

EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL

TELL GERMANY NOW

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN IS IN THE
of the British delegation to the League of Nations.
Now is the time for him to repair his error at the
last Geneva meeting, when he gave or was at least
a party to that unwise "indication" that if
Germany entered the League, she would be eligible
to receive a mandate if and when one became avail-
able. True, the British Foreign Secretary has since
stated that the "indication" means nothing more
than an acknowledgment of the fact that Germany
as a member, would be on exactly the same footing
as any other member and would be
to have a claim for a mandate.

However, that may be, and in these matters we
find ourselves that our representative should
have been more straightforward. In straight-
forward words and few, it is certain that an entirely
different construction was put upon the words in
Germany. Prior to that last meeting of the League
there had been a strong recrudescence of colonial
propaganda in the Reich, and since the ambiguous
"indication" that propaganda has been intensified,
particularly with regard to Tanganyika Territory.
To-day it is conducted with increased vigour and a
general confidence that by unabating agitation
Germany's point will be won.

Once more Teuton psychology is at fault. That
country is not so indifferent or so obtuse as some
of its Continental neighbours imagine. It has not
crushed wind imperturbable good amidst the mistle-
toe fanatics within its gates, with equal coldness and
lack of spontaneity can and will defend the governing
of ex-enemy plotters.

Their first assaults have been uncontrovertedly
repulsed, first by Mr. Austen Chamberlain's declara-
tion at last year's East African Congress, Tanganyika
was and would remain an integral part of the
British Empire, and secondly by the letter which
we recently published from Sir Austen Chamberlain
confirming that to be the policy of His Majesty's
Government. At Geneva this week Sir Austen has
been remiss in telling the Germans what he has
told the British public—namely, that Great Britain
has no intention of surrendering its mandate over
Tanganyika Territory. That should be made
to the



NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

THE POSITION SPECIALLY SURVEYED FOR "EAST AFRICA"

By far the most important economic resources of North-Western Rhodesia are its mineral deposits. There is every reason to believe that in the neighbourhood of Bwana M'Kubwa and for two hundred miles to the west of it there are very valuable deposits of copper. The ore is of a high grade, and the development of the field is in its infancy. New plant reached Bwana M'Kubwa in 1924, and work has now begun. This new plant cost approximately a quarter of a million sterling in England, and a further £150,000 was paid in freight on the railways from Beira to Bwana M'Kubwa. As in the case of the celebrated copper fields of the Katanga coal field obtained from Wankie in Southern Rhodesia.

Next in importance to Bwana M'Kubwa are the lead and zinc deposits of Broken Hill. Here again new plant has recently arrived, and the first shipments of Broken Hill zinc from Beira may be expected this year. A new mineralised area between Lusaka and the Zambezi is being explored, where there are evidences of gold, copper, and uranium, and prospecting is also being carried out in the Kasempa district, in the north-west of the Protectorate.

In the above words the East Africa Commission referred briefly but significantly to the mineral potentialities of Northern Rhodesia, the production of minerals from which is still only in its earliest infancy, though up to the end of last year it had exceeded £3,400,000 in value. Those best qualified to judge claim that the prospects can hardly be exaggerated.

World's Greatest Copper Deposits.

Indeed, experienced mining engineers have declared that if no part of the world have copper deposits of such size, richness, or length been discovered as in Northern Rhodesia and the neighbouring Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, which from the mineral standpoint are one and the same district separated only by the accident of a territorial frontier. In the Katanga a copper belt some 225 miles in length and a width varying from 30 to 60 miles has already been traced, and it is confidently asserted that Northern Rhodesia will shortly be definitely known to have equal resources of and other valuable metals.

Such a resource is of great Imperial importance, and if the present American copper kings have dominated the copper markets of the world, they possess in the United States and here in their possession in Southern Rhodesia access to between 75% and 80% of the world's copper production. These discoveries in Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga during the last couple of years have, however, changed the whole outlook, and there is the prospect that control may pass to the not distant West. From America, therefore, in addition to the copper that these Central African deposits are equal richer than any American deposits, with lower costs, and the copper can therefore be sold on the world market at a higher price. The British American prospectors.

As a matter of fact, the initial development of the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia is being carried out by the British American prospectors.

America's Interest.

Many of the American copper companies are working ore containing from 1% to 2% of copper, the average being probably not more than 1.5%. In Northern Rhodesia from 2.25% to 3% of copper is normal and up to 4% is not exceptional, as a result of which it is anticipated that Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga generally should be able to put the metal on the London market at well under £60 per ton—a price which would be highly unsatisfactory to America, so much so that a considerable number of their undertakings would be forced to close down.

These facts are sufficient to explain the deep interest which American capital has shown in the past twelve or eighteen months in Northern Rhodesian developments. American capital has been freely proffered for development purposes, some of the leading American copper kings, and their mining engineers have investigated conditions on the spot, and in short, there is a very widespread American desire to participate.

Prospecting and Development Policy.

Some 60,000 square miles of territory, an area equal to two-thirds of the area of the United States, has already been parcelled out for purposes of mineral prospecting and development between a number of financially powerful British syndicates, including the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Ltd., the Rhodesian Copper Border Concessions, Ltd., the Rhodesian Minerals Concession Ltd., the Katanga Concessions Ltd., and others. In fact, since the British South Africa Company surrendered to the Crown the work of administration which it had previously performed, and became a purely commercial company, it has followed the policy of granting mineral concessions to outside companies adequately supplied with funds for development purposes, and entering the experience of well-known mining interests. At the last annual general meeting of the British South Africa Company, ever to-day better known as the Chartered Company, Sir Henry Becherrough, the President, said that the outstanding feature of the year 1925 had been the new discoveries of minerals in Northern Rhodesia, some of which would soon provide appreciable additions to the company's royalty revenue. The old-time individual prospector, with his simple equipment, had, said Sir Henry, done great service in Central Africa in the past, and had been the means of discovery of some of the great mineral deposits of the world, but the development of science and the increasing use of scientific methods were gradually and inevitably diminishing him. There were the considerations which had led the Board of the company to adopt the policy of granting exclusive prospecting rights on limited periods to responsible groups.

Bwana M'Kubwa.

The Bwana M'Kubwa mine was discovered in 1922 with a capital of £400,000, acquired by the assets of a company of the same name, which had spent a large amount of capital in searching out the mineral deposit covered by the mine from the British American prospectors.



PORTION OF CENTRAL LEAD AND ZINC AT KILWA, TANZANIA

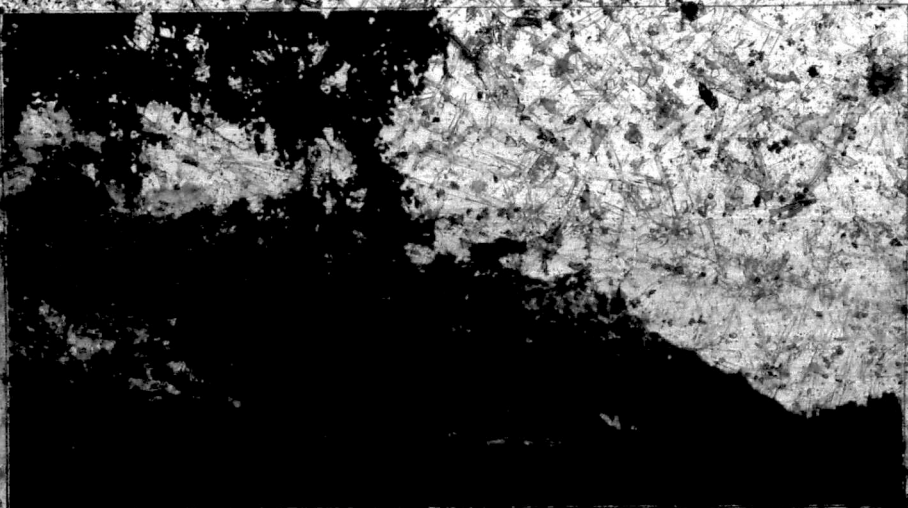
which committed its interest in the grant by accepting the full-paid share in half of royalty on the output. Today the capital stands at £1,000,000, a figure which in itself indicates the importance of the enterprise, situated in the heart of Africa over 1,000 miles by rail from Beira, over 2,000 miles by rail from the sea, and about 60 miles to the south of the rich copper deposits of the Katanga Province

which are being commercially exploited in the African continent.

Within a few weeks the first plant capable of treating 1,000 tons of ore per day will be put into operation, and it is anticipated that the yearly output will amount to something like 100,000 tons of copper. The plant is so designed that two further units, providing for the treatment of an extra 1,000 tons per day, may later be added in the most economical manner possible with the erection of a second 2,000-ton unit production should be at the rate of 25,000 tons annually. The pace is far and away the most advanced of the copper mining ventures in operation in Northern Rhodesia, in the way in which the enterprise has launched British industry has been recently stated by the East Africa Commissioner in the passage quoted at the beginning of this article, and there can be no doubt that this development will render still further services, not only in the form of contributions to Empire copper supplies, but in the purchase in this country of mining and other materials, for it is gratifying to be able to record that the declared policy of the Board of the company is, as far as possible, to obtain its supplies from Great Britain.

The mine, which is situated on the main line of the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway, is some 1,400 feet above sea level and consists of mineralised beds outcropping to a height of from fifty to seventy feet above the surrounding plain over a length of almost half a mile. In the early days production was for many years hindered by metalurgical and transport difficulties, but now the most modern plant is being installed. There are no unusual difficulties in the way of export, with steam hoists, and owing to the equipment of the new policy, it is estimated that the cost of the ore for the plant, inclusive of all charges, will be less than 25/- per ton.

The property of the company also includes the Katanga Concession, covering an area of some 2,800 square miles to the west of the Bulawayo-Katanga main property, and also including the N'kanga mine, just a number of promising other prospects, as well as a certain right for the acquisition of mineral areas which may be found therein. About thirty miles in a direct line from Bulawayo, N'kanga is located the N'kanga mine, the grade of which has been reported upon most optimistically. Portions of the mine



VIEW OF BULAWAYO, TANZANIA

have shown from 4% to 6% of copper for commercial widths, and the consulting mining engineers to the company consider that the average will probably be between 2.5% and 4% of copper. The manager estimated a year or so ago that one million tons of payable ore had been partially developed above the 100 feet level, and that approximately that tonnage might be expected for each 100 feet of depth.

Congo Border Concessions.

It was in 1923 that the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions was registered to explore for minerals over an area of some 50,000 square miles along the Congo border. Recently the capital was increased to £500,000, and in the three years that have elapsed since its formation the company has proved a copper belt in Northern Rhodesia of the same length as that in the Congo—where the annual production is now nearing 100,000 tons of copper, expected within the next two or three years to be increased to not less than 300,000 tons.

Mr. Preston K. Horner, consulting engineer to Minerals Separation Ltd., who recently visited the properties of the company, reported on the concession in such terms that its shareholders were said by one of the leading financial journals to have drawn a not unimprobable conclusion that their assets were far more valuable than they could have anticipated even in their most optimistic moments. As a result of eighteen months' prospecting, forty-seven discoveries were made, the most important being the N'Changa Mine, where copper was proved over a length of 300 feet, with a width varying from 100 to 140 feet, a depth of over 200 feet having been established by drilling. Mr. Horner considered that from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore might be expected per 100 feet of depth, and indicated that the results might give about 4.25% of copper.

Near at hand, and possibly connected with it, is the Dambo, the length in this case being about half a mile, and the width approximately 350 feet. It is suggested that this N'Changa Dambo district may indeed yield 150,000,000 tons of 2.5% to 5% ore—probably the immense total of 3,000,000 tons of copper. If the anticipations of the company's consulting engineer and of its shareholders were to be drastically discounted, the potentialities would still remain immense.

Other Concessions.

Rhodesian Minerals Concession Ltd. was formed in 1924, the area over which it is operating having since been extended, until today operations are being carried on over 17,000 square miles in the south-eastern portion of Northern Rhodesia astride the Bulawayo-Congo Railway. Copper and gold deposits have been proved.

Eighteen months have passed since the registration with a capital of £200,000 of Loangwa Concessions Ltd., a company formed to consolidate certain mineral rights belonging to the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd. and the Congo Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd. and to prospect for and develop copper, tin, lead and other mines.

More recently the Serengeti Concessions Ltd. was registered to acquire mineral rights in the Serengeti, some of the country. Kaserepa Concessions Ltd. was incorporated a few weeks later and is also designated to prospect for and develop copper, tin, lead and other mines.

Early in the present year the Southern Rhodesian Minerals Development Co. was registered with a nominal capital of £100,000 to acquire and develop over 600,000 acres of other mineral deposits in the territory, according to its memorandum of association, for regular operations.

In addition, mention must also be made of the old concession held by the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd., as also of that in the hands of the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway.

The Mulungushi Dam.

Incidentally, it may be recalled that incidents in the recent tour in Northern Rhodesia of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was his visit by motor-car to the Mulungushi Dam and Power Works, situated some thirty-five miles to the west of Broken Hill. There the waters of the Mulungushi River pour through a narrow gorge across the neck of which a dam has been thrown to a height of 114 feet in order to form a vast lake, fifteen miles long and five miles wide, which, with the river, have been harnessed to supply electricity to the Rhodesia Broken Hill mining properties. This has been established the first hydro-electric power plant in Northern Rhodesia. To have made a narrow Central African river yield power for the working of a mine more than thirty miles distant is an achievement to which attention should deservedly be drawn. It speaks once more of the resources of the industry and of the way in which these resources are being brought to light and drawn upon by twentieth century enterprise. The next decade is indubitably destined to witness great developments in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia.

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT AND RHODESIAN RAILWAY RATES.

Sir Henry Duchenough's Views.

PRESIDING at the annual general meeting of the Rhodesian Railways Trust last week, Sir Henry Duchenough, the Chairman, said that the company had secured a half share in the Port of Beira Development Co., and arrangements had now been made for the harmonious combination of the two interests. The new English company, Beira Works, Ltd., had submitted to the Mozambique Company in Lisbon plans for an extension of 300 feet of lighterage wharf in steel, as well as 50 feet of deep water pier alongside which it will be possible to discharge local-going vessels of from 2,000 to 5,000 tons. These new works, together with the acquisition of the existing wharves, buildings and plants, and the provision of a dredger tug and barges, together with efficient dredging of the port, will involve an expenditure of nearly £900,000, to be provided in part by the issue of Beira Works Ltd. securities and income bonds. In view of their practical interest in the proper development of the port, the Rhodesian Railways Trust had made arrangements to subscribe for substantial portions of the new securities required.

Referring to General Hatton's recent published report, he said that it confirmed the conclusions arrived at by the late Sir William Jackson, who in 1918 also conducted a public inquiry into Rhodesian railway matters. Both agreed that the railways were prudently and economically constructed, that no complaint lies against the management, the operation of the railways for lack of efficiency, and that, having regard to the conditions under which the railways had had to operate, the rates and fares charged had not been exorbitant. It was a tragedy, however, that the development of the country, which had now to be decided was not whether they should be placed in the hands of Government control, or whether a low state control could be best.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER SHIRE

COLONIAL OFFICE URGED TO INVESTIGATE MATTER

Special to "East Africa."

In a recent issue we reported that the Joint East African Board has decided to recommend to the Colonial Office that a competent expert should be commissioned to investigate thoroughly the question of the reopening of the Upper Shire River to navigation—a matter which has been discussed in Nyasaland for years past.

We are now able to quote the terms of the two memoranda prepared by Sir Alfred Sharpe and the members of the Nyasaland Transport Committee of the Joint East African Board.

SIR ALFRED SHARPE'S VIEWS

History

I HAVE known the Upper Shire River and Lake Nyasa for nearly forty years—since 1887.

During '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92 I have on many occasions gone from Matope to Lake Nyasa in the "Donrooa," a screw steamer drawing six feet. There was always plenty of water. Even in the dry season, the only difficult spot was near Livonde, known as "The Stones," where a reef of rock crossed the river bed.

From about '93 onwards the level of Lake Nyasa began to fall, and as the Upper Shire River receives no tributaries from Fort Johnston down to Livonde, where it is joined by the Shire, navigation on the Upper Shire began to suffer.

From about 1895 the Upper Shire was navigated by steam whips, the "Stairs," and a Government steamer, the "Cassia." This continued up to 1900 or 1901, but these shallow draught boats could not traverse the lower reaches, nor eventually the rapids, and the shallow water which remained at the exit point of the Shire gradually dried up altogether, and though for a time an artificial barrier between the Lake and the river was kept up by dredging a narrow channel, through which steam whips were pushed, this finally became an impediment.

Once the outlet from Lake Nyasa finally closed there was a warning to our Government of the Upper Shire, as the river depended absolutely and entirely on the lake for its supply of water.

The supply of water for the Upper Shire having completely ceased, the whole course of the river gradually became choked and grown up with vegetation and silt, and a dense growth of trees like fig, baobab, and other trees, the roots of which were left for years after that Malombe Pa-Malombe was a lake ten miles wide by ten miles long. The Shire began to divide into islands and mudflats. By degrees the grass and grew up gradually the whole of the lower Shire, though enough water was left over the Shire floor found its way by the usual channels, where, for the last 20 years and more, the only outlet from the lake was mostly dry land and even now is only a narrow channel.

It is now the duty of the Government to investigate the matter and to see that the river is reopened to navigation.

The first thing to consider is to see in what direction the water should be allowed to flow. It is clear that the water should be allowed to flow in the direction of the old channel, and that the water should be allowed to flow in the direction of the old channel, and that the water should be allowed to flow in the direction of the old channel.

showing that at some previous period in its history its level must have been for a long period much higher than we have ever known. What the conditions were which held it up at that time is a problem.

It is quite certain, however, that there have been cycles of low lake and high lake—cycles probably of very long duration. We have the evidence of Lake Tanganyika, which has had similar high and low periods. When Stanley was at Tanganyika the lake had no outlet, but Stanley examined the River Shire, which had the appearance of having been a previous outlet, the lake had then been steadily rising for some years, and he prophesied that it would eventually overflow at the Lukuyu, a year or two later.

High Water Levels

From Lake Nyasa down to Mbera, below Malambe, a distance of some eighty miles, there is no difference in level. The water level begins to rise very gently down to Livonde.

During the years since 1900 the water has ceased to overflow, and streams of water of the height of the wet season only between Fort Johnston and Mbera, and a little lower, when pouring their water into the stagnant course of the Shire, have formed extensive sandbars across the course, and the water they temporarily poured down, and its way up into Malombe marsh, instead of flowing in the old course of the Shire.

Possibility of Opening to Navigation

The first thing to consider in this is to bear in mind that the case of Lake Nyasa and the Upper Shire River may be compared to that of a tank which has an overflow pipe. Before you can open the tank to drain water down the overflow pipe, you must have the water level in the tank up to the mouth of your pipe, and you must, furthermore, be assured that there are conditions which will keep the level of the water in the tank up to the mouth of the overflow pipe. If the water in the tank falls below the level of the overflow pipe, no amount of clearing of the overflow will bring the water to flow down the pipe, and the level of Lake Nyasa is now below the level of the overflow pipe, and it is therefore necessary to dig out the old channel, and to see that the water can again have a running way down the old channel, and that the water can again result in lowering the level of the lake.

The first thing to do, then, is to dig out the old channel, and to see that the water can again have a running way down the old channel, and that the water can again result in lowering the level of the lake.

What would be the result? It is clear that the water would be allowed to flow in the direction of the old channel, and that the water would be allowed to flow in the direction of the old channel.

ON SAFARI IN ABYSSINIA

NOTES FROM MR. C. F. REY'S LECTURE.

The address recently delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. C. F. Rey, describing a recent visit to Abyssinia, will bear the following further extracts:

A large number of priests (from Garam) came out to greet us from the ancient-looking large Church of Marjam, and very picturesque they were with their brilliant robes, their brightly coloured parasols, large gilt crosses, and much decorated religious drums. They spread a carpet for us to sit on, and then danced and sang a ceremony which enables one to visualise what was meant by "David dancing before the Ark." They had not, of course, the "Tabot" (or representation of the Ark of the Covenant) with them, but they had brought a sort of Ark, a representation of the Virgin and Child. The crosses they use are of all sizes and are made of brass, of silver or of gold, or of a mixture of some or all of these metals, the brass being obtained by smelting down old cartridge cases, the silver by melting dollars, and the gold found in the country.

In the midst of the guard of honour, preceded and followed by the bands, we slowly marched into Debra Markos, where the most elaborate preparations had been made for us. Ras Haile had built for us a camp about one hundred yards square, and in this two new *tubuls* had been erected, covered inside and out with new white *abougada*. Lines of soldiers on spears hung from posts, banking a narrow pathway between them, and nearby were four large tents for ourselves and our goods. One of them was nearly six feet across, and in another we stabled our six ponies with care. The floors of the *tubuls* and the four tents were abundantly carpeted with eastern rugs, and a collection of furniture and utensils of all kinds had been put ready for us. It was really a superb welcome. The night before we got up to pass the night in a hut, and a final burst of sound from the brass bands accompanied our quarters in our new home.

We had not long been there, when half a dozen a procession of some thirty or forty men arrived bringing with them some sheep, fowls, eggs, milk, butter, and hundreds of flat loaves of bread in round, square, and basket-shaped dishes of hot stiff stuff, sugar cane, native-made wax, and bananas, tomatoes, jars of *tej* and *talla*, butter for the ponies, etc. etc.

Garam differs markedly from other provinces we have visited, such as, for example, Shoa or Arusi. It is a Galla province, composed of a mass of small, and practically the only Abyssinians are herds and flocks, and the only officials appointed to the government are the Gallas. Shoa is a very large population of Gallas, and Galla has intermingled with the Gallas of Garam, on the other hand, as a more purely Abyssinian country, the Galla invasion of the nineteenth century from the south having apparently been checked by the Blue Nile and spread east and west.

The results were marked—for one thing the population is almost entirely Christian, and very proud indeed they are of it. The number of churches is remarkable in one spot. I counted ten dotted on neighbouring eminences, each in its grove of trees, and each attended to by a large number of monks, and *debera* living in *tubuls* round about. Another marked difference was the nature of the cultivation. The Abyssinian population are themselves the farmers, peasants and cultivators, instead of, as in Arusi and other Galla districts, being the overlords of the *gabars* or slaves who till the land. These latter are treated pretty badly and have to pay heavy taxes in kind, so that their object is not unnaturally to produce little more than is actually required to feed themselves and their masters. And it is inadvisable for them to show any show of prosperity. This state of affairs is not obtain in Garam, and the country consequently looks better cultivated, better kept, and more prosperous than the other districts to which I have referred.

It seems to be well administered by Ras Haile, who, although strong and strong man, takes a keen interest in the agricultural development of his province; he was, for example, bringing water from a great distance to run some flour mills which he was erecting near Debra Markos.

The Ras' Government is, of course, a feudal system, and he maintains the old-time traditional hospitality of giving from one to three thousand geoms to his *gabars* or *raw*—great banquets on Sundays and feast days. He is the last hereditary provincial governor in Abyssinia, his father having been the Negus Tekla Hamanot, a great king and soldier. Consequently his influence and authority in his country are very great.

Debra Markos itself is not a very striking town, apart from the Ras' castle, surrounded by high walls, and dining hall, where as many as three thousand people can be seated. Its place consists of straw-roofed mud-walled *tubuls*, but these are still situated and straggles out over some miles of country. Judging from the crowds assembled for the feasts, I should estimate the population of Debra to be a thousand.

Debra is necessarily influenced by its location and by its origin, which in the case of Abyssinians is the subject of many theories. To the current theories another has now been evolved by a Galla geologist, whom we met in Addis Ababa, and who has been carrying out extensive research work for some time in Southern Abyssinia. He has discovered fossils in Harar, and then along the Rift Valley towards Lake Rudolf. A large number of curved stones and other dolmens and *tubuls*, etc.

JUNE 10, 1936

"East Africa's" Empire Day Annual

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

From the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, P.C.

"I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you most heartily on your Empire Day Annual. It surpasses that of last year and indeed compares most favourably with any similar production that I have ever seen. It both surprised and delighted me."

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. Science."

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 welcomed *East Africa* from the first as an endeavour to have an efficient need, and we wish you continued success and full support."

Everyone really interested in East African progress must study this Annual, which—in addition to important messages and articles from Governor-General of the Sudan, other Governors of Tanganyika, De Seychelles and Somaliland, Sir Alfred Sharpe and Sir Sydney Henn, contains special contributions on numerous questions of great public interest. Amongst the features are:

- Land Values in Kenya
- Coffee Planting in East Africa
- Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia
- Trade Routes of Swaya and Bwaya
- Arusha District of Tanganyika
- Cameos of the Sudan
- East Africa at the Zoo
- Nairobi Today
- Germany's Colonial Ambitions
- A Rubber Planter's Lot
- Lessons from Wild Life
- The Woman Settler in Kenya
- The Zambian Bridge
- Cotton Growing in East Africa
- The Joint East African Board
- Beira—Past, Present and Future

The price of the Annual is 2/8 post free in the U.K. and 2/10 post free elsewhere, sent post free and without extra charge to all annual subscribers. Therefor... Now... receiving promptly and without... all special issues of *East Africa*—the paper indispensable to all who would be well informed on African matters.

Subscription form to be found on the inside back cover of this issue.

East Africa Officially informed that Sir William Gowar, Governor of Uganda, will soon arrive in this country on special leave. From other sources we learn that His Excellency is returning in order to take advantage of special medical treatment.

Mr. William Evans, who has been appointed a Provisional Unofficial Member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Lord Deland, is one of the best-known farmers in Kenya.

Lieut. Colonel George Schuster, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, had the honour of being received by the King on Friday last, when His Majesty conferred on him the honour of a Knight's hood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

From a letter written to the *Times* by the Rev. W. S. Houghton of the Edgbaston Congregational Church, Birmingham, the following interesting extract is quoted:—

"In 1913 I was visiting our mission stations in Central Africa, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. I met there Major Walker, of the Royal Engineers, who was associated with Belgian officers on the Delimitation Commission. Some time after I was going home from Madagascar and at Zanzibar this officer joined us as a passenger, having made a long journey from Egypt. One morning over the breakfast table he asked me to know of Robertson and Brithton. It gave me an electric thrill to find a British officer spontaneously referring to the great and good. He said he had four volumes of his sermons as his companions in the solitary fields of the Dark Continent. Soon after the Great War began, and a few months later, to my sorrow, I saw the name of this valiant soldier in the Roll of Honour."

E. C. G. in the columns of the *Manchester City News* that during the East African campaign Mr. Arthur Love-ridge, now in Tanganyika Territory with the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition, once entertained the troops at Morogoro with a lecture on snakes. He told us, says the writer, that at one camp he was disturbed by a sleepless snake which he declared that there was a mamba under his blanket. Mr. Love-ridge, going to investigate, found nothing worse than one of his tame specimens.



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SLEEPING SICKNESS IN TANGANYIKA Has officially announced by the Colonial Office, the reports on the recent outbreak of sleeping sickness in the Uru district of Tanganyika have now been received. An area of over 10,000 square miles was involved, but fortunately it is very sparsely peopled, the population averaging about one per square mile. 3,000 Natives were removed to fly-free areas. Some 300 cases of the sickness were found, and 100 deaths were ascribed to it. Treatment by Bayer 205 and trypanamide proved effective.

The Tanganyika Government is now extending its work on sleeping sickness. The medical staff have been employed on it exclusively during the past year, and a dedicated branch of the Medical Department to deal with the disease is being organized. Although the infection is widely spread, it has not attained epidemic proportions. The total number of deaths among Natives recorded in 1925 was only 16. No European died.

FEDERATION IN THE EMPIRE

Mr. Amery's Views.

SPEAKING at last week's dinner in honour of the delegates to the West Indian Conference, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, made a statement with a distinct bearing on the political future of East Africa. He said that a problem which confronted the Empire as a whole was that of reconciling historical individuality with a just determination to maintain local independence, to solve the difficulties arising from vast distances, and yet to bring about, consistent with those conditions, effective unity of action towards the outside world and practical and effective co-operation among themselves. They had decided that, whatever the future might hold, present conditions in the West Indies, as in the wider circle of the British Empire, were not suited for anything in the nature of direct local legislative delegation. They had decided to follow the example of the great nations of the Empire had set, and to adopt a method of regular conferences, in which they would solve their problems, test their abilities, and concentrate for effective use the strength which came from unions.

IN MEMORIAM
ALL HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH LEGATIONS AND CONSULS can place a copy of the *Times* in the hands of the bereaved family. Write to the Editor, *Times*, 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

1926

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

NATIVE

How a native obtain means is always something of a mystery, for of course it is strictly illegal for Europeans to sell them such weapons. Very little light is ever thrown upon the subject even when prosecutions occur, as the Native knows the pronouncement of the offence is always in secret; when he is so he usually makes up some cock and bull story of having had it given to him by a stranger or having picked it up or having bought it some years ago, as did the African employe of Lord Delamere charged this week with possessing a fully loaded revolver. In this instance the Native was fined £10 or one month's imprisonment, a light enough sentence, though he had done no mischief with the gun. But the he appears to be a man of a somewhat dangerous character and therefore perhaps capable of using such a weapon under stress of anger as borne out by the fact that a charge is pending against him for assaulting Lord Delamere's secretary, Mr. Trotter.

The Long Rains

There can be no doubt about the plentitude of the rains that are falling this season, and up to date they are fulfilling the expectations of those who prophesied that when they broke they would materially exceed past averages. A good month of precipitation is now behind us and there is no sign of cessation. It is therefore possible that these rains may come as they used to in the past all the end of July with an occasional lull spell for a week or two. All the waterholes and springs are brimming and running over, and the scars of the prolonged period of scarcity are now obliterated, except for the brown of some withered tree here and there, dead beyond recall. Football is suffering under such handicaps and the atmosphere of the Highlands is strictly temperate once again.

Saint George

The Englishman's interest is in the long and expanding under the benign influences of our admirable climate and has been a leaf from the book of his brother Scot in establishing a branch of the Royal Society of Saint George, the patron saint of Merrie England. At the first great public inaugural dinner of this Society, a numerous, vivacious, and talented company assembled, and the affair went off with a swing which must have satisfied the most unenthusiastic Scotchman that as a folk they have hidden "oucht to be under a bushel" though Major Crombie, who has just arrived in the Colony, again made perhaps the wisest speech of the evening amongst a number of excellent and entertaining orations. He is always able to call up fast minute anecdotes and memories from his extensive past experience of Kenya's eventful days, and one of the funniest was a tale about a wife's behaviour in the time her husband was in the North. It seems that she had been in the habit of having her neighbours anxiety and that her husband had to find some for a while married couple to do for the time. When these arrived, they promptly turned in their noses at the modest accommodation the estate afforded, where upon His Lordship relinquished to them the whole of his home and went to live in the British states and all the while had the same.

The Commissioner of the British Government in perpetrating the execution of Tanganyika to be paid by official representatives of the German Authorities is to white residents here, most of whom were in the field against them, a most remarkable phenomenon, and will do much to prepare the minds of the Natives for the campaign of propaganda already started in Britain for the return of this Colony to the Germans. None of us believes that the German, in view of his enormous debts elsewhere, is actuated by ideas of simple honesty towards Natives who are by no means in the desperate straits of other European creditors, even in the Fatherland itself, but rather by a deep policy of currying good-will amongst their former subjects. We should we all and abstain from this manner.

Wheat in Kenya

The decision of the Colonial Office to secure expert advisers on all technical matters coming under their control, instead of just rubbing along departmentally in the old-fashioned and often very inefficient way, is welcome news. So far as Kenya is concerned, the first step in carrying out this policy is the appointment of Professor Sir R. Biffen, the eminent agronomist of Cambridge University and expert in wheat breeding, to inquire into our wheat industry in collaboration with our Director of Agriculture. The possibility of this crop, which is just beginning to gain recognition in the Colony, and while previously it was thought that its scope was limited and its production likely to be permanently risky, so the grower, in fact, to put it case in a nutshell, that wheat is an exotic for which equatorial conditions are fundamentally unsuited, it is now being realised that hitherto unexploited opportunities for its cultivation may exist in territories very extensive in area.

The Colony does not want to throw away money away on trying to evolve wheats that might be chiefly rust resistant to grow in the maize districts, for these will always remunerative under their natural cereal, but we do require quick growing wheats that will yield satisfactorily in the belts of country either above or below the normal maize elevations. Wonderful wheat is now being produced at over 7,000 ft. in the highlands, conditions similar to northern Europe, and as much as 35 bushels to the acre have been harvested at 9,000 ft. But it is in the immense stretches of hot, semi-arid territory on all sides of the Highlands proper, that the greatest scope is going to be found for this crop when farming is done with tractors together with those methods perfected in the great semi-arid areas of countries like Australia, U.S.A., India, etc., where the temperature is at least as high as in any part of East Africa. If the Professor brings experience of these places and advises on what to do here, his visit will be epoch-making. There are probably 50,000 acres of wheat of what kind of this type in East Africa, and at present worse than waste, for it is sown with carelessly and nothing but clothing and milking it by a skilled system of cultivation under responsible white settlers will clean it and render permanently healthy and productive.

LADIES SUITS FOR EAST AFRICA. TABLE showing the prices in East Africa. Expert advice regarding the best suits for Kenya. Eastern and Western. A list of names and addresses of agents in various parts of East Africa. The M.A. Co., Ltd., 10, Broad Street, London, W.1.

PUT A PENNY IN THE SLOT IN UGANDA

The Hon. Mr. Allen Addressing Advertising Convention
Special to "East Africa"
Addressing the Second British Advertising Convention at Blackpool, Mr. F. Sandeman Allen, V.C., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the East African Board, stressed the need for developing overseas trade. The British manufacturer, he stated, suffered generally on the old belief that British goods could sell themselves because they were superior, but that theory was dead both with foreign trade and home trade.

Last year we had invested huge sums in opening up Argentina, Australia, Canada and other countries in the Argentine alone over £20,000,000 of British money was spent in various ways, and nearly the same figure in Canada. The result was orders for machinery, pulp, paper, and all kinds of goods. Capital judiciously expended on overseas development meant greater trade and employment at home.

East Africa's Increasing Trade

Today the undeveloped resources of the Empire offer themselves for the use of capital, continued Mr. Allen. Take East Africa, where the Government has been taking a hand in helping. An expenditure on roads and railways opened certain districts in Uganda for cotton and other cultivation and among the results were the following orders for manufactured goods, we just selected two or three at random to show how open the field is:

	1927	1926	1925
Cycles	381	2,767	17,330
Lamps	4,600	7,000	19,500
Shovels and spades	330,000	480,000	530,000
Cotton goods value	680,000	1,300,000	21,000,000

And the following increase in foodstuffs and raw material—

15,000
17,000
220,000
24,000
In other words put a penny in Uganda and you get many such wages in a month. I am sure we are all glad that the Government with the approval of all parties in Parliament, goes to spend some ten millions sterling on the opening out of all ways in this fertile country and we can expect increasing and increasing benefit to our home industries from this.

Personal Touch

It is the personal touch that really counts, personal activity, and personal persistence. Our younger men must go overseas themselves, find out the real needs, advertise the goods, and then push home the sale. The older men must keep the personal touch on the business and with the younger men.

Very Ours Gentleman and friend and experienced Secretary and Domestic Science Teacher, residing at Conger, Elsworth in Kenya, at Orange Cottages, Epsom, Surrey, Park Lane, Surrey.

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Should a fire start, it starts the Grinnell's. The sprinkler (as illustrated) or sprinler-actuated alarm clock immediately play upon the fire and stop it before it starts. If damage is done, it will stop the fire before it starts.

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1928

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TERRITORIES, ZANZIBAR, NIJARA
LAND and NORTHERN RHODESIA
OFFICE IN LONDON



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

The market is at present steady and firm, and in most cases prices show improvement, as follows:

Arabica	1225.0d. to 1285.0d.
B	105.0d. to 1215.0d.
C	105.0d. to 1275.0d.
Peaberry	1105.0d. to 1555.0d.
Triage and small London cleaned	105.0d. to 1185.0d.
First size	1035.0d.
Second size	1035.0d.
Third size	1035.0d.
Peaberry	1105.0d.
Robusta good	1035.0d.
Robusta small	1005.0d. to 1045.0d.
Triage and small	105.0d. to 1075.0d.
Greenish	1145.0d. to 1155.0d.

Great stocks of African coffee stand at 30,200 bags, as against 30,000 bags at the corresponding period of last year.

TEA

Little business has been done and prices are lower, No. 1 Lancashire being reported sold to Antwerp at £41 c.i.f. with June/September shipment, while similar parcels of good mark have been sold off-boat to the same port at from £41 to £41 15s. per ton c.i.f. £22 10s. has been paid for No. 1 British off-boat, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Leitham and Co., Ltd., consider that this price might still be obtained for good marks.

A small amount of business has passed at £30 for the spot port on an easy market.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIA TEA

The popularity of English tobacco continues and the demand for it is expected to increase about 20 per cent in the heavy season. Prices are:

Dark	10d. to 24d.
Seed-dark	10d. to 18d.
Light	10d. to 18d.
Medium	10d. to 20d.
Dark	10d. to 24d.
Seed-dark	10d. to 18d.
Light	10d. to 18d.
Medium	10d. to 20d.

At the last auction of 100,000 lbs. of Nyasa and Rhodesia sold at the average price of 18 5/8d. the prices in question being from the following states:

African Lakes Corporation	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.
Blanc & East Africa	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.
London	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.
Older	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.
The Man	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.
London	100,000 lbs.	18 5/8d.

... and ...

The latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair business has been done in African, quotations for East African being reduced 5 points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the 14 weeks ended August 1 total 120,445 bales, as against 36,000 in the corresponding period of 1921, and 100,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Deliveries to spinners stand at 12,284 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 22,000 bales.

WOLVES AND SKINS

Imports of East African during the last month have been mostly for contracts made against shipment. Prices asked are in buyers' favour, but the market appears to be holding back, despite the low prices asked.

OTHER PRODUCE

With a fair demand, the spot value of East African and Abyssinian ... and Madagascar ...

... forward business, when parcels or spot have been sold from old to good ...

... On a steady market buyers are offering ...

... The nominal value on a quiet ...

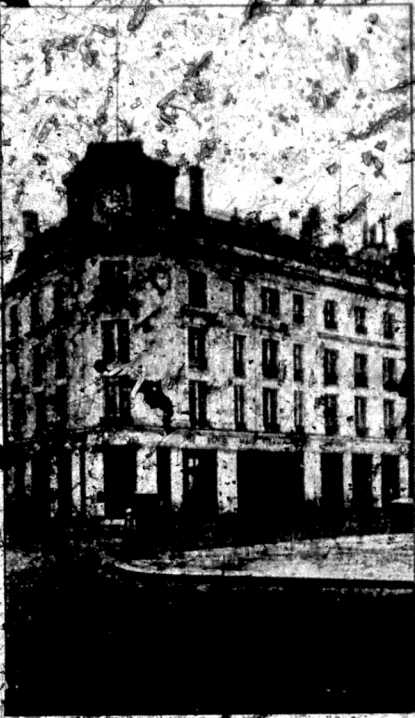
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Owing to the variety in shades and texture it is not possible to represent the bulk of the above two grades by small samples. Serious buyers are recommended to send remittance to cover the cost at the above prices of a bale of 16 1/2 each of either grade. These will give a general representation of the type of goods which will be supplied. The bales will then be immediately shipped, freight forward.

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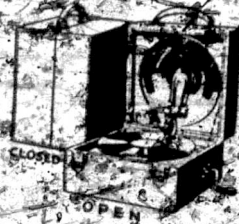


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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

Vol. 2, No. 91

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920

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PLAIN WORDS TO GERMANY.

Last week we suggested that Sir Austen Chamberlain might well tell the German Delegation at Geneva that the campaign of colonial propaganda which is being so strongly waged in Germany in favour of the return of Tanganyika Territory to the Reich is inevitably doomed to disappointment. If no news has come from the seat of the League of Nations to indicate that the question was raised by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, seized the occasion of today's East African Dinner to remind the world that we hold Tanganyika by our own right under the Treaty of Versailles and that there is nothing temporary or uncertain in our tenure. At last year's dinner Mr. Amery told Germany point blank that her agitation was futile; this year he has increased the debt which East Africa owes him.

The need for blunt speaking has been shown week by week in these pages, and the necessity has been increasing, not diminishing. Witness the review in our Empire Day Annual of Dr. Schlegel's volume on German colonisation, a piece of ingenious and tendentious propaganda put forth by the last Governor of German East Africa. In its substance it is a typical Teuton document, specious in its pleading and hollow in its pretensions, but unfortunately it has been taken as a true statement of facts by British periodicals which ought to know better.

Germany has, of course, immediately raised indignation protests to Mr. Amery's speech, and it is significant that the first outburst came from the *Deutscher Rundschau*, which is closely associated with and is understood to reflect the views of Dr. Stresemann. From that quarter issues the report that the British Colonial Secretary's remarks are tantamount to the fact that the question of the return of Tanganyika will become a first-class question as soon as any joint or League conference is convened, and without colonies and has a profound effect on the world precisely because of the fact that Germany is unable to administer any territory unaided, and had to ward off the attack of the treaty of Versailles, she was

required to renounce her overseas possessions in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers.

This new outburst on the part of a German newspaper in such close touch with the prime-shapers of German policy is however, as useful as a proof that Britain needs to be unceasingly vigilant and to make it crystal clear that her decision as to the future of Tanganyika remains irreversible. That is why we believe that a definite statement by the Prime Minister during the forthcoming debate on the East African Guaranteed Loans Bill would be of the greatest service to East Africa, to the Empire at large, and to the German people, who, hearing the truth from the lips of the British Cabinet, might then cease their fruitless and futile agitation.

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

I have not above that by his speech at the East African Dinner Mr. Amery has earned the gratitude of every East African. Our only regret is that his important declaration was deprived of the wide publicity which it merited. Only one national daily newspaper gave a good report, most did not refer to the dinner, not one are concerned because it had no news value, but because the report arrived belatedly in their market. It was nearly an o'clock when the company sat down to dinner, and to 11 when Mr. Hollis rose to propose the health of the Chairman. Consequently the newspapers receive their reports too late for much time or space to be given to them, their arrival an hour earlier would have made all the difference between a good press and a poor press. If next year's speeches can begin and end earlier, wider publicity will result.

But the dinner itself was an unqualified and outstanding success, the arrangements for which reflect the greatest credit on the Dinner Committee, amongst whom Major C. E. Walsh was especially active. The institution of this annual function was largely due to his initiative and he and his colleagues are to be congratulated on securing the presence of so many distinguished guests. Now, thanks to the good work of the past three years, East Africans are even ahead towards the formation of a new East African Dinner Club, which club ought to be formed and maintained as a permanent body. It is a year or more ago we saw some developments which kept us busy and led to our help can through our columns.

MOST SUCCESSFUL EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

MR. AMERY'S BLUNT REBUFF TO GERMANY.

LORD DELAMERE ON EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

Specialty Reported for "East Africa"

Last Friday's East African Dinner was an outstanding success from every point of view, the only regret of the organizers and guests being the absence through illness of the late Mr. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P. At the eleventh hour, however, Mr. Amery was kindly volunteered to take the place of his colleague, utilizing the opportunity to the great satisfaction of East Africans to warn Germany once more that Great Britain had no the slightest intention of surrendering the mandate for Tanganyika.

The loyal toast having been drunk, Sir Sydney Hahn, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, who presided, rose to propose the toast of "Our guests," and referred to a few, unwillingly absent, Mr. Ormsby Gore, who was to have been the first of the guests, but was laid up with fever, and comforted by his doctor from attending, but Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore had been good enough to honour them with her presence. The Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, had also done them the great honour of coming to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Mr. Ormsby Gore. (Loud cheers.)

Messages from Unwilling Absentees

Sir Frederick Lugard, a member of the Advisory Council of the Board since its inception, was prevented from attending by his duties at the League of Nations in Geneva. Lord Cobden was recovering from illness. Mr. W. H. H. Thomas, a member of the Executive Council of the Board, was suffering from an attack similar to that of Mr. Ormsby Gore, while Mr. Hellaby, also well known to their Kenya friends, had broken his leg, which was sufficient reason for his absence. (Laughter.)

When the invitations to this dinner had been issued it was stated that Mr. F. H. Thomas was to have been one of the guests. Unfortunately he had found it impossible to attend, but had asked Sir Sydney to read the following letter:

MY DEAR FRIENDS,
I need hardly say how glad I am to be unable to be with you at the African Dinner. No one will know better than you all how well I assure I was looking forward to being with you, and so many old friends interested in one of the Empire's most vital problems, as well as one of the vital cities. And will, however, be aware of the very difficult and trying network through which I am still passing, but I shall hope next year to again have an opportunity of joining you.

Yours sincerely,

F. H. THOMAS

There were others who would have been present but for the difficulties of space and time. Knowing the exact importance of all the territories of East Africa, and the fact that they were all the guests, Sir Thomas, who was to have been the first of the guests, had read the following letter:

Sir Sydney Hahn, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, who presided, and Mr. Amery, Secretary of State, were the only guests who were present. When the dinner was over, Mr. Amery was asked to read a letter from my country, which was a warning to East African Dinner, and a warning to East African Dinner, and a warning to East African Dinner.

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, was successful to this year's East African Dinner. Amongst many good services rendered by the Joint East African Board this annual dinner is "by no means the least." We much appreciate it in Kenya, even when we are debarred by distance from eating it, and we are very grateful to our true friend the chairman. My best wishes also to Sir Charles Bowring, who is, I believe, representing the Governors on the toast list.

Unfortunately, added Sir Sydney, time and space had again stepped in. Charles Bowring was not with them. A few days ago, received a letter from him saying that he hoped to arrive in England from Nyasaland about June 20. He was sorry to miss the East African Dinner, and hoped it would be a great success, and would lead to still greater intercourse between those interested in East African affairs generally.

The Convention of Associations had telegraphed: "Convention of Associations sends best wishes for a successful dinner."

No East African function would be complete without a message from Mr. John Fenzie (laughter) and from him they had an important message.

The first message was from the Royal East African Automobile and Aeronautical Association, good progress being made in improvements to Trans-African trunk road, from the Sudan through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia, with the Cape, and the August whole road opened to traffic and the journey can be accomplished in 10 days. Cape to East Africa. Our new Nairobi-Mombasa road just opened to traffic.

From the East African Standard had some greetings and the message: "Convinced brightest future Eastern Africa; if British public extends sympathy and help, and if our critics and our facts instead of making libellous statements."

SIR SYDNEY HAHN'S REVIEW

For the third year in succession," continued the Chairman, "we are gathered here to-night to meet our East African friends from overseas, and to congratulate them and ourselves upon the steady progress achieved during the last twelve months in each of our territories, forming the East African Block. Within this period the country has suffered from no drought, which has caused a particular crop, and caused a diminution of particular crops. We shall always have to reckon upon local droughts in East Africa, but the trade during the year, the fact of these droughts, imply our undiminished and our illimitable wealth in East Africa, and present the value of the country."

losses of intelligence, hard work, and good government.

Do not be afraid if I am not going to ask you to listen to any figures after so good a dinner. Those who are curious in these matters can readily obtain all the detailed information they desire from the director of the East African Trade and Information Office in Cockspur Street. The definite installation of this Office has been one of the significant events during the year on the highway of East African progress, and I hope that every East African on visit to London who has not already done so will describe his name at the Office and make himself at home there during the period of his stay. Incidentally, I also hope that the little black elephant which is kept as the mascot of the East African Office will in time become as familiar to the ordinary Londoner as the white elephant at the Zoo.

Those of you who were present at our Dinner last year will remember the remarkable speech of Sir Edward Grigg. He left us in the autumn to take up his task, and I think it is due to him to make a passing reference to the manner in which he has given up to our expectations. The true effects of a new and vigorous mind on the discussion of local problems is often disguised from us during the heat of argument, and who shall deny that there have been heated discussions on Kenya? Do we not know the stimulating effect of the air in those Highlands, but who can doubt that Kenya and indeed East Africa as a whole is the gainer by the presence of Sir Edward Grigg at Nairobi?

Inter-Colonial Conferences

The two most sensational events of the year in East Africa were the two territorial conferences held at Tukuyu in November and at Nairobi in January. If I were to attempt to pronounce judgment upon their relative importance, I fear I should bring a hornet's nest about my ears. I will therefore try to save my person and preserve my reputation by saying that in my opinion they were equally important in their respective spheres.

Let it never be forgotten that the Colonial White Settlers' Conference at Tukuyu was organised by private enterprise, that it assembled in difficult country at a point approximately equidistant from each of the white centres chosen in disregard of personal conveniences, and that it laid the foundation for a good political understanding between the white men of four territories. Every such enterprise has a small beginning.

The Governors' Conference at Nairobi was the realisation of an ideal that had long been present in the minds of most of us. It was carried out with a wealth of preparation and care that guaranteed success. It took place at Nairobi with all the pleasures and amenities of a good London season, and contributed, I hope, to the profits of traders, as such a success would. It furnished a practical report on speeches and other matters to be considered, but no report of its proceedings. A summary of its conclusions has been submitted to the public in reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons. The Secretary of State said that it was for proposed to publish the findings of his Conference. Under such gentlemen, may I in your name and in the name of the Secretary of State thank the members of the Council of the East African Commission for the full report of their proceedings. The conclusions should be published as quickly as possible.

It is a pity that the public has not had the benefit of the full report of the proceedings. A summary with certain reservations has been published, and another of a different kind is being prepared. It is a pity that the public has not had the benefit of the full report of the proceedings. A summary with certain reservations has been published, and another of a different kind is being prepared. It is a pity that the public has not had the benefit of the full report of the proceedings. A summary with certain reservations has been published, and another of a different kind is being prepared.

Another sign of progress to be recorded is the installation of a Legislative Council in Tanganyika, which is to be followed by a similar Council in Tanganyika, thus providing every territory in East Africa with the nucleus of institutions which, though limited in the present scope of their activities and responsibilities, open the door to fully representative institutions as soon as the growth of population and public wealth warrant their adoption.

No record of progress would be complete without some reference to the Native races in East Africa, for whose welfare this country has made itself responsible, and upon whose advancement the whole prosperity of East Africa depends. While it may be said that their natural pursuits are mainly agricultural and pastoral, it should be noted that some of them are making extraordinary progress in the mechanical arts, and at a recent meeting in this city Mr. Telling told the Joint East African Board that the Railway Administration was highly gratified with the unexpected way in which the Native workshops at Nairobi had been able to deal with all the demands made upon them. It is greatly to be regretted that equal facilities for acquiring skill in the arts necessary for building, and not only is a programme of public works overdue in most of the territories, but so much time that the Native learnt to construct better housing for himself. This is a matter in which all medical authorities insist. Native medical services are being extended, but in the centre will be improved dwelling accommodation. It will account most in raising the standard of Native health and life.

Having thus passed on a few words, I come now to the purpose for which I am convened tonight at the evening. Our Guests

East Africa's Debt to Mr. Ormsby Gore

Mr. Ormsby Gore has East Africa owes a deep debt of gratitude. It had been our intention to send him a message of appreciation to do honour to him last year after his return from East Africa, but in the interval of waiting for the publication of the Report of the East Africa Commission, and also for the usual seasonal arrival of East Africans in London, he was entertained by his good friends the African Society, which has become a home for the London student, and it was not until last night, and the opportunity of doing so in my own name. Lord Balfour, a close and personal friend, a member of the Advisory Council of the East African Affairs, and his deep interest and long experience in African matters are a source of inspiration to the Board.

To the Secretary of State we are specially grateful for his presence at the evening. It is a characteristic of Mr. Amery that at one of the busiest moments of the year he should lay aside his pressing work, and without thought of personal convenience open to all the grace of his mind and collected mind in the past. Many of us have shared the pleasure of his gatherings. Mr. Amery, we thank you now, Sir Percy Yand, are delighted to have Mrs. Amery with us also.

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gested of being only with the old love because he is on with the new. I liked me. This is not that kind of person. (Laughter.) He is not one of those ungenerous and narrow individuals who can love only one at a time. (Renewed laughter.) Did I dare say to the ladies he is one of Nature's polygamists, one of those noble hearts which can cherish more than one deep and abiding affection, in shall I say, harmonious simultaneity. (Loud laughter.) First it was the Middle East, then the West Indies, then East Africa, and now West Africa, but I may say so, his favours, equally divided in theory, are perhaps still most deeply engaged by East Africa, of them all the youngest, fairest, and most temperamental. (Laughter.) Now that we have reached the number of four brides permitted by the law of Islam (laughter)—I have no intention of encouraging him to stray beyond the limits of the permissible in his affections, and to make sure of that I have every intention of keeping him at work in the Colonial Office, while I get away a little myself. (Loud laughter.)

But I am truly sorry he is not with us to-night. You would have listened to a speech full of interest, knowledge, enthusiasm, and human sympathy. I know well how admirable is the work he has done in the last few years in the Colonial Office. He has brought to bear very remarkable personal qualities, great ability, great powers of seeing the salient issues in any problem, and the gift of understanding the people with whom he has to deal, a gift invaluable in anyone dealing with great administrations and populations far separated by distance from the centre of government at home. We miss, how much I personally owe to his loyal and capable assistance, and how I wish it had been possible for him to be here to-night to receive that tribute of respect which you wished to extend to him.

Your chairman referred to that very remarkable piece of work, the East Africa Report, of which he has the guiding and inspiring spirit. It may be that from the point of view of pure literature the report is not so good as it does the views of three Commissioners well intended for the guidance and instruction of the Colonial Office and the public here at home, does not equal the work of some other writers who are tied to facts and able to indulge in mere romance, but that report has been not only of immense value to myself and to my fellow-workers in the Colonial Office, but has done the home public to understand East Africa and seems better than ever before.

It has also helped to bring forward at home the East Africa conception of East Africa as an entity of its own, as a unit in the Empire, with its own characteristics, its own problems, and its own contributions to make. During the last twelve months the conception of East Africa as an entity of its own has made steady progress. You, Mr. Chairman, have referred to the establishment of a single East African Office in London, and to the success of the Governors' Conference, which has undoubtedly brought the Governments and communities of East Africa far closer together, and which has ensured the steady development of an East African spirit. The same has been done in no less valuable a manner by this conference at Tukuuyu which owes so much to the vision and generosity of Lord Selkirk, and which is to be followed shortly by another Conference at Tanganyika. The ideal of a united East Africa is steadily growing, and it is growing not least because in East Africa people are beginning to get away from the false idea which has hitherto haunted their minds that they were

British territories to north and south had not really been removed. There was a fear in the first place that there was something temporary and uncertain in our tenure of Tanganyika. That is an entirely mistaken notion. (Cheers.) It is a notion which has arisen, I think, from a misunderstanding of what is meant by the term "Mandate." Our mandate in Tanganyika is not an ordinary temporary tenure, or lease from the League of Nations. (Renewed cheers.) It is a tenure which might be ended in law, but its language, a servitude, that is to say, an obligation to observe certain rules of conduct with regard to administration, is not an obligation which might differ in degree but not in kind from the obligations which we have equally undertaken, not only with regard to Kenya and Uganda under the Brussels and Berlin Agreements, but which we have undertaken to the same effect at home in our whole conception of trusteeship.

We hold Tanganyika not from the League of Nations. We hold it under obligations from the League, but in our own right under the Treaty of Versailles. (Loud cheers.) And the territories of the East Africa of Tanganyika, as any of the other East African territories, is not a prolonged cheer.)

The other fear, I think, was, however if German rule had been displaced by British rule, it was to be displaced by British rule of an essentially different type from that in the adjoining British territories, that it was to be based on Indian and West African principles of administration and government. That is not the case. The broad principles of the policy which we mean to pursue are the same, different though the application necessarily will be. The broad principle of the dual administration, which is the main and basic principle of Tanganyika, is the same as that which we have found in the Native population whom we have found on the spot and whom it is our duty to bring forward and develop, but also our duty to humanity at large for the fullest development of the territories, and in particular to those of our own race who have hitherto taken the task of bringing forward the development.

Faith in East Africa's Future

In that task there are two factors that must work together—I mean the administration and the settlers. (Cheers.) We have here tonight one who should be the main pillar in connection with those ideals of policy, and of which he was to a large extent a pioneer. I mean Sir Charles Elliot. (Cheers.) We have others here engaged in bearing the burden and the heat of the day in East Africa. As representing the settlers, I mean Lord Selkirk, who has been a far-sighted and courageous pioneer in Kenya. (Loud cheers.) He started his fortune at what to many twenty years ago seemed a Chimeric venture, and to-day he stands justified. Young in spirit, he is now making himself the pioneer of an East Africa developed by the co-operation of a growing settler community and an understanding administration—a development calculated to strengthen and bind the Empire and the Native communities. We wish much success to his work, and we shall listen with interest to what he has to tell us.

Let me now at short notice to fill Mr. Grimsby's shoes. I have had to know the plans I have said as to things which he equally would have said in my place. I think there is to-day no really substantial difference of opinion between any of us as to the principles of East African development. We have confidence in the future prosperity of that great and beautiful Dominion of the future.

Your Chairman demanded that the proceedings be a consensus of the Governors' Conference.

"East Africa's" Empire Day Annual

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

From the Rt. Hon. Lord Cromwell, M.C.:

I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you most heartily on your Empire Day Annual. It surpasses that of last year and indeed compares most favourably with any similar production that I have ever seen. It both surprised and delighted me.

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. Schnee.

From Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd.:

"May we congratulate you on a most excellent and interesting publication, the more creditable owing to the difficult circumstances occasioned by the strike."
 "We welcomed *East Africa* from the first as an endeavour to serve an evident need, and we wish you continued success and full support."

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 Sharpe and Sir Sydney Buxton—contains special contributions on numerous questions of great public interest.

Amongst the features are:

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Land Values in Kenya. | Germany's Colonial Ambitions. |
| Coffee Planting in East Africa. | Rubber Planter's Lot. |
| Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia. | Lessons from Wild Life. |
| Nyasaland's Highways and Byways. | The Woman Worker in Kenya. |
| The Apusha District of Tanganyika. | The Zambesi Bridge. |
| Cameos of the Sudan. | Cotton Growing in East Africa. |
| East Africa at the Zoo. | The Joint East African Board. |
| Nairobi Poets. | Beira—Past, Present and Future. |

The price of the Annual is 2/8 post free in the U.K. and 2/10 post free abroad, but it is sent post free and without extra charge to all annual subscribers. The price of an Annual Subscription (36/-) now, and make certain of receiving the Annual, and without extra charge all special issues of *East Africa*—the paper indispensable to all who would be well informed on Pan-African questions.

A Subscription Form will be found on the inside back cover of this issue.

IN HONOUR OF KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM

FINE TRIBUTE FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES

ON a perfect summer morning of last week and with befitting ceremonial the statue of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum was unveiled by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the Horse Guards Parade. Many distinguished soldiers, sailors and airmen, British and foreign, Cabinet Ministers, and other prominent public men were present, but more impressive were the dense ranks of the unprivileged public assembled to pay homage to a name forever linked with loyalty, duty, and with the Sudan. Representatives of the Sudan Defence Force and the Egyptian Army, and the King's Indian ordinary officers stood under the trees beside the memorial.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour the Prince, who wore the service dress of Colonel of the Welsh Guards, received the sculptor, Mr. John Tweed, and the members of the Memorial Committee. Then, standing before the statue, which was draped with the Union Jack, His Royal Highness delivered the following fine appreciation of Lord Kitchener's character and career.

The Prince's Memorable Tribute

"We are here this morning to commemorate one who, as soldier and as statesman alike, was pre-eminently a wise and faithful servant of the Crown. Ten years have passed since the star of Lord Kitchener, then at its very zenith, vanished with tragic suddenness from our view; but, I mistake not, he belongs to that little group of famous men who seem to grow in stature as they recede further and further into history, and to whom perhaps full justice is not done until long after they have passed away.

His profession of arms was Lord Kitchener's but unhesitating choice. With neither favour nor fortune to help him, he took his life into his own capable hands, in his hands he was constantly to carry it in the face of his country's enemies, and for his country he was always ready to lay it down.

The engineer who redraw the map of Palestine and planned the survey of Cyprus was the soldier who through fifteen long years worked and waited under the sun of Egypt for the hour when his hand would be strong to set free, and set forward, the people of the Sudan, and to wipe from our shield the stain of Gordon's blood.

When summoned in haste from the North to the South of Africa, Kitchener's object was not so much to subjugate those in arms against him, as thereafter to harness the free energies of a great Dominion to the common needs of a great Empire. And then, with scarcely a moment to draw breath he began the seven years' labour of re-organising the armies in India. But for Lord Kitchener's work, so we are told, General Birdwood, the present Commander-in-Chief, and we need no better witness, India would never have made her great contribution to the

... of the ... to him ... re-modelled and re-organised ... the ... had always looked as to be ... years, were to be ...

close heed for the prosperity of a people for whom he had always cared.

Too soon than the day's work is chiefly important as the preparation for the day's work to come and Kitchener's everyday work was in steady view of a trial of strength, which some time a little sooner or a little later, was sure to be forced upon us, and when that long day of blood and agony broke, placid, peace-loving England must be transformed by master-strokes into the mighty military power which, in deciding the fate of battles, could determine the destinies of the world. One man, and, so far as I know, one man only, stood forward at once to pronounce that vast transformation to be vitally necessary, and, to England's undying glory, he proved it to be perfectly possible. He roused the people to the magnitude of the task, he raised the great armies with which to accomplish it.

It will always be within just surprise that, had the span of his life been but a little extended, the forge of the great weapon of War would have been a great architect of Peace. But, at least as regards the moulding of the armies which were to spell victory for the Allied cause, Kitchener could review a finished work, for the last of the divisions which his genius called into being went overseas on the very day when he himself set out on his mission from which there was to be no return.

Throughout his public career, circumscribed by his own inclination to withdraw Kitchener from the public gaze, but the more we try to read his character, the more it is burnt into one that underlying his high courage and vision, the qualities which raised him to the position where he imperishably stands, were his infinite industry and his infinite patience. In the heat and hurry of the present day, qualities such as these are apt to be outshone by showier and more decorative talents, but unless I misjudge my fellow-men, Lord Kitchener will have not only history for his abiding witness, but posterity for his faithful friend. I regard it as a special privilege, how to unveil his statue.

The Statue Unveiled

A cord was pulled, and to the trumpeted salute of the Royal Engineers, there was revealed the statue of Lord Kitchener in service dress, bare-headed, his eyes gazing at the far horizon, his hands clasped before him. The inscription is of the simplicity characteristic of Kitchener of Khartoum's just

KITCHENER, 1852-1900
Erected by Parliament

Then came the laying of wreaths, among those who carried tributes being Lord Salisbury, on behalf of the Government; Lord Birkenhead, for the Government of India; Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Hunter, for the Governor-General and others of the Sudan Government; General Sir G. Milne, for the Army Council; General Sir Bindon Blood, for the Royal Engineers; General Lord Cavendish, for the Irish Guards; General Sir L. Russell, for the past and present officers of the Egyptian Army.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

MATTERS DISCUSSED AT JUNE MEETING.

Report to "East Africa"

At the June meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, those present included Sir Sydney Henn, the Chairman, and Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Lord Cranworth, Major Crowdy, Sir John Davidson, M.P., Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Sir Humphrey Keppell, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Porritt, Major H. Blake Taylor, Colonel W. E. Tucker, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Sir Trevelyan Wynne, and Mr. F. G. Mellars (the Secretary). Mr. J. W. Bridgen (Deputy to the Commissioner for H. M. Eastern African Dependencies), Mr. E. B. Denham (Colonial Secretary, Kenya), and Mr. Maxtone L. Mailes were also present by invitation. Mr. Edward Porritt, who was present for the first time as representative of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by the chairman, who announced that the East African Trade Section of that Chamber had appointed Mr. James Pickering Jones as their nominee on the Executive Council with Mr. Edward Porritt as alternate.

Kilindini Port.

Much time was devoted to a discussion of the questions concerned with the Port of Kilindini, the subject arising from the Chairman's report of the evidence given by him before the East African Guaranteed Loans Committee, which is now sitting under the chairmanship of Sir George Selinger to make recommendations as to the priority to be accorded to works proposed under the £10,000,000 loans. The agreed minutes of his evidence had reached Sir Sydney Henn only a day or so before the meeting, and there had not, therefore, been time to have them read for circulation to the Council, but it was decided that this course should be taken.

Sir Sydney stated that he had made it clear to the Committee that the majority of the Board viewed with favour the report of the Port Commission of Inquiry, but that a minority including himself felt that Kilindini should remain a lighterage port. He mentioned that the memorandum sent to the Colonial Office, expressing the Board's strong support for the demerit of Kilindini, had been before the Committee, and that it was upon that document that he was now standing, and that from that arose questions regarding his own personal views. Whereas he had given these personal views, it really could be no doubt that the Committee fully understood that the majority of the Board favoured the recommendations of the Port Commission of Inquiry.

Sir Trevelyan Wynne's Memorandum.

Sir Trevelyan Wynne's memorandum, which was presented to the Council a minute or two before the meeting, was read by Sir Sydney Henn on the report of the Port Commission of Inquiry as a result of his recent visit to Kilindini. It was stated that it was a personal memorandum, and that a professional man of law, or other person, and port matters in the East, and might be used to constitute the case for those who were in favour of the

Commission's recommendations. He (Sir Sydney) and Sir Trevelyan Wynne had been invited to go before the Imperial Shipping Committee at an early date, and this memorandum of Sir Trevelyan Wynne was being submitted to the members of that Committee.

Lord Cranworth, Colonel Tucker, and several others present felt that those who received the memorandum might conceive it to represent the views of the Board and not those of an individual member of the Board, and as a consequence of opinion on this question, the ready assent of Sir Trevelyan Wynne, decided that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be informed of that fact, and that in evidence before the Committee both Sir Sydney Henn and Sir Trevelyan Wynne would emphasise that their views were opposed by a strong majority of the Board. Meantime, it was agreed that Sir Trevelyan Wynne's memorandum should be remitted for consideration and report to the Tankers' Committee of the Board, which Colonel Tucker, and the Kilindini Port Commission, were invited to attend. It was also felt that the port Committee might be strengthened.

East African Cables.

Consideration was given to a memorandum on the subject of East African cables drawn up by Mr. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the Board, and the Board resolved to inform the Colonial Office that it was strongly in favour of the proposal that the Eastern Telegraph Company should be permitted to deal direct with the public, and not as at present, merely through the East Office. Some of the memoranda on the following points may be quoted:

The tele office at Kilindini is unable to collect and deliver messages if all cables must be sent to and received from the Government Post Office at Mombasa town. The post office there is open on all days from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and although the Eastern Company's Kilindini office is open day and night, its cables go to the Mombasa Post Office, except during the hours mentioned, not only cables for Mombasa Island, but also for the whole of Kenya and Uganda.

It is obvious that a serious difficulty involved by the present system is most prejudicial to the development of trade, while for commercial men having dealings with foreign countries, where comparatively untrammelled business operate in the world telegraph services, the constant mutilation of messages arising through the existence and want of commercial trading is a very serious fault.

The question should be separated into two headings, (a) the laying of cables to and from Mombasa, and (b) the laying of cables for Kenya and Uganda. (1) Mombasa, and (2) it might be subdivided into local cables to Kilindini and at Mombasa town.

Of the total cables with Kenya and Uganda about 75 per cent. are sent to Mombasa, and 25 per cent. to Kilindini, probably one-third of the cables are transferred from Kilindini, probably one-third to Mombasa, and two-thirds to Mombasa. It was pointed out that with the present position of Kilindini, the cables companies would be unable to authorise the Board to lay cables direct to the interior, and that our transmission to

Mombasa post office, with its restricted hours and its delivery only three by bicycle, but this would necessitate a fairly small proportion of the trouble. The Eastern Company propose to transfer their office from Kilindini to Mombasa town and to deal direct with the whole island, collecting and delivering by telephone or motor bicycle as may be most convenient. The advantage to the whole commercial community of this arrangement is obvious, delivery would take place immediately, cables could be despatched without delay, and the danger of mutilation of messages reduced to a minimum.

With regard to (2) the hinterland, the Eastern Company are prepared to open an office at Nairobi with a special wire from Mombasa and to deal direct with Nairobi messages in the same way as is proposed for Mombasa. They are also prepared to deal similarly with the whole of Kenya and Uganda, but the Government are apparently opposed strongly to this latter idea.

In the interests of commerce and development of the trade of the Colony and Protectorate, it is essential that the proposal as to Mombasa should be very strongly pressed, and I think a strong case could be made out for Nairobi as well. In view of possible wireless and other developments in the future, it would seem desirable to concentrate on these two points, at all events in the first instance.

The main objection so far raised by the authorities seems to be the loss of the terminal rate of thirty cents, but the Eastern Company propose that this charge should be made, as the public would undoubtedly gladly continue such payment in exchange for the advantages offered. Of the thirty cents the Eastern Company ask that two-thirds should be given to them to cover the cost of collection and delivery, and one-third should go to the post office, who would at once be able to reduce their telegraph staff in Mombasa by at least 50 per cent, and probably by a considerable number at Nairobi, so that there should be no loss to the Government by this arrangement, and in the long run it would probably bring in a profit.

Nyasaland Tea Industry.

As a result of the representations made to the South and East African Steam Conference on behalf of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce that the density of a ton of tea shipped from Nyasaland to Beira was taken as 40 cubic feet, whereas tea shipped from India, Ceylon and Java was taken as 50 c. ft. to the ton, a reply had been received from the Conference pointing out that the Chamber appeared to be under some misapprehension. The unit of 40 c. ft. or 50 c. ft. had no reference to density of a ton of tea, but is the unit adopted for the purpose of charging freight, and if 50 c. ft. was the unit in the Beira home ward trade instead of 40 c. ft. the rate of freight would be proportionately increased. It was pointed out by the Secretary of the Conference that the present rate of freight on tea from Colombo worked out at 75s. 5d. per 40 c. ft., and further figures for other ports were given, equaling in some cases more than 70s. per 40 c. ft. As the present rate from Beira is 65s. per 40 c. ft., subject to 10% deferred commission, equaling 70s. 6d. net per 40 c. ft., the Conference felt that the Port of Beira was very favourably treated in regard to the rate on tea.

Nyasaland War Contribution.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fanshway consideration was given to a recent statement of the Treasurer of Nyasaland that the Protectorate's liability to the Imperial Treasury for expenditure incurred in the East African Campaign had now been ascertained to be £8,000, and it was recalled that when some large sums of money were placed in the hands of the Colonial Office had resulted in the matter would be postponed for a year, which it was felt would be a relief to the territories of such further cash contributions. The members of the Board strongly felt that in view of the heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure the East African Dependencies should not be saddled with any additional charges, and it was accord-

ingly agreed to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities.

Fares to East Africa.

Complaints having been received from Associations in East Africa on the subject of passenger services, Mr. Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the contention that the fares to East Africa were unduly high, could hardly be substantiated. As a matter of fact the fares by the British line, taking Mombasa as a basis, were within £1 of those to Bombay, though the voyage to East Africa was a longer one. It was a curious anomaly that by going round the Cape to East Africa and booking right through, the traveller could save £10, and yet be housed and fed by the shipping company for six weeks instead of three.

Petrol in Kenya.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne reported that during his recent visit to East Africa he had gone into the question of the prices ruling for petrol, and had submitted a report to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company pointing out to them that East Africa was a country for great development, but that at present the prices charged for petrol were extremely high. He hoped that action might be possible.

Coffee Committee.

The Secretary reported that the Coffee Committee of the Board had now been constituted as follows: Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Lieut. Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, Lord Cranworth, and Messrs. Campbell Hausburg and B. Heilbrunn. It was decided that additional members should be appointed to this Committee at a later date.

New Members.

The Secretary reported that the East Africa Produce Co. Ltd., Usambaras Sisal Co. Ltd., and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had applied for corporate membership of the Board, and that applications had also been received from Colonel John Shute (Liverpool), Mr. Martin Van Jaarsveld (Arusha), Mr. Francis (Amboni Estates) Tanganyika, Mr. Francis Vernon (Liverpool); all the above were duly elected.

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ELEPHANT HUNTING IN EAST AFRICA.

By J. Cranville Squires, F.R.S.F.

Being Points from a Broadcast Talk.

Generally you know elephants are about because of the noise they make. There is the trumpeting, rather like a boy-scout practising on a bugle. Then they sigh heavily, the ladies especially, and they are forever flapping their sides with their great ears, so could imitate that for you if I had a wet sack with which to slap the floor.

Then there's the crashing and landing of the great branches they are always pulling down, but the commonest sound of all is a deep rumbling, just like distant thunder, and the first time you hear it you instinctively look round to see where the thunder is coming up from. But that sound is nothing more than the tummy rumblings of an enormous animal that lives on a vegetarian diet. You think the herd is stampeding, a most alarming sound.

On approaching the herd the great matter is to be careful of the direction of the wind. On the least suspicion of a strange scent, up will go all their trunks to full stretch, turning about like a lot of periscopes, trying to catch the scent. Their great ears stand out at right angles to their heads, and these ears will cover a standing man (they look like ragged umbrellas on broken sticks) and so, with their trunks up and their ears out, they will remain until they are satisfied, then they all come down at once and carry on feeding.

In the hot months, just before the rains, winds are variable, liable to shift all round the compass within five minutes, and following the elephants is a ticklish business, so I carry in the pocket of my shirt a handful of grass seed or chaff, and drop a little every few moments, just to get the direction of those puffy winds. I never fail to follow a herd whenever I can, whether

there is good ivory or not. I am just out to watch them. They are the most amusing creatures, far more human in their ways than monkeys, and infinitely more thrilling to watch.

About mid-day they will fluff in the shade for a siesta, and that is the time to get up to them to observe. There you will see the fat old saozgers, all with their Oxford bags on, muddling and fumbling away under the trees, sometimes pulling up great clods of earth and putting them on their heads like hats—they like the cool earth and to let the sand trickle down their ears—sometimes pulling down great branches and dusting themselves with them, for in spite of their thick hides they are terribly worried by flies.

Then the youngsters will wander away from the herd and get into mischief, and the mothers will go after them and spank them with their trunks and yank them back into the herd. It is all so human as hardly to be believable.

Of course, they love fruit. If an elephant can't reach the fruit, he pulls the tree over, he turns and calls to a friend to help him and they worry it over together. Sometimes they will worry it over whether they want it or not. They are the most mischievous creatures.

I was once on a coffee plantation when they visited it at night. They had thrown valuable coffee right and left and trampled things—well, an elephant's foot is 18 to 20 inches across, he has four of them, and six tons weight on top of that, so he is a good trampler. That place looked just as if the big steam rollers had been turned loose on it.

Mr. Cranville Squires, who will be remembered by many of our readers, particularly in Tanganyika and Kenya, recently gave a broadcast talk from the Landis in this country, the text of which extracts.

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PERSONALIA.

Court and Countess di Cornegliano have left for Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Walter M. Lynde is now Acting Director of Public Works, Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Sir C. J. Griffin, K.C., former Justice of Uganda, has arrived in England.

□ □ □ □

St. Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is now in London.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. R. F. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., of the Uganda Administrative Service, is home on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Athey stated last week that applications were now being received for the directorship of Amani Institute.

□ □ □ □

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. K. A. Crisp, manager of the Dar-es-Salaam branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

□ □ □ □

The Middlesex Hospital has received an elephant tusk from Northern Rhodesia as a gift for the Hospital Reconstruction Fund.

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Capt. J. D. Tremlett, M.C., of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, who has latterly been stationed at Dodoma, is now home on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. R. A. Wood, C.M.C., C.B.E., is acting as a Provisional Commissioner of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence of Capt. H. F. Ward.

□ □ □ □

Among the newly elected members of the Royal Colonial Society are the following East Africans: Messrs. Harry R. Allen, James R. Bissel, and E. E. Tremlett.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. J. de Cameton, general manager of the Uganda Coffee Co., has been elected Vice-President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr. W. J. Gurnea.

□ □ □ □

Mr. B. G. B. and Mrs. B. G. B. have left England on their return to Northern Rhodesia on Friday last. They thus add the important note to East African history by a few more only.

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The Rev. John Scott parish, Ebot, was last week received in audience by the King as a result of the intercession of His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Lagos.

□ □ □ □

During the absence from Kenya of Mr. J. A. Conroy, M.P., Messrs. J. A. Conroy and J. A. Conroy are acting as Joint Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to represent the Plateau North electoral

The Duke of Connaught, Grand Master and President of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, last week laid a foundation stone of the new Junior School at the Masonic School for Boys at Bashey.

□ □ □ □

We learn that the Hon. Alexander Holm, President of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council, has addressed to Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Vice Chairman of the London Executive Committee, a letter in the following terms:

At the final meeting of the Kenya Empire Exhibition's Council held recently, I was requested to convey you the Council's high sense of appreciation of the enormous amount of valuable work you did for Kenya as its representative on the East Africa Group Committee. In no small measure was the success achieved due to your wise counsel and advice given from time to time, and for that cordial spirit of co-operation I am personally greatly indebted to you and desire now to express my sincere acknowledgment.

□ □ □ □

We share with deep regret the passing of Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Rev. W. H. Shaw, who was for 12 years Rector of Stapleton, Bristol, and of Barton Court, New Milton, Hampshire, of whose children no fewer than four sons and two daughters are settled in Kenya.

Mr. Shaw was a whole-hearted champion of white settlement, and we have heard him talk enthusiastically of the great time Mrs. Shaw and he had during their first visit to East Africa in 1920 when they took one of their daughters out to be married, and inspected the farms they had selected in London for their sons under the 'Six Soldier Scheme.' So pleased were they with the country that they returned to England to make the necessary arrangements.

But the altitude had apparently affected Mrs. Shaw's lungs and just a year later after her return to England she first experienced serious trouble. When it was something she realised that she ought to have been medically examined before going to East Africa, she was, I suppose, perhaps I might never have gone if a doctor had examined me, I would not have missed the experience for anything.

Mrs. Shaw was a keen lover of nature, and of birds, butterflies, flowers, but she would often spend hours and hours in the gardens at her house in Sussex, and her only regret was that she had not more time to spend with her husband, and her sons and daughters in their great enjoyment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT

1.2. (Cont. from 1.1.) We are not sure that such comparative statistical tables have ever been published.

IN MEMORIAM

EARL BROWN'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can place a Poppy Wreath made by the Ladies on the grave of Memorial in Epsom (Surrey) on the 77th anniversary. Inquiries from 109, AVINGDON, Epsom Sq., London, S.W.14.

Persons who are young, trained and experienced have to be made as a teacher, desired occupational work in Kenya (Colony). Write to Mr. J. A. Conroy, 109, Avingdon, Epsom, Surrey.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Nairobi Correspondent

Nairobi

One of our most intelligent and law-abiding and intelligent coloured community is the Goanese who have been largely dependent upon the local civil service and are to be found in almost every line of business in some capacity or other. When therefore the Goanese Community of Mombasa petitioned for a seat on the District Council, attention was at once paid to it and a request made to the Portuguese Vice Consul there to define the community. The answer was distinctly bewildering, for this official regulates the idea that any such community exists and that he has no record of any such body in his office. There are in the eyes of the Consulate none but Portuguese in the Colony and a request has been made to the District Committee to ignore any further representation from the self-styled and self-appointed Goanese Community.

Film Censorship

An extraordinary state of affairs has resulted from Government order that if a film is censored as unfit for natives to see it must also automatically be forbidden to European children. The regulation is too new for people to have become thoroughly acquainted with it, and when "Oliver Twist" was recently to be exhibited at one of the usual Saturday matinee's parents packed to know the famous old story to their children only to find that as the exploits of Fagin and his apprentices, not to mention Bill Sikes, are not quite the sort of thing to give to Natives who cannot understand the atmosphere of Dickens's great story, their children were also barred from seeing it. This incident reduces the regulation to a absurdity, for never before has it been suggested that the book, beloved by generations of white children, has caused increase of crime or of wickedness among its race.

Fatal Wedding Song

Somewhere in one of Jack London's books is a tale of murder caused by the over-repetition of a song within the close confines of an Arctic cabin. The defence was that the deceased had persistently sung about a little bird and the accused had lost all control of himself and, after repeated warnings, had finally killed him in order to still the dreary refrain. Something of the same sort has just happened at a Kikuyu wedding. It is a very old habit of the African to have all ideas and opinions to all and sundry and on this occasion it appears that a wedding feast at Mombasa, in the whole assembly, the singer took away the strength and continuity of his songs. It may be that, since the unfortunate death in Jack London's tale, he was just a simple body pouring out his own feelings of grief and happiness, but, as happens in all such cases, he jarred and irritated those who had no sympathy with his contented spirit, and at length the others turned against him so that he died.

LAND EXTENSIONS IN LAIKIPIA

From Our Nanyuki Correspondent

Of the numerous letters which have appeared in the Press in England and in Kenya on the subject of Laikipia land, the majority have voiced criticisms, but few have shown any real knowledge of the matter under discussion.

After the war Laikipia was opened up, and terms were given to ex-servicemen by ballot, it being clearly stipulated that certain improvements had to be made within a limited period, and whilst no purchase price was asked at that time, a yearly rental had to be paid. In the majority of cases the improvements made were passed by the Government within three years, and the purchase price was then permitted in full.

Not long ago Government decided that the unit, or working block, for each farm should be 7,500 acres, and with this aim in view a Commission was appointed, consisting of two Government officials and two unofficial members of the Legislative Council. This Commission has, one by one, entered into every single individual case, and extensions of it therefore be granted solely on the basis of the value of the stock, easy to calculate, and not on the value of the land, which is a value of a quarter of a million pounds sterling, so these ex-servicemen farmers have not benefited, on the contrary they have done much towards the ultimate prosperity of their young Colony. It was clearly an economic move to give the right of land to such experienced men. Let it be borne in mind that these extensions apply not only to ex-soldiers, but also to any farmer in the Laikipia district whose unit is less than 7,500 acres. It is also clear that the extensions of land is for agricultural activities, and not for agricultural or farm.

[Note: Since the above was written news has been received that the extensions have been granted, but particulars are not yet available.]

TANGANYIKA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

A Business Man's View

From a well-known business man in East Africa, who has evidently studied carefully the excellent report of the Tanganyika Educational Conference, we have received a letter expressing strong personal appreciation of the document, and especially drawing attention to the suggestion that the Native should be taught the honour and history of his own race.

It is, continues our correspondent, a splendid idea and in my view the only sensible way of making him learn to love us. A little appreciation of the fact that but a few years ago he was sold as a slave and found it necessary to take his women and goats to the top of a hill every night to protect them from his fellow countrymen is a good thing. If he learns the kind of history he will be the better for it, and will stand a much better chance of regarding us as his father and mother for a long time to come.



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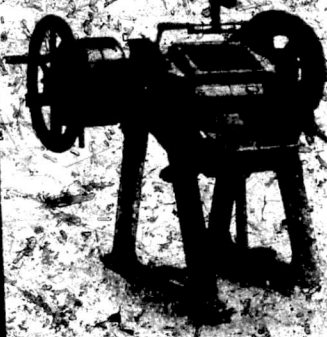
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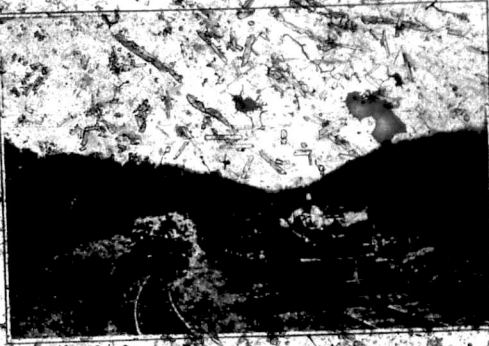


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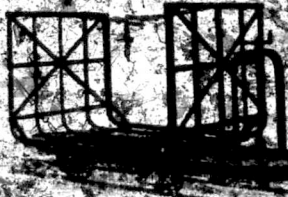
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Triage to good	675. od. to 1105. od.	
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Uganda		
Patish and greenish	1085. od. to 1305. od.	
Triage and small	605. od. to 1005. od.	
Robusta	935. od.	
London cleared		
First size	1135. od. to 1525. od.	
Second size	625. od. to 1025. od.	
Triage and small	665. od. to 1045. od.	
Peaberry	1085. od. to 1475. od.	
Togo		
Greenish to good	855. od. to 1255. od.	
Triage and small	815. od. to 1035. od.	
Tanganyika		
Bold size	1245. od.	
Second size	1085. od.	
Third size	905. od.	
Peaberry	1215. od.	
Nyamata		
Extra good	1605. od. to 1685. od.	
Usambara		
First size	1215. od.	
Second size	935. od.	
Third size	505. od.	
Peaberry	1175. od.	
Arusha		
Brownish	865. od. to 96. od.	

The present stock of African coffee stands at 37,553 bags, as against 38,289 bags, at the corresponding period of last year.

GUM ARABIC

In their latest gum arabic report Messrs. Boxall and Company of Khartoum, state that arrivals of Kordofan (Tashah) (including Tendentil) are about 20% above those for last year, and 15% under those of 1924. The prices ruling are the lowest recorded for many years, and no improvement is expected, since further supplies of gum are due to come on the market.

During the first four months of the year Great Britain took 171 tons of gum, as against 1,200 for the same period of last year; America following with 1,835 tons (1,008 tons in 1925); White France and Germany 200 and 338 tons and 500 tons, against 500 and 813 tons, respectively in the first four months of last year; Italy and Belgium are responsible for 734 and 524 tons, as compared with 432 and 441 tons respectively in 1925.

COTTON

The latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that African cotton continues in fair demand, quotations for East Africa being reduced 30,000 pounds of waste-free raw sorts inferior to those during the same period of last year, to 11,177 bales, as against 10,000 in 1924, 10,000 in 1923, and 40,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Deliveries to Europe stand at 22,014 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 275.

OTHER CROPS

Cocoa—With June-July prices at the value to have been in demand, the price is now 17.5% for July-September shipment with further buyers, but nearly no more, and the market is quiet, even being a slight surplus.

Groundnuts—Although the market is still better, the price has fallen to 123.00, as against 125.00 in July/August, and 123.00 in August, pending shipment.

Wheat—No news of new transactions in East African during the past week, and in the absence of business quotations are nominal at 105.00 for No. 2 export in bags, and 100.00 for the same quality in bulk.

The necessity of prompt payment to the continent should be about 100.

BUILD WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS

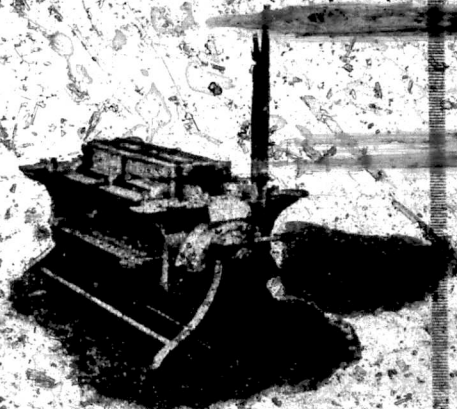
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The "Modasa," which reached London on June 11 from East Africa, carried the following homeward passengers for—

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 Mr. D. L. Baines
 Mrs. R. Bamber
 Mrs. B. Bradley
 Captain O. L. Campbell
 Mr. William Carnie
 Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cavers
 and child
 Miss R. N. Chambers
 Mr. J. F. R. Chanter
 Mr. J. R. Cheshire
 Mr. J. F. Cox
 Mr. M. B. Cox
 Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Daven-
 port and two children
 Lieutenant D. A. Giles
 Mrs. Harold and child
 Mrs. M. Hill
 Miss M. Jessop
 Mr. C. H. Knight
 Mrs. E. M. Bangton
 Flying Officer R. Legg
 Mr. H. A. Lunn
 Captain A. C. Lyons
 Captain E. J. Magner
 Mrs. M. E. McCowan
 Dr. J. P. Mitchell
 Mr. and Mrs. S. Morson
 and child
 Mr. D. Muter
 Mr. D. Newbold
 Archdeacon Owen
 Miss E. T. Owen
 Mr. A. Peto
 Mrs. S. Reynard
 Mr. T. B. S. Smith
 Mr. J. H. Thomson
 Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Uribe
 and two children
 Mr. and Mrs. P. Welsh
 and child
 Mr. and Mrs. F. O. B.
 Wilson and three chil-
 dren
 Miss V. Yates

Plymouth and London
 Mr. E. Adams
 Mrs. Aratoon and child
 Mr. H. A. Bailey
 Mr. and Mrs. Coler Burch
 and child
 Mrs. H. Hazman
 Captain and Mrs. C. W.
 Bovey and child
 Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brick
 Mr. R. C. Brixcoe
 Mr. F. H. L. Butler
 Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Coff and
 child
 Mr. and Mrs. L. Davie
 and child

The "Llanstephan Castle," which arrived in London on June 13 from South Africa, carried the following East African passengers—

Mr. E. Charles Cabert Major and Mrs. L. Knapman
 Bowring
 Mrs. G. L. Knapman
 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Orr
 Master Orr

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Gloucester Castle," which sailed from London on Thursday last, carried the following passengers for East Africa—

Mombasa
 Count G. A. di Corneigliano,
 P. S. O. M. C.
 Countess di Corneigliano
 Mr. B. P. Fayle
 Mr. E. de la Hey Moores
 Mrs. M. E. Partridge
 Mrs. A. de la Hey Stafford

Beira
 Miss G. Bidgood
 Mr. F. Buckle

Capt. W. C. Harvey
 Miss E. C. Rea
 Mr. C. B. Russell
 Mrs. Russell
 Miss R. Russell
 Mr. S. H. E. Smith
 Capt. A. E. Wheatley, M.C.
 Mrs. Wheatley
 Miss A. E. M. Wheatley
 Miss D. P. Wheatley
 Mrs. M. G. Whitehead

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.
 "Modasa" arrived London from East Africa June 12.
 "Merara" left Aden for East Africa June 12.
 "Mulhera" left Mombasa June 12.

HOLLAND AFRICA.
 "Salabangka" left Antwerp homewards June 9.
 "Randfontein" left Durban June 9.
 "Springfontein" left Zanzibar June 8.
 "Nias" passed Gibraltar for East Africa June 6.
 "Meliskerk" left Marseilles homewards June 9.
 "Billiton" left Mombasa homewards June 3.
 "Haemskerck" left Lourenco Marques for further East African ports June 6.
 "Nykerk" arrived Cape Town for East African ports June 7.
 "Blommersdyk" left Rotterdam for East Africa June 10.
 "Klipfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa June 10.

UNION CASTLE.
 "Banbury Castle" left Beira homewards via Suez June 10.
 "Chepstow Castle" left Beira for New York June 12.
 "Dundrum Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenco Marques June 7.
 "Gloucester Castle" left London for Beira June 10.
 "Llandovery Castle" arrived Port Said for East Africa June 13.
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from Beira June 13.

EAST AFRICAN MAELS.

MAELS 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 June 22, 24, and July 1. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 to-morrow morning, and at the same time on June 25.
 A mail from East Africa was delivered in London on Monday last, June 12, further arrivals being expected on June 22.

This "Llanstephan Castle," which arrived in London on June 13 from South Africa, carried the following East African passengers—
 Mr. E. Charles Cabert Major and Mrs. L. Knapman
 Bowring
 Mrs. G. L. Knapman
 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Orr
 Master Orr

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Received 7th May, 1926

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FRANK GRAY

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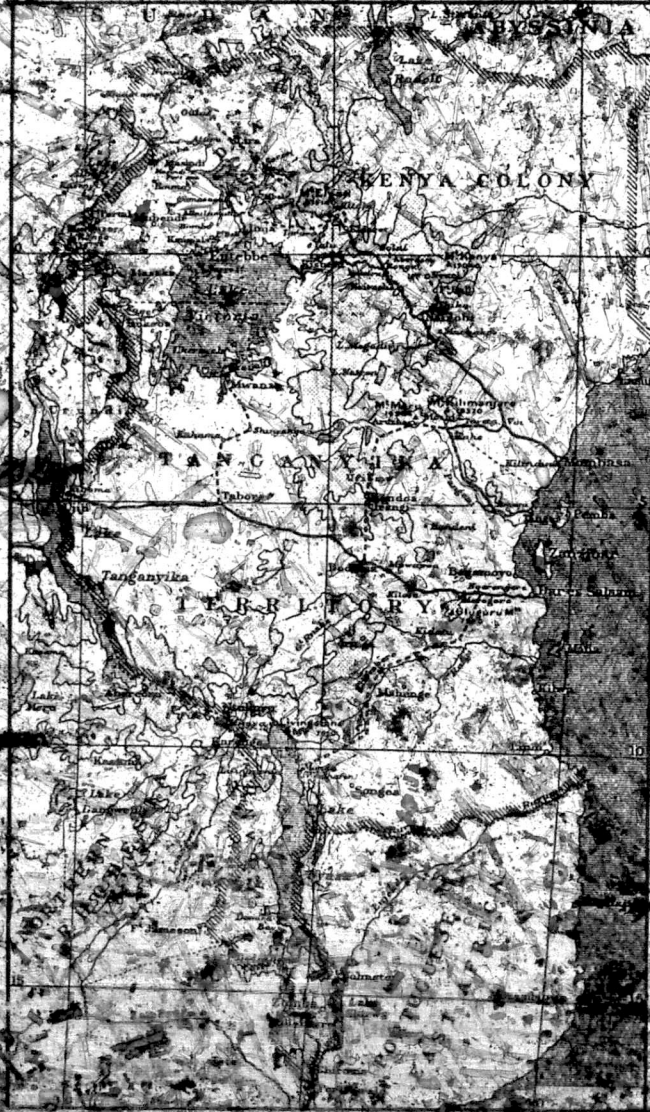


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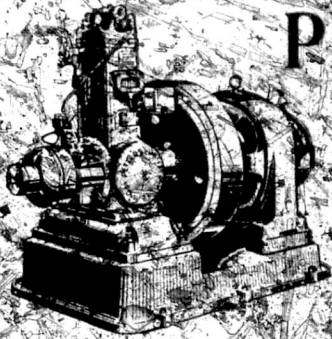
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