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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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KENYA BEATEN WITH A TWIG

SPEAKING last week in the House of Commons Mr. Johnston said: "I have here the newspaper *East Africa* of July 15. An article in it begins as follows:

No economic necessity, either than the trifling need of procuring his bread, compels a Native to work. Consequently, one does not find amongst Kenya Natives the discipline that is to be found among the lower classes of the white race.

British workers will note that they are not the only ones who have to work so that they may eat. That is an attitude of mind I do not see that it is the attitude of all white settlers; but it is an attitude that this Parliament, so long as it is responsible for Kenya, must do everything it can to uphold, and to improve the conditions that obtain in Uganda and the Gold Coast. They cannot prosper under such conditions as are indicated.

Mr. Johnston would have been fairer to himself, were he the writer of the article, and to the general public, if he had indicated the source of the "twigs" which the words come from their mouths, and indicated that a general view of the world generally have been under the influence of his party's propaganda, that the common sense of the white race would not be deceived by making him labour for wages as do the lower classes of the white races, who have to work so that they may eat.

The last sentence might have quoted the next few lines which describe a different complexion on the matter. They contain thoughts to which brown peoples of East Africa and West Africa are entitled to be proud to hear of the fruits of the Empire's toil and to be assured that the man will be well cared for by the Government of the future.

It is a mistake to say that the British Government is not doing its old-fashioned job, and that the only thing it has to do is to trade with the natives. The British Government has to trade with the natives, but it has to trade with the natives on its own terms, and it has to trade with the natives in its own country after the war, but where the British Tommy

found a hard world waiting for him, the chance of making a livelihood, the excitement of having his women to do his work for him, there was no economic pressure to make him turn from his active work of peace. Having lost his military occupation, the Native found himself with time to spare, and the young man soon learnt that the old tribal customs, enforced by the elders, to put a check on their immoral and intemperate inclinations, no longer counted for much.

Of course Mr. Johnston quoted merely the first few lines, perhaps he will recall that the last two sentences of the article read:

Work, real work, is an essential part of character. Europeans know that, idle hands and idle thoughts are dangers to the individual and to the community.

Is that not fundamentally true and unexceptionable? Would it not have been fairer to Kenya to give at least the sense of our correspondent's note? If a critic can find no stouter stick with which to beat Kenya, the public may be forgiven for thinking that he has a week's crooked twig better than none at all, and that party proposes his choice may answer quite well with a twig with the art and very little else. The twigs, and the swish, can seem very satisfying to the man who wields.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA

The Anglo-Italian agreement regarding Abyssinia has created works both the subject of much misconception and misrepresentation by the Continental Press and by certain sections of the British Press, and there can be little doubt that many people at home and abroad conceived the actions of the British Government to have been unacceptably petty if nothing worse. In last Monday's debate on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill the Foreign Secretary disclosed the whole history of the affair, beginning with the Emperor Menelik's agreement of 1902 that preference would be given to the proposals of the British Sudan Government, and then the war of 1934-35, Blue Nile and Lake Tana, the in any way

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MR. ORMSBY GORE UPHOLDS EAST AFRICA

"SETTLERS RAISING THE NATIVE IN CIVILISATION"

East Africa Attacked and Defended in the House

The second reading of the Appropriation Bill in the House of Commons last week much attention was devoted to East African affairs. The following quotations from some of the speeches are of considerable interest.

Viscount Sandon's Questions.

Viscount Sandon said: The proper function of the Foreign Office is *liabian* and the proper function of the Colonial Office administration. Therefore, I cannot reconcile with that the principle that the Sudan should be under the control of the Foreign Office. There you have people in many cases administering a lot of very primitive Negroes, to a very large extent the same type as those you find in other parts of Africa, and yet you have them under the control of the Foreign Office, of all Departments. The Colonial Office should be the proper Department to take control of the Sudan, and more and more we must aim at the linking up of this territory with British East Africa as it is economically very largely already. I cannot see what the force for the condominium is founded upon. One of the few things that I agree with in the policy of the Leader of the Opposition is the practical suggestion which he made some time ago that we should entirely separate the Sudan from Egypt and put a permanent Mandate from the League of Nations to run the Sudan on good sound British lines.

It is premature to tell the Secretary of State to tell us whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to the future of North Eastern Rhodesia, and whether they have considered linking it up with Tanganyika, or whether they are going to continue the present impossible system of running it from the administrative centre at Livingstone, a many weeks' journey away.

Now we justify our occupation of a place like Tanganyika, we do not let the ambassadors in the quays come to hear of the Zambezi bridge. I ask the Colonial Secretary to allow Tanganyika to carry on as it is at present, and if, after that, we should not permit it to hand it over to someone else, it is not possible that we should simply be prepared to stand by and not look after the welfare of these Colonies.

Mr. Ormsby Gore is generally in favour of the suggestion made by Viscount Sandon to bring the office in London itself into touch with the colonies, and to have direct intercourse with the colonies, and to have the Colonial Office to frame what no candidate can be accepted who is not prepared to spend one or more years in the field of two or three of the colonies.

Colonel Wedgwood said: I look to the East Africa, and I feel all is healthy to the East, where the position has gone from bad to worse, and sports and sports have gone up all round, but the position as regards the Natives is concerned is worse to-day than

it was a year ago. I dare say the right hon. gentleman could not possibly help giving assent to that extraordinary law of the death sentence for rape, but we must combine that with the new compulsory military service, which means the issue of all rifles and ammunition but not to the Natives or the Indians. When we are told that this is for use against the tribes in Abyssinia I begin to doubt whether this is an accurate solution.

Last year we were promised that Natives should be definitely fixed, and we find that fixed by the legislation of the Kenya Parliament, legislation which can be reversed directly by the Colonial Office ceases to control a majority in that Parliament. We see there probably the most pronounced pro-settler Government we have ever had in East Africa up to now.

The position of the Natives in Kenya is probably more unhappy than that of the Natives anywhere else in Africa today. I do not mean that these Natives are more miserable, wretched or poor, but they are not sufficiently educated to see they are being robbed and to see that they have got no friends, and that what friends they have have been snatched first by Turku and then by Swarth, and the great victim will be the Natives.

This is the very reason why we should preserve Tanganyika from being swallowed up by Kenya. In Tanganyika we have a free population, owning and holding their own land, and producing from that land. Do not let us see that there, too, we have the planter insinuated into the Native system of cultivation, and bring all the threats of economic pressure, that in Kenya, to secure about. We hear very much about Kenya, but not so much about Tanganyika or Uganda, yet the exports of native produce from Tanganyika are far larger than from Kenya, and the export of native produce from Tanganyika is probably more than double that from Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby Gore Refutes Attacks

Mr. Ormsby Gore said: May I assure the right hon. member for Newcastle-under-Lyme (Colonel Wedgwood) that he is under a complete misapprehension on many points of fact. It is true we have in Tanganyika a much larger area than in Kenya. We have a much larger Native population there, and we have got a greater variety of land and therefore a greater variety of crops, and production of larger quantities of them. None the less, in Tanganyika the planter system and the Native production system can be combined to a much greater extent than in Kenya, and the other. The right hon. gentleman says that we have made it in Kenya, and in Africa, but all I can say is that if that is so, the evidence of it is not to be seen in Kenya.

It is quite untrue to say that there is no advantage of the planter system in Kenya. I am perfectly satisfied from all I have heard that the planter for whom I have an increasing regard and who

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

From the Territories under Treasury Control

The Editor, East Africa

SIR—The postponement of the East African Loan Bill cannot fail to produce the most painful effect throughout the five territories which have been breathlessly awaiting the fulfilment of the enlightenment policy set out in Mr. Cressby Gore's Report.

Your last issue has expressed in temperate and measured language feelings which in East Africa itself will find much more forcible outlet, and those of us who have set our hearts on a steady and healthy development of the resources of this section of the Empire, which we regard as beyond comparison, feel acutely that Government by its action lays itself open to severe criticism, and not least from the country which through the fortune of war forfeited its rights to a rich slice of this territory.

Now it is well known that this Bill had the sympathy of all parties in the House of Commons, and would certainly have been unopposed in the House of Lords. Why then has a measure so vital and so urgent been postponed? We find the answer in that admirable work, "The Dominions and Colonial Office," by Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B., which has just been published, and which strongly advises everyone to read carefully.

After explaining that the crux of the whole situation is finance, Sir George details the assistance which the British Government has granted to East Africa, aggregating, it would appear, £12,750,000 since the foundation of the East African Colonies. He adds—the italics are my own—"Large as these sums appear in the aggregate, they are but a fraction of what is required if development is to proceed and if the Colonial Office, as trustee for the native population, is to discharge its responsibilities with satisfaction to itself. An indispensable preliminary to progress in any territory is to free it from Treasury control, and East Africa is only kept solvent, under present conditions, by the exercise of severe economies which means the starving of necessary services."

Now we have indeed the crux of the situation, and one which it behoves us to scrutinise with the greatest care and to agitate for this aspect of the form. We all know that it was an instance of the Treasury which emasculated the Cressby Report by handing the mandate of the Committee to recommend only such projects as were likely to prove a paying proposition from the first. Obviously, this intention was diametrically opposed to the far-sighted proposals of the Cressby Gore Report, backed in its entirety by the respective Governments of East Africa and by a vast amount of public opinion. On one side we have the courage of a young new settlement, a new territory, a new province, and on the other, a Government which in many cases are quite capable of maintaining a steady development.

Prayers need to be held round many feet of the British Treasury which lavishly and needlessly subsidises the real dispute with the sum of £2,000,000 inter-

venes, which a young and expanding colony undoubtedly requests that the Government should have an interest for five years, so as to permit better terms of borrowing.

I think your readers will endorse the enlightened view of Sir George Fiddes as regards freeing East Africa from Treasury control, and I should hope that the Legislation Councils will give a lead in this direction.

Yours, etc.

ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH

London, N.C. 3

IRRIGATION IN ESTRE

The message from Rome states that the irrigation scheme for the plain of Estre has been completed and that the waters of the river were released in the latter part of July.

Commenting on the fact, the Rome correspondent of the Times says that the scheme, which, in fact, the lower waters of the Gash irrigate, and the territory, depended on the success of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain, is among the most important to be undertaken for the development of East Africa. It is stated that 100,000 acres will ultimately come under cotton cultivation as a result, but for the present only 24,000 acres will be cultivated. A £200,000 loan is being sent to the concessionaires and the Government will direct the whole enterprise, and the cost is estimated at £243,000. In order to overcome the great transport difficulties the Government will build a railway line between Agadez and Tassent.

THE PRESS AND KENYA'S GOOD NAME

Major Walter Kirton, of Ruiri, has signalled his return to Kenya, by proposing before the local Farmers' Association, a resolution which was carried unanimously, and is, I am glad to say, being reported in the Press when reporting news regarding the life and conduct of the colonists of Kenya. It is certain that the Press is doing its duty in the House of Commons, and by the writers of books and pamphlets, and by the publication of a reasoned refutation of the slanders.

Those who supported the motion consider the suggestions put forward on page 97 of our issue of July 15. Action on those lines would, we believe, be most helpful to the preservation of Kenya's good name.

PRIME MINISTER'S WARD SETTLING IN KENYA

East Africa is able to state that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Guardian to Mr. H. W. Isaacs, who is now in Kenya, is a party to the purchase by his ward of freehold land in Great Britain from the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd. Mr. Isaacs has already entered into occupation, and we understand that the land is being conveyed forthwith into the joint names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Isaacs. The holding is not far from the site of the route of the projected Gilgil-Thomson's Falls branch railway.

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LOAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT CRITICISED

What the Press Says

The report of the East African Loan Committee, with which we dealt at considerable length in our last issue, has given rise to a good deal of criticism. Hereunder we quote from a few of the most interesting references.

Financial Entry

Though the Parliamentary Commission had declared that little or nothing could be done unless the Imperial Government was prepared to assist liberally, the Committee was instructed not to recommend for a guaranteed loan any project in which the guarantee was ever likely to become operative! Instead of advising that this restriction cut at the very root of the loan proposals, the Committee apparently decided to take refuge in recommending next to nothing beyond the few projects that it had approved at its preliminary sittings. The report is full of provisional allocations, which commit nobody to anything but delays and fresh inquiries.

In the case of the proposed railway bridge over the Zambezi, which is needed to give through railway communication between Nyasaland and the coast at Beira, the Committee extends itself. Its provisional allocation of £1,500,000 for this bridge, and for the British section of a branch railway to open up a new coalfield at Tete, is made dependent on no more than nine separate investigations, including of course an economic survey, which is evidently the blessed word of the Minister Committee. None of this all for after nine months conditions have been satisfied there are still a firstly and a secondly.

If in one sense the Committee has done little or nothing, thereby justifying the warning given by the Parliamentary Commission, it has at any rate succeeded in making a laughing stock of the £10,000,000 guaranteed loan. In the House of Commons last week the proposals for guaranteed were felt to be so much in the air that the debate was allowed to peter out under the 11 o'clock rule without any vote being taken. We hope that the Government will do something to remove the unfortunate impression which has been created by the course of events up to the present of venting no practical ideas for development to become synonymous with needless and extravagant expenditure, but neither are schemes for opening up new territories in tropical Africa compatible with financial prudence.

Simply Underwriting Criticized Securities

There has been a good deal of friction between the Colonial Office and the Treasury as to the character of the development works for the £10,000,000 East African loan. The Colonial Office is not satisfied that the intended purposes are too concentrated on commercial profit schemes, and are not sufficiently taken into account the Imperial development aspect of the question. Probably there will be proposals in the House of Commons to be proposed lines on which the loan is to be granted, for it is contended that Government are simply underwriting uneducated securities. There is further dissatisfaction at the delay in the House, for it means that orders for iron, steel, and constructional work are being held up almost completely for this year. It was at the meeting between the Colonial Office and the Treasury, and the opening of the Imperial Conference, that the Treasury has not indicated the possibility of an East African Loan. The idea of opening up the tropical

countries by the use of national capital and credit was abandoned by the Committee.

Members' Commercial Enterprises

Members who have associations with East Africa are undoubtedly disappointed at what they consider the narrow view which has been expressed, and it is certain that an election will be fought on the document itself, and at the Cabinet will adhere strictly to its terms.

In the opinion of these members the committee have turned what was intended to be a scheme of Imperial development into a mere commercial enterprise. The chief offences in their eyes are the rejection of the recommendations of the committee, the omission that the interest should be paid by the Imperial Government for the first five years, and the proposal that the borrowing Governments must accept responsibility which in practice will fall on the shoulders of schemes which shall at once begin to bear interest. It is held that the entire Imperial scheme will be a loss through the high interest rate which will be required for enterprises which promise a quick and immediate return on investment.

Members are also impressed by international reasons of development of the old German colonies, and especially of putting up an Imperial research college, to amount into full commission again on similar lines to those on what it was conducted before the war. They derive some comfort from the Secretary of State's note to the report that he should not be taken as having accepted the recommendations of the committee, and in so far as he does not accept the recommendation of the Amant Institute.

"Mr. Churchill Got to Work"

To hasten the development of East Africa and to provide a market for British steel and engineering works which would not otherwise have been made during the present slump, the Colonial Office persuaded the Government to ask Parliament to vote a loan of £10,000,000 for public works in Kenya and Tanganyika. Then Mr. Churchill got to work. On the plea that the order of priority should be made out, he secured postponement of the loan, while a special committee went down all the claims. The committee recommended that the East African Governments, which took money from the loan, must accept the obligation of paying interest from the outset, and the Cabinet, despite protests from the Governments concerned and the Colonial Office, accepted the condition. As a result, no money can be allocated only to railways and other enterprises so assured that from the outset they will pay dividends. Money for such enterprises could always be obtained in the City, and the Government's intervention, and so the East African Loans will not bring this country any orders for rails, bridges, or locomotives beyond those which would have come anyway. The Treasury merely found a new investment for its money, and is leaving Empire development to its fate. — *Belfast News Letter*.

The effect of the Secretary Committee is disappointing to those who hope to see inaugurated a really extensive scheme of Imperial development in the African territories. The financial position in this country has been responsible for a modification of the proposals of the East African Commission, and the borrowing Government are not held responsible from the outset for the delay in the Government's proposal that the loan should be made available in the autumn of 1926. — *Glasgow Daily News*.

East Africa in the Press

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS

Thus the *Manchester Weekly* says Kenya's desire to produce compulsory military service for male Europeans.

It is clear the Secretary is that it is over a Social Government in British East Africa, some returning into this reactionary colony or to help the wretched Natives to keep their land, the white colonies will resist by force of arms. Further, more or less, the Africans try to resist, means to be taken by the despotic Government in which they have no say, they may they has a good right to do so.

It is the most rabid extreme of the Socialists. We have here such a pernicious nonsense, which has appeared under the heading "Consent of the Natives" black was slaves, white sign slaves.

KENYA NATIVES AND THE LAW

The Nairobi correspondents of the *Times*, reviewing the attitude of the Kenya Native towards the law, says that the average person feels that, unless under special tendencies are sharply effective, the future contains elements of danger. The threat, not of a few years ago, is still a painful memory to many people who felt it to reflect upon the British administration in a young colony, and there are few people in Kenya who do not believe that Native trouble is a danger to be carefully guarded against.

The article is long and characterised by statements that seem to some East Africans to stress the matter unnecessarily. Indeed, intending tourists, particularly ladies, might well conclude that they would be better advised to stay away—a most unfortunate conclusion if it is so unimprudently to be drawn.

During the past ten years, says the correspondent, the character of the East African Native has undergone considerable development—not, unfortunately, altogether for the better. No doubt many of the changes have been due to the rapidity with which the country has been opened up since the war. It is a curious historical fact that police forces become necessary in civilised countries when railways were introduced, and statistics show that the increase in Native crime in Kenya has some connection with the improved communication of the Colony and with the opportunities for increasing numbers of Natives to become acquainted with town life.

The worst aspects of the change are shown in the attitude of the Natives in their dealings with European women. The Native does not understand the general respect and discretion arising out of it which the white women of the West and Africa have. Affection is not a strong influence with him, and the Native woman is not a woman, but a work animal and a unit upon the man. Since the Native is handicapped by a European conscience, that is, where he is a male, the supplier is a white woman, he is apt to forget that restraint and respect which are so necessary to the maintenance of good relations between black and white.

The Kenya Natives rapidly lose all his sense of discipline, and he has brought the same attitude to the women of the law, he regards the non-legal public with something approaching contempt, and he finds it hard to return respect even to those who have a sound education. It is a pity that in Kenya, as in the rest of the world, the education of the Natives is not a matter of sufficient importance.

EAST AFRICAN "FIELD OF GOLD"

CAPTAIN JOHN FRANCIS CROSSLEY, an ex-officer of the Indian Army (Gardes), who recently sailed for East Africa, is said by the *Manchester Guardian* to be engaged in an expedition of which more is likely to be heard. The story is that when hunting elephants somewhere north of the Equator, he saw in the moonlight, at a distance from his camp, glittering masses of stones. He stroked towards them, expecting to find that the glitter was merely a reflection from a rocky patch, but was astonished to discover that it was the surface of an outcrop of gold. He saw heavy, long, rough slabs of quartz, and rough knobs of green gold, some in the wild, to make him believe, accidentally, some upon which a valuable El Dorado.

A well-known mining Corporation, with headquarters in the City of London and large interests in Africa, is said to have taken a big part in organising a prospecting expedition, accompanied by an expert mineralogist and Captain Crossley will join this in Africa. They will explore inland to determine the rock and in due course will submit reports on this "field of gold" of which samples are now in London and yield it is declared from 30 to 100 ounces of gold.

BE FAIR TO EAST AFRICAN SETTLERS

Mrs. ELISON MOUNT, the authoress and traveller, said in a recent letter to the *Times*:

Something has been done to induce young English-able officers to go out to East Africa. Once they are there, at the common sense of the people, home appears to be flooded away in a rush of sentiment, by means of which the native is trampled, the plucky attempts of the people to make the best of the country, and at the same time make the best of, and not out of, as people in England are too ready to think, the Native are persistently thwarted. The Natives do not doubt that a squatter working for a good master and at the same time pasturing his own cattle on his master's land, so many Natives do, is as superior to the ordinary white savage, or the pet of the Native, as a public school boy is superior to a street urchin, while the attention to dress and the material comforts he receives make all the difference in the world to his physical well-being.

We look to the young men of to-day to uphold our old traditions of colonialism, but it is a fall to do so, and not in the same time uphold the efforts that they and their plucky young wives are making to combine in the total system which England alone of all the empires has. But every one must be in the right path to the young people. I was in East Africa last year, and it was hard to find to see some things when white men had spent weeks in raising heavily half-gathered because the Native labour had been enticed away by the white men.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Annual Report of the Geological Survey Department of Uganda. (Government Press, Entebbe, Uganda.)

Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of Uganda. (Government Press, Entebbe, Uganda.)

IN MEMORIAM

MR. CHARLES BRIDGES, F.R.S.

Obituary notice in the *Times*, London, 2nd July 1932.

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August 5, 1904

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

FROM time to time our Women's League and other feminine and humanitarian associations do something concrete and material on behalf of the native women who are generally regarded as being the "ladder and treated as mere chattels of the male race. Although truth to tell the women do not look upon themselves in that light at all. A suitable opportunity for a beneficent reform does occur in the matter of porters, in which the women far outstrip the men when working for their own households. The recognised and legal porter's load for a man going with a safari party is 60 lb. Yet on several occasions Native women have been stopped and their loads weighed, with the result that they have been found excessively heavy. The latest instance quoted is of a woman walking eighteen miles and carrying a load of 185 lb. It is bad enough for a woman to be burdened to this extent for the shortest of trips, and under some urgent necessity to supply fuel for the home, but the fact is that groups of women are today being employed by their menfolk literally as beasts of burden, carrying day by day or several times a week these loads to Nairobi, and there selling them on behalf of their husbands, who pocket a remunerative income from the sweat and terrible toil of their *wibas*. The whole business should be stopped—but we do not want to see the extremist at work on the matter for enough experience of the Native has been gained to know that unless the change is brought about tactfully and by those thoroughly acquainted with Native thought and tradition, those whom it is sought to benefit are apt straightaway to degenerate morally instead.

Loan Money for British Goods

As was anticipated in a recent note, the decision of our Town Council to tender for German goods payable out of loan money supplied by the British Government has aroused a storm—which has promptly been met by capitulation. The previous resolution has been rescinded and a new one passed to the effect that in future only British tenders be considered. The general feeling is that some secret pressure must have been brought to bear upon a body singularly responsible and cautious to such an opinion. Some people claim that this is expressed the official view with sufficient force to break the Council quickly and effect. Any way, the committee is said to have taken a very different line, and have been successful in their endeavours to have the original resolution reinstated.

A very large proportion of the population of East European areas has managed to escape the ravages of the war. In British public schools, the subject of an advertisement of the annual dinner of the Christian's in the Colony. Several others of the same old-school type were mentioned every year in a letter from the pupils. Amongst them the British Council probably takes the lead, a number of our most prominent officers including Lord De la Warr, being members of the staff. It is a pity that so much of the best of our people are being sent to the colonies, and that we are not doing more to help them. It is a pity that we are not doing more to help them.

to include something of this sort is peculiarly now that there is always a strong feeling as to be provided for those coming to the colonies, and the number of children who will in due course be born

Mechanical Cultivation on Coffee Plantations

A series of demonstrations on all sorts of up-to-date implements, most of which have come from America and are indeed shown by American experts, of whom not a few are now in this country—is occurring in Kenya. The first to produce a mechanical outfit designed to cultivate in between rows of coffee bushes, the Fordson and Oliver Companies, the agencies for which are held by the Service Company of Nairobi, which has branches and affiliated organisations in several of the centres of Kenya and Tanganyika. Ford tractor pulling a six-foot cultivator, and turning down the rows, throwing up the soil and changing into minute pieces the weeds and pruned branches lying on the ground. By this means some fifteen or twenty acres may be cultivated daily by one outfit, that is to say, as much as a hundred Natives are likely to clean up in the same time. The International Harvester Company of America is also in the field, and an excellent narrow-tread tractor of theirs, with accompanying implements will also be demonstrated shortly. Competition is going to be keen in these lines, and everyone expects that no better operating also. But the effect is to greatly facilitate cultivation and economic labour.

WORDS OF WIT AND WISDOM.

It is better that East Africa can become the El Dorado of the twentieth century. —Mrs. Eugene Russell, M.P.

There can be no question of the future prosperity of East Africa. —Sir Richard Arden, Chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Kenya Colony continues to make remarkable strides on lines which assure its permanent prosperity. —Viscount Cobham, Chairman of East African Estates, Ltd.

"Sir Richard Arden said that a liberty is, to mankind in the mass, a burden far heavier than slavery." This is certainly true of mankind in primitive communities. —Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.

There is no doubt that the world can easily take all the cotton it can grow at a price—but whether that price is to be in the neighbourhood of 8d or 1s. per lb. is still largely dependent on the devil. —Professor John A. Todd, Principal of the Liverpool School of Commerce.

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GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE SUDAN

Tributes to Sir Geoffrey Archer and Sir George Schuster.

The leading article dealing with the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Archer the *Nigeria Herald* says:

It is with the deepest regret that all who live in the Sudan have heard that His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Geoffrey L. Archer, K.C.M.G., has resigned on the grounds of ill-health.

This early termination of Sir Geoffrey Archer's connection with the country is the more regrettable as he took the Sudan of its first Civil Administrator before he had had time to make full use of the experience and knowledge of Sudan affairs he had been so conscientiously acquiring, not only in Khartoum but by tours more extensive than any accepted by his predecessors into the outlying and less accessible portions of the vast area he had been called upon to administer. Sir Geoffrey Archer came to the Sudan with a reputation of being a man who was determined to see things at first hand and he certainly lived up to his reputation in this respect, visiting tribes who had never previously seen a Governor-General.

Handicapped, as he was by lack of previous experience in the Sudan, his task was one that might well have daunted a less able or less courageous administrator. It is because we feel certain that in time Sir Geoffrey Archer would have added to his brilliant successes gained elsewhere that we deplore particularly his early resignation and sympathise with him for the reasons which compelled him to leave the Sudan.

During his stay amongst us he gained not only our admiration but the affections of all classes and nationalities; his ability and fair taking methods, together with his charm, appealed to Europeans, while his sense of fairness and justice, together with his remarkable presence, undoubtedly impressed the Native mind deeply.

Who Shall Succeed?

The Sudan possesses a number of officials who could fill the position with ability and dignity, and it is to be regretted we receive no opinion on this subject from the public, when we state that for most amongst those who would be considered as Civil Administrators the announcement of our present financial secretary, Lieut. Colonel Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., would be most enthusiastically received. This is not to deny the undoubted abilities of others, but where others have brought ability Sir George Schuster has brought a brilliance approaching genius to the service of the Sudan. It is to be regretted that we heard both in war and peace was a disturbing influence, and that the work made in the economic development of the Sudan and his appointment has been due to the great ability to his training and his grasp of the realities of the Sudan.

But it is not his ability in the economic and administrative spheres that has made Sir George Schuster so popular in the Sudan, but his connection with the Etko Tsana agreement and also in connection with the vexed question of the Nile.

particularly for the position of Governor-General (important as these are in a country having an urgent need for commercial and economic development), he possesses in addition a personality which is at once strong yet gracious. His intellectual powers compel the deepest respect from all who have come in contact with him, while his charm of manner has made him tremendously popular with all classes and communities in the country. It has been said that Sir George Schuster is too big a man to be sacrificed in the Sudan, but the potentialities are to be developed here to take its rightful place in the Empire and the world demands the very best administration possible. There are serious problems still to be solved and the need for a strong personality to voice the needs of the people here and to defend their interests is imperative. Some day, perhaps, people at home and elsewhere may cease to regard the Sudan a country three times the size of Egypt as a suburb of Cairo, or to look upon the Palace of the Residency. In the meantime we require a Governor-General of strength and tact.

Apart from Sir George Schuster, and particularly if, as is mooted in some quarters, there is to be return to a military administration, the claims of Major-General Huddleston Pasha, the Kadd el Amn, are so obvious as to require no argument. His military gifts, together with his tenacity of purpose, his personality, his knowledge of the Sudan and of the Native mind, all render him singularly fitted for the office of Governor-General.

As far as opinion here is concerned, we repeat, Sir George Schuster's appointment would be greeted with enthusiasm, moreover, in Lady Schuster the Palace would possess a clever and charming chatelaine who could be depended upon to continue the admirable work of Lady Archer in drawing the British and other communities together.

THE LATE MAJOR FRANCIS BARROW PEARCE.

ZANZIBAR was profoundly shocked at the sad news of the death of Major Pearce, says the writer of an obituary notice in the *Zanzibar Official Gazette*. His mental vigour and vigorous health seemed to promise a long life, and his strong personality, combined with his fine presence, had kept our recollection of him fresh and clear-cut.

As an administrator he was resolute, firm, and capable. Almost at the very outset of his term of office as Resident the Great War broke out and he was confronted with the task of directing that of the Protectorate in detail and uncertain times. This task he carried out with conspicuous success. He kept a firm hand on the reins of Government; he was prudent and calm, and he inspired confidence in others.

With his own officers he was a stern disciplinarian, but scrupulously fair. His disapproval was feared and his praise, which he was not slow to bestow when praise was merited, was valued in equal degree. His natural politeness, his sense of humour, his reserve on occasion in a most charming way, and his ready host.

His main interest was for ZANZIBAR. As the islands were so close to his heart, he devoted himself to their welfare, and he was so often seen following their progress with a full and affectionate attention after his retirement. As a friend he was most sincere, thoughtful and helpful.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Guildford Castle," which sailed from London on July 29 via Tenerife, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, carried the following passengers for East African destinations:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | Mrs. Murray |
| Mr. E. E. Allan | Miss Murray |
| Miss E. Hall | Mrs. G. F. W. Steel |
| Dr. C. R. Selous Jones | |
| Mr. A. C. Kirby | |
| Mrs. Kirby | |
| Mr. B. E. Marzotta | |
| Mr. R. V. R. Rortley | |
| Mrs. Porter | |
| Mr. Rice | |
| Mrs. Rice | |
| <i>Harare Salama</i> | |
| Rev. A. M. Anderson | |
| Mr. Anderson | |
| Miss E. Anderson | |
| Miss E. A. Davidson | |
| Mrs. E. F. Gardner | |
| Mr. F. Mitchell | |
| Miss Whitehead | |
| Miss J. B. Wilson | |
| <i>Zanzibar</i> | |
| Mrs. J. E. Eccles | |
| Master J. B. Eccles | |
| Master D. E. Eccles | |
| Mr. W. P. Murray | |

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Markara" arrived Suez, homewards, July 29.
 "Morinda" left Aden for East Africa, August 1.
 "Mandla" arrived Beira, July 20.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Clan Mackenzie" arrived Mombasa from England, July 10.
 "City of Durham" arrived Mombasa, July 22.
 "Clan Macbrayne" arrived Port Sudan for further East African ports, July 22.
 "Electrician" left Bekenhead for

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Jagersfontein" arrived Mombasa, July 26.
 "Rietfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, July 27.
 "Randfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, July 31.
 "Haemskeers" left Antwerp, homewards, July 31.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, July 31.
 "Batjan" arrived Capr Town for East Africa, July 25.
 "Billiton" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, July 26.

UNION-CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" left Marseilles, homewards, July 29.
 "Carlou Castle" left Aden for East Africa, July 29.
 "Dromore Castle" left East London for Beira, July 29.
 "Gaika" arrived Beira from England, July 29.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Mombasa, homewards, July 29.
 "Guildford Castle" left London for Beira, July 29.
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived Marseilles for East Africa, July 29.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived Natal, homewards, July 28.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. P. E. G. S. of 445, Strand, W.C. 2, the sole export agents for the "Jackpan," inform us that they have recently received from the Department of Agriculture, Tanganyika, a report which states *inter alia*—
 "The implement was ideal for purposes of ordinary cultivation on the agricultural stations at Morogoro. The operation in which it proved especially useful was the breaking up of hard earth. The work of the 'Jackpans' had to be followed by hoeing in order to break up the larger lumps before planting. Hitherto we have had no implement which did the job between the pickaxe and the hoe. The 'Jackpan' is a more efficient implement than either for the type of breaking up of work which is too heavy for the hoe, and yet is rather lighter for the pick. There is a distinct place for the 'Jackpan' in the hands of Native labourers on both Native plantations. It is not thought that the Native cultivator, cultivating his own land, will take to the implement."

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London at 6 p.m. to-day, August 5, and at the same time on August 12, 17, and 19.
 For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, August 5, and at the same time on August 12.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected to be delivered in London on August 7, 9, and 14.

NEW TANGANYIKA STAMPS

It is stated that the new postage stamps on order for Tanganyika will bear the King's Head instead of the present griffin, and will be in the style of the Nyasaland stamps, but lacking the full inscription, "Mandated Territory of Tanganyika." Their denominations will be 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 75 cents, 1s., 5s., 10s., and 1l.

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 Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, generally, India, etc. Through fares and luggage charges.

Our Woman's

Page

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The Social Season.

Did you miss the last season which has just drawn to a close? The King and Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, presided over the functions. The Courts and Royal garden parties were as brilliant as ever, and perhaps more than usually interesting on account of the large number of overseas visitors who attended. There are many leading administrators, politicians, business men, and settlers and their wives from different Dominions and Colonies. All parts of the Empire, by the way, seems to have been particularly to the fore.

Holiday Luggage.

Our railway stations are at present very busy with holiday traffic, for, despite the coal strike, Londoners, at least, seem determined to carry out their usual summer routine. It is noticeable that travellers are carrying less luggage than ever, and what they do carry is much lighter. For instance, leather suit-cases appear to be giving way to tan, three-ply, and even canvas, which, though easy to lift, will stand a good deal of wear. The shiny round hat boxes of American cloth—most often black in colour and fairly bulky in size—are also very popular, and it is whispered at the stores that they are doing duty as suit cases and not merely as receptacles for hats.

Chin Straps.

Chin straps of silk or velvet ribbon are being worn by a number of those who have adopted the large hat, but so far the fashion does not seem to have established itself fully. The milliners, however, appear anxious to get at it, and many of the broad-brimmed models to be seen in the leading West End saloons are finished with chin straps, some of the same colour as the hat, but more often of black velvet.

Pearls.

Pearls, real or imitation, are the favourite jewels worn by the best set. A string gathered close round the neck, and studded with a pearl or smaller pearls, or a pear-shaped pearl falling in front, as the pendant of the neck, is certainly effective, with almost any kind of frock. White pearls are much worn, but pale pink and smoky grey sell better, and smaller pearls are in vogue.

Dressings.

In recent months jewellery has merely in the West End of London but throughout the country, have made a great feature of dressing-table sets of many materials and designs, but especially enamel set in silver, gilt is general favourite. The colours most frequently seen in the enamel are delphinium or cornflower blue, pink, rose, coral, canary, and old gold.

Crystalline is a new substance which is gaining popularity in some measures, no doubt, because, apart from being attractive, it is unbreakable, guaranteed to shine, and is no means expensive.

More costly sets may be obtained in shagreen, now much in vogue, and to be seen in blue, rose, and grey. Green, however, predominates now, as it did in Tudor days, when this material first came into favour in Europe. Shagreen, what is it? Just the skin of a small shark, filed free of its scales, knapped to make it pliable, dyed, and skilfully worked. It is strange to think that what was once the dull skin of a shark should now appear as a lovely adornment on the back of many an elegant toilet requisite. We owe the knowledge of the preparation of the skin to the Chinese.

Lovers of lace work will be interested to hear that dressing-table sets ornamented by fine and beautiful lace and covered with glass are among the latest novelties.

NANCY.

Preserve Health and Strength

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

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from wheat, milk and eggs contains the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. It is prepared in a variety of forms, viz., condensed or evaporated milk.



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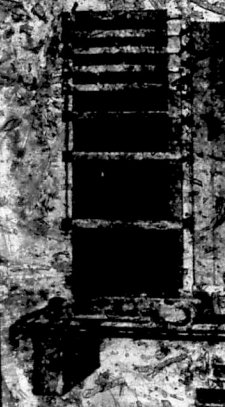
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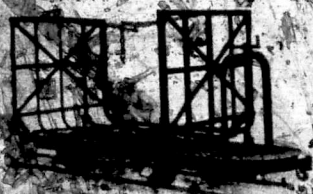
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Outcomes of the last auction were steady to good prices were realized, but not so high as in 1925.

Brownish and greyish	105/10d. to 113/10d.
Triage	80/7/6d.
Concent cleaned	
First size, normal greenish	150/8/6d.
Second size	135/8/6d.
Third size	125/8/6d.
Peaberry	140/8/6d.
Uganda	
First size, palish green	104/8/6d.
Second size	114/8/6d.
Third size	112/8/6d.
Peaberry	108/8/6d. to 114/8/6d.
Robusta	186/8/6d. to 188/8/6d.

Present stocks of East African coffee in London stand at 33,179 bags, 245 against 35,624 at the corresponding period of 1925, and 27,954 bags in 1924.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cotton Seed.—On a practically unchanged market £6 10s. or thereabouts is being offered for East African seed, but sellers' ideas are around £6 15s.

Grounanilla.—The market has been rather irregular, but has firm up somewhat. Sellers are now asking £11 3/8, 6d for August-September and September-October shipment, though the normal value is about 5s. lower.

Maize.—Values are nominally unchanged from last week.

Simsim.—Very little business is passing in this commodity and sellers of white and of yellow for August-September shipment at 2 1/2 are meeting no response.

Wool.—The total offerings of Kenya wools during the fourth series of Colonial wool sales amounted to about 500 bales, the majority being of very desirable quality and type, though most of the wools were reported by Messrs. Buxton, Ronald and Co. as on the short side. There was keen Continental competition, and the best prices ranged from 18d. to 20d.

GUM ARABIC

In their last market report, Messrs. Boxall of Khartoum state the arrivals of Kordofan (including Tendellit) during June were only about 50% of the quantities expected. Demand was small, as is usual during June, but prices fluctuated considerably on account of local speculation.

Further arrivals are anticipated. Statistics show that 23,701 tons were exported during the first six months of the year, 12,000 tons are estimated as the stocks held by speculators, 500,000 tons would be accounted for by late harvesters' returns, some 250,000 tons are in course of cleaning and transit, and thus there remain another 3,500 tons to arrive on the market, if it is hoped that the crop totals not less than 200,000 tons.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. London.—The address of the company is Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

A NOTE ON THE CLOVE

Mr. W. H. INGRAMS contributed to a recent issue of the *Zanzibar Government Gazette* an interesting note on the origin of the word for clove in different languages. In French, German, Dutch, Persian, and classical Chinese the word means nail; in Sanskrit, Gujarati, Bengali and Hindi ear-ring is the word, while English, Spanish and Portuguese use nail, though from the Latin root. Thus we get great groups similarly as:

- German: *Gewürznelgel*, Spice nail.
- Dutch: *kruidnagel*, Spice nail.
- French: *clou de girofle*, Clove nail.
- English: clove, from Latin *clavus*.
- Spanish: *clavo*, from Latin *clavus*.
- Portuguese: *cravo*, from Latin *clavus*.
- Arabic: *Karabul*, *carabul*, from Sanskrit *karanda* and *bul*, flower leaf and.
- Swahili: *korabulu*, *korabulu*.
- Italian: *garofano*.
- French: *gros*, from *gros nail*.

PARCEL POSTAGE TO EAST AFRICA

The rates of postage which the Postmaster-General has directed to be charged on outgoing parcels addressed to the undermentioned districts by the Sudan route are as follows:—

Place of Destination	Route	Rates of Postage on each Parcel not exceeding			
		1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Belgian Congo		0	0	0	0
Haut Volta and adjacent districts	Sudan	2	3	0	5

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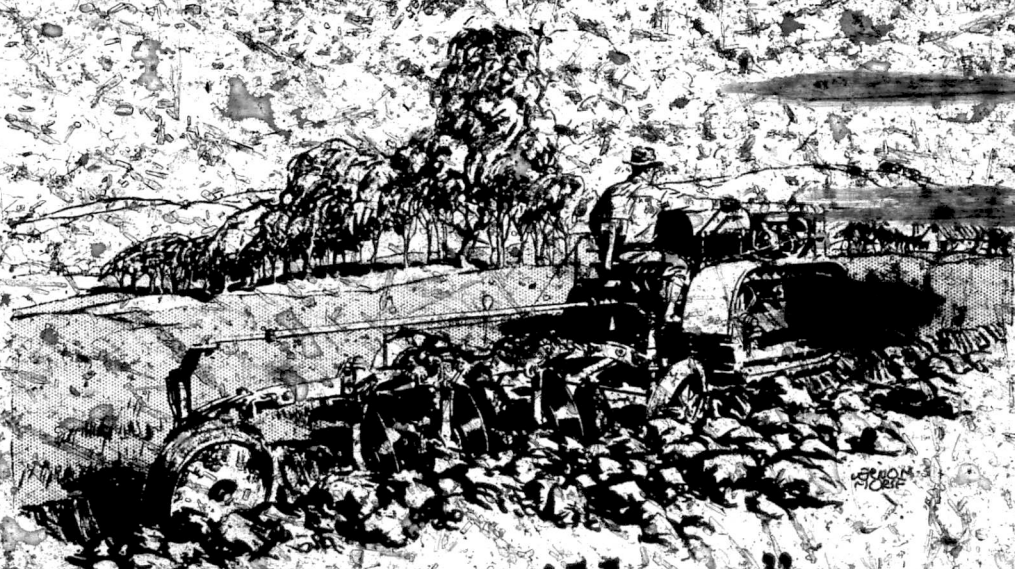
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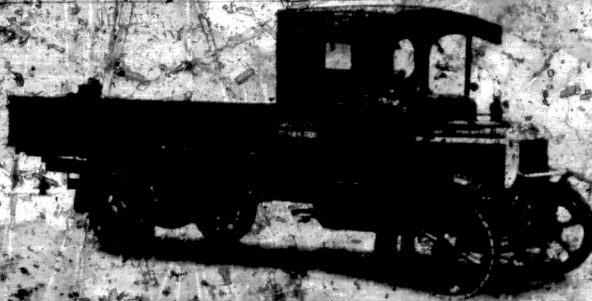
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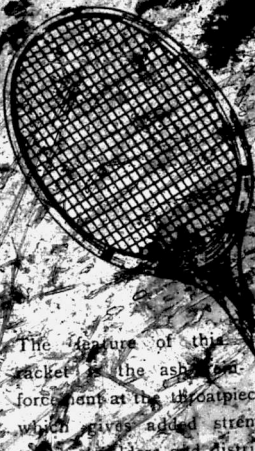
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John Bull	1 5
John O'London's	1 5
Illustrated London News	1 5
Observer	1 0
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Outlook	1 0
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EAST AFRICA

THE NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF
THE LIVING TRADING HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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

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EDITORIAL

THE FUTURE OF MOMBASA HARBOUR

HARBOUR development, control, and ownership at Mombasa have long been matters of general discussion. For a variety of reasons, and particularly by settlers and business men, some some months ago a Port Commission of inquiry appointed by the Government kept to take evidence on the spot and make recommendations was able to present a unanimous Report, public opinion in East Africa was undisguisedly pleased, and not unaptly so for it could hardly have been considered surprising if divergent views had prevailed upon the twelve representatives of the Kenya and Uganda Governments, settlers, commercial and shipping interests etc., under the able chairmanship of Mr. F. B. Denham, composed the Commission. But as we have said, the Commission was able to present a unanimous Report which at once found favour with public opinion and with the Press of East Africa. There has thus arisen the general expectation that the findings of the Commission would be endorsed by the Government, the House of Commons, and the Imperial Parliament, and that each authority would have given for them to be carried into effect.

At the request of the Government provided under the proposed East African Guaranteed Loan Bill, it fell to the Loan Committee, under Sir George Schuster as ex-officio, the project and under its advice to the Colonial Secretary. While provision for the harbour development, the Commission's findings would be carried into effect.

As a result of the Commission's findings, the Government has decided to proceed with the development of the harbour.

the report of Mr. H. J. Murchie (the following enquiry) and the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the findings of the local Commission. We are of the opinion that when the Commission's report has been reviewed in the light of the Commission's attention should be directed to the question whether it would be better to proceed with the full programme of the construction of four additional deep-water berths, bringing the total up to six in all, or to construct two such berths only and to develop to the full the use of lighterage in conjunction with the existing berths.

Now the Imperial Shipping Committee has issued a Report which expressly urges that future developments at Mombasa should be based upon the results of free competition between existing two deep-water berths and privately operated lighterage, but here again we have a paragraph which further complicates the issue. It reads—

"We make no recommendation in regard to the completion of berths 3 and 4. We should have complete confidence in the advice of the harbour authority on this vital issue if provision were made for an appeal in the way which we have indicated. It may be that the work already done will suffer if not completed, and that would undoubtedly be an argument for completing the other hand, berths 1 and 2 are more adequate for the immediate service of the port than any further money spent on berths 3 and 4 would only increase the unremunerative capital invested at the port. If possible we would suggest deferring further operations until results have been obtained from berths 1 and 2 in competition with lighterage."

It is interesting to note that the Commission's report to affect the provisional recommendation of the Loan Committee. It is a matter of the greatest importance, but whatever the interpretation, it may safely be said that the conclusions of the Imperial Shipping Committee will not find general acceptance in East African circles. As will be seen from this issue, the Loan Bill's Finance Board had expressed its dissatisfaction even before the Commission's report.

As a result of the Commission's findings, the Government has decided to proceed with the development of the harbour.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON MOMBASA HARBOUR

DISAGREES WITH UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF PORT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The Imperial Shipping Committee, in its report on the Mombasa Harbour Commission of Inquiry, has expressed its disagreement with the unanimous recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. The Committee's report is published in the following pages.

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...charges at the deep-water wharves... paragraph should be better framed

The above will be seen to conflict with the unanimous recommendations of the Port Commission, which strongly favoured the immediate nationalisation of the port wharves and proposed that all lighterage should be under the control of the port authority.

The Imperial Shipping Committee, while agreeing that it is essential to look at the warning that serious mistakes have been made in other parts of the world in estimating developments and changes.

If a mistake were made at Mombasa and the port were committed to great expenditure which proved to be unnecessary, the cost would be a heavy burden on the budget of the whole community. It is in the interest of everyone in East Africa that Mombasa should be regarded by shipowners as a port, because East Africa desires the best services of shipping and the good will of overseas merchants. When the management of a line of steamers is the property of a tramp steamer, considering the nature of the work, it is desirable that the ports are naturally regarded with favour where the ship is dealt with promptly by day or night with the least delay and with the smallest dues and other charges. It is therefore the best of developing a port such that the charges have to be charged than are warranted by the services rendered. It is probable that these dues will reflect themselves in the freight to and from the port, and that the trader who often depends upon a narrow margin to give him his footing in the world's markets may be prejudiced.

Wharves versus lighterage

The extent to which it is desirable to substitute deep-water wharves for lighterage at Mombasa must for a long time be a matter of vital importance to the East African trading community and should be judged without prejudice and on commercial grounds. The general trend of thought at most ports is, of course, from lighterage to wharves or docks, but many of the great ports of the world the two systems exist side by side and in fact the latter is the more economical working system. Where there is an abundant supply of wharves and a system of lighterage, the latter is both easier and cheaper.

All other things being equal, the port authority would be in a position to charge a higher rate when carrying general cargo, and a rule which would be to this ship alongside the wharf in preference to discharging into lighters. Obstacles and complications would be involved in a system of lighterage, and the cost of reducing the liability of goods to damage or pilferage. But both merchants and the owner must measure the value of the extra cost in terms of cost. The convenience of direct loading on to a wharf is, no doubt, considerable, but that convenience may be bought at too high a price if it has the effect of seriously increasing the cost of transport. The most economical working system is the one which gives the lowest cost of transport. The most economical working system is the one which gives the lowest cost of transport. The most economical working system is the one which gives the lowest cost of transport.

(ii) That as a safeguard of the future development of the port there should be freedom of competition between the deep-water wharves and lighterage, and that the control of the lighterage should not be taken over by the port authority.

(iii) That there should be a charge instituted for the use of goods over the wharves which should be lower than the charge for lighterage at the deep-water berths than the lighterage wharves.

That, in the event of a charge being decided as a temporary measure to reduce lighterage or passing over a charge at the deep-water berths at a rate below the normal level, no attempt should be made to compensate for this by a corresponding increase in the lighterage charges.

That during the next few years any temporary deficit of revenue at the port below the amount required to meet the service of capital charges should be met either from the general revenue of the Colony or from land taxes or perhaps by charging to capital account the whole or part of the interest and sinking fund on the cost of the first two deep-water wharves.

That the Harbour should be managed independently of the Railway, but that as a temporary measure the Harbour should be one of exceptional authority and that the officers should be appointed by the Government and the port manager should be given the right of appealing to the Kenya Government in the event of their disapproving the policy pursued by the Port Manager.

That the Harbour Advisory Board should be given the right of appealing to the Kenya Government in the event of their disapproving the policy pursued by the Port Manager. The Board should be given the right of appealing to the Kenya Government in the event of their disapproving the policy pursued by the Port Manager.

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before that Committee. While the Chairman and Sir Trevelyan Wynne had a perfect right to their own opinions, it was surprising that their efforts were made to give expression to the views held by a small minority of the Board. The majority view should not be expressed in this manner, although that view had been expressed in a letter to the Secretary of the Imperial Shipping Committee by the Associated Producers of East Africa, and also suggested in a letter to the same body, that they should be given an opportunity of giving evidence; but they were not called upon, that seemed a very unfair proceeding on the part of the Committee. The Lord Grantworth could not help feeling that those who supported the Post-Commission Report, had not received fair treatment.

Evidence before Imperial Shipping Committee

The Chairman replied that he, of course, had nothing to do with the deeds of the Imperial Shipping Committee, a body which determined whom they would and would not hear. Witness (Sir Sydney) was called before them, they had already practically drafted their Report. They had previously invited Lord Delmege to hear them and he listened to his views for a whole afternoon, when the case of Kenya must have been very fully represented. Sir Humphrey Leggett had also appeared before the Committee, not, it was true, as representing the Board, but as representing commercial interests. Sir Sydney felt that the Committee was open-minded and he was not aware that they had endeavoured to shut out any evidence.

The position of the Board had been made clear in a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, in which the communication was produced before he himself had said a word. He had represented the full views of the Board, stating that the majority wholly heartily supported the scheme, before giving his own personal views. These Committees were intended to bring out different points of view, but he did not think his own evidence had had the slightest effect on the Committee, which, he believed, had practically decided upon a Report before hearing him. Sir Trevelyan Wynne had appeared, not as a member of the Board, but on account of his great experience with Indian cotton and cotton works.

Sir Trevelyan Wynne, here interposed that his memorandum written for the Board and presented to the members of the Imperial Shipping Committee, had been clearly understood to represent only the views of himself, and not those of the majority or minority of the Board, as they appeared before the Committee, simply as an individual.

Majority and Minority Views

Colonel Tucker asked whether the Board was satisfied with the way in which the whole matter had been handled. In April all the information necessary for the Board to take a decision was available, and if the majority view had been in a minority, as stated in April, May and June, no one would have carried it in June as a minority view. The Board had before the Imperial Shipping Committee a written report, one of the greatest importance in the world, and in the Report, the unanimous Report of the Commission, was set out fully, with all the facts, and the public opinion expressed in all the newspapers. Moreover, it was stated that the Board had been asked to be prepared to give six or seven weeks of their time, only to see their own views completely dissipated. It was known that the real enemies would be carried in this country against the adoption of the Report

and the Cotton Growers believe that these influences had been there. The Cotton Growers believe that the Board was really in touch with its actions in this matter.

Sir Sydney Herin said that the whole object of the Board was to set up a judicial body, whose work could be successfully carried on only if no attempt were made to suppress and interfere with it. It could not act properly as a delegate, because the Board members were delegates for corporate bodies in East Africa. As in the House of Commons, so on the Board, members must be able to do exactly what they felt. There must inevitably be a division, but if any attempt were made to suppress the views of the best members of the Board, it would be a failure. On the other hand, those in a minority would and did subscribe to the majority view once it had been made clear, and had not withdrawn, and would continue to support the majority view. In his question, the minority had subscribed to the majority view, but they had felt obliged to express their own opinions.

The Secretary and Chairman of the Board had read the Report and lay out the decisions and the objects of it, it must be remembered that all the Councils were very busy men, and it was not always possible for them to give immediate attention to matters brought to their notice. Sir Sydney stressed, however, that the Board was the only body connected with East Africa of which he had knowledge, which, since the day of its inception, had never failed to meet once a month.

It was intimated that, after the publication of the Imperial Shipping Committee's Report, the Board should, if necessary, present to the Colonial Office, a considered memorandum expressing its views on that Report and that of the East African Loan Committee.

Uganda Cotton Contracts

Mr. W. A. Ball raised the question of the purchase and sale of Uganda cotton, and mentioned that the whole of the business done in Liverpool during the past season was subject to local arbitrations. During the stay in this country of Mr. S. Simpson, the Director of Agriculture of Uganda, the matter had been discussed with him by the East African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and the only point still at issue appeared to be whether a decision should be made in Liverpool, or in Uganda. Buyers in this country would prefer arbitration by experts here. Uganda ought to come into line with the other cotton exporting countries of the world. There had been a great deal of talk from the presence of foreign matter in the bales, originally on account of the carelessness of the Native, but now, he feared, largely due to fraud. Sir Humphrey Leggett strongly supported the views of Liverpool, and he and other members hoped that arbitration in this country would be insisted upon. The Board decided to support the views put forward by the representative of Liverpool, and to communicate with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at that time.

Board's Views on Cotton

The Board's views on cotton were discussed in a meeting of the Board for Uganda, which was held in Liverpool on the 17th inst. The Board was divided on the principle, but it was decided to refer the matter to the Imperial Shipping Committee for their consideration. The Board's views on cotton were also discussed in a meeting of the Board for East Africa, which was held in Liverpool on the 18th inst.

EAST AFRICA

MR. GRIMSEY GOES ON TROPICAL AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Address to the British Association

MONEY is a new thing in Africa. Twenty or twenty-five years ago the missionaries opened the first post-office in the Colony. British administration had not yet been established, and the missionaries produced their own postage stamps, and the value on those stamps was expressed in cowrie shells, not in pence. To-day some things over £3,000,000 in coin and notes is being paid out annually to Uganda Natives for their cotton crop alone. In West Africa money has only recently replaced square-shaped baubles of assorted gin and yards of cloth as the medium of exchange.

Money is therefore a quite new idea to the African mind, and it is even true to say of many parts of Africa that the idea that the products of the soil of any of the forests have a value in the exchange is a new one. The "economic crop" is really a new factor, particularly among the Bantu people of the continent whose previous agricultural activities were limited to the production of a sufficient quantity of food for each family for that man's and his wife's consumption, and as tribute to chief, while wives and cattle were regarded as the chief measure of a man's wealth.

The further we push our investigations into the contrast between the old Africa of the past and the new just dawning, the more we have to realise how great is the gulf between them. In the old Africa disease was regarded as the work of evil spirits, and the prevention and cure of maladies was regarded, and is still so regarded in many places, as the task of propitiating these spirits. The European arrives and tells the Native that these maladies are not caused by evil spirits but by mosquitoes and the tsetse fly. We must not be surprised if we were not believed.

It is, of course, a mistake to generalise about Africans as a whole, for there are probably just as great differences between the different races of Africa as there are between the different races of Europe. But generally speaking the African is probably the most imitative and adaptable of all races of the human family. He starts with a far cleaner slate than the populations of Asia with their ancient civilisations and intensely conservative traditions.

To the African the steam engine is not so much a foreign devil as a new and wonderful toy. The African, too, has no idea of caste; he is ready to turn his hand to any trade or craft, and to try anything new. He is perhaps even too ready to jettison his own conservative ideas. The Mohammedan peoples of Northern Nigeria, the Sudan, and elsewhere are more conservative and more stable, but in the rest, Africans are eager to adopt hurriedly European clothing and European ideas. They want to acquire wealth, they demand education and the particular form of education which they seek most is what is described in West Africa as "education for book." The main source of attraction to the missions is the mission's school.

The rate of development in the Colonies is completely eclipsed by the rate of progress in East Africa. The exports of Kenya and Uganda in 1921 were £1,000,000 and in 1925 £7,820,000. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika Territory are £1,000,000 in 1921 and £1,000,000 in 1925. There is no doubt that the rate of development in East Africa is the highest in the world.

The great hall of Manchester College, Oxford, was crowded last night with the first of the new series of lectures on the subject of "The Development of the Colonies." The lecturer was Mr. J. H. Grimsey, Director of the Colonial Office, and his lecture was one of the most interesting and instructive I have ever attended.

An experience is entirely novel, and there are not a few students of the problem who are inclined to think that the rate of progress is almost too fast. However, this may be doubted if we can stop for a moment and consider the rate of progress in doing so. Practically the whole of this rapid increase in production is represented by agricultural products and only a fraction by mineral products. I should say that the main effect of this economic development is due to the native productions of money crops, the enhancement of the native productions of money crops is the enhancement of the native productions of money crops.

In the old Africa society was tribal, the individual being entirely subordinate to those of the tribe or the village. While persons within an individual village came under the same tribal regulations and laws, and his first instincts are to be for himself and his family, not only in the economic, but also by using his wealth in the social and political spheres.

The nature and sanctions of tribal authority are undergoing rapid changes, due in part to the economic changes and in part to the introduction of European moral sanctions. In many parts of Africa the principal sanctions behind the chief were formerly military and religious. The chief was not only the tribal or national leader for purposes of defence and offence, but also the guardian of the national customs and the chief executive of native law and custom, which are bound up ultimately with religious sanctions. Consequently the missionary in converting the individual native to an individualist religion such as Christianity must inevitably sooner or later affect not only the sanctions behind Native political authority, but also the whole moral order associated with that authority.

Hitherto we have been perhaps too easily content to give the African a mere veneer of the nineteenth century English board school education without studying the real needs of the people or the right methods of bringing out their innate capacity on modern scientific lines. That is why a great experiment like the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, on the Gold Coast, is fraught with so much interest, not only for that Colony, but for Africa as a whole.

In the old Africa wage labour for communal purposes was a fairly general rule, while in many places, particularly in West Africa and those parts of East Africa which had become subject to Arab domination, slavery was general for nearly all labour purposes. We have accepted slavery and regularised the amount of compulsory labour to be performed for public or communal and prohibited the employment of forced labour for purposes of private gain. That such drastic changes in the customs of the continent have already produced great economic and social changes in this case can be better—must be obvious.

In the old Africa, especially Bantu Africa, a young man's life was very largely taken up by fighting, with the preparation for fighting, and with hunting the wild game. Now that tribal warfare has ceased there is a real danger that deterioration will set in, unless the energies formerly expended upon fighting are directed to honest toil. To allow the handicap of a race to remain dependent upon the habits of its women folk is a real danger to the future of the race. Nothing wrong is being done in making the African to work, but it is a real danger to the future of the race.

It is a real danger to the future of the race, but it is a real danger to the future of the race. It is a real danger to the future of the race, but it is a real danger to the future of the race. It is a real danger to the future of the race, but it is a real danger to the future of the race.

Personally, I hold that European colonisation is not from being detrimental to the Native, but that the

highest educational standards. The European farmer and stock owner introduces examples of more scientific development and I think it is already clear from the experience of Kenya that the small proportion of the Natives who have worked on European plantations have learnt not only improved methods of cultivation which they can apply on their family holdings when they return to their reserves, but also something of a higher standard of life. There are many plantations, particularly in Kenya, where an ever-increasing interest is being shown in the health and sanitation of Native labour. The settler wife is a quite legitimate as well as her husband in educating up Native labour, not merely to be a more efficient labourer, but to be a better man.

I think it is clear that in East Africa, where the contact between European and Native is probably closer than elsewhere, and the mutual interdependence most marked, we have an opportunity such as seldom elsewhere presents itself for working out on scientific and humane lines the various conditions which European civilization can give to the African races without destroying what is valuable and distinctive in their characteristics.

(Next week we shall publish extracts from the Rev. Dr. W. S. Smith's paper on this subject in the African Notes of Contact with the Bureau of Colonization.)

GERMANY'S COLONIAL WEEK

Special to "East Africa."

SHOULD Germany enter the League of Nations unconditionally, but only with the prospect of her active colonial participation be lost for ever, but we should also make no doubt obtain the slightest security for economic equal treatment in our and other colonies. We therefore urgently ask the Government to make Germany's entry into the League of Nations dependent upon the definite settlement of the colonial question.

Thus the Kolonial Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft (better known by its abbreviation "Korag") in the leading German colonial organization in a petition to the Chancellor, Dr. Marx, who has invited to dispute Mr. Amery's recent colonial statements to the permanence of the British mandate in Tanganyika. That says the "Korag" amounts to the assertion that the British mandate will only be an unjust compromise. It was made public on the eve of the German Colonial Week, which has just been celebrated in Hamburg.

The burgomaster and majority who opened the conference in this manner issued a plea for national solidarity, declared the colonies were a national and not a party matter, and that Germans had arrived in the colonies not as conquerors, but in order to work industry and humane impulses to make those valuable and fruitful assets of the world of peace for civilization. They urged the return of the colonies, and he commended to the nation the "Korag" plan.

In other speeches during the conference, the burgomaster pointed out that the "Korag" plan is what is numerically the most important and the most realistic of all the plans. He pointed out the fact that the "Korag" plan had been repudiated by their enemies at Erfurt. Germans, and particularly colonial Germans, had there, when their first battle, and they must now embark with an indomitable will to victory upon a campaign for the return of their old colonial possessions. The "Korag" plan must be the aim of the whole German race.

of the speakers said that Germany's entry into the League of Nations must be dependent upon such an understanding, but most of them were content to hint as much without putting the thought into actual words.

The colonial week was marked by festive banquets and orations, indication of the value of various colonial organizations, such as of colonial veterans, and parades of colonial soldiers. A mile-long motor procession, driven through the city, depicted scenes representing former German colonial activity. The East African Association, the Africa Club, and the German Colonial Association were responsible for the East African tableaux, which included a Masai group, a figure from Von Lettow's force, the pouring of Native women, a porter caravan, and a group of former East and West African Germans.

Widespread Public

The Weismann Memorial, which was held in Hamburg after the Armistice, was one of the points of assembly for the ex-East African associations, and Oberstmann von Boehmcken, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers who took part in the East African campaign, laid a wreath upon it and gave a brief but vigorous address.

"We Germans," he said, "possessed in Weismann a colonial leader who was able to accomplish successfully the difficult task of the pacification of German East Africa. It was through him that that colony won for Germany by Karl Peters, was first made secure by Weismann, and the founder of the German colonial method, which of the world war made it possible for von Lettow-Verbeck to hold out for four years against a greatly superior force of Germans. Rest not until you are given back what was taken from you!"

German newspaper correspondents in London, New York, and other foreign capitals telegraphed brief messages, stating regretfully that the press of the countries in which they were stationed showed not the slightest interest in Germany's Colonial Week. Perhaps public opinion in Great Britain would be less competent if it could be brought to realize that the German colonial associations pledged to work for the return of the former German possessions already number 350,000 members. That says the sceptic, as a negligible proportion of the nation. We get the right perspective, however, if it is necessary to recall that the Korag Colonial Institute, representing a vast Empire, has a membership of rather less than 15,000. Germany's colonial possessions, therefore, are better represented by British newspapers than colonial propaganda in the Reich is merely the effervescence of a few fanatics! !

ROAD MAP

The Royal East African Automobile Association road map of East Africa, London, 1928, shows that Northern Rhodesia is an excellent starting point for a motor tour of East Africa. The road runs from Northern Rhodesia to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West. The road runs from Northern Rhodesia to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West. The road runs from Northern Rhodesia to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West, and then to the coast at Beaufort West.

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TRAFFIC DELAYS AFFECT EARNINGS

Sir Humphrey Laggett's Speech

MAJOR SIR HUMPHREY M. LAGGETT, D.S.O., presiding recently at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., said that not least among their development activities during the fifteen months covered by the accounts had been the continued development work done on their sisal estate at Fort about 700 acres of sisal plants of selected and planted, thereby increasing the value of that excellent asset.

The balance-sheet item of stocks of sisal, hides, and other merchandise, &c., on hand at November 30, 1926, was a great deal larger than the corresponding item of last year when the closing date of the accounts was changed on May 31 to November 30, with the late steamer and railway facilities through Kenya and Uganda which were not available in 1925. These were the result of various reasons in the crisis. The effect was to throw a great deal of the home-made shipment of sisal into the second half of the year, thus bringing it to Liverpool from the west, which was rapidly falling under the influence of a record large African new crop.

The Outlook

Their loss of cotton profit, and of profit on merchandise going inland from the traffic delay could not be precisely calculated but it certainly ran to a good many thousands of pounds. There was, however, a very welcome improvement this year. Large amounts of Government loan funds had been made available for improving the equipment of the transport system, and the latest news was that practically the whole of the 1926 cotton crop had now been got down country and shipped during the first seven months of the year. With all respect to the Government authorities, it was to be hoped that the disastrous experience of the last year would be a lesson and a warning that it was no good pushing forward the development of a country unless transport capacity was increased *pace* rather and taken in hand well ahead of the expected increase of production.

The debt balance carried forward, viz. £21,410, showed a reduction of £1,017, being the net profit of the period under review, after providing for £12,000 debenture interest in respect of the eighteen months. That the net profit was so small was a severe disappointment to them all, especially as they had expected it in January, 1925, to be a much larger sum.

Reorganisation of the Company

Shareholders were informed at the last meeting that it was hoped to put suitable proposals for reorganisation before them, but the matter had not yet been put before them. In order to get in sight of a dividend it would however be necessary at some time or other to write down the nominal value of the shares and thus extinguish the debit balance of the reorganisation scheme. It would have to include some provision for working capital, but, however, the scheme would be put before them in the near future, and it is hoped that they would be able to give their sanction to it.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the African Lands and Development Company Ltd., was held recently at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Colonel the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. H. T. Adams) read the report concerning the winding and the report of the auditors. The Chairman, after drawing attention to the fact that improved methods and communications with Africa now enable the annual meeting to be held about six months after the close of the previous year's accounts, proceeded:

The authorised capital of £100,000, of which £11,000 is in issue, is divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each. The £100,000 debenture debt created at the end of 1924, which was mainly for the purpose of financing the purchase of 50,000 shares of the company, was then in shares of £10 each, and was redeemed during the year 1925. £11,000 of the £100,000 stock redeemed during the year was made up of 11,000 shares of £1 each, and the balance of £100,000 was made up of 100,000 shares of £1 each. The £100,000 debenture debt was extinguished at a time convenient to the company. The £100,000 debenture debt was extinguished during the year 1925, and the balance sheet showed that the £100,000 debt was extinguished during the year 1925.

The unsold freehold land and buildings at the date was 157,714 acres, standing at the value of £2,100,000, per acre, and including costs of £1,000,000, &c., and freehold interests in the Government of other assets include the company's shares in the African Co-operative Creamery, limited, and £500,000 of shares in African Flax Lands, and the hotel at Nairobi, and the owner of 10,000 acres of freehold land in the same district. Debts, chiefly made up of the instalments due to the company on land sales, previously effected, total £48,472, thus covering the outstanding debenture debt prior to the year over. Land stock, buildings, and so forth, had just over £1,500,000 at written-down value, full allowances for depreciation, &c., having been written off each year out of profits.

Land sales during the year, viz. 13,138 acres, sold at £115s. 8d. per acre, being 13s. 6d. per acre higher than the sales of the year before, yielded a gross profit of £17,285. After writing down the balance-sheet land item by 7s. 10d. per acre sold, and appropriating £2,372 to depreciation, and after debiting debenture interest working expenses, &c., a net profit of £8,527 is carried to the balance sheet, which reduces the debit balance carried forward to £1,876. It can be predicted with confidence that this will be converted into a credit balance by the end of this year. Land sales thus far made in 1926 yielded an average price of £23s. 6d. per acre. Receipts from interests on land sales instalments, &c., during 1926 will exceed the amount payable on the balance of the Debenture debt, and will therefore add to the profit side of the account from now onwards.

The survey of the branch railway to traverse the company's concession area for about 30 miles has been completed by the Government, and the plans include several railway stations and sidings on the property. When completed, this line will bring a further 100,000 acres of the property within easy railway access. The branch railway shows vigorous progress, and is being built by the Government. The company's work in the Colony is still going on, and its wonderful climate and attractions are now recognized on all sides. Several famous hunting and sporting grounds are being established, and children of the Colony are now being encouraged to take up the game.

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EAST AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The 14th Annual General Meeting of the Central Africa Railway Company Limited was held on August 29, 1925, at the registered office, Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4.

The Secretary has read the notice convening the meeting and the Directors' report, the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Jackson, B. E., M. I. C. E., in moving the adoption of the accounts, said:—

"Was your permission will take as read the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1925, copies of which you have received. The accounts show that the gross receipts for 1925 were £72,241 7s. 4d. as compared with £72,342 received for the preceding year, whilst the working expenses for 1925 were £16,509 12s. 0d. of the gross receipts as compared with the preceding year's figure of £15,528 0s. 0d. or 56.56% of the gross receipts. The net earnings for 1925 or the gross receipts, £55,731 15s. 4d. as compared with £56,000 for the year 1924.

As stated in the Directors' Report, there has been allocated to Reserve for Taxes £7,000, and to the Reserve for Depreciation, Renewals and Replacements, in accordance with the authority conferred on the Board by the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on May 5, 1923, the sum of £1,500. With regard to taxes we have now come to a settlement with the authorities and have been allowed the Dominion Income Tax Relief to which we were entitled in respect of the years 1921/22, 1922/23, 1923/24, 1924/25 and 1925/26, and the amount now allocated to Reserve for Taxes makes, with the amount of £2,200 allocated in 1924, full provision for taxes up to 1926, including 1925/26.

As stated in the Directors' Report, abnormal floods were experienced during the year which caused serious and extensive washouts and the line between Bahr and Chindio remained under water during the greater part of the period between January 23 and April 20. This is the explanation of both the decrease in the receipts and the increase in the expenditure for the year under review.

The Shive Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ltd., works for your railway the entire satisfaction of your Board and you are to be congratulated on the appreciation of the services rendered by the General Manager of that Company, Mr. W. A. Atton, the Depot Manager, Mr. H. C. Duncan and his staff.

Trade of Nyasaland

The trade of Nyasaland, despite all difficulties, is quietly developing, as is indicated by the annual trade figures which show that during 1925 the external trade of Nyasaland reached a total of £1,204,301 as compared with £1,075,000 for the preceding year. The principal items of the trade are imports of goods into Nyasaland, £477,000, and British possessions, £157,000.

As regards the internal trade of the trade of Nyasaland, I think I may take it that it is generally admitted that nothing more than this might be expected, as the progress has been constructed until the bridge over the Zambezi and direct through rail communication with the interior would also render possible the development of the trade which would be a very important one for the future of the country.

I would like to say to you about the revenue of the railway. When the accounts are received, you will see that the revenue is consistent with the accounts of the railway, which is a very important one for the future of the country.

Zambezi. Since the 1924-25 financial year has expired, the committee for the purpose of the Security of the State for the Colony of Nyasaland and the development schemes which might be carried out by the Loan recommended by the Finance Committee.

Urgency of the situation

By my address to the shareholders of the Shive Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, made last week, I went very fully into the position of the Africa Loan Committee and as I have had replies from the Times of the report of the proceedings at the meeting sent to each of our shareholders, I thought I need make more than a passing reference to that matter now.

Since it is so obvious that the situation is of extreme urgency and the danger of the failure of the loan, the Nyasaland of any financial day. By this week's mail I have received a communication of what I said last week in a letter addressed to you by the General Manager in which he says:—

"We appear to be in a very serious position. To the end of June we have handled 1,765,100 tons of traffic against 10,500,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and the same shows that our traffic is falling. This is all very extraordinary indeed."

It is true that our traffic is falling, but it is not as uttermost and I am bound to say with the greatest anxiety and considerable increase of traffic in the future. Our tonnage is increasing and at the same time the physical conditions at Chindio are improving. These conditions to-day, owing to the nature of the river, only permit of two barges being loaded simultaneously, and the amount of tonnage which can be handled from two barges at a time during the low water is limited. It is now putting on extra boats for our country help matters. Transporters will not take to a certain extent for the tonnage which can be handled by the two barges which can be loaded by the two barges by the requisitioning of a great length of time, it is entirely absurd to say that the present state of the country in terms of tons should be governed by the intake and discharge of two barges. This is a matter which has and is causing me the most serious concern, for if we failed to foresee and to plan for remedial measures when we were overtaken by traffic we should be justly condemned.

For the rapid handling of goods we require long wharves with deep channels, deep water, combined with the mechanical means of quick handling. I know of no site on the river where we could be reasonably successful in this. Further, these sites would be so situated that our wagons could come alongside. There again I have to say such sites. We see a very serious situation which would be the prosperity of the country and it is my considered opinion that we should get the Bridge and get it soon, this country which is now in a very serious position and which will take years to overcome. We have to say that serious delays to finance and the assistance of the merchants. Association have quite rightly pointed this out to me. My advice is that you go out to the merchants and planters and say to them that the delays were due to the fault of the Railway. If that were the case I could in a very short while prevent delays and congestion.

It is therefore apparent that the East Africa Commission reported after their visit to Africa two years ago, namely, that "the interests of Southern Nyasaland will not be served unless the development of the Zambezi Bridge is constructed and that it must be of a type which will be suitable for the heavy traffic which is to be handled by the bridge."

I would like to say to you about the revenue of the railway. When the accounts are received, you will see that the revenue is consistent with the accounts of the railway, which is a very important one for the future of the country.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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Our Addis Ababa correspondent reports that this season's Abyssinian coffee crop is expected to be very good.

A Rhodesian correspondent tells us that about 1,000,000 bags of Rhodesian maize are expected to be exported via Beira in the coming season.

The Uganda Veterinary Report for 1925 estimates that 1,600 hides per month are utilised in connection with Native local customs in the West Nile district.

Maize received for grading by the Government grader, Kilindini, during the week ended July 11, amounted to 4,627 bags, of which 942 bags were rejected.

Exports from Nyasaland for the first five months of this year included: Tobacco leaf, 2,697,445 lb., tobacco strips, 2,872 lb., tea, 840,672 lb., cotton, 2,320 bales, furs (mainly sisal), 737 lb., rubber, 8,400 lb.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of June included the following: India rats, 114 cases; coffee, 10,000 bags; cotton, 16,070 bales; hides, 3,256 bundles; maize, 13,000 bags; cotton seed, 26,157 bags; sisal, 330 bales; simsim, 620 bags.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the oldest existing public body of the kind in Eastern Africa, claims its majority this year, and the Hon. Dr. H. Hunter, M.L.C., and Mr. E. J. ...

It is proposed to introduce in the Nyasaland Legislative Council a Bill under which any person adjudged bankrupt who falls in account for the loss of any substantial part of his estate during the year preceding the date of the petition shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first five months of this year included: Preserved provisions, etc., £4,941; spirits, £3,758; iron and steel manufactures, £19,500; agricultural machinery, £17,521; cotton manufactures, £3,010; other machinery, £1,108,402; and vehicles and parts, £27,516.

The Nyasaland Government Tender Board is now tenders for an exclusive license to prospect for a period of one year, with the option to renew, for a mineral lease subject to certain conditions. Tenders must reach the Secretariat, Harare, on or before October 15, 1925, and will be marked 'Tender for Barite'.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended June 19 and 26 were: agricultural implements, 330 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 150 packages; cement, 3,433 packages; condensed milk, 1,638 cases; cotton piece goods, 22 packages; galvanised sheets, 505 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 2,831 packages; lamps and lanterns, 129 cases; painters' colours, 636 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 19,934 packages; railway material, other parts, 6,683 packages.

Plate laying is in progress on the Mbuluni section of the new Kenya-Uganda railway extension, but we learn that conditions have been somewhat difficult at the Mpologoma, where heavy rains have caused the lake to rise, while the ferry has been closed for some weeks on account of the papyrus brought down.

Handling facilities at Jinja pier have been improved recently by the provision of two new cranes. We understand that two more cranes, a five-tonner and a two-tonner, are likewise being erected at Nanusagani.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

Public sales have been suspended over the Bank Holiday. Very little business has been passing, and prices have practically unchanged. Sales have been resumed this week.

COTTON

In their last Circular the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair demand has been shown in African cotton quotations of East African being reduced 40 points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain from August 1 to 6 total 6,228 bales as against 30,000 in 1925-26, 3,000 in 1924-25, and 7,000 bales in the first two weeks of August, 1926, season. Deliveries to shippers stand at 2,252.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO

The new crop Nyasa tobacco has appeared on the market, and although it is as yet too early for any definite idea to be formed as to its quality, Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that some very useful brights and darks are beginning to appear. Current prices are—

	Leaf	1925	1924	1923
Dark	12d to 24d	13d to 24d	16d to 22d	16d to 22d
Semi-dark to semi-bright	18d to 28d	18d to 28d	16d to 20d	16d to 20d
Medium bright	16d to 21d	16d to 21d	21d to 23d	21d to 23d
Good to fine	24d to 33d	24d to 33d		

Imports of Nyasaland tobacco into Liverpool during July totalled 3,095 bales, and the stock on July 31 amounted to 10,722 bales and 8 casks, as against 9,204 bales in 1925, 10,666 bales in 1924, and 13,683 bales in 1923.

IVORY

A feature of the quarterly ivory sales was the withdrawal of 24 tons of East African descriptions including an exceptionally fine parcel of Bombay ivory, consisting of tusks which would not be considered have obtained their true value. Prices of Zanzibar, Bombay, Mozambique, East African and Malaya are as under—

Salt grain, sound hollows, part shell, 40 lb. each	110
40 lb. each	102
20 lb. 93 lb.	83
Soft grain, split, sale, or diseased, 7 lb. each	78
Hard grain, sound hollows, part slight defects, 2 lb. 109 lb.	78
Hard grain, all more or less defects, or defective, 2 lb.	78
Hand grain, split, sale, or diseased, 12 lb.	78
Billiard ball, scratches, 2 1/2 in diameter, 23 lb.	78
Solid or hollow, bagatelle, soft grain, 7 1/2 lb. each	52

ABYSSINIAN

Pods, in frank, sound hollows, 2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100
2 lb. each	100

The next sale will be held on October 10.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—A fair demand is in evidence, and prices are steady at 185s. for Spot East African and Abyssinian, and 175s. for Madagascar.

Waxes.—The market is firmer, with sellers asking 32s. 6d. for medium quality Mombasa and 45s. for good quality, but there are no offerings for forward shipment.

Cloves.—Prices have declined in consequence of the lack of interest and the anticipated large crop, July, August and August/October shipment being quoted at 81d. 2 1/2, closing sellers at 81d., with a slow spot demand.

Gum Arabic.—On a quiet market, the price of natural August/September at 44s. and cleaned at 47s. spot values being 50s. and 52s. respectively. The spot value of Tall is 52s. 6d. and to arrive August/September 25s.

Hides and Skins.—Imports of East African sorts into Liverpool during last month totalled 2,035, and although little business is reported on the basis of the month, tanners exhibited more interest towards the end of the month.

Tortoiseshell.—24 tons of shell were offered and mostly sold at the last auction, Zanzibar shell, small to bold being from 30s. to 45s.; small to medium, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; and defective, 10s. to 25s.

LONDON'S BID FOR SISAL TRADE

Reduced Rates to Compete with Continent.

From A Correspondent.

This gradual drift since the Armistice of the transit trade from London to Antwerp and Hamburg is very marked, certain articles having transferred as much as three-fourths of their volume to these foreign ports, which by their reasonable rates attract commerce away from our wharves.

Sisal is one of the articles which one might say has almost ceased to pay allegiance to London, and its defection has been and is being encouraged in every way by enterprising German importers, keen to recover some of the trade they prized so highly before they lost their East African possessions.

Obviously, there is only one way to regain this lost ground, i.e. by raising the present high rates, and it is therefore gratifying to learn that at the instigation of Mr. Alfred Whitleyworth, the Port of London Authority and other wharfmasters who handle the cargo, have voluntarily reduced their former charge of 20s. for import and export to a flat rate of 19s. per ton, thus putting sisal on the same footing as Manila hemp.

It is now up to the importers and merchants to take advantage of this generous cut in rates, by increasing the imports thus bringing London back to its position she ought to hold, recouping the dock companies for their incurrence, and incidentally encouraging them to meet the needs of the trade when other rates are raised.

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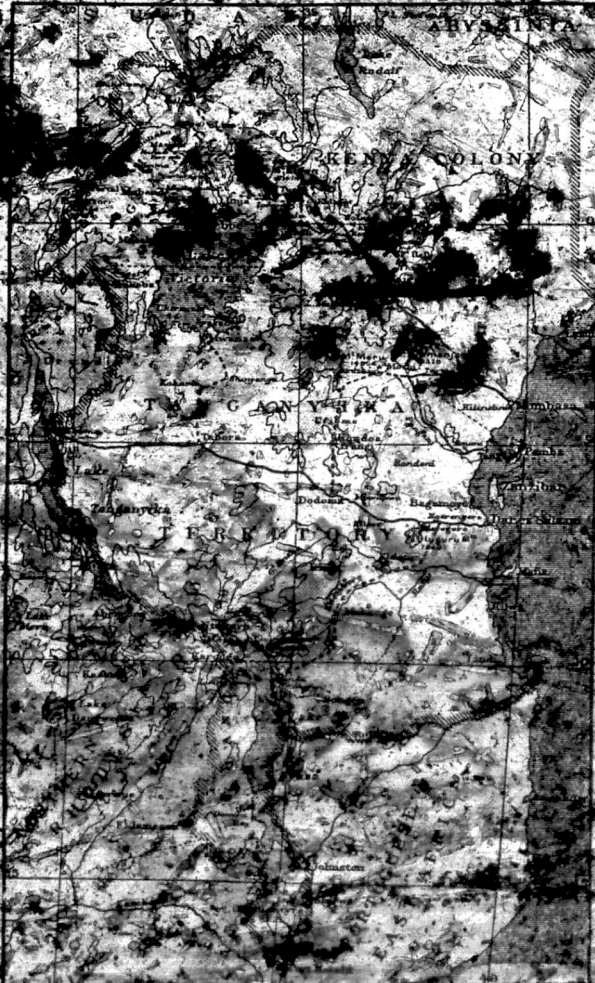
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EDITORIAL

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD

LATE in 1914 *East Africa* made the exclusive report that a number of former German settlers on Tanganyika Territory had been repatriated to Germany. It was understood at the time that the repatriation had been arranged as a result of a settlement of the claims of the German Government against those dispossessed of their property. It was suggested that an official investigation of the whole matter was highly desirable. Regretted inquiries failed, however, to elicit any definite information. We have now in the recent publication of the annual report of Tanganyika Territory, which provides a detailed account of the repatriation, the following paragraphs:

The number of German repatriates increased to 100 and in 1917 to 147, a sum of approximately £100,000 was disbursed during the year in payment of claims against those repatriated. A further sum amounting to £56,883 was committed to German nationals during the year in respect of eleemosynary payments.

On what possible grounds can the Tanganyika Government and the German Governmentally the payment of such large sums to repatriates, previously repatriated in Germany, when they remain scores of miles from their homes, whose claims against Germany are physically unassailable and whose property is still in the possession of the Government?

who claims they hold, but who have been repatriated of German war notes, still in circulation, which they remain unrepatriated and which are being used for eleemosynary payments?

Why, if the British Government should be called upon to pay out involuntary claims to German repatriates, is beyond common understanding? Is it the duty of every planter to contribute to Tanganyika to endow her with that good money to buy their former or other properties? Is it the duty of the British Government to pay for the repatriation of German repatriates? Can it for one single moment be supposed that if the position had been reversed, German repatriation would have been possible? Such sentimental speculations are unwarranted.

We can only hope that the British Government should make an offer of a sacrifice to its enemies, who are at present abundantly clear in their minds. The British colonial administration in the eyes of the world, we know British-born settlers resident in East Africa, in what was then German East Africa, who have been robbed of their all and who are to-day seen in the world, simply and solely through the ruthless treatment to which they were subjected by the German authorities in East Africa. And now these living witnesses to German Kultur are coolly informed that nearly £57,000 of public funds have been drawn away from the pockets of those responsible for their own present destitution.

MAN-EATING LIONS IN UGANDA

By the courtesy of the Uganda Government we are able to report on the lion catracts that an interesting report made by the Game Warden of the Protectorate on the subject of lion control generally and man-eaters in particular. We believe that the report will be read with pleasure by our readers, who like ourselves will appreciate the action of the Administration in thus making it available for the public without undue delay. Every year the lion catracts in Uganda are a source of great trouble to the Government and the people. The lion catracts are a source of great trouble to the Government and the people. The lion catracts are a source of great trouble to the Government and the people.

THE EFFECT ON AFRICAN RACES OF CONTACT WITH EUROPEAN CIVILISATION

REV. EDWIN W. SMITH ADDRESSES BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Our readers will recall that a few weeks ago we reviewed the Rev. F. W. Smith's fine volume, "The African Problem." The author's view which this former Northern Rhodesia missionary of over half a century's standing has on African questions is reflected in the title of his address to the British Association. It is here introduced under headings for the convenience of the reader.

An American anthropologist rightly says that from a very remote period Africa has been the battle ground between the lighter and darker races, but only within the last fifty years has the contact of African with European civilisation become in any degree universal. It became inevitable as soon as the potential wealth of Africa was discovered. It is bound to continue and to be intensified because the industrial prosperity of Europe depends upon the development of Africa's resources. There is no sign that Europeans will attempt the development by means of their own labour. Only by the active co-operation of Whites and Blacks can the wealth of Africa be made available to the world.

Progress in Fifty Years

In 1870 not more than one-tenth of the continent had passed under the control of Europeans, in 1926 not more than one-fifth had become entirely independent. Fifty years ago there were not more than 1,400 miles of railway in Africa, now there are at least 35,000 miles. I am not an old man, but when I was born neither of the richest mining centres—Johannesburg and Elisabethville—had entered into man's dream. The value of the imports and exports of Africa had risen from £60,000,000 to £600,000,000 in this period.

These facts testify to the rapid rate at which contact has been effected. I speak of fifty years, but over wide areas of Africa it has taken place within the last twenty-five years. In some regions where twenty years ago the Africans had never seen a European, now they are more densely populated and manufacturing railways have been constructed. In some regions the progress has been so rapid that the prohibitive nature of the physical environment has been overcome.

It is dangerous, therefore, to take the cautious view so greatly favoured in these times, would deny that many of the Africans have gained considerable advantages. I prefer not to attempt to prove to you that what were the conditions of the African before the coming of the European, but I think it is well to point out beyond the pale of the usual argument that a man made to me the same point in the case of the American Indian.

invasion. It is not because I wish to minimize the benefits conferred upon the Africans.

How Anthropology began

If the center of this invasion had been in the hands of anthropologists some of the evil effects would have been avoided. I imagine that we would have begun by sending out expert research commissions to survey the whole structure of African society and learn its strength and weakness, to study system of land tenure, the diet, the methods of agriculture, the methods of government.

We would then have trained and educated administrators, traders, industrialists, and missionaries. We might even have insisted upon these men gaining diplomas in social anthropology before leaving Europe. To cite two examples: because we should have learned about the Gordon Stool years before Captain Rattray did so, and in this way might have prevented the Ashanti war. After the Kafir war of 1847, Sir Harry Smith made the defeat of the natives possible on both sides, the sin of buying wives. That is to say, he made them swear no longer to do what they had never done for Africa, to do but buy wives.

We should have saved officials from perpetrating such blunders. We should have made impossible the profession of buying, for example, land which the Africans had no power to alienate. In a word, we should have done our best to provide that all dealings with Africans were informed by that cultured sympathy which forms of the true science of the human mind. It is a pity that we have not done so. It is a pity that we have not done so. It is a pity that we have not done so. It is a pity that we have not done so.

anthropologists could have been then was that which has been done before a man of reason was born in Africa. Unfortunately, outside of these things are not done in this way. Europeans entered Africa necessarily ignorant of the languages and customs of the people they were to rule, trade with, and civilise. And for a long time they groped in the dark. By the time they acquired some knowledge and awoke, as it were, to the existence of the African, the work of the scientific man was done.

Dispopulation

To say further that the African population is being reduced and that the African race is being exterminated is an exaggeration.

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EAST AFRICA

effect of the changes that are taking place is the premature destruction of the religion through contact with Europeans. Many observers have noticed this danger. Let me quote the most recent. "The morality," says Mr. Assaury Talbot, of the South African tribes, "is interdependent with their religion, and if this latter is destroyed without its place being taken by a better, the ethical side of their life will sink into anarchy and the order of these communities into disorder."
 "Whence of the future may have no store for the Africans, this is certain: the hands of the clock cannot be put back. The Africans cannot remain

where they are. They can never get back again to what they were. I believe that wisely guided they have it in them to make great progress. At present their fate hangs in the balance. Contact with Europeans has stimulated their minds. Thousands are clamorous for education on European lines, and are turning their back on everything their fathers valued. It is for us who have assumed the obligations of trusteeship to prepare them for the new environment which our presence creates. In doing this we should teach them the unwritten law of the land, anything that was of great value should help them to conserve it.

HABITS OF MAN-EATING LIONS

TACKLING THE LION PROBLEM IN UGANDA.

By the courtesy of the Uganda Government, I am able to give the following extracts from a report made by the Game Warden of the Protectorate regarding measures adopted by his Department to counter the depredations of man-eaters. The cross-headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of our readers.

1923 the moment matters appear to have quietened down in Ankole, in so far as man-eating lions is concerned, though these animals are still plentiful enough and well distributed, therefore it is considered advisable to continue the scheme of granting rewards for any lion killed by the local inhabitants.

I doubt whether the quantity of game can be taken as a serious, determining factor in the man-eating habits of the Sanga lions. I am inclined to the theory that in this particular area the man-killing taint is present in the lion's blood, and that on the least pretext a recrudescence of attacks on human beings may take place at any moment, so that the more lions there are the more is the chance of such an occurrence. The verge of terror which existed in recent years on the Mbarara-Masaka Road in the vicinity of Sanga (27 miles from Mbarara) was not caused by a single lion, but by many, and the result a deadly one.

How the taint is passed on to death.

The Indian game warden, Mr. Makhan Singh, informs me that one lion was responsible for many deaths, and that another had more than 20 human kills to its credit before it was destroyed. When lions, collectively, take to man-killing, the taint in their blood is naturally passed on to their offspring, though the new generation may not necessarily display man-killing tendencies from birth. The taint, however, is in a dormant state, only awaiting an opportunity to display itself.

Lions present a very different problem to that of the usual type of man-eater, which is an old animal with diseased teeth or an animal suffering from some disease or disability. Such an animal may attack a man, or other animals, or even a lion, but it never draws them to the habitations of man, where, for its dogs, goats and cattle, are easy to obtain. Scarcely or late a human being is involved when it tries to defend its property, and once a lion has tasted human blood the desire for man is insatiable.

A solitary animal of this type frequently displays the greatest cunning, and often hides in well-nigh inaccessible places, but luckily it is rarely a breeding animal, and the taint is often passed on to the lion among the most foolish of animals, and by reason of their love of carrion and their habit of returning to a kill time and again after being driven away, are comparatively easy to poison, and poison therefore is the most efficient weapon to use against destructive lions. Man-eaters are often not easy to destroy by this method, as they scarcely ever leave enough of a human kill to induce them to return, rarely remain long on one locality, and are frequently cunning enough to make a practice of never returning once they have left a kill, and also consistently avoid the poisoned baits prepared by man.

Special Problem of Sanga Man-Eaters.

The Sanga man-eating lions were first breeding animals in whose habitat a sudden reduction of game took place due to deaths from man-traps. The game was then still further reduced by virtual extinction by anti-rinderpest measures, which led to the destruction of immense quantities of oxen and warthog. The starving lions were driven to raid the herds, and herds of the local inhabitants, and soon came into conflict with man, either accidentally or intentionally.

It is quite probable that many lions, driven through hunger to hunting by troops, shared the first few human victims. So evidently the damage was done, and the Sanga area became infested with a type of man-eater which bred in this type, a fact which vastly increased the problem of dealing with the man-eater. As soon as one of these man-eaters was destroyed, another was born in its place. Even now I possibly might find a few of these lions in the Sanga area, and possibly they may be elsewhere. In a locality not stocked with game, why should lions be continually prowling around the palisaded labour camps there? I am not inclined to agree that the Sanga man-eater

lions were confined to the older animals, though it is quite probable that the older animals were the culprits in the first instance, and I regard these lions as akin to the bush lions of Tanganyika which are man-eaters from birth, the whole race having the man-killing taint present in the blood. (N.B.—the tigers of the Sandarbans at the mouth of the Hugli in Bengal are all hereditary man-eaters.) Consequently, I consider that every possible encouragement should be given to the local inhabitants to destroy such lions whenever practicable.

Lion Situation Generally in Uganda.

With the close of the year it will probably not be out of place to make a few general remarks on the lion situation in Uganda. At present there are far too many cases of man-killing by lions in Uganda.

Within the last few months cases have been reported from the Ankole, Mubende, Entebbe and Mero districts.

This means that the game rangers and Native guards employed by the Game Department are frequently diverted from their normal employment, and elephant control measures. Such action usually involves considerable expense and often results in the enforced absence of a game ranger for protracted periods from localities where his presence is desirable on account of the activities of elephants. Once the lion situation has passed beyond the control of the local inhabitants, and the Administration has enlisted the aid of the Game Department, efficient help must be rendered as quickly as possible, and this often interferes seriously with elephant control work.

On the whole I have noticed that the local inhabitants are remarkably good in trying to help themselves where depredations by lions are concerned, and that appeals for help are not made until the situation becomes acute. Such an attitude is most helpful to the Department. An outstanding instance of this self-help is the case of a chief in Kyoga last August whose village was visited by a party of lions which mauled some persons one evening, and then remained in the vicinity. The next morning the lions were tracked to a rocky hill, where with the aid of nets and beaters two of the miscreants were surrounded and captured. This incident was taken as a matter of course.

Encouraging Natives to Use Traps.

Calls for help from the natives are therefore known to be genuine, and in contrast to those from certain localities where it is well known that the discovery of a lion's den is sufficient to produce loud and constant appeals for help. Local hunters should be encouraged as much as possible to purchase lion and leopard spring-traps in order to protect the interests of the people.

It is quite true that the Natives have been slow to give their traps a trial, but it has been purchased once they have been induced to make a trial. I know of a case where a man was induced to buy a trap by the fact that he was so ill that he was unable to work.

One of the best methods of catching a lioness was caught, and the whole area at once became a snare to its efficacy. Traps need careful attention and must be sprung by day, otherwise such harmless (and usually protected) species as vultures, marabout stocks, and secretary birds, which come down to the bait, fall victims.

There has been a certain amount of man-killing by lions in the Sazas of Mawokota and Gomba in the Entebbe District. A Native guard killed two well-known destructive lions in Gomba, and a third was killed in June at Old Entebbe. There is little doubt that the Entebbe lion a few weeks prior to its death had mauled a herdsman in Mawokota, and that it had been living chiefly on domestic stock for a considerable time. It was a very old beast, and an indolent butcher. Had it been a younger lion a fact which made a meal of a man which it evidently found eating a painful proceeding. If it was not already a confirmed man-eater, it had all the makings of one.

Man-Eater with Elephant Herd.

From Gomba last April it was reported that a man-eating lion was in the habit of accompanying a herd of elephants, and that it was impossible to track as its spoor was invariably covered by the footprints of the elephants. Evidence was given to such a story by a game ranger on the spot confirmed the report, and it was discovered that the lion had realised that whenever elephants raided the *stambos*, individual men went out into the banana plantations to beat drums and make a noise. This was man-killing made easy.

For their own benefit it is essential that the local inhabitants through their chiefs should report all instances of man-killing by lions as quickly as possible. At present this is rarely done, and news of a tragedy is often received too late to take any action. The fear of the inhabitants in some localities is well instanced by a case where a game ranger was camped within half a mile of a rather *boma* from which lions extracted one or more beasts during the night, but the owners, who knew of the ranger's proximity, did not trouble to acquaint him with the fact until twelve hours had elapsed.

Two lions were killed at Mubende during November; one was a notorious man-eater, and was followed straight off a human kill by a Native guard and shot. This lion had killed seven people during the previous five weeks.

Domesticated Lions.

In December Capt. Salmon dealt with an outbreak of man-eating on the part of a lion in Bugerere. He found this beast almost domesticated, and living in close contact with a village, where it took fowls, dogs, goats, and human beings as its prey. It was poisoned at no great distance from the village, its last victim being a huge dog. It was easily followed, but kept on dragging away its kill. Eventually the dog's carcass was left when it was poisoned. The lion returned immediately, made a meal, and died almost at once.

Capt. Salmon reports that lions are exceedingly tame in Bugerere, and one day he shot two specimens in a trap at a distance of only a few miles from his camp, and they were quite tame.

It is quite true that I have seen the lion in the past its instinctive fear of man it becomes a lion which is hard to eradicate. In this category I place the Uganda man-eaters and the man-eating animals which usually occur in the same situations, where the usual type of man-eater is found, through

TRADE PROGRESS OF KENYA AND UGANDA

imports and exports up 21% and 28% respectively. The Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1925 (Commissioner of Customs, Mombasa) states that the merchandise imported into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Protectorate of Uganda during the twelve months reached a value of £3,001,448, or more than 28% above the figure for 1924, when the year's total amounted to £2,347,007. Exports of domestic produce, which aggregated £7,281,821 in 1925, also showed an increase of more than 25% over the previous year's statistics.

Despite the recent fall in the price of cotton and the unfavourable climatic conditions of last season, the Commissioner of Customs is still able to express the view that the effect of railway and road extensions and the largely increased area of cultivation make it not improbable that under normal circumstances some further advance in the total overseas trade of the territories may be expected during 1926.

We give hereunder some interesting particulars culled from the Report.

Vehicle and Analogous Imports.

Motor cars.—The imports, which had increased from 309 in 1923 to 045 in 1924, jumped to no less than 1,558 in 1925, the comparative values being £47,324, £157,903, and £774,193 respectively.

Motor lorries and tractors.—Imports have risen from 66 in 1923 to 450 in 1924, and again to 1,600 in 1925, the respective values being £9,700, £64,067, and £263,959. It will be seen that imports under this head are more than three times greater than the combined imports of 1923 and 1924.

Motor cycles.—924 motor cycles valued at £43,772 were imported in 1925, as compared with 911 valued at £44,112 in 1924, and 342 valued at £19,416 in 1923. Great Britain supplied 64% of the total quantity imported in 1925.

Motor spirit imports reached 1,979,059 Imperial gallons, valued at £157,506, to which must be added imports on Government account of 194,255 Imperial gallons, and £10,100.

Petrol imports totalled 8,217,403 Imperial gallons, valued at £139,455.

Lubricating oils.—Imports on private account amounted to 421,683 Imperial gallons of a value of £71,309, imports on Government account standing at 105,861 Imperial gallons, valued at £11,692.

Motor car tyre imports numbered 42,803, valued at £497,000.

Motor tyre imports numbered 42,803, valued at £497,000.

Other tyres and tubes imported amounted to 12,838, valued at £12,838.

Bicycles.—Imports have risen from 276 in 1923 to 17,430 in 1924, and to 23,034 in 1925, the value for each of these three years being £24,724, £134,741, and £185,024 respectively.

Ships, lighters and boats.—Government needs account for the greater proportion of the imports, namely, 1,054 tons valued at £1,054,000, but the commercial imports of 740 tons, valued at £740,503, are also considerable.

Machinery and Implements

Implements and tools.—Imports were valued at £142,675. **Axes, spades and axes** accounted for £33,758.

Agricultural machinery.—Home consumption imports are returned at £67,237.

Electrical machinery imports are valued at £27,525.

Internal combustion and steam engines (not for vehicles).—4 internal combustion engines, valued at £5,178, and 18 steam engines, valued at £30,623, were imported.

Industrial machinery was mainly of British make, valued at £218,934.

Pumps and pumping machinery account for £8,262.

Lamps and lanterns.—195,324 lamps and lanterns, valued at £22,426, were imported.

Printing machines account for £15,300, representing 2,150 machines.

Building Materials.

Cement.—The total imports of cement during 1925 amounted to 26,347 tons, valued at £66,874; but of this approximately two-thirds was Government account, the home consumption being returned at 8,245 tons, valued at £21,469. The value in the previous two years had been 22,469 in 1924 and £20,173 in 1923.

Culcated sheets.—Home consumption imports amounted to 3,932 tons, valued at £83,107, or almost exactly the same value as in 1924, though more than double the 1923 figures, which aggregated £35,221.

Painters' colours and varnishes.—487 cwts. of a value of £13,226, were imported for home consumption, and on Government account 3,790 cwts., valued at £12,284.

Bricks, complete.—Imports totalled 662 tons, valued at £24,000.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Awnings, tarpaulins and tents.—Imports on private account amounted to £8,908, and on Government account to £21,187.

Saddlery and canvas.—The value of imports for home consumption was £12,002.

Hide bags and sacks.—Home consumption imports are returned at 86,859 cwts., valued at £227,393.

Cattle and sheep dipping preparations.—The home consumption imports of 1,230 cwt. were valued at £3,840.

Manufacture and insecticides.—Imports on private account amounted to 7,724 cwts. of a value of £2,110, to which must be added £3,000 imported on Government account.

Cigarettes, entire, totalled 28,000, valued at £86,526.

Tobacco, manufactured.—Imports under this heading are valued at 678,450 lb., of a value of £1,111.

Condensed milk.—Home consumption imports of 6,258 cwts. were valued at £22,000.

Soap.—Toilet soap imports amounted to £18,579, and those of common soap to £61,524.

Parcel Post.

Parcel Post.—Imports by parcel post represented 4% of the total trade imports and were valued at £1,157, a big increase on the 1924 total of £63,686.

EAST AFRICA

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

If you are not a subscriber to this journal, you are missing a valuable source of information. Write to the publishers, Messrs. J. & J. G. Smith, Ltd., 191, Great Fitchfield Street, London, E.C. 1, and you will receive our **Caprice Day Annual**.

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PERSONALIA

Lord Woolavington has left London for Aberdeenshire.

Sir John Norton-Griffiths, has left London for Aberdeenshire.

It is stated that a number of vacancies in the King's African Rifles will shortly be filled.

Mr. T. O. Morgan the Lunjwa settler, who was previously in the 2nd K. A. R. is now home on leave.

The Duchess of York has consented to become patroness of the T. O. H. League of Women Helpers.

Sir Hatfield Mackinder has sailed for South Africa, but expects to be back in this country by about the beginning of October.

Lieut. Colonel Macgregor Greer, whose death is announced, served throughout the Sudan campaign of 1896 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, being severely wounded at the battle of Abbara.

It is said that Mr. Michael Arlen, the novelist, will visit Kenya in the autumn with Sir Neville Pearson. Let us trust that he will give us the really good novel of Kenya for which the public has so long waited—a novel true and fair to the Colony. We have had far too many weak and distorted pictures masquerading as romances of East African life.

Mr. C. G. Moody, for many years with the Uganda Co. Ltd., has, we hear, entered into partnership with Mr. Dudley Whelpdale, of Kampala, and the secretaryships of the numerous public bodies, which the latter had to resign some time ago on account of stress of work have now been re-entrusted to the firm. Messrs. Whelpdale and Moody are thus secretaries of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Cotton Spinners' Association, the Uganda Planters' Association, the Uganda Recruiting Organisation, the Uganda Committee of The Association of Eastern Africa, and the Uganda Committee of Motor Hire Associations of Eastern Africa.

Sir Neville Pearson has given the Daily Sun the following information in reply to the query why he became a Kenya colonist.

"It was all an accident," he said.

"I went with my wife some time ago, both of us had been of the sickly type and it was desirable to extend our trip, and so we decided to go to Kenya.

"As soon as I got there I fell in love with it, and I spent one of the busiest five years of my life exploring the various possible avenues of interest, and finally I bought twenty square miles of land, bordered by two rivers.

"When I first saw it it was all land and nothing else. Now there is only a farm there and I have got my white bean working on it. I have decided to grow maize and wheat because conceivably a crop which will command a high price and which I can sell. The life is very wonderful. At present we have no posts or telegraph, no wireless, no electricity, only one weekly mail."

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription, 30s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in townships, bush or tribal life.

MSS. should be typewritten, double-spaced and with wide margins, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

An occasional short story of East African setting will also be published.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By posting experience, time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this column a forum for all readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Great Brunswick St., London, E.C. 4. Telephone: Museum 750.

The Editor is pleased to accept

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East Africa in the Press

GERMANY POSING AS INJURED INNOCENT

The August issue of the always interesting Empire Review deals with Dr. Schöner's book on German colonialism...

Is there any connection between its publication and the approaching entry of Germany into the League of Nations? ... The German thinks himself entitled not only to the restitution of his colonies...

The book is a marvellous congeries of special pleadings on the subjects of German colonial guilt, militarism in the German colonies, treatment of the Natives, etc. ... It becomes tiresome to have to contemplate Germany posing as injured innocent...

A TIP FOR VENDORS OF COFFEE

Writing in the System Magazine of a year or so ago Mr. H. Latz says: "If I had a coffee store, I should use brown, coffee-coloured stationery. My letterheads would be printed in dark brown ink, and my typewriters would all be equipped with brown ribbons."

BIG GAME SHOOTING

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Mineral Resources of the Sudan

Reviewing the mineral resources of the Sudan for Commerce Reports, The American Consul at Cairo...

...innumerable deserted gold mines exist in the Sudan. These mines are not rich, however, and the lack of fresh water and facilities for quick transportation...

...Copper exists in the extreme north-western corner of the Sudan, in the Bahri of Ghat Province in the neighbourhood of Kufra...

...Reports of coal mines in the Sudan are unfounded. lignite of a poor, impure quality is known to exist in the Dongola Province. Nubian sandstone is plentiful in the hills extending southward from the Egyptian frontier...

...Gypsum and alabaster exist in extensive quantities in the hills, from a point 40 miles north of Port Sudan to the Egyptian border along the Red Sea. The absence of fresh water is the greatest difficulty to be met in this district.

Oil prospecting continues intermittently in the Red Sea Province north of Port Sudan, along the plain between the sea and the hills, but up to now no marked success has been reported.

MAJOR DARLEY'S "ELIZABETHAN TEMPERAMENT"

We recently reviewed in these columns Major Henry Darley's "Saves the Story," in which volume the geographical journal writes: "In this book Major Darley's account of his travels in the little-known area where the borders of the Sudan, Kenya, and Abyssinia meet is one of the most entertaining books we have had the pleasure of reading for a long time."

It was on the eve of being too short. That he encountered adventures was less his fault than the direct result of active local hostilities, and his consequent decision to do what he could for some time to make British subjects who were being enslaved by the Abyssinians. Major Darley is now 60, and we put it rather Elizabethan in temperament. And of course we must never forget that Francis Drake was considered a brave brown permanent dandy even if those boys of the day called him a "brownie."

Major Darley is now 60, and we put it rather Elizabethan in temperament. And of course we must never forget that Francis Drake was considered a brave brown permanent dandy even if those boys of the day called him a "brownie."

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AGENT

SENTENCE IN KIKUYU CASE

Kikuyu Native Association

Nairobi, August 12.

This morning the Chief Justice convicted a Kikuyu Native of the crime of rape and housebreaking in connection with the attack on the 70-year-old Miss Uthate at Kikuyu recently.

The prisoner was sentenced to the maximum penalty under the law of fourteen years imprisonment with twelve strokes of the cane and five years imprisonment for housebreaking. The sentence was pronounced by the Chief Justice in the presence of the members of the Kikuyu Native Association, who were represented by the Council as a body. A Three-Member Assize also presided. The Governor has received a letter from the Kikuyu Native Association asking for a remission of the sentence.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Estimated Expenditure to be Reviewed

In his speech at Mombasa on the occasion of the opening of the Council last night, Mr. Grogan said that the Government's budget for 1927-28 was a balanced one, but that it was not possible to estimate the total expenditure for the year, as the Government had to take account of the possibility of a further 20,000,000 expenditure in the form of a loan. An additional 100,000,000 of the total issued in the form of a loan would be required for the contingent expenditure of the Government for the year and war charges, but the total expenditure for 1925 would be not more than 11,000,000.

The Times of London, August 11, cables that the Government has decided that it is inclining to the view that the house of officers in Nairobi and Mombasa would be better run as a private enterprise than by the Government, but it was convinced that the health and character of the Colony depended on the expenditure of money on schools, hospitals and public offices. He stated that there was need of a careful study of recurrent expenditure, which had increased by 83% since 1924.

He was convinced that the interests of all parts of the Colony suffered by an increase on this scale, but he was equally convinced that a steady expansion of certain services, particularly education and medical was necessary for the welfare of all races. The Minister said: "Sir, Mr. Board, I might say, 'is the question presented by the Estimates which will be laid before the Council in October' when the Government will give a definite answer. The proposal was being considered to extend the term of the loan from three to five or to four years, which would cost 10,000,000 annually. He stated that the Government was not in a position to incorporate the proposal in the Estimates for 1927-28.

LORD LLOYD IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Carl Gwynne and Staff Members

LORD LLOYD, High Commissioner for Kenya and the Sudan, and Lady Lloyd, and their staff were last week involved in a motor car accident near Mombasa. The accident occurred when the car was returning from the road, and Lord Lloyd, who was driving, was thrown out of the car and injured. The car was damaged and the driver was injured. The accident occurred on the road near Mombasa, where they were returning from a visit to the High Commissioner's headquarters.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN KENYA

Manufacture of Milk

At a recent conference at the Colonial Office the Joint East African Board drew attention to the possibility of developing the dairy industry in Kenya, which is exceptionally well placed in that it is situated in a belt and in close proximity to supplies of oil seeds. It may be mentioned that in the development of this industry a new source of labour has been tapped in the pastoral tribes (Masaï and Kikuyu) and in the intervention of the Government in the supply of existing industries, which are to be developed.

Butter has from time to time been sent to England and has been reported upon very favourably and has obtained a high price, and the products generally are regarded as very excellent. Further research is necessary as regards age, packing, marketing, etc. The ultimate question is, however, one of production.

To Encourage Dairy Farming

Small farms and holdings are being developed and large ranches are being established. As the amount of available land is limited, it may be necessary to provide up to 100,000 small holdings if more settlers are to be encouraged to take up dairy farming. Capital will be needed for financing creameries and for cold storage facilities. Supplies of pure bred bulls of dairy breeds must be increased, and the cost of transporting the bulls to Kenya will have to be reduced.

Although the development of this industry is primarily one for the consideration of the Government of Kenya, the members of the Joint East African Board who were present at the conference formed the opinion that the Colonial Office viewed the proposal with favour and that all that was possible would be done to assist the project.

UGANDA'S NEW COTTON TAX

Each African is able to state authoritatively that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the recommendation of the Governor of Uganda that, as from January 1, 1927, the present fixed rate of cotton tax in the Protectorate should be replaced by a tax on a sliding scale, based on the landing price of June futures. American cotton was the standard on the last business day in December 1926.

The scale which it is proposed to introduce is as follows:—

Price per lb. (Liverpool)	Rate of tax (pence per lb.)
6.00	10
6.01	10 7/8
7.00	20
8.01	30
9.01	40
10.01	50
11.01	60
12.01	70
13.01	80
Over 15.00	100

It is stated that the tax will be levied on the export of cotton from Uganda. The tax will be levied on the export of cotton from Uganda. The tax will be levied on the export of cotton from Uganda.



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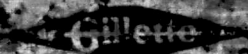
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UGANDA COTTON PROSPECTS

The Attitude of Native Growers

From a Correspondent

MARRETING of the cotton crop in the Eastern Province is finished at the moment of writing, and the latest figures of the Department of Agriculture show that up to the end of April the season's output was about 75% below that of last year, but the small amount of buying which still remains to be done will probably reduce this a little. Circumstances have been against us, and it is my opinion that there would have been very little if any decrease in output had the weather been normal during January and February, but climatic conditions have been adverse. In southern Busoga (around Iganga) practically the whole of the crop had been marketed by the end of March, whereas cotton is usually still being sold two months later.

Cotton Mixed at the Gineries.

Reports which I have seen seem to indicate that the blue-stem premium for Busoga lint has been 300 points on for roller-ginned, with little difference for saw-ginned. There has been strong competition for seed cotton in order that contracts might be fulfilled, with the consequence that some gineries have had cotton brought to them from all parts of the district. Since soil and climatic conditions vary considerably even over relatively small areas, such cotton cannot be of one class, and this mixing at the gineries must inevitably lead to irregularity of staple. For instance, one case has come under my notice of a ginerie which bought only at the ginnyere and at one other store within a radius of eight miles and obtained a premium of 300 points, while another firm ginning in the best area, but buying over a large area, obtained only 200 points on. It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to record that new seed is being imported to Busoga and Budaka for this should tend to stabilize the length of staple, and buyers have been complaining about its irregularity.

Cotton Still the Best Native Crop

What will be the attitude of the Natives to next season's planting? Will the comparatively low prices realised during this past season and the decrease in the output lead to any considerable reaction? Reports naturally tend to be somewhat gloomy, but judging by the general attitude of the many growers and those in the villages round them, I think we may expect about the same amount of planting as last year, perhaps in less numbers, and the Natives have obviously less money with which to purchase to employ labour, but the Natives generally seem to be working on the principle, "Low prices this year, high prices next year." There can be little doubt that the Natives are becoming familiar with the marketing of their crops, and although the price was certainly lower this season, more cotton crop is not easily found. Moreover, as many of them are now growing cotton, what is he going to do to

UGANDA GAME REGULATIONS

Provisions of the New Ordinances

The Uganda Game Ordinance, 1926, provides for the following kinds of game licences:

(a) A visitor's (full licence)	Sh. 500
(b) A visitor's (fourteen-day) licence	100
(c) A resident's (full licence)	100
(d) A resident's (fourteen-day) licence	10
(e) A bird licence	10
(f) A professional hunter's licence	10

No person may hold two full licences at the same time and no person may hold a full and a fourteen-day licence of either kind at the same time.

A special licence may be granted by any administrative officer on the application of a holder of a visitor's full licence or a resident's full licence, such special licence authorising the holder to hunt for and capture one or two elephants or one bull rhinoceros, and that the sanction of the Governor has been obtained to the issue of the special licence for one white rhinoceros. The fees payable in respect of such licences are:

For a licence in respect of one elephant	Sh. 200
two elephants	600
one bull rhinoceros	300
one white rhinoceros	500

Prohibited Game.

It is prohibited to hunt, kill, or capture throughout the whole Protectorate except under the Governor's permit any of the following: Gorilla, chimpanzee, man antelope (female), greater kudu (female), ostrich, heron of all species, egret, white-headed stork, saddle-bill stork, marabout stork, greater flamingo, lesser flamingo, secretary bird, vulture of any species, East African crowned crane, ground hornbill, owl of any species.

The following animals are not to be hunted, killed or captured throughout the whole Protectorate except under Governor's permit: (a) immature female accompanied by young; all antelopes which includes gazelles and dik-diks; giraffe, black and white rhinoceros, and elephant. Other game can be hunted only in certain districts.

What Full Licence Allows.

The full licence which may be killed or captured under a visitor's or resident's full licence includes: 3 golden monkeys, 10 buffalo, 10 harebeeste, 10 dik dik, 10 reedbuck, 8 oryx, 10 common duiker, 10 red (forest) duiker, 10 bushbuck, 1 waterbuck, 1 impala, 4 2. obva, 10 common reedbuck, 6 hornbilled bushbuck, 1 giant bushbuck, 1 greater kudu, 2 lesser kudu, 1 giant reedbuck, 2 giant (forest) hog, 6 zebra. In addition, but subject to certain conditions, 10 Uganda Kob, 1 man antelope, 4 sitatunga, 2 eland, 2 hippopotami, 1 black rhinoceros.

The Ordinance makes it an offence to consent, with or without the written permission of the Game Warden, to the following:

- (a) To use or employ a motor vehicle for any purpose in connection with any game law.
- (b) To use or employ any artificial light for the purpose of hunting or shooting.
- (c) To hunt with dogs game other than animals lawfully hunted or bred.
- (d) To surround game with fire for the purpose of hunting.

DOES EMPIRE TOBACCO GET JUSTICE?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Jamison, North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Just now, while Empire tobaccos are so much to the fore, it is of the greatest importance that smokers should know that cheapness is not the only recommendation for Empire tobacco. The idea is still prevalent in many circles that Empire tobacco is a synonym for poor quality, and that the only inducement to smoke it is its cheapness.

Some of the statements made concerning Empire tobacco are decidedly libellous. For instance, the chairman of a well-known tobacco company is reported to have said recently: "With regard to Empire tobaccos, they will of course not compare with the tobaccos of Virginia and the Orient, and in spite of the efforts to improve both the growth and methods of curing these tobaccos still remain only fit for use in the lower grade brands in which we use them, but they are useful, in as much as they enable those who do not wish to pay more than 7d. per pound, for tobacco to obtain a satisfactory smoke, and while the preferential duty, which has enabled us to market these tobaccos at that price remains, they will undoubtedly, year by year, come more to the front." The italics are mine.

It has recently been stated by one who spent a long time in studying the market for Empire leaf that the Empire brands at present on the market were almost all composed of lower grade leaf, and that the better grades of leaf, of which considerable quantities are available, are mainly blended with American leaf and used in the preparation of "old-established" brands, which the smoker believes to be made from American leaf entirely. This statement is borne out by the experience of residents from this district who have found it difficult to get a good smoke of Empire leaf when on leave, though they know that good tobacco is sent to England.

The practice of using Empire leaf to replace American tobacco has been common in South Africa. Though the imports of American leaf into the Union have almost reached vanishing point, yet a number of well-known English brands are made in South Africa and sold extensively. In these brands the American leaf has been largely, if not entirely, superseded by Rhodesian leaf.

Brokers have repeatedly stated that Rhodesian leaf, both Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian, is fully equal to American leaf, although of a different flavour.

It is interesting to note that one manufacturer at least is realising this fact and is launching out with a new cigarette of good quality prepared from Rhodesian leaf. In the case the manufacturer is doing justice to the cause of Empire tobacco growing, and is trusting that he will make the new cigarette as good in quality as those prepared from American leaf, but owing to the preferential duty, it will be lower. This is refreshing news to the smokers, and it is to be hoped that other manufacturers will do their bit and do justice to Empire tobacco.

There is one point, however, which I would mention, and that is the importance of keeping up the quality of Empire leaf. In recent years Natives have in some territories taken up tobacco growing and are producing considerable quantities of leaf. Much of this is of poor quality, and being marketed as Empire leaf, as it is entitled to be, is likely to bring Empire tobaccos into bad repute. While anything which will bring prosperity to the Native races in the Empire is to be encouraged, it must not be at the expense of the white planter, who, by the way, while developing the industry has made native tobacco growing a possibility. Native grown leaf should be marketed as such, so that the purchaser cannot imagine it to have been European grown.

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FOR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

The busy season, as regards both imports and exports, is upon us and though the railway remains all it can do to move the traffic, delays are occurring and are naturally very trying to the public. Nyasaland's only hope is that the construction of the Zambezi Bridge will be begun soon and will not take too long in the building. From the end of January until the beginning of May, this year we were held up by floods on the Zambezi and the impossibility of getting anything but absolute necessities through, and now we are faced with the possibility of the river being too low to enable the heavy boats to go into Marracat. This, of course, means extra delays, since all barges will have to be portaged and the place of off-loading goods exchanged. What it is to be dependent on a river like the Zambezi!

We hear that on the south bank of the river the Trans-Zambezi Railway has lately erected some new form of conveyer reputed to off-load the barges in just about a quarter of the time previously taken by the natives, and we all hope this will assist in getting traffic expedited. Nevertheless, we shall still have to face the delays occasioned by the manhandling of traffic at Chimio, and the clearing of goods through the Portuguese Customs at Beira and Marracat and at the Nyasaland Customs.

Limbo Country Club

All the world and his wife was at Limbo during the week and, at the opening of the new wing of the Club and *boxers* went with the swing and gusto for which Country Club functions are locally famous. There was an enjoyable two-day cricket match between Nyasaland and here the feature of which was Buzman's score of 122 for Nyasaland. At the end of the first day's play Mr. Excellence the Acting Governor (The Hon. R. S. B. Barkine) declared the new wing of the Club open and the K.A.R. Band gave a few variations, after which everyone drank success to the Club. That evening there was a very successful dance.

Excellent arrangements were made for the parking of vehicles and it was extraordinary to see how many different types of car were there—practically every kind from the ramshackle lorry body to the most luxurious touring model. Direction of the traffic was left to the Native *askari*, who seemed quite at home in leading drivers to their particular stalls.

There was much interest in the arrival of late by the arrival of a number of new cars. I believe there was only one two-seater in the country until May, when suddenly there burst upon our vision the sight of one of our four, one Chumbe, and five more two-seaters. They seem to be fairly wonderful little cars and their owners are full of praise, not only of their petrol consumption, but of their speed and hill climbing propensities. Good luck to them!

NORTHERN RHODESIAN AIR SURVEY

We learn that Minerals Separation Limited, have contracted with the Aircraft Operating Company to send an expedition to Northern Rhodesia to carry out an mapping and survey of the properties of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Limited. The concessions are especially rich in minerals and a reconnaissance will cover about 100,000 sq. miles. This is, we believe, the first time that an mining company has employed aircraft for an organised attempt to locate mineral deposits.

Vegetation does not grow well on ground containing soluble copper deposits, so obviously the first job of the explorers will be to find the bare places, and then search them carefully.

OUR EMPIRE DAY

In a leading article a column or so in length the *Nyasaland Times* reviews our Empire Day Cannon, which it describes as an extremely instructive and well got up volume adding that East and Central Africa should have cause to thank *East Africa* for bringing to the notice of the general public knowledge likely to prove attractive to the average reader. It says the reviewer "full of photographs and intimate stories" as well as being "a *delectable*" for the would-be tourist, and the subject of this special number is consistently kept to the far—that of a patriotic effort to encourage the development of British trade in the various territories dealt with, and this time at least Kenya does not obtrude her claims on the heads of the others!

Blantyre and Limbo

Dealing with "Nswade's" article on "Highways and Byways in Nyasaland"—in which occur the statement that "Blantyre is a very attractive spot, but is rapidly giving way to Limbo, which is situated strategically at the key-point of the main road"—I am afraid Blantyre has passed its prime, though some Blantyreites will not agree with me, but the money is in Limbo, and where the money is—

—the journal comments: "It is unfortunate that Nswade's should introduce a jealousy of this kind, more especially as it appears to be a comparative newcomer. This indeed is evident when he states that Blantyre owes its position to being a railhead, when, as a matter of fact, Blantyre, which celebrates its 75th anniversary and is one of the oldest of the new towns of East-Central Africa, was the magnet which drew the railway from the obvious route up the Shire Valley to the hills, and then from Blantyre that the railway will go on the Lake and Fort Jameson."

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Sister Maria Michels	Mr. H. Miller
Sister Maria Spighe	Mr. M. Read
Sister Maria Stocco	Mr. A. H. Walker
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WITH reference to our recent announcement regarding the decision of the Holland-Africa Line to increase the frequency of its present service to Lourenco Marques and Beira to a fortnightly one, we are asked to state that the Line runs two services outwards on the Cape and back on the Suez Canal, and the other outward on the Canal and homeward on the Cape. Heretofore a three weekly service in each direction had been maintained, but since last month the outward service on the Cape has been increased to a fortnightly basis, while the three weekly service outward on the Suez Canal remains unaffected.

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EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, August 16, and at the same time on August 26, 27, September 2 and 9. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, August 20, and at the same time on August 27.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected to arrive in London to-morrow, August 20, further deliveries being expected on August 28, and September 3.

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Kilindi Bridge connecting the island of Mombasa with the mainland. A value of £80,000,000, the Trade of Kenya rose to £100,000,000 in 1925. This gateway being the first since 1844.

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