.

AU ROME

"East Africa's" Empire Day Annual

has promptly met with a remarkable reception. Within a few hours of its publication messages of approbation began to reach the Editor. Read the following:

From Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd.:

"May we congratulate you on a most excellent and interesting production, all the more creditable owing to the difficult circumstances occasioned by the strike."

"We welcome *East Africa* from the first as an endeavour to serve an evident need, and we wish you continued success and full support."

From One of the best-known African Reviewers:

"I very much admire your enterprise. I have looked through the Annual since receiving it this morning, and shall study it carefully. My first glance shows me I shall like it. I am particularly glad you have dealt faithfully with the egregious Dr. Schles-

From The Torbay Paint Company, Ltd.:

"As subscribers in your paper, we congratulate you upon the magnificent issue to your subscribers, all of whom we believe will be gratified to receive a copy of your Empire Day Annual."

Everyone really interested in East African progress must study this Annual, which—in addition to important messages and articles from the Governor-General of the Sudan; the Governors of Tanganyika, Seychelles and Somaliland; Sir Alfred Sharpes and Sir Sydney

certain special contributions on numerous questions of great public interest.

Amongst the features are:

Land Values in Kenya.

Germany's Colonial Ambitions.

Coffee Planting in East Africa.

A Rubber Planter's Lot.

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INDIANS IN KENYA

GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS REVIEWS THE POSITION.

GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., who has just returned home after a four months' tour of Kenya, has contributed to the London *Evening News* three most interesting articles on the relationship between white settlers and Indians in the Colony. His intimate knowledge of India, his command of Indian languages, his previous Tropical African experience and his term of office as Governor of Bermuda, lend special importance to Sir James Willcocks's review of present conditions and suggestions for a settlement of the problem. The *Evening News* kindly permits us to quote the following extracts:

The Indians claim the right of full representation in the Councils of the Colony, both in the Legislature and also in District Committees, Road Boards, etc., etc. The vast majority of them do not belong to the agricultural communities of India, and they can therefore have no special objection to settle in Kenya what they would not do in their own country. But they have a strong claim to consideration as traders.

I found nothing of Mombasa, Nairobi, and other centres, in every part of the Colony where I have been the Indian trader has established himself and is not only most useful, but, in many cases, is an indispensable person. There are *duka* (Indian *dukan*) or shops scattered over the country provide the settler and traveller with almost anything that can reasonably be hoped for from petrol to household requirements.

The Indian as in such matters more far-sighted than the European shopkeeper. He has no false pride; is always most obliging and sometimes long-suffering. The *duka* thus becomes a meeting-place of Europeans, Indians and Africans of all classes, and there you can frequently pick up much information and study some of the characteristics of the various races which make up the population of Kenya.

To sum the position shortly, as far as the past is concerned, the Indian has been resident in British East Africa for a much longer period of time than the Briton himself, and he has always had a considerable "say" in the affairs of the colony, notwithstanding the absolute necessity both to the Government and to the Indian settler. But before our advent his residence was practically confined to the sea-coast and his share in developing the interior, and especially the Highlands, now the pride of East Africa, was confined to work done in the building of the railway to Uganda. It is therefore not surprising that the white settler claims that these highlands shall be reserved as a future base for him.

The Indians could not remain a people without our presence, as a community they have neither the education nor the physical will-power necessary to govern and guide the country, and it was the Briton who first firmly established them here in the high-blends of British East Africa, and to do so, mainly the Colonial civil servant and the white settler, followed them, turning the Colony into one of the most flourishing parts of the Empire. Encircled by savages outside Mombasa and Nairobi are savages, and their training in no way fits them for the task of government in such a Terra nullius.

Moreover, the Indians in this Colony are not representative of India as a whole.

A census of the non-Native population has not yet been taken, but the figures are not yet published, so that it only refers to the last census available—that of 1911. This shows that the total increase in the Indian population between the previous census of 1901 and 1911 was

14% compared with 10% increase in the white population, and the Indian, where he is now concentrated, has been increasing in number at a rate of 10% per annum since 1901, while the white population of Kenya, and particularly the European, has been

who had previously been shown as Asiatics. Moreover, Mohammedans form 48%, whilst Hindus and Jains together furnish only 44% of the Indian population of Kenya.

Where a very large proportion of the total Indian population is represented by people from two small coast States, and the religious ratio is in exact inverse to that of the peoples of India itself, even supposing that there existed such a thing as "Indian nationality", it is certainly not represented by the few thousand Indians in the Colony. The complaints, therefore, that periodically go up in India concerning their待遇 in this land are exaggerations of facts which, if analysed, put a very different construction on the actual situation.

I found myself as good a friend of India and its peoples of all creeds as any white man living. I have talked this matter over freely with many Indians as I could meet and am convinced that the Indians in Kenya, away from the big towns, are quite contented. Many have told me plainly that they have no grievance except against a few agitators (their own words), and that their relations with the white settler are excellent.

That the Indian has more or less dropped out of the occupation of the Highlands because he knows he could never remain there without the consent and good-will of the white settlers, is a very good reason for giving him a freer hand and encouraging him to advance in the parts of the Colony where he still always beat the European in developing the land.

Unlike the white settler, he does not put his children into the country. He saves his money in India, and a well-to-do Indian does not want the land of his adoption to anything like the extent the settler does. Indians of high standing will, when they are denied that, deny that, but it is the truth that, as traders, they have less to do with the settlers' whole interests.

Only a few days ago a rhinoceros was captured in our Boma and the rest the Indians were sent to charge a small party of men, and was followed by a white man, a policeman, and some African Native, and was eventually killed.

I asked a leading Indian leader whether he had turned out to help us in the beast. His prompt reply was, "No, sir, of course not, we are not here for dangerous occupation, we are here to maintain British flag."

It is all right to talk of upholding the British flag, but when danger suddenly comes it is the white man who is expected to bear the burden. My Indian friend failed to see the humour of the incident.

In a few years the white man has turned these savage Highlands into an ideal resort for Europeans. The roads are for motor traffic while the steam locomotives run screaming wheels round the road, but the cars and lorries, driven by directed people and drivers, in short, in organized teams which has never been witnessed in the history of Colonial existence.

The European settler in Kenya stands high on the roll of Empire-builders. You will find no lack of men taken all round, with a higher standard of duty or a greater determination to succeed, and in the use of these things, the standard all-round, to carry the white man's burden, holds a high contempt for the amenities of civilization. A visit to the Colony will quickly dispel the idea of those who talk of the decadence of our race.

The white settler is gradually making this country his new home. He is building substantial, unpretentious houses, making roads, importing motor-cars and agricultural implements, establishing numerous schools for the natives, building factories and starting large industries, and generally settling into the country. And this large area is under the considerate care of the hands of the Government.

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The Indian is handicapped in his Colony by the fact that the officers of Government are ignorant of their customs, castes, creeds and aspirations of Indians. It is not possible for a Government, however well-intentioned, to identify for people whom it does not understand. The African Natives are better off in this respect, since the white officials know them, talk their various dialects, live amongst them, and are in daily touch with them.

What is wanted is one or two Britons with Indian experience. If any Indian civil servant of standing from, say, Bombay Presidency was attached or sent to this Government's venture to day, that many questions which now rankle in the minds of Indians in Kenya could be settled without acrimonious discussions in the Legislative Council.

Again, if an officer of the Indian Army known for his knowledge of, and sympathy with, Northern Indians, was placed as Adjutor (or otherwise) on the Governor's staff, he would be a good go-between in matters pertaining to the inhabitants of the Punjab, who number thousands in this Colony. These suggestions are, in my opinion, worthy of consideration.

A matter of great importance to Indians is the supply of ghee. The duty on imported ghee is very high indeed. An article of food of this kind might well be reduced in price when it is borne in mind that even the very poorest Indian uses it daily.

The argument that a larger duty on imported ghee would hurt the local producer should not, to my mind, be allowed in this case of an article of Indian food. I have heard more complaints from Indians about this than about any other ordinary matter. It is true that Indians in this Colony get very high wages and must therefore be prepared to pay high prices, but I still hold to my argument.

The Indians in Kenya have done much for education. One of their schools at Nairobi educates over six hundred boys and girls. They have built mosques and temples at

various centres, and have small schools in a few out-of-the-way places. Wherever one travels Indians are to be met with.

But the Kenyan Indians should never forget the practical impunity they enjoyed during the war. Exclusive of British and other White troops and Indian soldiers from India itself, over 23,000 Natives from Kenya Colony (including porters and followers) lost their lives in the East African campaign, but the local Indians were not called on for service in the field. Of 1,500 adult European males in the Colony no fewer than 1,087 volunteered for and tendered military service.

It is to be wondered at that Europeans claim a much larger share in the administration and settlement of the country. And so it is noted, for all her losses in the war, and for her expenditure of £700,000 willingly given, now by the irony of fate Kenya alone of all portions of the British Empire has, by the cession of Jubaland to Italy, actually lost territory—lost it without her knowledge or consent.

The present Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg, has one of the most difficult of administrative tasks to perform. Fortunately for this Colony, he has the will and the ability to carry it out. He is one of the hardest-working men in the Empire, and the Indian question will, I know, receive his earnest attention. It is for the Indian members of his Council to reciprocate. I had the good luck to meet four of them, and

They assured me that the foolish union with the Government, as made by some members of the Legislature in India, has no part in their programme.

I attended a sitting of the Legislative Council and I saw Lord Delamere, who is a power in the land, and many of the settlers who represent their districts in the Legislature. From all gathered the impression that the acute Indian question is on a fair way to being solved for Kenya, and before it a great future as one of the choicest possessions of the British Empire.

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

It is by no means an easy matter to cater for the entertainment needs of such a varied and exacting population as lives in Kenya to-day. The numbers are not great enough to warrant any very heavy outlay yet the taste of the European is generally an expensive one, for most of our people have at some time of their lives dwelt in London and base their theatrical standards on what they experienced there. This is hardly fair to the colonial interests, and so those who have hitherto ventured to try and fulfil the requirements of this meticulous public have generally had rather a rough time of it. Recently, however, Mr. Cecil Davis, the manager of our Theatre Royal, went down South and fixed up a tour for a special company which, reaching Nairobi just before Easter, scored an immediate success in "French Leave." Other plays are following, for the repertoire of the company is a varied one; they give promise of making a considerable stay in East Africa. Rumours of tours further afield are already in the air, and possibly Uganda may be visited before these successful players leave the territorial regions.

Verboten!

Amongst the earlier ordinances on the Statute Book of Kenya are some quaint prohibitions. Because, for instance, the rabbit plague of Australia had become a well-advertised bane throughout the world, our pioneer legislators here suddenly discovered the notion that if this little creature ever got loose in the Highlands it would overwhelm them in no time. The rabbit had, however, already been imported as a pet for children, and while Kenya's first lawmakers evidently shibbed at the idea of promulgating a massacre of the innocents, they at once passed a regulation making "bitter rabbit" a prohibited immigrant. Since those days nervous settlers, hailing from the Antipodes who have on one or two occasions been horrified to see these poor animals in hutches being tended by enthusiastic and devoted youngsters, have rushed into print in an endeavour to stir up the public and the authorities to some violent and dreadful action. But no one has been carried off his feet by the lurid pictures of ruin painted by these angry folk, and the rabbit still exists in boxes and cages in many a Kenyan back-yard; they cannot live elsewhere owing to the vast number of natural enemies to be found in the wild here.

Kenyah Story.

Imperialism is the sincerest flattery, and "Nswazi," East Africa's Nasau and correspondent, will perhaps forgive the following:

There was once in East Africa a High Official who lived sumptuously and did very little. Whenever he went off *safari* he had a following of a hundred porters to carry his belongings and to attend to his personal wants. On his term of service he marched on towards the time when he should retire on his pension, he felt that there was something about his life which was not quite right, and that he was not as summonsed who did the work for the State that he deserved to be made for. So he said to himself, "I must do something for the Natives and expect them to work readily at their task instead of sitting around to have me tell them what to do or attend to the slightest whim of my master."

And so, as time went on this High Official received a real prejudice against his race. He forgot his mind, and used to spend the best portion of the day in a room, on how he could make his life easier, less tiring, and more about for the energetic. For a long time he did not share

as the High Official had a brain wave, and he determined to write a startling book which should show the great world how bad for the African was this other type of white man who always wanted to make things pay and make Natives earn their wages. Therefore the H.O. took copious notes in his spare time, which was very ample.

When at length he finished, he brought out eagerly a publisher in England and said, "Here is a manuscript that will tell the truth about the settlers and save the African from ever from the curse of Adam."

But the publisher laughed (as did all the other publishers he tried) and said, "This will not sell but if you wish to reform Africa and will bear the expense and win the glory all to yourself, we will print the book for you for £200."

And the Retired High Official's sorrow was complete. (The end.)

KENYA NATIVE RESERVE BOUNDARIES.

CABLES received in London state that Sir Edward Grigg has announced in the Kenya Legislative Council that he will shortly proclaim the boundaries of the Native Reserves. The Masai are to obtain the portion of the disputed area known as the "Promised Land," which was promised by Sir Edward Northey during his Governorship. Government said His Excellency is bound to fulfil its promise.

According to the Times' correspondent in Nairobi, the triangular portion of the Vatta Plateau which was originally proposed to include a Wakamba Reserve, is deleted, as no one occupies it nor do they require it. In only two cases, concerning which objection has been pressed before the Executive Council, the system of native law is under consideration.

SIR LEE STACK INDEMNITY FUND.

The London correspondent at Cairo cables that the Sudan Government has decided to utilise the Sir Lee Stack indemnity fund for the following objects:

First, to build a new medical research laboratory of the same type as that of the Kitchener School of Medicine; secondly, to provide for a travelling railway laboratory; thirdly, to finance an intensive campaign against bilharz and ankylostomiasis; fourthly to combat opthalmia principally in the Northern Sudan; and lastly, to carry out improvements of the Omdurman leper settlement.

It is anticipated that these allotments will exhaust about half the fund. The use of the remainder is still under consideration.

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Manufacturers, wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal on such matters.

During the week ending May 1, the Government Grader, Kibabiri, received 0.033 bags of maize for grading, 202 bags being rejected.

The revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during March amounted to £38,511, as against £30,743 in the corresponding month of last year.

The total imports of the Sudan during the first two months of the year are valued at £F.O.B. 642, an increase of £110,267 over the corresponding figures of 1925. Exports for the two months, valued at £274,666, are more than £150,000 in excess of the figures of last year.

Amongst the principal articles imported into Kenya and Uganda and cleared for home consumption during the month of January are to be noted: Cigarettes, 30,475 lb.; other manufactured tobacco, 58,823 lb.; cement, 674 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 341 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 7,405 tons; disinfectants and insecticides, 45; cycles, 2,775; motor cars, 122; motor lorries and tractors, 98; motor cycles, 36.

During the two weeks ended March 17 and April 3 imports into Kenya and Uganda included the following: Cement, 13,853 packages; condensed milk, 98 cases; cotton piece goods, 7,878 packages; cycles, 15; packages; disinfectants, 876 packages; galvanised sheets, 5,948 bundles; industrial and agricultural machinery, 550 pieces; iron and steel manufactures, 4,521 packages; hops and hops, 1,666 bags; lubricating oils and greases, 1,477 packages; motor spirits, 8,240 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 217 packages; paints, colours, 102 packages; pottery, material, 1,496 packages; railway materials, rails and sleepers, 25,080 packages; and so on, 118 packages.

The annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held at 43, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2, on Wednesday, June 22, at 11 a.m.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has banned the export prohibiting the sale and purchase of unguined cotton on Ukerewe Island, Victoria Nyanza.

It is noted from general information that the Conference of East African Governors has adopted "Gomboy, Nairobi," as its telegraphic address, while "Highcom, Nairobi," is the new telegraphic address of the High Commission of Transport for Kenya and Uganda.

Amongst the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended March 27 and April 3 were: Coffee, 16,101 bags; copra, 1,218 bags; cotton 2 packages and 3,310 bushels; maize seed, 676 bags; sisal and sugar, 251 bags; and wattle-bark, 1,188.

It is estimated that the yield of the Nyasaland tobacco crop will be approximately 5,000 tons, an increase of 600 tons on the 1925 total, and with improved weather conditions enjoyed an estimate is likely to be exceeded. So far the leaf is curing quite well, being better in quality than last year, with a higher percentage of "brights" than usual.

An increased acreage of tea is coming into the Protectorate, and it is expected that the crop will be considerably larger than the record of 1915-1916. An increasing market for tea is being found in the Union of South Africa.

Trade conditions in Rhodesia, Uganda and Tanzania during the past month have generally not been good. The key to the situation lies not in the others in East Africa, but rather in the steadily rising prices in Europe. The chief here has been twofold. Not only has the dearer price of raw cotton checked the spending power of the Native population of Uganda, but cheaper cotton should be reflected in cheaper goods, and in view of this an endeavour is being made to release the market overstocked position by cutting prices. The Native is quick to see up a position so far as his traffic is concerned, and anticipating lower retail prices, he may hold back his requirements. This, combined with the smaller crop figures, will probably result in a slow absorption of stocks and of golds to a large extent, but the principal danger to the Native豪商 is that native wants may change. From the *Standard Bank of South Africa*.

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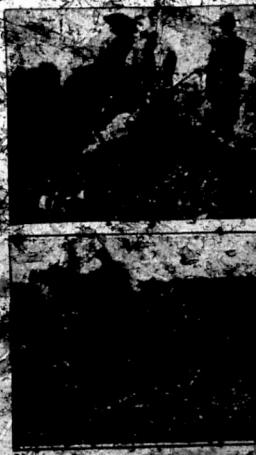
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The market for Arabica descriptions of East African coffee has shown a retrospective tone during English firms under:

Kenya	12s. 0d.
Arabs	11s. 10d.
Brown	10s. 0d.
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Ungraded	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika	10s. 0d.
Arabs	11s. 0d.
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Second	10s. 0d.
Third	10s. 0d.
Peaberry	11s. 0d.
Arabs	11s. 0d.
Mossambic	11s. 0d.
Small Arabs	10s. 0d.
Peaberry	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika	10s. 0d.
Ungraded	10s. 0d.
Small Arabs	10s. 0d.
Peaberry	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika	10s. 0d.
Ungraded	10s. 0d.
Small Arabs	10s. 0d.

Immediately following upon the fall there was a brisk demand for early coffee, this now slackened, and the market is quiet. There are sellers of Kenya coffee in Tanganyika in almost any position at 12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per U.K. Continental port, but practically no business is passing. Another is sought towards 12s. 0d. per lb., the value must come down considerably.

Tea.—While early Fujian tea is at a good figure, 15s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

The latest circular of the London Cotton Association states that their business has been done in African cotton, the quotations for East African being 70s. 0d. to 95s. 0d. per ton. Imports of East African cotton into U.K. remain during the first week of June 1924 total 1,140 bales, a gain of 16,000 bales over 1923, or 24% up. The average shipping rate per bale is 2s. 0d. Delivery is 10 months standard, and the cost of insurance and freight is 1s. 0d. per bale. The average delivery price is 76s. 0d. per bale.

All 1924 tea for export is in large quantities, with the exception of 100 boxes of Ceylon tea which were shipped under separate entries on June 12, 1924, from the Port of Liverpool.

There can be no question that London will continue to be the centre of East African tea trade, so far as the English market is concerned.

African tea is readily disposed of at the present time, though it is not always to quality. D. E. G.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Cotton.—The selling value Hull with July shipment would probably be about 17s. 0d. or perhaps 18s. 0d. per lb.

Tea.—The position remains unchanged, the spot value of Mombasa peacock tea cwt.

Flax.—Quiet, with sellers of May-June shipment at 15s. 0d. delivered weights, the spot value being sold.

Cottonseed.—Sellers are asking 3d. for coke-stems, with buyers at 2d. with the spot value at 1d. per lb.

Cottonseed.—Buyers are now offering up to 17s. 3d. per cwt. exchange for August-October shipment, though sellers' ideas are about 17s. 3d. or for this position. Practically no business is reported, and nearer positions than the above are also quoted.

Gum.—Business easy, with June and July-August further buyers in the price.

Silkworms.—The value of East African to the Continent with June-July shipment is about 12s. 0d. per cwt.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Letters received from Messrs. Francis Theakston & Sons, Ltd., of 100, Tufton Street, Westminster, London, whose advertisement appears in this issue, we quote from their pages: "We have just issued our Catalogue of Engineering Goods, including railway stock, locomotives, and engineering implements, tools, British material and machinery—manufactured by them at their Crewe Works, steam, traction and agricultural engines and agricultural and domestic machinery. This catalogue will be sent free on application to the address below, and general information concerning the firm and their works in the timber industry. Copies will gladly be sent to any of our readers."

EAST AFRICAN MAIRS.

One consignment of 1,000 bags of Yanga-Pala and Zanzibar tea, at the C.P.T.L., London, at 6s. 6d. per lb., will arrive the same time on June 8, 10 and 12, 1924, viz., sailing from Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa ships close at the C.P.T.L., London, at 6s. 6d. per lb., to follow June 8 and June 11, 1924. Consignments from East Africa are expected in London during June 13 and 14.



JUNE 3, 1926.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British Liner "Medway" now outward bound for East Africa carries the following passengers:

To Port Sudan
 Mr. G. R. V. Anderson
 Mrs. Anderson
 Mrs. Ashton
 Miss Aiken
 Rev. H. Bowes
 Mrs. Bowes
 Mrs. M. B. Baker
 Mr. E. C. Baker
 Mr. G. V. O. Bulkley
 Miss D. Buckman
 Mrs. Bulkley, two children
 Mr. W. G. Buckingham
 Mr. D. Cormack
 Mr. P. H. Colman
 Capt. W. A. Cross
 Mr. L. C. Colquitt
 Mr. J. C. Dougall
 Mr. C. Dryden
 Mr. G. Fairhurst
 Mr. S. Fieldhead, infant
 Miss G. Greaves
 Mr. A. G. Hill
 Mr. Henderson
 Capt. W. Hatfield
 Mr. K. F. Hermon
 Mrs. H. J. Hart
 Mr. Ishmael
 Mrs. Ishmael, two infants and two
 Mr. F. W. Jobson
 Miss A. Jobson
 Mr. West Jones
 Miss J. N. Jones
 Mr. E. Marion
 Mr. E. Morgan
 Mr. H. Marshall
 Mr. J. McLean
 Miss A. G. Miller
 Mr. Osman
 Mr. W. A. Osmon
 Miss Veronelle
 Mr. R. F. Packer
 Mr. F. N. P. Packer
 Mrs. Eastman
 Mr. C. C. Roberts
 Mr. R. D. Radcliffe
 Mr. R. D. Ridley
 Mr. W. D. Robins
 Miss M. A. Ross
 Mr. E. D. Shattock
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"Tilbury - Elwover Castle," which left London
 for East Africa on May 29, carried the following
 passengers:

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 Mr. F. L. T. Ball
 Mr. G. Parker
 Mrs. R. Thompson
 Mrs. A. Lewis
 Mrs. E. W. D. Lewis
 Mrs. E. L. Anderson
 Mrs. Walker and infant
 Miss G. P. Willoughby
 Miss Whitworth
 Mr. T. Walker
 Capt. T. V. Holland, V.P.
 Mr. L. V. Bamfylde
 Mr. G. R. F. Biggs
 Mr. H. W. Williams
 Lt. Col. W. G. Murphy
 Lt. Col. W. G. Murphy
 Mr. J. Marshall
 Mrs. F. C. Taylor
 Mr. C. T. Whittley
 Capt. H. V. Holland, V.P.
 Mr. T. V. Bamfylde
 Mrs. E. Bonner and infant
 Mr. F. E. Bonner
 Mrs. G. R. F. Biggs
 Mr. F. F. Chisholm
 Mr. C. D. Davies
 Mr. D. O. M. C. Fox
 Mr. T. R. Dyer
 Mr. F. E. Egan
 Mrs. M. J. Griffin
 Mr. F. G. Gladstone
 Mrs. Gladstone and infant
 Mr. J. A. Groom
 Mr. J. D. Hart
 Maj. H. S. Holmes
 Mr. J. C. Lawton
 Mr. R. P. Sutherland
 Mr. T. Pequod
 Mrs. Pequod
 Mr. P. Pequod
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 "Granville Castle" left Ascension for Port Moresby.
 "Gulmire Castle" arrived Mombasa homewards
 "Aldwych Castle" arrived Port Sudan for further

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 "South African Mail" left London for India.
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 "South African Mail" arrived Calcutta.
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