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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY OCT. 7 1915



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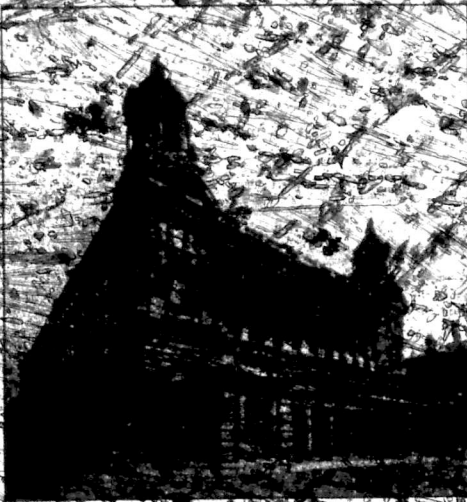
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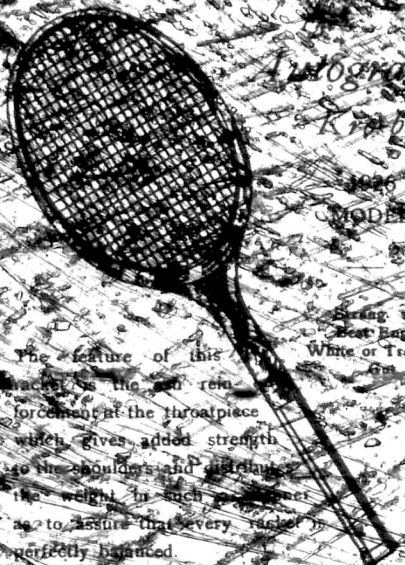
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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

Vol. 3, No. 10.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1936.

Annual Subscription
30/- Post Free.

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

Great Titchard Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limville" London.

EAST AFRICA'S IMPERIAL IMPORTANCE

The Editor of *East Africa* was able to elicit from the Rt. Hon. L. S. M. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, at a Press reception held at the Dominions Office last week, two statements of real importance to the East African Dependencies, which it will be seen have already done for gratitude to the recently constituted Empire Marketing Board. The Imperial Economic Committee and the Board which has come into being as a result of the labours of that Committee have evidently kept in view the needs of East Africa generally and of Kenya in particular.

We learnt from Mr. Amery that one of the very first allocations of funds granted by the Empire Marketing Board for research had been for an investigation into the mineral contents of natural pastures in Kenya, and even more important was the Secretary of State's pronouncement that, owing to financial assistance granted by the Board, the Armit Institute of Tanganyika Territory would shortly be equipped under the control of a director of first-class qualifications, who would be provided with an adequate staff for research work and local products generally, and more particularly into the fibres in which East Africa is so rich. Thus are dispelled the doubts of the subject which have been harboured in certain quarters since the publication of the Report of the Charter Committee.

Mr. Amery also announced that the Board had in principle approved the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee that the cost of transport of pedigree cattle, sheep, and swine from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire might be met from the Empire Marketing Board, which led us to inquire whether, for the development of the stock-raising and dairying industries of suitable parts of East Africa, the transport of pedigree stock from South Africa, Australia, New

Zealand, or other parts of the Empire world in case of need, be similarly facilitated. The Secretary of State replied that the matter had not previously been mooted, but that he saw no reason to think that the proposed assistance would be restricted to the United Kingdom and refused to the Overseas Empire. We recently published important recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee on the development of dairying in Kenya, and as it is to be presumed that steps will be taken to implement those recommendations, it seems that East Africa will at an early date have to thank the Empire Marketing Board for most valuable contributions towards the development of an industry for which the highlands appear eminently suited.

The grants which the Board has made and will continue to make for entomological research must indirectly be of the greatest importance to East Africa, for it is estimated that at present at least one-tenth of the world's crops are destroyed each year by insects, while in the tropics the percentage is probably considerably higher. The work of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology is to be considerably extended, and we may therefore look for increased knowledge of how to suppress destructive parasites and of how to find those other parasites which destroy noxious insects without injury to the crops.

East Africa may reasonably expect to derive other benefits from the work of the Board, and it is but just to record that the necessities and claims of the Dependencies with which we are concerned have in the initial stages at any rate, not been overshadowed by those of the more developed Dominions.

TANGANYIKA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

At the moment of closing for press last week our inquiries led to the following statement having been made by official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, Messrs. H. R. Ruggles-Brice, Chairman, and Mr. E. G. Howe, Brown, and J. J. Kinnaird, Chacha, N. M. N. N. Major, Villiam, Lema, and C. A. G. General Lionel B. M. Mosses. There are now thirteen official members of the Council, to which we wish continued success in its labours.

SOME PROBLEMS OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

DR. HALE CARPENTER'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

It may well be asked, if tsetse can become a human parasite why it has not done so in countries like Zululand, where since the days of the earliest explorers its presence in cattle has been notorious. The answer to this problem is, possibly, the very abundance of these cattle, which act as a protection to man.

Thus on the Sese Isles the common tsetse (some of the statimur antelope) seems to be now quite incapable of taking up its residence in the human body. After the islands were evacuated at the end of the nineteenth century there was an opportunity for the trypanosomes that were left in man to inoculate into man, only into the antelope. During the war large numbers of men were in contact with the infected flies, but none developed sleeping sickness and this first suggested that the trypanosome had lost its power of living in man and had become solely adapted to cyclical transmission from buck to buck, that it had in other words become changed from *gambiense* to *brucei*. Since 1919 on this assumption several thousands of native fisherman, after medical examination twice yearly, to exclude the introduction of a human strain of trypanosome, have every year been allowed to go where they please in closest contact with the fly, and not one has become infected.

How Man is Infected.

We have, therefore, a certain amount of evidence that prolonged sojourn in the bush has resulted in a loss of its power of infection in the fly, well-informed men, and that its resistance be lowered by one or more of many factors, the modified trypanosome may be able to regain its foothold, and having become habituated might, owing to close contact between man and fly, be transmitted rapidly by the mechanical method and produce a fatal outbreak of acute human trypanosomiasis. But should the infected population get frightened and scatter, as actually happened in Reswondo, not once but on several occasions, opportunities for mechanical transmission become few and the occasional opportunities afforded to the fly of feeding on man would only allow transmission by the cyclical method. If, however, the mechanical method has been so long discontinued that the trypanosome has lost its power of finding its way into the salivary glands, the disease would vanish entirely, if on the other hand the loss had not been complete, the disease would become chronic and endemic as it is now in Reswondo, probably transmitted entirely by the cyclical method.

Experiments upon a human volunteer are urgently needed to settle this very important problem. Whether the strain obtained from buck and cyclically transmitted is the same as the human strain causing acute disease, and possibly only transmitted by mechanical means, also whether this latter can again become transformed into the one causing the chronic endemic form of sleeping sickness.

Another problem of great practical interest and one of the most important is whether human trypanosomiasis can be transmitted by any other agency than tsetse fly. Broadly speaking, it may look upon the human trypanosomiasis as dependent upon an intermediate insect host. What there is definite experimental evidence that culture, the supposition is, is any

them under laboratory conditions, there is an immense body of natural evidence to the contrary which must not be disregarded. In other words, human trypanosomiasis in Africa is transmitted almost entirely by tsetse flies. I say "almost entirely" because in certain localities there are such curious histories of family infection, that one must suspect a domestic insect such as the bedbug, flea, etc.

Two Very Distinct Tsetse Problems.

I wish to enter a protest against the common phrase "The tsetse fly problem." Although every species of which there are a score or so has its own particular problem, the tsetse flies certainly present two very distinct problems according to their habitat. The *morosians* group inhabits bush country, not necessarily closely associated with water, while the *palpalis* group is found only in close association with water, usually in forest or dense bush, though in some parts it seems to be able to do with long grass only. There is thus from the point of view of combating tsetse flies, at least two very distinct problems.

These interesting flies are pre-eminently blood-suckers, but in the case of *palpalis* at any rate, mammalian blood does not seem to be essential. This species feeds with great avidity on crocodiles, the monitor or *Viverrus*, and *Sperrhottle*, such as snakes or even tortoises. It is quite certain that birds are also fed upon. The chief mammalian sources of food for *palpalis* in Uganda at any rate seem to be man and the Statimur antelope; hippopotamus does not seem to be any more favoured than the latter.

Figures derived from the examinations of the gut contents of over 42,000 *palpalis* on Lake Victoria give the following results: mammalian blood was found in 34.5% of the flies and non-mammalian blood 58%; these flies came from the mainland. From flies on islands inhabited by hippo, and Statimur antelope, the percentage of mammalian blood was 23% of non-mammalian 75%. Flies from islands containing both hippo gave 4% mammalian and 96% non-mammalian. As to the mammalian sources of blood on the islands hippos are worth about one-fifth the value of Statimur. The non-mammalian blood found in wild *palpalis* was found to be in the proportion of birds 47% reptiles 36%. The capillary blood was obtained by the flies from the following sources: 37% from Statimur, and big forest birds, 31% from crocodiles, 25% from tortoises.

It is clear that the *palpalis* group appear to be very much more dependent upon mammals, as would be expected, seeing that they are generally far more dependent on the large mammals than on the birds, and are less dependent upon the latter.

Why the *palpalis* Lives near Water.

Indeed one problem of interest in the ecology of sleeping sickness is whether *palpalis* may not be found near water chiefly because two of its main sources of food, crocodiles and *Varanus*, occur there. For another reason, I have that *palpalis* can only find the capillary blood of Statimur on its haemorrhagic wounds on the banks of the great rivers and the stream which leads up to the question of why, in the requirements of the human body, the tsetse fly is so dependent upon the blood of mammals. The tsetse fly is so dependent upon the blood of mammals, the tsetse fly is so dependent upon the blood of mammals.

EAST AND WEST AFRICA COMPARED

POINTS FROM MR. ORMSBY GORE'S WEST AFRICAN REPORT

The Report by the Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., of the Parliamentary Committee on Africa, published in Parliament on 17th February, 1906, is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the continent of Africa. It is a report of the Committee on Africa, and it is a report of the Committee on Africa. It is a report of the Committee on Africa, and it is a report of the Committee on Africa. It is a report of the Committee on Africa, and it is a report of the Committee on Africa.

ANY scheme of administration or any plans of the progressive development of any African people must be based on a thorough knowledge of their history and their very varied characteristics. Many mistakes have been made by attempts to regard the Africans alike, and to assume that everyone with a black skin is somehow of another race. Such an assumption—imagine of the far more homogeneous populations of South and East Africa, would soon lead to wrong in West Africa. There are as many fundamental differences between the different peoples of tropical and subtropical Africa as there are between the different races and nations of Europe, quite apart from the difference due to climate, environment, religion and history.

It is, of course, difficult to give in a summarized form any complete description of these differences, but the importance of them bearing upon all questions of policy, some attempt must be made.

Getting to Understand Africans

If we are to succeed in our duties towards these peoples as rulers or as missionaries, we must study them for their advance or civilization. We must study them objectively and make our policy of real understanding acquired, not only from personal contact, but from scientific study of their mental and moral characteristics. All the laws and customs of Native history, language and traditions, native methods of agriculture, water arts and crafts should be examined scientifically before any attempt is made to supersede them by the exterior. Herein lies the importance of anthropological work, an importance which it is difficult to overestimate. The wider the knowledge of the elements of anthropology amongst the community, the better, and it is also essential that the trained anthropologist should have the closest possible touch with them. The aim of the Government officers employed for such work should be to secure information which will be of assistance to Government in dealing with Native questions, and they should not allow their duty to become purely academic.

At the same time, this study of the indigenous population should not lead us to adopt any uncritical conservative attitudes. The proverb, "Four compounders is not a potter," is not to become a justification for many of our unhelpful and sympathetic people. We cannot make the material civilization of Africa, we should leave our duty if we allowed the vast economic possibilities of the continent to be neglected. In short, our duty is to encourage the growth of the African Revolution.

These people who, though they have never been in Africa, are apt to take about oppression should be the first to realize that if it had not been for our rule these intolerable conditions would still remain. We should maintain that in the event of the removal of European guidance and control there should not be a return to the old conditions, and no serious attempt at Africa can grow with anything such a possibility.

Relations With English-speaking Africans

The relations not only of Government as Government, but of Europeans, official and unofficial with English-speaking Africans, call for sympathetic understanding on both sides. The Englishman has naturally an imaginative dislike of assimilation, he likes to keep our life as distinct from that of other people as possible. The more another people acquire our culture, our outlook and our social habits, very often the wider becomes the gulf between us. We frequently get on better with people different from us, who do not appreciate the differences more than the points we have in common.

In these matters we are apparently in the exact opposite of the French. The French have no doubt that the more French there can make French Africa the more at present custom and outlook, the better. We are often in doubt whether any person is so good, but we do not seem to really become satisfied in this way, or even whether such a person will be happier or better in the end, either by the process of the results.

What is important is that, while the essential differences are preserved, Europeans and Africans alike should work together for the development of the countries and their peoples. Ability to see things from the other point of view makes the cooperation that is so vital to us to be successful. Local patriotism and the loyalty of the population are a source of the energy of the African Revolution, encouraged without interference by a European culture and traditions.

I think I can sum up the position in words which I used in the "Rogers Club" at Accra.

It is clear to me that many of our officers, being conservative by nature, find it easy to understand and enter into the feelings of peoples of another race, no matter what part of the world, who live their old life, maintaining their old institutions and traditions untouched by outside influences. It is equally clear to me that it is not easy for them to acquire a sympathetic understanding of the advanced classes of the very same peoples who are passing through a stage of transition. That is a great difficulty as far as the educated Africans are concerned. I feel, however, that the two races could go a long way towards solving this difficulty by doing their best to encourage a spirit of mutual understanding.

Health Conditions in West Africa

There are still officers in the service of the Crown who can remember having to take their quarters on first arrival on board ship, and to catch infectious diseases when they were in close proximity to natives. Officers and women of a reach of very high degree, and in such cases, were not generally unfortunates. There was the usual malaria, but the description would also have to serve as bilious, prostatic, stomachic, pulmonary and typhoid. In such circumstances the true cause for the deterioration of health was deteriorated and marauding, passing power to the diseases peculiar to the Tropics was rapidly lowered. In addition, it was considered by some in the past that frequent doses of alcoholic liquids provided a protective palliative for it, not a prophylactic against it, and the natural result followed only too frequently. It was informed that the garrison of

used to have a regular ration of a bottle of brandy per man per day. In these circumstances it was perhaps only natural that the West Coast earned the name of "The White Man's Grave."

This is not to say that West Africa as a continent is not a natural health reservoir. This is not true, being the case, West Africa remains in the Tropics, and while there are certainly hot places on the coast and in the interior, the temperate air on the coast region of the West African Colonies seldom reaches too near to the shade, and while there are also very many cooler regions not near to the Tropics, but out of them it must I think be admitted that there are areas of the world where the same combination of heat and moisture together with a conspicuous absence of cooling breezes, is found. In addition, the sun is rare appear to have more effect in West Africa than elsewhere in the Tropics. In British Guiana, which is on nearly the same latitude, it is unusual to see a white man, while in West Africa a European who has not anywhere between him and a pin, without a blacker skin upon him, cause to regret his position. Taking into account the conditions in hot countries, I think it is reasonable that they are bound to have a deleterious effect on the general health of the British far more important of the nervous system and mental outlook of those who reside in their surroundings, even if they were housed in the most approved manner, provided with ample quantities of fresh air, and furnished with suitable supplies of fresh and clean food. It must be remembered that in West Africa officers can get little or no shade from work and the sun in the open air, and the opportunities to get bare far from any form of protection.

at present, I am fairly confident that it would be inadvisable for European officials to reside in West Africa without having for periods as long as those spent by officials serving in our other tropical colonial possessions, or those prolonged than that at present in force.

Provision of Proper Houses

The provision of adequate houses, that is houses where a man can live in reasonable comfort, with suitable accommodations for his wife, and for the occasional visitors who are bound to arrive from time to time, should always be one of the most important tasks of the Government and mercantile houses which employ people in the Tropics.

The quantity to be derived from the presence of European officials in a rapidly developing and still backward country such as West Africa is, in itself, a considerable one. It is not only the men, but the thousands of petty trades of domestic economy, the presence of European ladies provides a much needed element of society and a relief from purely official or business relationships. It must at the same time be recognised that the West African climate is by no means suited to every white woman, or perhaps I should say that every white woman is not equally suited to the West African climate.

In the Northern Territory of the Gold Coast has been the practice of the Government for many years to distribute vegetable seeds to each station, and successive Commissioners at the headquarters of each district have seen to it that the station gardens were kept going and stocked with suitable vegetables. I suggest that this practice might be easily extended. What is necessary in a colony where the terms of service prevent continuity and where in one station there may be half a dozen others succeeding each other within twelve months, is that the garden should be regarded as a part of the station furniture and handed over, just as the officer is, from man to man. I make this as a suggestion in the hope that something effective will be done and that in the future it will be possible to diminish the present reliance on imported tinned goods. The cost to the Government should be but trifling, and would be amply repaid in the health and happiness of its servants.

Segregation

In the past there has been a great deal of confused thinking on the subject of what is called "segregation." The word was, perhaps, an unfortunate choice, and was taken in certain quarters as implying some kind of racial discrimination. All that was meant by the so-called "segregation policy" was that the European community, whether official or unofficial, should be given a certain area at some distance from the Native Town at which they may be stationed as to reduce the risk of infection by mosquitoes and other carriers for disease. Such a policy would not be a policy of commendation, but a policy of protection, proposed as a first-aid in West Africa, partly because of the "so-called" wooden methods with which it was applied, partly because of the "so-called" racial discrimination, and partly because of the possibility of those people who think that what is good enough for their race is not good enough for the other race, but that it is equally good for the other race. It is not necessary to do too much to establish a policy of segregation. It is not necessary to do too much to establish a policy of segregation. It is not necessary to do too much to establish a policy of segregation.

ation of rules laid down by the sanitary authorities as to "business" areas, residential areas, and business-cum-residential areas.

Importance of Diet.

There are few parts of the world where the study of dietetics is more important than in Africa. It affects not only the question of the efficiency of labour, but also public health, and particularly infant mortality. I think there can be no doubt that the progress of many Native races is bound up with the improvement of their diet and food supplies and diet of the special conditions which obtain in tropical Africa provide some very serious and interesting problems in this connection. Owing to the prevalence of tsetse fly there are vast areas where the only local meat supply is wild game, and partly as a result of this fact there are many areas where the food is of all intents and purposes extinct. In many parts of the Tropics the production of cereals crops presents great difficulties and in these areas the staple food of the population consists of foods such as yams and cassava with a high content of starch, but deficient in other essentials. Prolonged work such foods are an inadequate substitute for cereals.

The food and development of Native food supplies, both animal and vegetable, should be one of the first duties of Government and there is no reason why West Africa should have to rely on imported supplies. In many cases, particularly in the Gold Coast towns, the marketing of such food supplies as do exist is most unsatisfactory, and the unreasonably large difference in the price obtained by the producer and the price charged to the consumer is even more marked than it is in Great Britain, where this problem is at last beginning to receive the attention which it deserves.

The climatic conditions as well as the production of the food require immediate attention. I was informed, for example, that groundnuts which are produced so easily in West Africa and which are exported from West Africa in very large quantities to Europe are twice as expensive in yam as they are in Liverpool. I found that the same sort of yam as was reaching us had in Nigeria a far richer food in the southern parts of British Togoland. The corresponding price in Nigeria is even less. The price charged in Senegal on the Gold Coast for plantain bananas is extraordinarily high. Part of the chief reason why the wages of unskilled labour are anywhere from two to three times as much as the Gold Coast is that as in Nigeria is due to the question of the cost of food.

Education.

Some of the books which I observed being used in West African schools have long been obsolete in England. Elementary books with pictures and descriptions of houses and things have little value for English children and none at all for West African children. I was much struck by the number of how many of the books, in fact all of the upper series, that with words and objects printed on the pages of the African child. In one school this I noticed a boy was reading a chapter from an elementary reader entitled "The Farmer's Field". The chapter dealt with the various stages of the life of a farmer and how he can have a good crop. Nothing but more modern books to include things in totally different surroundings are immediately available in the area and the teaching of geography is largely confined to the teaching of geographical knowledge of the names of places in the world. It is very important that West African geography should be adapted for the African child.

and a more can be seen by a casual study of even the most modern English papers, where the situation of the readers to the enlightenment of the child of the various areas and conditions is being scientifically studied.

There is a demand for ordinary European newspapers among the educated Africans, but it was distressing to note that this demand, especially in Free Town, for the more sensational Sunday newspapers which may give a somewhat hazy impression of English life to the African reader.

The Question of Alcohol.

There can be no doubt that the West African has a strong preference for gin over all other forms of spirituous beverages, and the provision of gin is a right for all those who can afford it. On the whole his choice is a wise one, as gin is probably the most wholesome and least dangerous form of spirit, certainly preferable in every way to palm wine. In the climatic conditions of West Africa.

Let me say at the outset that I am not a teetotaler myself, and I have a very strong objection in principle to any endeavour to impose prohibition on people against their will. I regard prohibition in West Africa as impracticable, unnecessary and undesirable. Personally I hold that the moderate use of spirits by natives is essential for the health of the community. The proportion of Europeans working in the tropics. There are obvious exceptions and there are some Europeans who can maintain health without it. Whether any individual is a total abstainer or not has always seemed to me to be essentially a personal responsibility. But I wish to make it clear that in the coastal areas any suggestion of a policy involving freedom to the European with prohibition for the African is politically, socially and historically impossible.

Federation of Colonies.

French West Africa consists of eight separate colonies federated under a Governor-General whose headquarters are at Dakar in Senegal. This fact has led some people to suggest the federation of the four British Colonies. Personally I am opposed to any such project. The four British Colonies are geographically isolated, and their characteristics and needs are very different. That it is not regarded as a practical scheme is shown by the fact that it was hardly ever mentioned in the speech when the idea of a West Africa federation was often discussed. While I am of the opinion that the federation idea is not a bad one, there is room for more effective co-operation. As in the case of the British African territories, I think that a series of regular and periodic conferences, particularly in conjunction with the technical services, would not only consider that any advantages will be gained by having a conference of Governors such as has been set up in East Africa.

Agriculture and Native Medical Officers.

Agriculture plays such an all-important part in the life of the African that very soon when a medical officer is placed in a new area, his interest in the agricultural progress of the people who live under him, as the primary responsibility of Government in all matters of the duty of the agricultural officer is to be associated with and through the district officer of the District. The agricultural officer should be a specialist in the field of agriculture. The agricultural officer should be a specialist in the field of agriculture. The agricultural officer should be a specialist in the field of agriculture.

from another tribe. The bulk of the subordinate personnel of the Medical Departments in all the colonies is recruited from the Africans who have received European education. It is to be regretted that many of the good workmen recruited by the Sierra Leone Government Service through the Colonies. But, in order to meet the needs of the native populations generally, and of the men of their own tribes, it is necessary to recruit for the service of the future in the Medical Departments.

A LEA FOR FEDERATION

Forbes, editor of "East Africa"

IN spite of all Mr. Amery's declarations, and notwithstanding that they are by the Foreign Office, we do not feel sure of our tenure in Tanganyika, not that we have embarked on a definite railway-linking policy, but East Africa has become one entity. The question is urgent far more urgently than many will allow. There is a talk of the difficulties and the differences in the problems facing the five territories, and by so doing merely raise new and fanciful barriers, instead of determining to strike down the old. The class of parish pumpism is over, but unfortunately the pump feelings is so strong amongst the older and senior officials and a number of settlers that it is difficult to get them to look upon the neighbouring territories as anything but foreign countries, to be done down as far as possible and out to do their own territory down at every opportunity.

After all what are all these five territories, but great communities of men, with their own ideas of the future. And as regards the differences in the numbers look around the Empire. What do they see? Australia with State Parliaments and Governors, but with a central Commonwealth Parliament and a Governor-General.

Is there any other country in the world where the problems of a vast and wide north and south are more complex and present more differences than in this country? Provincial Governorships and its Native States, the sword of Damocles, the Pundab, the princes of Bengal, the hillmen of Yvel, the different castes, the varying religions, things more deeply rooted in India than in any other long far away country, for none is greater than that of caste. Yet here we find a Central Government essential to the progress of the country as a whole.

One take, Mahatma, with the three independent colonies, the British mandate and the Native States, a country where the methods of rule are so markedly in different phases, as much as anywhere in the world, and where we find problems of a kind which have no parallel elsewhere.

It is in the hands of the member parliaments and the representatives of the people, and of the central government, to determine the future of the territories, and to determine the methods of rule, and to determine the methods of rule, and to determine the methods of rule.

Departmental Railway Construction

From my experience in West Africa following on to East Africa, I am convinced that in the special circumstances obtaining in Tropical Africa to-day, particularly in connection with the labour problem, railway construction by Government is to be preferred to construction by outside contractors. Personal knowledge of the African climate and African labour is essential for the European staff engaged in railway construction, and experience in other tropical countries such as India may actually be misleading in both these respects.

These days and the age of the machine, the south. Yet neither has lost its identity, nor has the voice of either been muted by the sun. All are heard, and their problems are dealt with.

If you are still not convinced of the desirability, but of the essential needs of a road read European history of the 18th and 19th centuries: the whole is a tale of unions.

What is there to stop us in East Africa? What really serious question that fresh, broad-minded statesmen of the constructive type would not immediately solve and that easily and smoothly? The fact that Kenya holds the great majority of the European population, and that that colony is nearer having a national Parliament than the others? The fact that Uganda is largely a non-white State governed rather than ruled? That Rhodesia is becoming an industrial and mining territory? That Nyasaland is comparatively highly educated, and essentially agricultural? Or that the Jacob of the bunch, the white, is making its voice loudly heard and is being heavily colonised by Germans?

We all have our Executive Councils; our Legislative Councils, our own ideas and our own special little projects and pet theories. But we have all recognised the Deal Policy. Our populations are almost entirely Bantu. Religions they are the same, there are no castes. They are all prepared to absorb what we will teach them, are virile, and mostly eager for progress.

What then is there in the way? We differ in stages of development, we differ in local custom, we differ in matters of detail, but need any limb lose its individuality by becoming part of the body? Let us get on with it then, and make our of being a non-black who is an individual in the middle. If there are a few hundred of us who have spent their time in the parish and in the country, out of it and take the modern view, then the younger and more vigorous must shoulder the task, helped by a few statesmen among the old. The suspicion of imposture is often strong, and it is largely due to a mixture of suspicion, and not any real differences, that has to be overcome.

Yours faithfully,

EAST AFRICA

The only weekly journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our vast African territories. For subscription forms, see inside back cover.

A TALK WITH MAJOR GROGAN

Major Grogan, who has recently given a public address in Nairobi, is a man whose local interest and concern are as deep as those of London, and who have had the pleasure of talking with him about his impressions of Kenya to-day. His thirty years' experience, his financial knowledge, his trenchant distasteful and happy management make this old pioneer most interesting. When he expresses himself in either public or private conversation his impressions are brief. Kenya is living in a time of transition, the present is forgotten or lessened, the past was a slump which in that Colony was absolutely catastrophic. He says bluntly that officials, business men, and settlers have made a few decisions, changed a few things, but the local sedges continue to eat the life out of which alone saved the country from bankruptcy.

As will be recalled, the Government's tax-mittee imposed a tax which was not realised by the treacherous, dishonest, and unscrupulous. This was the worst of the tax-mittee, the failure to make the tax work. The tax-mittee imposed a tax which was not realised by the treacherous, dishonest, and unscrupulous. This was the worst of the tax-mittee, the failure to make the tax work. The tax-mittee imposed a tax which was not realised by the treacherous, dishonest, and unscrupulous. This was the worst of the tax-mittee, the failure to make the tax work.

Taxes and the Cost of Living

There was said Major Grogan, a real threat to the financial stability of Kenya which could have no justification in economic terms in such a young country as Kenya. Taxation should obviously be based, not on the man's capital, his ability to earn, his income, but on his consumption. It was all too often the case that the man controlling large capital was frequently most frugal in his personal expenditure, and that the great bulk of his expenditure was applied to development which increased the gross wealth of the country. The big business man, and consequently the big spender, was a spender at his fellow citizens with emphasis.

Taxes on consumption by Customs duties were obviously the wise course for Kenya. The East Africa generally for in bad times the settler could not restrict his consumption. He could not do so unfortunately, determining not to go to Europe in a bad year. He could and would make a new car, however despotic, last another year. His consumption of sundries, however, could be reduced in order that he might better concentrate for the development of the country and that development was always so important to the East African. The foreigner to the spirit of East Africa which had need of a period of quiet development during which expenditure should be cut down to the lowest possible point. Taxation reduced, and the cost of living made low, a burden that it was at present. Only by such means could capital be wisely attracted to the Colony. There was a considerable amount of new capital had been put into the country by new settlers during the last couple of years, over and above the large loan expenditure by Governments since the war that capital had been reckless and would invite retribution. It was the obvious interest of the settler and ultimately

of the Colony and the Empire that should be considered. The settler should be considered and the Empire should be considered. The settler should be considered and the Empire should be considered. The settler should be considered and the Empire should be considered. The settler should be considered and the Empire should be considered.

On the subject of Native discipline, the undisciplined Natives are a liability that the ordinary settler or visitor could so far see nothing of. The discipline of the Native is a principle approved by the Government. The Government is a principle approved by the Government. The Government is a principle approved by the Government.

Our Governments had made the mistake of applying the British machinery of justice to the Natives. The British machinery of justice to the Natives. The British machinery of justice to the Natives. The British machinery of justice to the Natives.

The African has a right to his own land. The African has a right to his own land. The African has a right to his own land. The African has a right to his own land.

Major Grogan predicted again in the speech he had given in Nairobi. Major Grogan predicted again in the speech he had given in Nairobi. Major Grogan predicted again in the speech he had given in Nairobi.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have stayed in Glamis.

Mr. A. S. Lawley left London on October 1 for the Cape.

W. H. Hiley has been appointed Game Warden for Kenya Colony.

Dr. James McAlister, outward bound for Magadh, where he will practise his profession.

General Sir Hubert and Lady Bingham have moved to No. 1, Queen's Gate for the winter.

The 2nd Battalion the Northampton Regiment is moving from Egypt to the Sudan in November.

Mr. Geoffrey C. Matham has been appointed Director of Native Education for Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Franklin is expected to arrive back in London from East Africa during the first week of November.

An invitation to become a member of the Mombasa District Committee has been extended to Mr. H. W. P. Paddy.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, the well-known Mombasa business man, has been accorded recognition as honorary Danish consul.

Mr. J. G. Macdonald has left for London, where he is on the staff of the B. I. Corporation, and has been an active member of the staff.

General Sir B. G. B. who will be decorated by the King who took part in the Boer War, has arrived in his country.

Deacons of the Hon. Lady Grigg are father and godmother to the infant daughter of Charles and Lady Markham. Both were represented by proxies at the christening last week.

We hear from Mombasa that Mr. J. B. Jones has resigned his position of manager of the Old East Africa Trading Co., Ltd., after a business holiday at home, the proceeds of his business in his own account.

In the course of a letter to the Times, A. J. deacon Owen, of Kasirondo, says:

It is a field to none in appreciation of the scientific methods which have brought to the colony but it must be clearly recognised that in many industries, such as coffee for example, the experience gained by the wage-earners is a hindrance when they return to the home.

It is a hindrance when they return to the home, and it is the duty of the European to demand that the African should be trained in the spirit of mutual respect.

His Excellency H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland, is on his way back to Berbera.

His numerous East African friends will join with us in tendering congratulations to Sir Francis Agar, whose retirement from the office of Sheriff of the City of London has been marked by the bestowal of the honour of knighthood.

Earl Haig, Sir J. M. Barrie, Sir J. Scott Keltie, Dr. Donald Fraser, Dr. J. D. McCallum, Mr. John Buchan, and Mr. G. H. Morrison have endorsed the appeal for the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone by means of a letter to the Press.

Colonel Herbert Bottomley, C.M.G., whose death is reported from South Africa, commanded the 12th South African Infantry Battalion during the East African campaign, being mentioned in despatches for his gallantry, particularly in the advance on Moshi from Taveta.

To mark the jubilee of the Nyasaland Mission of the Church of Scotland a meeting held last week in Dundee was addressed by the Rev. J. Archibald Smith, of Glasgow, who has been identified with the mission for over thirty-five years, and by the Rev. J. D. McCallum, who spent the year 1906 in Nyasaland.

The Hon. Henry Charles Clement Dundas, who becomes Viscount Melville upon the death of the Earl of his father, the sixth Viscount, was appointed an Assistant District Officer in the British Central Africa Protectorate in 1896, served as H.M. Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1897-8, and at Dar-es-Salaam for the subsequent four years. Since 1902 he has been engaged in the Consular service in various parts of the world, having been Consul at Ajaccio since 1909.

Major the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., speaking last week at the annual dinner of the Bristol branch of the Royal Colonial Institute, said that in two years the trade of Kenya and Uganda will rise from £11,000,000 to £22,000,000. In economic history could anybody point to any other country in the world which had doubled its overseas trade in two years? He was perfectly convinced that what was to do in the next few years was to develop the endeavour and energy in national production to the development of Empire relations, that was our one chance of restoring trade and prosperity to the country.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new wing of the Old Bessmere College, Ellesmere, Shropshire, took place last week amongst a large gathering of Church dignitaries, the Governors and Fellows of the College, Sir Giffey Wakeham, Bart., the Custos of the College, the Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A., the retiring Headmaster, Dr. Mansel, Secretary, as well as past and present members of the college and their parents and friends. The cost of the chapel, which was defrayed by Sir Aston Webb; it was defrayed by contributions from various sources, principally from Old Boys, to whom it was a pleasure as a memorial to those who served in the war.

East Africa in the Press.

OPPORTUNITIES IN KENYA.

Writing in the *Financial Weekly* of South Africa, a Kenya colonist says:

Kenya is a good country for a young man without any or little capital, who has some knowledge of agriculture or mechanics or who will serve as a pupil. Having acquired this by two years' apprenticeship before or after coming to the country, he can demand a salary of £25 per month as messenger or assistant. If a man is competent, he is well paid; if not, he is not wanted. There are, however, no attempts made to employ Europeans at Native wages, as is so common in the Union, and one may say that a European's worth must be at least £25 per month minimum. Poor whites do not even get a permit allowed.

If a young man of the right sort and careful, he can by the time he has acquired sufficient knowledge, have saved sufficient to enable him to start on his own or in partnership, or at least, in a shared partnership.

The climate is absolutely the finest on earth, and if one respects the sun by day and mosquitoes by night during the wet season one can keep perfectly fit. It is never too hot, and one is always glad of a coat in the house, and a fire at the evening during the wet season. Every hundred feet, however, makes a difference.

GENERAL SMUTS ON EAST AFRICA.

General Smuts, writing to the *Western Mail*, says: "I think South Africa's relations with other African States."

"What about East Africa, Kenya, and Tanganyika? It is a very important and considerable extension of our industrial activities. For years I have preached that South Africa should look to the north. Here is the door for extension which means so much for our trade and industries and cultural influence in the future. Rhodesia is not mistaken when he pointed northwards and said: 'There is your Humber and.' South Africa cannot give sufficient attention to the idea that it is a continent in Africa, that we must look to our own north as a natural market for our industry and a sphere for our talents."

In 1923, reputed Sir Ernest Chamberlain to go to Africa to study the opportunities for economic relations and the possibilities there. His report was an encouraging measure, favourable, and as a result, a trade commissioner for the Union was appointed there.

Colonel Turner has already done much good work. It appears that with a certain measure of preference a steady and considerable mutual trade can be developed, and the Union can find there a good market for its products.

"According to the international agreement regarding tropical Africa, which has existed for years and was renewed after the Great War, no preferential arrangements could be made with East Africa except in the case of neighbouring States. Rhodesia, however, is situated between East Africa and the Union, and the incorporation of Rhodesia would therefore solve that question as far as East Africa is concerned."

The feeling in East Africa is ripe for a general economic agreement. For the present, however, we should develop our trade and traffic with East Africa in the ordinary manner, and concentrate our attention. This can be no doubt from the importance and its market for the future. The report of Sir Ernest Chamberlain on the Trade Commissioner's report is a main point on this point.

HARDWARE MARKET IN EAST AFRICA.

The *Journal of the London Chamber of Commerce* calls attention to the "large and growing market for hardware of all kinds, tools, implements, &c., in those thriving East African possessions, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate, and urges that British manufacturers and exporters should be fully alert to the possibilities of trade extension that present themselves in this direction now that the further development of the resources in this most promising area of the Empire is likely to become an important feature of our Imperial trade and economic policy."

The article continues: "With the growing influence which accompanies the development and exploitation of our African colonies there arises of necessity a demand for a variety of hardware products rendered necessary by a higher standard of living among the Natives and by the budding up of prosperous and enterprising communities. For some time past Germany has been fully alive to the trade opportunities which such progress would present, and to-day she is by far the most formidable competitor of the British manufacturer. However, British hardware and similar goods hold the market exceedingly well, and it is to be hoped that a close study on the part of the increasing needs of the Native population, combined with publicity to emphasise the durability and value of the British article, will enable British trade to keep pace with the development that is proceeding."

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S CAPITAL.

Three years ago it was still true to say that everyone in Livingstone knew everybody, says a correspondent of the *Livingstone Mail*, who is revisiting Northern Rhodesia after an absence of three years, "but this is no longer the case. The village atmosphere is almost at an end; the atmosphere of the capital is beginning to make itself felt. Livingstone is no more like a garden way to a garden, is like a parade ground. Livingstone is busy and bustling, Bulawayo is baked and businesslike."

"The railway station appears to have been improved, but not the roads. New buildings, houses, and offices, have sprung up, but have not changed the general appearance of the place largely because existing trees have been spared and new ones have been planted. New stores have appeared, a sign of new prosperity. More motor-cars than ever, and not all roads—perhaps a similar sign? Government House is more remote, less like a hotel at the cross-roads. The Club has benefited too."

"The inevitable changes of personnel are fewer than one might expect. The same familiar faces are found on the golf-links, cricket field, tennis courts, and sports bank. 'We still have the Railway, the Service, the Town, and the Police,' but greater than these is Livingstone. Is it also an impression of it a fact that in three and three years there has been so coming together of all sides? We are no longer an isolated unit with a unique Administration, but an integral part of an Imperial system. Livingstone is a living memory in the minds of those who have left this place, it should also rouse a spirit of loyal affection among those who live here still."

It contributes to some of the opportunities devoted to other affairs, which are abundant and varied. Many a demand and need for economic goods to be carried on East Africa, and in the meantime, Rhodesia, Uganda, and Tanganyika, formerly German, can supply the goods that such places have a shortage of. The article concludes with a prediction for a peaceful future.

LET US DEVELOP TANGANYIKA

A correspondent of the Financial News, urging the necessity to safeguard our title to Tanganyika Territory, particularly now that Germany has secured a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, says that "it is vitally necessary that every effort should be made to develop the territory and to ensure that there shall be a British majority among the official white population. To make our position secure, the highlands of the southwest, which are well suited to European settlement, must be provided with transport facilities and British settlers must be encouraged to take up land there.

For the moment, it would suffice if a railway from Dodoma to Tanga were put in hand. Further steps should be made after the highlands in the Tanga district had been effectively settled by white farmers and planters of whom a majority must be of British race. But this much is urgently required unless the most drastic declaration is to be made to the effect, and the way is to be left open to Germany to raise the question of a restoration of her former colony on the ground of British failure to develop it. It is well to remember that there are hundreds of German societies actively at work in Germany whose mission is to keep alive the claim to a restoration of her lost possessions, and the only certain way of entering their sphere is to pursue a policy of vigorous development and British settlement with a view to rendering it impossible for the question of restoration to be seriously put forward at any time in the future.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN KENYA

A correspondent of the Times commits himself to a statement that "the idea of self-government in Kenya would be legislation to compel the Native people to come out of their reserves and, with no alternative, become permanent workers for the Europeans. Tribal and family ties would be broken up, Native superstition would cease, and though the Natives themselves would be nominally treated their status would become degrading, and we in defiance of our declared policy, would cease to fulfil our trust towards them."

Why does he make such prophecies? Apparently because he fails entirely to understand the spirit of the East African settler, for in his next paragraph he tells us of the graduality the sweeping white lands general staff. "But since in our Dominions the settler must win those who leave England prefer Kenya, where the Native people do the work and supervision is the settler's share."
Does he wish his readers to picture Kenya as a desert to work six millions? That at any rate is the conclusion which many of the uninitiated may be expected to put upon his words. They have not spent long days from 5.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. in the field in Tropical Africa performing a job which is a share of supervision. Probably the writer is equally unaware of the strenuous nature of such a daily task, otherwise he would have written for himself a more understanding pun.

The whole article in fact strikes us as singularly unhelpful and misleading. The way it opens with the declaration that "in the early days British East Africa was brought into prominence by the depredations of the marauding hordes of slaves," Taming, hunting, felling, spearing, and other business is mentioned in a tone of disparagement and commercial publicists are mentioned as the "first" component of the Mau Mau movement. It makes the opening of an epoch

HARMFUL CINEMA FILMS

The Times has performed a sterling service by publishing a long article on the harmful effect which has followed the exhibition in the East of undesirable films. Through the writer deals principally with India, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, much of the article has its bearing on Tropical Africa conditions, as will be gathered from the following extracts:

"The simple Native has a positive genius for picking up false impressions and is very deficient in the sense of proportion. By the unsophisticated, the scenes of crime and depravity which are thrown on the screen are accepted as faithful representations of the ordinary life of the white man in his own country. The pictures of amorous passages, many of which, according to his ideas, are very indecent, give him a deplorable impression of the morality of the white man and work out of the white woman. The act of kissing, save among Natives who have had the benefit of education, is never practiced among the peoples of the Far East, and the prolonged and often erotic exhibitions of osculation frequently shown on the screen cannot but arouse in the minds of unsophisticated Natives feelings that can better be imagined than described. To hear, indeed, the remarks and catechisms during these love passages is sometimes enough to make one's blood boil.

It is not even necessary for the people to pay to see the most striking of the violent episodes of these pictures outside a cinema display, with every possible exaggeration, scenes of battle, murder, and sudden death. The little black or yellow child can feast its astounded eyes on the sight of a man strangling a semi-nude woman with his eyes and golden hair. To his primitive mind such pictures must come as an amazing revelation, to the vast majority of those who pay to see the show the plot of the film is often quite incomprehensible. Most of the scenes depict things and situations that they have never even imagined and cannot understand, but the vivid actions of the actors are clear enough to their minds and they are quite capable of grasping all the exciting details of a burglary, of the lurid phases of a murder. One can imagine the conversations that take place in the stage of the big man's troupe in the little brown huts among those who have seen a picture of the best kind. The absurd impressions, the puzzling influences, the demoralising conclusions.

The writer was assured that "whenever possible objectionable scenes are cut out, so a pendulum of some kind in most of these films is a sequence of scenes and episodes that it is quite impossible to eliminate. To make of the pictures which represent Europeans in circumstances of undesirable situations. If everything calculated to bring the white man into contempt were taken out very little would be left. The Government cannot shirk its responsibilities, and the fact that certain persons can make money by the exhibition of such films is not a sufficient reason for allowing pernicious impressions to permeate primitive people for whose progress we have made ourselves responsible.

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA.
 D. S. ADAMS, Assistant for many years in East Africa, street
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AFRICA'S RACE PROBLEM

into "The Race Problem in South Africa," by the Rev. J. H. Cotton, B.A., Student Christian Movement, U.S.A. This is a two-page volume which can be studied with profit by all interested in the solution of the great race problem of Africa and America, though many readers will not endorse all the views of our author, who urges geographical segregation—that is to say, the division of South Africa into two areas, one for whites and the other for blacks. He pleads that the white race should no longer be swayed by "the unwelcome alarm of racial self-preservation, and that we should entrust ourselves, in the stormiest-looking seas, to the raft of a Christian humanism. Nor the rising tide of colour is the terror of this age, but rather the rising tide of racial passion whipped up by windy writers. If we fail to fighting on our part all of us will be engulfed. And centuries darker than those that are past, oppressions more agonising because the subjects of them become ever more sensitive, lie before Africa. Mr. Cotton's thesis is that equality of opportunity, territorial segregation, and water barriers are the three methods all of which must be employed in colour problems are to be solved in Africa and in America? "The Native and the Negro are to advance and to be aided in reaching into the lands they can go, to equal citizenship, to a full equal share in the control of our respective countries, and yet are to remain in complete social separation from their white fellow-citizens, both parties, equally maintaining from violence, or mutually respecting, equal rights, unimpaired integrity and purity. At the same time, the one of the colour is a stain of taint and a mark of inferiority, to be completely abandoned by or, at the freest, to be abandoned by those who will be completely uniform in ideals, in social equality, in the basis of knowledge and culture, in equal opportunities for those who strive, equal liberation for those who achieve, in matters social and racial, to separate and pursuing his own liberties, traditions, and his own race pride and race pride, equality in things spiritual, agreed divergence in the physical and material."

While recommending such principles, the author who has had long experience as a missionary in Rhodesia, says that in practice the problem is far from easy solution. "Race integrity," he says, was commanded only by the Old Testament, not by the New, and race repugnance he does not regard as so constant and permanent a factor in human affairs as members of the Negro peoples are apt to assume. "The encouragement of a healthy race repugnance," he declares, "never be a part of the Church's programme, though for the time being, the Christian Church is not unsympathetic with the ideal of racial integrity."

He rebukes the idea of the prohibition of marriage between white and black, though he admits that he may well advise such a marriage in exceptional circumstances. He postulates, however, that "there are pioneers of the future whom God may call to go out alone and be the fathers of new national types in the one human family." So far as segregation is impractical, or limited in its possibility of expansion, so far again as there is no impingement of the masses of the two races upon one another, and so long as reproduction of friction, or of race friction, is avoided, and we may with confidence expect to be when

effected honourably, of a high quality for the future, free from the hectic prejudices and racial obsessions that so widely characterise our interracial relationships, and for softness of heart that so often settles upon white men in their dealings with the children of the sun. It is my experience that an increasing number of thinking men, to whom I converse are accepting this as one of the solutions of our problem, and that these are the happiest and the calmest people in meeting the requirements, great and small, of the present day, round, as well as in contemplating the future of South Africa.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that social segregation, to be anything more than a temporary adjustment, or a name for the repression of the Natives—which latter, can bring only bitterness without in the slightest degree making for racial integrity, must involve a real sacrifice on the part of white South Africa, the sacrifice of wide lands at present open for European settlement, and the sacrifice of the supplies of cheap labour at present available, while we are more than once reminded of the writer's strong conviction that the practicality of such segregation will reside in the region of creditable might have been, if no decisive steps taken by the Hertzog Government in the present Parliament.

Even those who disagree fundamentally with the remedies proposed by Mr. Cotton can read this book with profit and certainly with interest, for he has a happy knack of carrying one back into the atmosphere of Africa. Take the statement, "I don't know where one could hear human joyousness—the pure joy of life—more abundantly expressed. This joyousness must be one of the great contributions of these people to the Africa that is to be." or the frank admission, "I don't see the fault, the deficiencies, and the utilities of these peoples, who will be the fathers of anyone who labours for their advancement. They have an immense capacity for making mistakes, and a persistent habit of slipping into the sleep of indifference or indifference. A flood of mine had gone down on a fortnight. And his Native boy didn't think he would come back, because doubtless he was tired with standing rank with black peoples who so often, and in so many ways, go wrong. He thought they must be a great trial to English people." I said, "The English people also had faults." Oh, yes," he said, "only not quite so many." Or again, the summation up, "Such as any race as the Bantu people, who now, with the mixed coloured race as a sort of intermediary, are interlocked with Europeans in the economic organisation of South Africa. They take to our civilisation as ducks to water." In contrast with the Natives of some other continents, they are triumphantly surviving in decadent influences on primitive races. Slavery has touched them but little, so far as their mental life is concerned. They have an independent spirit. The European count down as his own, and ever when he has gained the freedom of the land, the African says nothing, only, is seen as a sign of what he calls the "little son of the white man's country," he smiles and wonders where he is, if it is not his country too.

Mr. Cotton endorses Mr. Peter Nyoni's succinct conclusion: "I have studied these people in and out of court, officially and privately, in their kraals and in the wild, during many years, and I say that I can find nothing to say about them, though the white camp and the Native conscious life in South

EAST AFRICA ON THE FILM

A New Katiiffe Holmes Selection.

WE learn that Mr. Katiiffe Holmes will shortly release through the Gaumont Company a special selection of films made by him in Central Africa, particularly Tanganyika Territory, during the three expeditions which he has undertaken since the war. The series of pictures, which will be entitled "Through the Wildest Africa with Katiiffe Holmes," will represent in film form much of the contents of his travel book of similar title.

Mr. Katiiffe Holmes had been in England in a few weeks for an extended lecture tour in the United States and Canada, but in the meantime he will appear at the Marble Arch Pavilion for the two weeks commencing October 18. This will be the only occasion on which he will personally show and describe the films, which, after the run at that theatre, is to be released serially.

We congratulate the producers of the Marble Arch Pavilion on their decision to show some of the finest East African pictures which it has been our good fortune to see, and we trust that their enterprise and that of Mr. Holmes will be as successful as they deserve to be.

to differentiate him from other things being in other parts of the world. In his sense of colour and of harmony, in his moral intuition, in his sense of proportion, and in all the subtle demands that are to make up the mental constitution and manner of man, I see no difference in him from the European variety which he-day stands at the highest point of human achievement." To it he adds "The average African may never possess the intuition of the average Englishman. More likely than we, they may, however, have to learn with things to serve, in each case, the probability is otherwise. But their above-the-average of skill and capacity will certainly include many who are superior to our below-the-average. We too must cheerfully labour in Africa as in Europe."

It is a thought-provoking volume on a subject of great complexity.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Our tour of the coast just undertaken by Sir Edward and Lady Grigg terminated unfortunately in a slight breakdown in health of the former, who was compelled to cancel all engagements and seek a retreat in a coastal bungalow offered by an hospitable Mombasa merchant, where the cool monsoon winds and the clean breath of the Indian Ocean soon sweetened away his indisposition. At first the town created some little anxiety at Nairobi, for the unseasonable paragraph which heralded the loss of Sir Edward's predecessor was sprung upon us in much the same manner.

Amateur Theatricals

All the world and his wife have this week gone in many instances two or three times to see the excellent rendering by the Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society of "The Yeoman of the Guard." The show, entitled a good deal of work, some six months of preparation, but the success was such that nearly full houses resulted throughout the week and a jammed house on Saturday, when His Excellency the Governor and Lady Grigg were present. The greatest credit is due to Miss Irene Massiah, L.R.C.M., for the production, but the costumes, all made locally by Madame Vaudin, were a revelation in their completeness.

Local Government Commission

The Feethams Local Government Commission is already in Nairobi, but has so far adopted a distinctly secretive attitude in its deliberations. This also occurred in Mombasa, where local journalists were quite mystified by its reserved policy. In fact, the Commission has not yet announced its departure, but anyone knowing they were leaving, much to the surprise of the citizens, who naturally were curious to know what progress was being made here both the Municipal Council and the Chambers of Commerce were reluctant to participate, especially in the difficult task of advising the Commission, which will be forced in consequence to seek its evidence and conduct its inquiries amongst the official classes and private individuals.

Natives' Burdens

Much resentment is felt throughout the Colony at the automatic manner in which every settler is now ordered, under penalty of imprisonment, to keep a long list of medical supplies in stock with which to doctor his Native employees. He is made responsible for the health of these Natives, whether they fall sick as a result of their occupation or not, and he is compelled to defray all expenses incurred by the extent of any of them being sent to hospital. As these kindly services have been given voluntarily hitherto, annoyance is felt at the note of compulsion. That is the cause of our grouse, not the subject matter at all, for, as I say, the settler has always willingly paid for the medical treatment of his boys.

Land Settlement

We had a good letter here in Kamp, too, indeed for East Africa generally, who will do for us what Sir Abe Bailey is doing in promotion of land settlement in Rhodesia. Here, as here, I know of rather chartered company lands were given on inhuman blocks, but as they are accepted, both with the Colonial Office and the pioneer companies that exist in certain countries, serving as the basis for fertilising and clearing, efforts to large numbers of

settlers, home-borne settlers of our own race, it is to foster the East estates of the Cape and the Province owned. Sir Abe Bailey is demonstrating their justice in Africa, just as convincing as the homesteading laws of Canada have proved the certainties of missed opportunity which the Hudson Bay Company perpetuated there. Having as an experiment long and cut up on an equitable share system, the comparatively small area of 40,000 acres near Taitoum, Sir Abe Bailey has now purchased a block nearly ten times as large between Gwelo and Salisbury, and this he is proceeding to subdivide into 300-acre farms, so that in a few years, where 100,000 cattle now roam over four hundred industrious families of whites will be settled, radiating prominently order, progress, and civilisation amongst the Natives of that part of Africa. Much of Kenya is even more suited than Rhodesia for this kind of settlement, which a sympathetic, enterprising and discerning Government could organise as a private industrial.

Racial Problems

The question has been raised in conference by one of our country associations as to who is responsible for the burial of Natives who happen to die on a European's estate. Africans will generally have nothing to do with a dead body and, indeed, it is the custom of many tribes in Kenya not only to leave their deceased relatives to be eaten by hyenas, but to burn down the hut in which they died. This harsh but possibly sanitary and salutary method of "inter-falting" is sufficiently contrasted European ideals to make settlers unwilling to imitate it, and to try and substitute some more civilized and Christian form of burial, but the fact remains that it grows more and more difficult to get the Natives to adopt our ideas in this particular, and it appears certain that if white men insist upon they will be usually left to do the work themselves. An instance is on record of a white man who took in a sick Native and doctored him until he died, whereupon he tried to get a Christian boy to assist in burying him, as all the other Natives refused to touch the corpse. Even the mission boy refused, however pointing out it was the white man's custom, but he offered to bury for the departed while the European was doing the necessary.

THE LATE MR. F. HOEY

REFERRING to the recent death in Nairobi from blackwater fever of Mr. F. Hoey, the well-known accountant of the Kenya Public Works Department, the *Wanted* *Borough News* says that Mr. Hoey was born in Wembleton. He first went to East Africa in 1907, and settled in the Ethama District with his brother, Mr. W. C. Hoey, but two years later he joined the Public Works Department, and for a time acted as assistant secretary to the then Governor, Sir Percy Girouard. Mr. Hoey was one of the earliest members of the East African Mounted Rifles, but was afterwards transferred to the machine gun section of the King's African Rifles, and saw much service in the East African Campaign. Mr. Hoey, whose chief recreation was rifle shooting, was an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Kenya Rifle Association, of which he was for some time hon. secretary. He took a leading part in other sporting activities, and having for long been honorary secretary of the Highlands Sports Club, Nairobi, was elected vice-president. Mr. Hoey was also a leading member of the committee of the Civil Service Association. The funeral was very largely attended, and the mourners included many Freemasons, which craft the deceased was a member.

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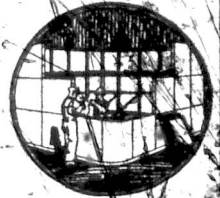
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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

and the Railways and the Bridge

From Our Own Correspondent

TRAFFIC delays on the railways constitute our sole major topic of conversation, and there can be no doubt that the public is very anxious to be reminded that but for the large amounts paid out yearly by the Government in respect of the guaranteed... the debtors holders of the Trans-Zambesia Railway—a railway wholly situated in foreign territory—we might have more money at our disposal to spend on such necessities as good roads and medical research; but though we grouse, most of us admit that we should have thought of this before we undertook the liability. As far as I can gather, the railway management appears to be doing everything possible to hasten the movement of our imports, and we are told that during the past week almost twice the usual weekly tonnage has been raised, this being doubtless a result of the personal supervision of the General Manager and the Traffic Superintendent who have both spent the last week at the river.

There can be no doubt that Nyasalanders are greatly disappointed at the prospect of having to wait, possibly for years, for the building of that long desired Zambesia Bridge. We had hoped to have this essential bridge commenced at an early date, but questions seem to have been dashed to the ground. Will the Colonial Office ignore the Schuster Report? Can't they be burning questions for us? If we do not get that bridge, and get it soon, the railways will have to invest a very large amount of capital in increasing their rolling stock and the number of conveyors for handling cargo, and thus give the weak spot in our transport movement. It is only reasonable to think that, while carrying on the prospect of our getting the bridge at an early date, the railways could not afford to invest large sums in purchasing plant which must be scrapped when the link is built.

... have sent a deputation of three men down the river and arranged to inquire into the delays and, if possible, to suggest some way of overcoming the difficulty.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5.0 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on October 12, 14, 21 and 26. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, October 8, and at the same time on October 15.

... from East Africa was received in London on Monday last, October 4, further East African mails being expected in London on October 9, and 11.

SIR EDWARD NORTHEY REVERES

The retirement from the Army is announced of Major-General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G. (P.M.B.), whose services in East Africa as a military commander and as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya Colony are still fresh in the minds of our readers. Some of them, however, may not quite realise the part he played in the early stages of the War in France, in the battles of Mons, Marne, Aisne, and Ypres, at first in command of the 1st King's Royal Rifles and later of the 15th Infantry Brigade. He was twice wounded, mentioned in despatches on five occasions, and in March, 1915, promoted Brigadier-General.

In 1916 he was appointed to command the Nyasa-Rhodesia Field Forces, and during the next two years, despite the difficulties of transport and the very long front over which he was operating with his forces, he held off the Germans in East Africa. After the war, for his distinguished services in the campaign, he was promoted Major-General on January 1, 1919, also receiving the 1st Class, Brillant Star of Zanzibar, and being made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour and a Commander of the Military Order of Avis of Portugal. From 1918 to 1922 Sir Edward Northey was Governor of Kenya, and since 1924 he has been General Officer Commanding the 44th (Wessex) Division, I.A. and South West Africa.

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

Among special features arranged to appear shortly in "East Africa" are the following:—

From Mombasa to Kundum, P. Sir William's "Account of the homeward journey by the Nile route."

On the Nile banks. "Plaster Records of the Pyramid Sa Sa" records of many years' work.

Serials from Tanganyika. "The Great Lake with Special Reference to the Southern Frontier."

From Kilimanjaro to Uvungu. "A description of the Kilimanjaro region."

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the sole service of subscribers and advertising clients. It does not aid in any manner. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

More German trade machinery imported in Kenya.

New hotel has been opened at Kampala under Italian management.

500 tons of cements were cleared for home consumption in Kenya and Uganda during May.

140 motor cars and 77 motor lorries and tractors were cleared for home consumption in Kenya and Uganda during the last month for which official returns are available.

Eleven petitions in bankruptcy were presented in the Sudan last year, the total liabilities amounting to £102,702. The most important cases had unsecured liabilities amounting to about £50,000.

East African products are to be shown at the Empire Fair, which, organised by the Winchester Division Co-operative Association, is to be held at the Guildhall, Winchester, on October 21 and 22.

It is reported from Lisbon that the Minister of the Colonies proposes to introduce legislation which will compel private individuals employing native labour in Portugal and East Africa to engage one Portuguese slave to every fifty natives.

The Inspector General of the Brigades Service of the Sudan invites tenders for the supply of two transport barges. Full particulars and a copy of the specification may be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, W.C.

The recent monthly report of the National Bank of South Africa states that trading conditions in Natal and the generally good yield of over 1,000 tons of lint is anticipated from this season's cotton crop, while the tobacco crop is expected to produce about 1,000 tons of leaf. Despite labour shortage, preparations for the next tobacco crop are well in hand and a large increase in native-grown tobacco is anticipated.

General trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda show some improvement, but business has not improved to any great extent since the last report. It is hoped that the good crops so consistently anticipated will have a generally stimulating effect on trade. Prospects for the coming maize crop are very satisfactory, and conditions still favour a good wheat crop, although heavy rains have retarded growth in the Eldoret district.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ending August 25 included: 6,000 packages of cotton piece goods, 200 packages of cycle, 52 cases of pyramine sheets, 457 packages of iron and steel manufactures, 1,180 packages of lard and tallow, 103 cases of railway material, other goods, 1,000 cases of tea, 1,000 cases of wine and spirits, 1,000 packages.

KENYA BROADCASTING RULES.

RULES regarding wireless telegraphy and telephony which have been gazetted in Kenya provide that the Postmaster-General may licence broadcasting, the licensee to be given a monopoly for five years from the date of issue.

It is stipulated that the broadcasting licensee shall carry out a regular service during the total for a period prescribed in the licence, consisting of music, lectures, educational matters, speeches, weather reports, theatrical entertainments and any other matter from time to time approved by the Postmaster-General. The licensee shall at the request of the Postmaster-General broadcast matter for public purposes in addition to the ordinary programme free of charge for a total period not exceeding three hours in any one year.

PORT OF BEIRA TRAFFIC.

During the month of July the total tonnage handled at the port of Beira amounted to 64,160 tons, compared with 47,823 tons in July, 1925. For the seven months ended July the tonnage of cargo dealt with at Beira was 270,611 tons, against 320,550 tons in the corresponding period of 1925. The decrease of 44,545 tons, representing less than one month's traffic, is much smaller than might have been expected in view of the fact that the Beira Railway was completely out of action for nearly three months owing to the heavy floods in the Pangue valley early in the year. If the traffic during the remainder of this year is maintained at the same rate as in the latter half of 1925, it may be anticipated that the total for 1926 will exceed 2,000,000 tons, a figure which, although falling short of the record set last year, will be much in excess of the amount handled in any year previous to 1925.

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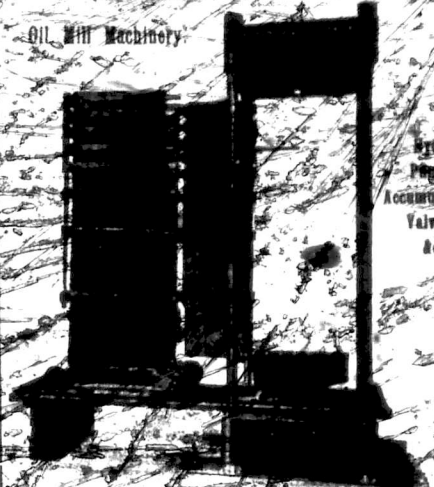
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Peaberry	1085s. 0d.		
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Uganda			
London cleaned			
First size	1235s. 0d.	to	1225s. 0d.
Second size	1185s. 0d.	to	1225s. 6d.
Third size	1065s. 0d.	to	1005s. 0d.
Peaberry	1255s. 0d.	to	1205s. 6d.
Kilim			
London cleaned			
First size	1105s. 6d.	to	1305s. 0d.
Second size	1005s. 0d.	to	1205s. 6d.
Third size	1025s. 0d.	to	1005s. 6d.
Peaberry	1125s. 0d.	to	115s. 6d.
Uganda (Central)			
London cleaned			
First size	1305s. 0d.		
Second size	1255s. 0d.		
Third size	1085s. 6d.		
Peaberry	1235s. 0d.		

London stocks of East African coffee now stand at 21,000 bags as against 30,641 bags in 1925, and 10,422 bags at the corresponding date.

COTTON

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business has been done in African cotton, quotations of East African cotton being reduced 40 points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the first week since August 1st totalled 12,233 bales as against 11,000 bales in 1925-26, 11,000 bales in 1924-25, and 17,000 bales in the first ten weeks of the 1923-24 season. Deliveries to spinners stand at 25,354 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August 1st being 2,820 bales.

TEA

In the last auction 180 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 144s. per lb., of which 100 packages were from the Eldorado Estate, realising at the average price of 15d. per lb., and the remaining 80 packages from Thornwood at 137s. 5d. per lb.

Castor Seed — With no business transacted, the nominal value to Hull with October/November shipment is 214 15s.

Cotton Seed — Sellers are asking 26 tons with October/December shipment for East African soil in an easier market, but buyers are not ready to do a moment of business.

Groundnuts — Sellers are reported to be offering September/October/November shipment at about 2s. 6d. lower. Aflat is quoted at £20 2s. 6d. according to position.

Matze — With very few orders, East African cotton flat is quoted at 2s. per quarter for October shipment.

Shrimp — In the absence of business in the market, the nominal value of October/November is 223 2s. 6d.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. Ltd., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, make a speciality of dispatching gifts to leave at a given destination on a specified date. Thousands of customers throughout the Overseas Empire make regular use of this service, especially for Christmas, New Year, and birthday presents. A card or letter may be sent with the registered parcel containing the gift. East African residents who are invited to apply for a free copy of the company's illustrated gift book are reminded that foreign orders are executed in London showrooms.

PLANTATION ENGINEERING & GENERAL SUPPLIES, Ltd., sole export agents for the "Jackpan," whose advertisement will be found elsewhere in our columns, advise us that one of the largest East African trading companies placed in February last two separate orders for a trial parcel of a dozen "Jackpans" to be shipped to different East African branches. That the "Jackpan" is admirably suited to East African plantation needs is proved by the fact that since then two repeat orders have been received, the first for 100, and now another for 300 of the tools.

The proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every care will be taken—but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible—should be sent under registered cover to G. E. Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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Head Office — The Corner House, BLANTYRE.
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British India liner "Madura," which left London on October 3 and is scheduled to sail from Marseilles on October 9, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

- Port Sudan**
- Mrs. J. B. Bennett, child and infant
 - Mrs. A. M. Turnbull
 - Mrs. P. Washbrook
 - Mr. A. Wildrose
 - Mrs. R. F. Webster
 - Dr. F. Dixey
 - Dr. P. Dixey
- Passengers marked * join at Marseilles. Passengers marked † sail at Port Said.
- Mombasa**
- Mrs. J. B. Bennett, child and infant
 - Mrs. A. M. Turnbull
 - Mrs. P. Washbrook
 - Mr. A. Wildrose
 - Mrs. R. F. Webster
 - Dr. F. Dixey
 - Dr. P. Dixey
- Port Sudan**
- Mrs. J. B. Bennett, child and infant
 - Mrs. A. M. Turnbull
 - Mrs. P. Washbrook
 - Mr. A. Wildrose
 - Mrs. R. F. Webster
 - Dr. F. Dixey
 - Dr. P. Dixey
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- Mrs. J. B. Bennett, child and infant
 - Mrs. A. M. Turnbull
 - Mrs. P. Washbrook
 - Mr. A. Wildrose
 - Mrs. R. F. Webster
 - Dr. F. Dixey
 - Dr. P. Dixey

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

- BRITISH INDIA**
- "Kesyada" arrived London from East Africa, October 2.
 - "Modasa" arrived London, September 30.
 - "Madura" passes Suez for East Africa, October 1.
 - "Mumbura" left Mombasa, October 3.
- CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON**
- "Katumu" at Dives Salaam, September 29.
 - "Clan Macbeth" left Suez for East Africa, September 30.
 - "Clan Macbeth" left Birkenhead for East Africa, October 1.
- HOLLAND AFRICA**
- "Kienfontein" left Beira for further East African ports, September 25.
 - "Mias" left Durban for East Africa, October 2.
 - "Batjan" left Marseilles homewards, September 24.
 - "Meliskerk" left Mombasa homewards, September 18.
 - "Heteroskerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, September 23.
 - "Salaban" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, September 26.
 - "Biederik" left Rotterdam for East Africa, September 28.
 - "Java" left Hamburg for East Africa, October 2.
- UNION CASTLE**
- "Goffe Castle" arrived London from East Africa, October 1.
 - "Crawford Castle" arrived Mombasa, September 30.
 - "Dundloo Castle" arrived Alice Bay for Beira, October 3.
 - "Dorham Castle" arrived London from East Africa, October 1.
 - "Garth Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, October 1.
 - "Glenister Castle" left Penitentiary for Beira, September 30.
 - "Guilford Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, October 2.
 - "Llandovery Castle" left Suez for East Africa, October 4.
 - "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from East Africa, October 1.

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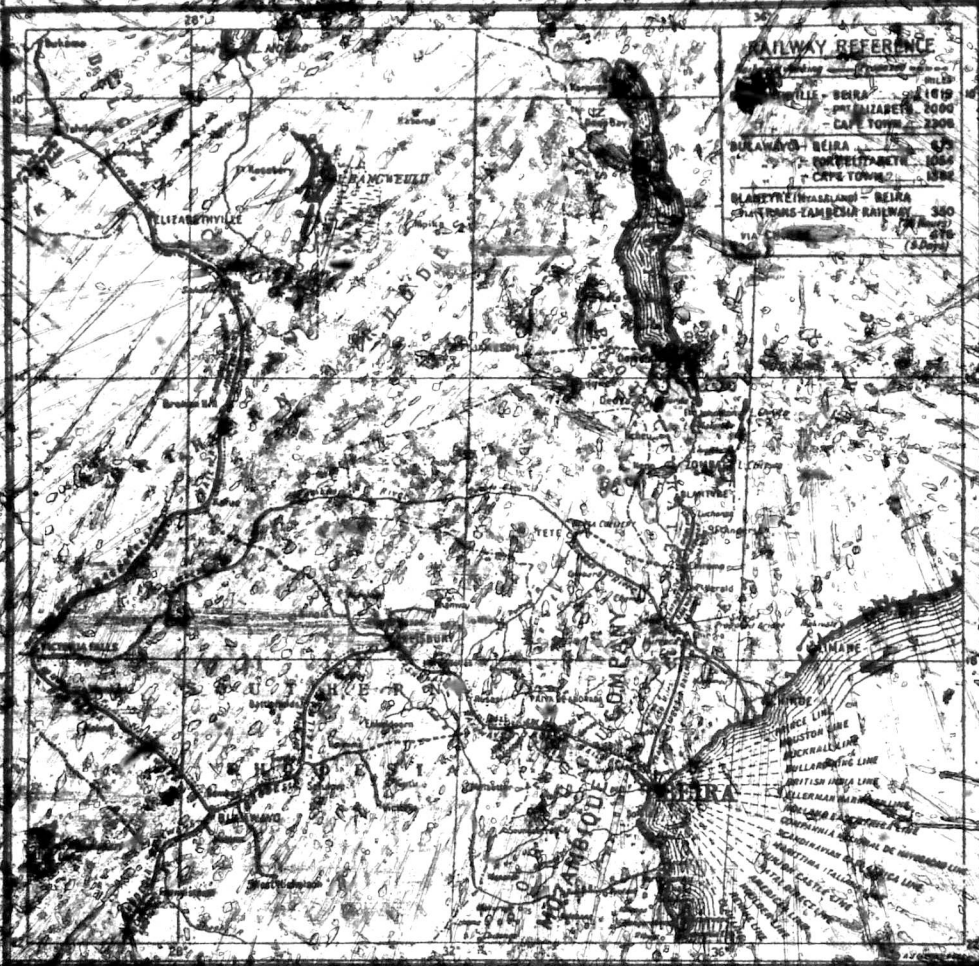
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Vol. 2, No. 108.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1926.

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Ship	From	From	From	From
"KLIPFONTEIN"	16 Oct.	15 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.
"HILBERG"	30 Oct.	2 Nov.	9 Nov.	10 Nov.
"BOERK"	20 Nov.	19 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.

Three-Weekly Sailings to SUVA CANAL to SUVA (without transshipment at Suva or Port Natal), PORT SUDAN (Suddah, Suva), Maserwah, Hodeida, Aden (with transshipment), MOMBASA, ZILINDINI, TANGA, ZAMBIA, DAR-EL-SALAM, LINDI, direct to transshipment, PORT AMELIA, MOENBIQUE, SWER, LOURENCO MARCHES (Delagoa Bay) and PORT NATAL (Durban), and Harbours of WEST COAST.

Ship	From	From	From	From
"JAKERSFONTEIN"	23 Oct.	22 Oct.	1 Nov.	15 Nov.
"ARES"	6 Nov.	5 Nov.	15 Nov.	—
"HETFOONTEIN"	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	—

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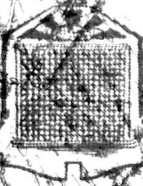
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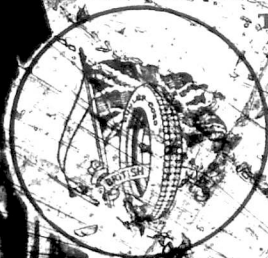
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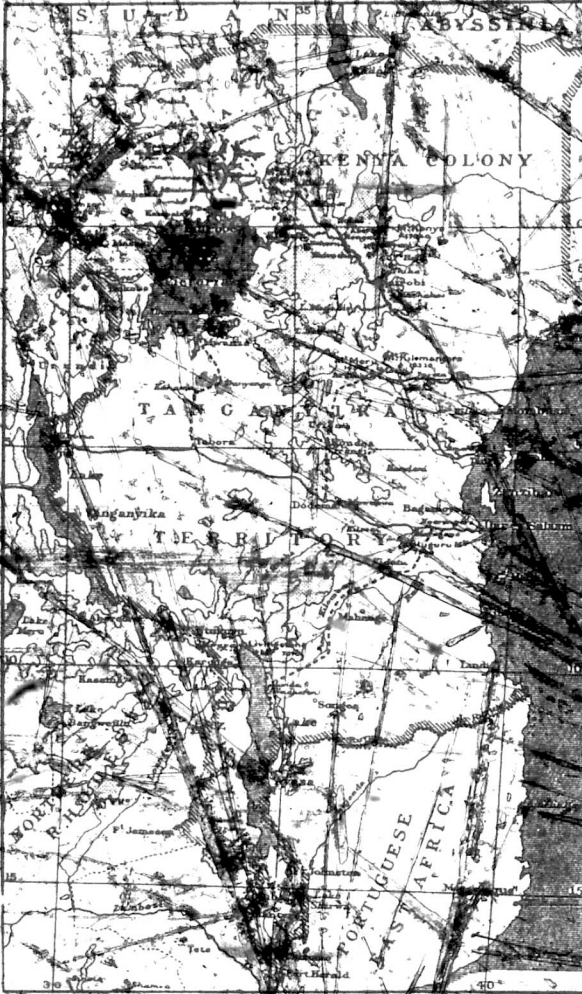


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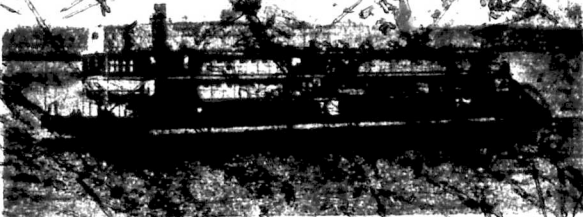
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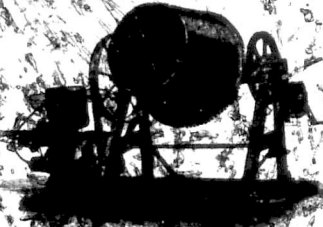
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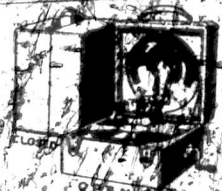
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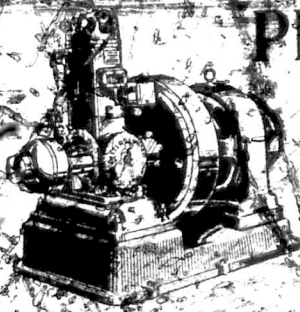
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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

Vol. 3, No. 108.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

Registered with the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. SOULSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

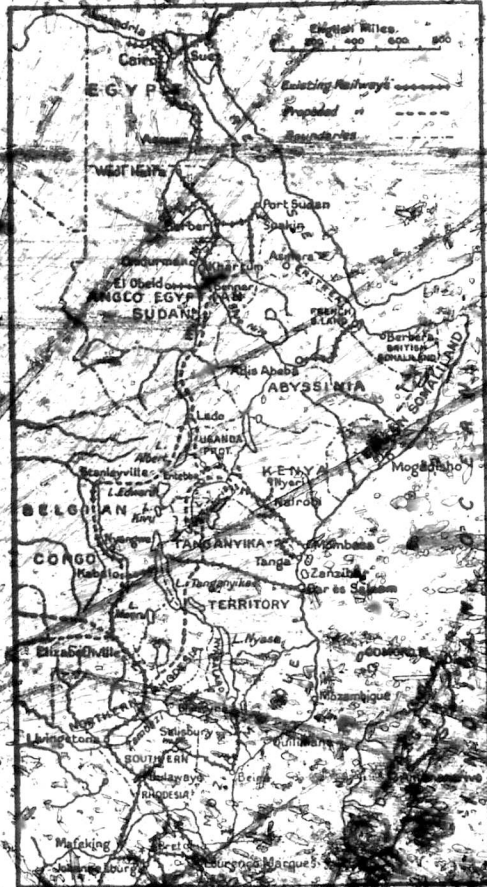
Telephone: Museum 1370. Telegrams: "Lightning, London."

EMPIRE OR THE EMPIRE?

At the beginning of this week some half score of Germany's leading industrialists and financiers con-
cluded at Vienna a conference in discussion with a similar
team of British experts the wide subject of interna-
tional co-operation and especially that of Britain
and Germany. Their main motive, it is authori-
tatively stated, was to ascertain how far European
industries might cooperate. Whatever might be
said for the forum underlying the gathering, the
imperialists might well surmise that a more inappro-
priate time could hardly have been chosen. While
the leaders were exchanging opinions, the Prime
Ministers of our self-governing Dominions were
assembling for an Imperial Conference of the
greatest moment—a conference at which the chief
subject will be to decide whether Britain shall put
Empire before Europe in all her dealings.

It would be hard to overlook or minimise that
fact. Some of our Dominions have actually dis-
sociated themselves from the Pact of Locarno, and
all of them view with obvious reluctance the com-
mitments that would Britain inextricably with
Europe, the inevitable consequence of which must
be to postpone concentration upon Empire develop-
ment. Our last issue we showed how the Imperial
Economic Conference and the Empire Marketing
Board were seeking to stimulate inter-Empire indus-
try and commerce. If only leaders of British trade
would turn to each country with this unmissably
water-tight project and prosper as they have shown in
recent years over Continental conditions, Empire
inter-dependence would receive a stimulus that
would assure prosperity to every unit. That is one
of the essential problems demanding solution, and
one in which the East African Dependencies, though
not all ever since, are vitally concerned.

We may in the way, express in passing our
regret that Southern Rhodesia, the youngest of the
Dominions, is apparently not to be represented at
the Conference, in which she would seem entitled
to make part. Her increasing interest in Central and
East African affairs would have made her viewpoint
most valuable in the discussions on African topics,
and so solidly British a Colony would assuredly have
had an important contribution to make to the inevi-
table debate on the future of the African mandated
territories, and particularly Tanganyika Territory.
At the recent Chamber of Commerce Conference
Southern Rhodesia's interest in East Africa received
concrete expression, as did her absence from the Im-
perial Conference is therefore the more regrettable.



FROM KISUMU TO RUWENZORI

INTERESTING RECORD OF A STRENUOUS TRIP

Special to "EAST AFRICA" by J. C. HAMILTON-ROSS

We are pleased to be able to publish the following extracts from the diary kept by Mr. J. C. Hamilton-Ross during the successful assault recently made on Mount Ruwenzori by a party of which he was a member. The extracts will be continued next week.

The party consisted of Mrs. C. Ross, Dr. Garnham (M.O.H., Kisumu), Mrs. Garnham, Capt. Malcolm Smith (of Ruwenzori), the writer, a Natives cook and various porters.

We took with us our bedding, rolled up inside our sleeping-bags, a shop-box of provisions for the motor journey, extra petrol, and spare clothing, the latter reduced to the absolute minimum, the whole outfit being transported in two cars. The previous week had seen the dispatch of our tent, various boxes of foodstuffs, blankets for our porters, and ice-axes.

A start was made from Kisumu at dawn on June 12, when a bright and hopeful dawn saw us speeding on our way past the well-known mission station of the C.M.S. at Maseng. We halted at about Mile 25 for a light breakfast and then pushed on; lunch was a hurried meal partaken of under a shady tree on the roadside.

At Tororo, reached at 3 p.m., our petrol tanks required replenishing. We hoped to catch the last ferry from Jinja, but unfortunately it had just gone. Happily, however, we managed to catch the Hotel, where a pleasant night's rest was a relief after the long trip of 200 miles over very indifferent roads, until the Kenya-Uganda border was crossed.

First Impressions of Uganda

Next morning the arm of Lake Victoria, upon which Jinja is situated, looked singularly calm and peaceful, the surrounding hills veiled in clouds, all outlines blurred and softened. Our thoughts turned at once to Scottish lochs and the lakes of Cumberland.

Once ashore again from the ferry, we pushed on to Kampala, fifty-five miles distant, over very excellent roads. Apropos of this, we were astounded later when the Provincial Commissioner of Buganda told us at Kampala that we had passed the worst of the road from Kampala to Toro was much better. We scarcely believed him at the time, but he was right. Nevertheless, the Jinja-Kampala road was a fairly deplorable track in Kenya, so-called roads.

The Buganda houses—one cannot call a square built, well-thatched dwelling with proper doors and windows a hut—lack only a chimney to be comparable with an English country cottage. The large quantity of banana groves and the wonderfully beautiful statuesque in brilliantly coloured plants supply the tropical note.

We dined excellently at the Imperial Hotel. Kampala had fed at the Mitiyana rest camp, and arrived weary and hungry at the Kyoga rest camp at 7.30 p.m.

These two rest camps comprise stone buildings, a zinc-roofed, containing two bedrooms, and a dining room, furnished and provided with bedding, cutlery and crockery, with excellent meals in abundance. They are indeed a boon to the traveller, and

judging by the visitors' looks, are well patronised. The small charge of a night is paid willingly, as we were five and six men each, but two, some of us performers, slept on the concrete floor, so were not disposed to linger in bed next morning.

Fort Portal

After passing through miles of fascinating park-like scenery, apparently uninhabited, we passed on to open moorlands and commenced the long climb into Fort Portal, where we established ourselves at the Royal East African Automobile Association's rest house, a thatched, mud building, furnished and provided with all necessaries, set in a pretty garden. The boy in charge soon provided hot water, eggs, milk, and cream, etc., so we fared well and blessed the Association.

Fort Portal is set on a hill, turfed and dotted with ornamental trees, and is particularly well laid out. Fleets and straw-thatched, abundant, days are pleasantly warm, the nights cool and refreshing. (This is the provincial headquarters of the western Province of Uganda, comparable in that respect lying to the east of the Ruwenzori Range.)

It was a distinct disappointment to discover that the loads which we had despatched some ten days before were still at Kampala, and telegrams were sent pressing for their urgent despatch to Fort Portal.

During the afternoon, under the chaperonage of Mr. George O'Neil, who conducts hunting safaris in the vicinity of the Ruwenzori and up the Senjiki Valley, and who has been most kind in assisting us, we visited the Great Lakes, the larger Lake Kyoga, the smaller Lake Edward, and the summit of Mt. Tumimungu, (8,800 ft.) and the water pool set deep within the crater, painted and water-lily burdened, into which legend has by the witches and sorcerers of yore were rolled from the grassy heights on which the stone of the darkening waters looked sinister and secret, and one could not but feel a pang of pity for these unhappy mortals whose days were so disastrously terminated.

ARRANGING TRIP

As a way we arranged by the train for our loads to be forwarded from Kampala to Kisumu by an Indian firm, and by the motor to the latter place, a Government camp twenty miles south of Fort Portal, and thence by the motor to the latter place. Hereafter we should have to rely upon our legs. The Indian had promised that we should have our boxes by 6.30 a.m. next morning, and, finding this would be so, Dr. Garnham went on ahead with the ladies, leaving Smith and myself to wait the arrival of the long delayed case.

Waiting and sat, watched and watched, and at last the long delayed case came. As a result of my

back to Fort Portal to make inquiries, and by 3 P.M. the party had arrived. We arranged for a night's rest, and then set off back to Kiamwaga in the morning, and waited. The party arrived at 11 P.M. having sustained punctures in their boots, and their feet sore and unclean on the ground and were glad to rest at a.m. and to use the porters. At 10 a.m. we left Kisumu, making for miles through high impenetrable through tall elephant grass. At 1 P.M. we stopped at the first camp, where we had a first breakfast, and thence to a halway camp, where we found the other members of our party, provisionally waiting our arrival. After tea and a discussion the whole party moved off to Randa, which we reached at 10 P.M. to be noted. We were disappointed.

Through Talo Sababu Forest

After stopping for lunch under some wide spreading trees, we traversed a few yards of elephant grass, followed with tenacity with brilliant insecticide. The scene was a scene of nature of colouring, ranging from yellow, whitening to one wild katidopsis, a colour of brilliant.

The road is now by a stone track, seemed to be a relief of even hard, or even easier to pass. We passed, toiled and sweated until at the summit, we reached a point, which we overcame, and the wide valley into which the Mobuku River descends.

On the way we found fresh traces of elephants, and every sign of their great on our road, but caused us to fear fearfully, if hopefully, but there was nothing to be seen. The way was open to the heavens before we came to the banks of the Mobuku, a river which led by the cascades of Mount Baker, a river which ran and carries all before it. Elephants have even been known to be washed down stream.

Shortly afterwards we arrived in Randa, and soon to our surprise, we found a district, where the porters, as well as the district, were well speaking, well mannered and courteous. He wears the three war medals earned by service in E.A.A. and has travelled more than most Natives. We found him available, arranging for porters for the mountain trip, procuring foodstuffs, etc.

Preparing for the Climb

The porters, under Fort Portal were discharged, and we now engaged twenty-nine carriers of the Baroto and Balani tribes, short sturdy little fellows with a keen sense of humour, a good headman and a guide, who had a fellow left of recommendation from others, who had possessed the ascents of Mount Baker, four objectives, five of the men were sent ahead with knives in order to clear the path and of some delay on the march. Food for the porters, consisting of *butiro* (ground maize) small seeded, *banjumu* and unpurified sugar, procured from Nanyuki in Chumali, or the San Lak, was soon procured and made up.

Mr. Smith and I, at any rate, had walked some 32 miles on this our first day about, we sought our couches early.

Next day we left Randa at 10.15 for Mitaunga, and a half hour's rest. The path lay along the west bank of the Mobuku river, through elephant grass, more elephant grass, still elephant grass, for some miles, until we rose up the sharp spur of the CAMP.

As we rose into the area to observe one of the porters, a churchman, and smoke, with every sign of enjoying a churchman, he made out of an arm, a stalk, pierced an arrow with a small bowl furnished by a roasted leaf, a porters, he was getting a cool smoke.

As we passed on, the hills around us provided a Brookes Mount, (as it is a) sunset. Here too, we purchased a sheep, which, after a faintly scaring the herders to find the sheep was slaughtered to make a good dinner's feast.

Next morning, we set out at 7 a.m. and a guide, of Lango, Makhalaya, the mother of the tobacco, at 10.30 a.m. On our way, rather we crossed the Malomo and another river, and then, passing through fern carpeted glades, scaled a long steep, sharp knife edge, from which we looked down on the denture River, purring hundreds of feet below.

Climbing in the Giant Weather Belt

This camp, situated on the crest of the ridge is about 8,400 ft. high, and we were already within the giant weather belt. A few bamboos were noticed, as well as plant yellow daisies, pink and mauve ground orchids, wild balsams, and a few small frail lobelias.

The porters' know of overhanging rocks, under the shelter of which they made their grassy beds and concealed cooking food. Before cooking, this is a greyish white colour, afterwards at turn terra cotta and looks, after a taste, most unappetising. There is a singular flavour of Boer meal about it, but none the less the porters seemed satisfied, which was the main thing, each man drew his ration—a small wafer of the dirty coarse salt which, though named like Epsom's, was apparently highly prized.

We checked some loads, and packed out the load of blankets, so that they were four porters without loads. We wanted to send them back to the base, but no one wanted to return, a most unusual phenomenon amongst Africans. Eventually four of the weaker brethren were chosen.

Some Suggestions of Elves and Goblins

We left the following morning at 7.40 and reached Gierunchi three hours later, after crossing bogs and swamps, (tracing our way through bamboos festooned with shiny green beard moss—the whole scene suggestive of elves and goblins, whom one almost expected to peer out from behind some fallen tree, mocking us with their laughter, as we wallowed in the morass.) The fairy-like illusion was heightened by a mist which enmeshed in the mossy pendants.

On our way I noticed some miniature salmon, and magenta balsams, larger ground orchids, a few pink lobelias and a daisy bearing fine white and pink blossoms, and a large red berry, not unlike a hairless raspberry. We crossed the Mobuku river and found overhanging a vast overhanging slab of granite rising abruptly some 500 ft. above it.

Next day at 10.30 a.m. we scaled the rocky staircase above our camp, the porters experiencing some difficulty in balancing their loads, whilst holding onto footholds, whilst even the sheep required to be roped in at times. Across a thin, silver ribbon of water leaping swiftly down on our right, and on through weird and grotesque ones, fit setting for some fairy drama, many heather bowed down with weighty cushions of velvet moss, ferns in profusion, *Antrodia* and giant groundsel, pale, delicately tinted daisies, almost completely odourless, in mossy banks, lichens and fungi, vegetation preying upon vegetation, the short-lived and evanescent upon the harder growths.

The scene reminded me irresistibly of some stage scene, unreal, weird. Here the giant lobelia and groundsel were less profuse and of smaller growth than on Mount Kenya, whilst the giant heather was more massive.

The Icefall Camp

We camped for lunch at Buguba for the Waterfall Camp, a pretty scene where a cascade gushed out from the rocky hillside, splashing its life into a million brilliants upon a granite dome below. Everlastings of amaranthelles abounded, but only a few bore soiled white flowers.

From here we could appreciate a wide and extensive view. Beneath us the valley descended in a series of Carpathian steps away to our right twinkled Lake Mahonia, encased on a hill top, to our left the massy pinnacles huddled into the main peaks.

Pushing on slowly, we reached Kijongola at the head of the same valley, 6,422 ft., and found our horses closely grazing round a fire. Here we camped and pitched our tent in an embrasure in the rocks. Above us gazed on a granite slab was the date recording the memorable visit of H. R. D. the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose name is inscribable from that of Ruvanzori. We were now at an altitude

of about 12,000 ft. and enjoyed the keen, crisp mountain air.

Across the valley argent slabs of mica-bearing rock contrasted brilliantly with their setting of greens and russet moss and lichen.

After tea, Garnham, Smith and I went to the valley and way to the left to reconnoitre the snow peaks. The Mobuku river turned sharply to the right and linked itself to the Mobuku Glacier long at the foot of Mount Baker and Wollaston Peak, whilst above it melted the Baker and Moore Glaciers, looking icy-blue, hard and forbidding.

We thought it well to ascend Mount Baker. It would be absolutely necessary to make an advance camp nearer the summit and decided to move on the following day to a site between the Freshfield Pass and Mount Baker itself. There was little if any snow to be seen. Apparently only the very highest points bore a light snow covering; below that was nothing but ice.

KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

POINTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

From the Report for 1923 of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya we take the following interesting extracts:

Labour—A good deal of uncertainty attended by a sense of insecurity obtains, and development and somewhat restricted through the immensity of labour. While it could probably be admitted that the Colony's industry can afford to pay higher rates of wages, particularly if accompanied by that other emergency which would be assured by labourers employed more constantly and for longer periods, yet it is undeniably true in the peculiar circumstances that higher wages do not necessarily increase the supply of labour. The view may here be expressed that, for so long as a large number of Native labourers with their families are engaged their services by their own volition, and the labour needs of European holdings be satisfactorily met.

The following comparative table of the average number of units of Native labour employed monthly on European farms shows a decrease of 18,500 labourers (men, women and children) for the year ended June, 1925.

Year	Males	Women	Children	Total
1919-1920	45,663	3,017	4,787	53,709
1920-1921	55,933	4,911	6,539	67,388
1921-1922	41,834	4,261	5,935	61,649
1922-1923	54,306	6,699	9,942	70,957
1923-1924	66,193	7,816	11,247	85,600
1924-1925	61,783	7,711	11,315	82,827

European Occupation—The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is approximately 2,000,000 acres, and in addition to this an acreage of about 2,000,000 acres is available for alienation. Of the area allotted 4,423,573 acres are in occupation, showing an increase of 227,842 acres over the previous year. The number of occupiers totals 1,695.

The total area cultivated is 3,322,628 acres, giving an average of 2.2 acres per occupier against 2.14

acres in 1922 and 1.54 acres for the year 1919-1920, 1921-1922 and 1923-1924, respectively. Incidentally the development through livestock on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock, the average development by each European occupier is 1.325 acres, which shows the extensive character of farming operations in this Colony.

European Crops—On June 30, 1923, the total area under crops—European—was 324,790 acres, and the total area under cultivation was 307,028 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given and the percentages of increase and decrease are shown.

	1922	1923	%
Area	155,916	141,142	90.7
Area Cultivated	141,663	279,028	197.0
Wheat	450	725	161.1
Maize	65,140	60,052	92.2
Sorghum	57,872	45,525	78.7
Barley	52	2,133	4,101.9
Cereals	123,514	110,240	89.3
Sugar Cane	2,250	2,250	100.0
Miscellaneous	18,107	19,526	107.8
Total acreage of crops grown	330,144	333,771	101.1
Less catch crops	22,316	26,442	118.3
Area under crops	324,331	307,329	94.8

Tractors—The year has been noteworthy for the increasing interest taken in the use of agricultural tractors for ploughing and other operations. The high cost of draught oxen, the inefficiency of labour in their use, and the higher value of land have all contributed towards a change from oxen to the tractor. Despite higher cost of the actual operation, the annual gain, in particular where a larger proportion of the holding can thereby be cultivated

the system economically sound. Again, the term "improved" is applicable inasmuch as the profits are owing to their use. In native farming operations can be more efficiently controlled and the areas of crops on individual holdings can be more fully utilized at the proper season. With the proper assistance to be effected by the tractors there is a possibility of reducing the cost of fuel oil (as it is) by the benefits which accrue from the use of tractors, especially on large holdings where they supplement the oxen.

Agricultural Exports.—The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1925 was £20,000,000, an increase of £140,000 on the previous year. The tonnage was 98,012 tons in 1925, as against 100,000 tons in 1924, apart from the living animals exported.

Coffee.—The season has, on the whole, been exceptionally good, especially in the larger coffee producing areas. Coffee plantations have now passed through two extended periods of serious drought. In the last few years, and although losses have been suffered from crop failures, partly due to drought, it is satisfactory to know that any increase in the experiences in the calculation of the permanent loss or damage to the plantations. On some estates a proportion of the crop was lost through shortage of labour, particularly during the picking season. Owing to these adverse weather and other conditions there was a drop of 25 to 35 per cent in coffee exported, and for the same reason the quality, both in respect of size and in amount, was below the standard. There was also a drop in value of about 15 per cent. The result has been a reduction in export value from £70,420,740 in 1924 to £72,180 in 1925.

Nevertheless, the industry is in a sound position, and but for the uncertainty in regard to supply of labour in the future, and the fluctuations in price, made in extending the coffee acreage. The area has ever increased from 60,954 acres in 1924 to 65,140 acres in 1925. The importance of the industry to the Colony is reflected not only in the value of the export trade, which amounts to 31 per cent of the total for agricultural exports, but in the fact that 80 per cent of the landowners and occupiers of land are coffee growers.

Maize.—Yields of maize in various districts are of a high average, ranging from 5 to 9 bags per acre, with an average of about 7 bags per acre. There are records of over 20 bags per acre in comparatively large acreages on individual farms. The following table, showing acreages and yields of maize in past years, is of interest.

Year	Acreage Harvested	Total Production	Bags per acre
1917-1923	74,247	511,074	6.25
1921-1924	108,550	853,440	7.68
1924-1925	127,678	893,108	6.99

Sisal.—The sisal industry is in a flourishing condition and annual progress is being made. The total area under sisal, as at June 30, 1925, was 62,852 acres, of which 56,000 acres were over three years old, and therefore available for cutting. The increase in area for 1925 was 5,000 acres, or 12.60 per cent over the previous year. In exports of fibre, the quantity has risen from 12,305 tons in 1924 to 28,700 tons in 1925, and the value of corresponding cargoes are £20,777 and £331,120.

Improvements in which advancement might be made with great advantage to the industry are improved decortication, to prevent loss of fibre, and the standardization of grades in order that preparation

of the fibre for market may be undertaken along the best lines and so that claims against sellers may be settled with satisfaction to all parties. The improvement of the decorticating machinery calculated to reduce the present high percentage of waste is receiving the attention of engineers and others.

Wheat.—This crop has been introduced into several areas in which it is hoped that it will become a staple food crop, besides being a valuable local commodity. It is the endeavour of the Department to supply food crops of the "bird seed" type, and wheat, by more native kinds, such as wheat.

Tea.—Tea planting is recorded for the first time in the last Agricultural Census, the area as at June 30, 1925, being 252 acres, and a small quantity, 814,134 lb. of tea, was produced and marketed locally. The attention which is being given to the new industry is best reflected in the importations of tea seeds, 6,000,000 permits were issued for 31,400 lb. of seeds. Several companies possessing experience in tea-growing elsewhere have secured large tracts in the Colony and have commenced development of tea estates, chiefly in the Kericho and Lamuria districts. They express confidence in the suitability of the soil and climatic conditions for the production of tea of high quality, but they feel less confident in respect of the necessary supply of labour.

Crop Reports.—It is proposed to introduce shortly a system of Crop Reports, both for European areas and Native Reserves, whereby forecasts of production in the succeeding season can be made. This information should prove useful to the Railway Department and shipping companies, also to Government in reference to the economic position generally, and as to food supplies in Native areas.

Implement.—As a result of the issue of implements for demonstration purposes in Kavirondo, especially there has arisen a good demand for small power tools and machines. In addition eight water power grinding mills have been erected by Natives; a large number, so it is said, of hand driven grist mills have been bought. There is good evidence of the effect of the influence exerted in the past years, and it is hoped that Natives will persevere with their improvement.

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

Next Week: Special Liverpool-East Africa Art Paper Supplement.

Among special features arranged to appear shortly in "East Africa" are the following:

From Mombasa to Khartoum.
An illustrated account of the homeward journey by the Nile route.

What the Natives Think.
A Plain Record of the views of a native servant of being asked "What is the future of the East?"

A Safari Diary from Tanganyika.
Dealing with the life with the best Southern Highlands.

For more details of these and other special features, or to obtain a complete and full list of the contents of "East Africa" for this issue, please apply to the Editor, East Africa, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

East Africa in the Press

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

After A. G. ... friends in Tanganyika ... growing apprehension of the German trek back of the pre-war German ...

... the highlands is often a lonely one ... neighbours matter very much ... me that, however willing they might be normally ...

Officialdom in Tanganyika is producing a rigid case system, which does not help matters, and despite your reasoned editorial on the international aspect ...

WILD GRAVES IN AFRICA

News of the first one ... in Gallipoli sets one thinking of dead ... to which, in all probability, ...

Most vividly of all, one pictures a ... of concrete, near ... which covers ... of the 4th South African ...

It would be hard to say ... these men died for or what they thought they died for ... of various creeds and nations ...

These objects are ...

... an honourable company ... if they need one ... of the ...

... an African bush of something ... very camping ... had its own individual ...

A joyous ... of eternity ... invaded the mind and is ...

The psychological effect of wandering ... military columns for months ...

It was different for the troops ... They were ...

HARMFUL FILMS IN AFRICA.

Sir Hesketh Bell's Indictment.

SIR HESKETH BELL, first Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, recently contributed to the Times a most interesting letter on the cinema in Africa. From his communication we reproduce, by courtesy of the Times, the following extensive extracts:—

"There is reason to believe that the marked decrease of respect towards Europeans, which is constantly being observed in some of our great African Colonies and Protectorates, is largely due to the representations of the disreputable conduct of white men and women that are too often depicted by the cinema."

"Ninety-five per cent. of the films displayed in the tropics are of foreign origin, and are characterised by incidents of the most sensational nature. Crime of every category is vividly depicted, and very false representations of civilised life are frequently illustrated. But the greatest harm that which is done by those pictures which show scenes or episodes of scenes of night-life in the 'Bathos' of Europe. The deplorable antics of white women in a state of almost complete nudity, their prolonged and unprovoked fornicances, and general immorality, tend to incite them to have a shocking and dangerous effect on coloured youths and men in the earlier stages of culture who have hitherto been led to consider the white man's wife and daughters as patterns of purity and virtue."

"The attention of the House of Commons has more than once been drawn to this matter, with special reference to its bearing on the inhabitants of our tropical Colonies and Protectorates, but judging by some of the pictures that are still being shown in those countries, one cannot feel comforted that the subject is being treated with the vigour that is needed. The cinema is one of the most important and most powerful influences on primitive peoples is of the highest importance. The information and enlightenment to be given through the films to the Natives of our tropical territories, especially in Africa, are having a great effect on their mental and moral development, and the proper regulation of such pictures may be considered of sufficient importance to warrant action which, in other branches of cinema, might be held to be unusual and arbitrary."

"I venture to express the view that the censorship of films by many of our tropical possessions is not sufficiently strict. The task is usually done by an overworked official who cannot possibly give sufficient attention to it, and any film which has passed the Board of Censors in the United Kingdom, or which does not include pictures that are flagrantly indecent, is usually accepted. I submit that such a criterion is inadequate, and that the strong meat which is apparently considered desirable for white frequenters of picture palaces, should not be placed before the primitive people of colour, who have little sense of proportion, and who, in the great majority of cases, are unable to distinguish between the truth and a travesty of it."

"Much harm has already been done, but owing to the complete authority possessed by colonial administrations in such matters, it is still within our power to prevent the spread of this dangerous influence, and especially to stop the introduction of demoralising pictures into those Great African territories which are still unattached. There is reason to believe that respectable States in countries who to the cinema already flourish, deprecate the display of disreputable scenes of Western life, and are reluctant that their wives and daughters should be given such undesirable entertainment. But in those countries

is given to them, and they are practically bound to accept anything that the film importers choose to set before them. Certain princes of Indian States realise for exactly the disturbing effects of Western films that they have prohibited the cinema in their dominions. Whether in Kashmir or in several of the Rajputana States are picture palaces tolerated, and it would be interesting to gauge how much this restriction has conduced to the greater tranquility and content that prevail in those territories as compared with those parts of India that are under our direct rule."

"The complete banning of the whole of a fine film or the ruthless blocking out of certain objectionable scenes and episodes so as to cause an unexplained hiatus is an arbitrary measure which would arouse resentment and discontent. A venture, therefore, to suggest that the difficulty might be met by the adoption of a simple and inexpensive device. It is possible, in view of the rapid growth of the cinema business in tropical countries and to avoid the risk of a colonial censor's veto, that film producers might consider it worth their while to prepare concurrently two versions of the same film, one for general exhibition and the other for display in countries where restrictions are desirable. The bulk of the two versions would be identical, but in the one for tropical exhibition objectionable scenes and episodes might be replaced by innocuous pictures tending to the same climax."

"The great majority of British pictures have up to the present been void of the objectionable scenes to which references has been made, and most of them are perfectly suitable for display to any class of people. But so long as the colonial importer of films is free to introduce pictures that, through exaggerated sentimentalism and exaggerated situations, he will naturally find it more profitable to give the preference to such films. It is possible that a more rigorous censorship of foreign pictures in our tropical territories would give an appropriate and much-needed degree of encouragement and impetus to our own struggling film industry."

"The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, whose views were invited, though cinema posters did as much harm as the films, as they were there for everyone to see. He considered censorship of posters and films undoubtedly necessary in Africa, but the censor must be a man with a knowledge of the mental processes of the African, for what might be quite innocuous to a European audience might be suggestive to the African."

"The difference between African and European mentality was illustrated by Canon Spahter, formerly of Zanziibar and now secretary of the Universities Mission in Central Africa. The Livingstone film, which rightly won so much commendation in this country, he said, was shown to an African audience in Nyasaland recently. It was found that some of the African audience expressed great disapproval of the simple love-making scenes of Livingstone and Mary Moffat which, in their eyes, were hardly proper."

"We tried giving cinema shows in Zanziibar to our students and scholars," he said, "but even when we had made careful selection, we sometimes found we had to stop a film in the middle because of its totally unappreciated effect on the audience."

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TANGANYIKA VIEW OF THE SCHUSTER REPORT

By Longwe, a Development Loan.

The Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I can hardly say how disappointed I am at the findings of the Schuster Report. The loan was to be a great development loan, one not to patch and bolster up existing concerns, but essentially one for new works. It was to mark an era in East African development and so spread the threads of road, railway, river and lake transport that the face of the territories would look quite different. It was to be a loan of such a nature that we could embark upon works of such magnitude and of such value in the future that we would have been able to more than justify our stewardship to the generation to whom we must some day hand over the result. Moreover, it would have marked us and the present Government as far-seeing Imperialists in the best sense of the word.

We knew and know and Mr. Ormsby Gore knew, that these great new constructions could not pay their way for some time, but I thought we had all realised, and the people at Home had realised, that we were laying down golden highways for the future, further, that we were linking up the territories as the first step towards a Union, and towards absorbing Tanganyika definitely by making her the strategical centre of our railway system, and the highroad from British South Africa to British North Africa.

How different are the realisations! We come down from the heights of broad-minded statesmanship to the depths of narrow-minded conservatism. The realisation of the Report cannot understand the great issues at stake, for when are we likely to get another big development loan? If the Treasury is at the bottom of it all, then Mr. Churchill as Colonial Secretary and Mr. Churchill as the Treasury are two very different men. True, they have in a way to be different men, but who could have thought that Mr. Winston Churchill would ever be anything but imaginative and far-seeing where the Imperial estate is concerned.

The schemes which I miss most are the Dodoma-Fife and Dodoma-Arusha railways, the immediate commencement of the Zambesi bridge, and the continuation of the Nyasaland railway from Limbe to Fort Johnston. The latter two of the utmost importance if the bridge is built. I do not say it need go all the way to Fort Johnston; it might turn off towards Port Jameson, which place it must eventually reach. The Zambesi bridge, by itself, would be a triumph, and therefore the northern and the southern field extensions are essential. Let us see and investigate the Fife coalfields, and examine the quality of their coal, seems to me to be on the safe side of the mark, for the men who have the coal in those fields know what they are doing. One might do well to hold an investigation into the Union Miniere concerns, as a condition of building the Benguela.

Generally another question requiring full and frank investigation and settlement is the security of Native land tenure in Nyasaland. As you know the position of the present is deplorable. There is no security and no basis of fact. A complete deed of the great overworked Native agriculture would be essential to development. On that score, I must leave this communication with the seal on the lead.

Very truly yours, Zambesi Bridge, East Africa
 (and the railway system)

In order to encourage Native development and increase your exports, and therefore your support, and your railway traffic, you must have security of Native land tenure. That question is the most difficult of them all. Nyasaland Government will have to face it with anxiety over the port of Beira is unnecessary. We can leave all that to be done there in the very capable hands of Sir Charles Colclahan and the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

For our great north and south lanes from Dodoma or somewhere in that vicinity, for I believe sufficient water cannot be found at Dodoma itself to make that the junction—we are not faced with any such worries. But you open up very valuable well-populated country capable of tremendous development. European and Native. All the ingredients that make for richness are there now, bar the railway. We cannot indefinitely hold up the development of all that country, and this is the done deal when can we be sure of getting a further loan? Besides, when and if that did come, it would in any case have to be interest-free for a number of years.

At present the planters of Tukuju have to send their produce by road to Lake Tanganyika, then by boat to Kigoma and so to the coast. Development under that handicap cannot proceed. The Iringa farmers will have to send their produce 120 miles by a road open in the dry weather to Dodoma. How the latter is going to market his produce I do not know.

I think it is fundamentally wrong to spend something over £3,000,000 on this (development) loan on improving the present Kenya-Uganda line and the Tanganyika main line, both of which are paying, when they must improve themselves. What this loan should do is to build new lines and develop what are at present remote districts. It looks as though all we shall get for the £30,000,000 are a few minor branch lines and a sum to help the Tabora-Mwanza line, which shows very little in the way of real development in any of the territories. For Kenya and Uganda are treated as Tanganyika.

Surely, it looks as if much more time will be wasted before anything is done. Cannot a little vision, a little of the great colonial spirit, a little "Rhodesia" be put into those concerned? There is a need, grave need, of a "Rhodesia" in Tanganyika.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE EAST

Tanganyika

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 its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 97, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANK JAMES WATKINS (DECEASED) (P.P.A. 5) SEND our sincere sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Frank James Watkins, who died on 11th November 1920. Mr. Watkins was a member of the P.P.A. and his name is recorded in the P.P.A. Memorial of France on page 10 of our anniversary. Inclusion in this Memorial is a privilege and a great honor. Inclusion in this Memorial is a privilege and a great honor. Inclusion in this Memorial is a privilege and a great honor.

PERSONALIA.

Lord Oranmore and Browne has left London for Ireland.

Mr. R. S. Jeffreys is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Abraham are onward-bound for India.

Mr. Harold Mackender arrived back in England on Monday.

The Hon. P. M. Partridge is over from Mesopotamia.

Major Crowdy is leaving England on a few days on another visit to East Africa.

Sir John and Lady Prebman Newman have returned to 10, Eaton Square.

East Africa's congratulations to Sir Alan J. Cobham on the honour bestowed upon him.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Bernard, who has died at the age of 65, had been in the Sudan.

General Herbert is understood to have promised, if these permits, to visit Portugal before returning to South Africa.

It is reported from home that the Abyssinian martyr, Abba Gebra Michael, was beheaded at St. Petersburg on October 11.

Congratulations to Major Alexander Russell on his election as Chairman of the Brusha Coffee Planters' Association.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has been spending a few days in Aberdeenshire as the guest of Mr. Robert Williams, of Park.

We learn with regret of the sudden death of Mr. Albert Kisan Watts, General Manager of Messrs. Mabs, Todd & Co., who visited East Africa early in 1925.

The Rev. W. V. Lucas was last week consecrated Bishop of Masasi, the ceremony being performed in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The preacher was Canon Stanton, late of Cambridge, and Bishop of the Diocese of the Orange and Northern Rhodesia assisted in the consecration.

Mr. Clifton Roberts, of Kampala, writes to the Nation to suggest that the appointments boards at the universities should in the interests of economic development, work in closer collaboration with the Colonial Office. He proposes himself in the position to stimulate a wider interest and to produce the material of which a training administration stands in need.

Mr. K. C. Lay, who accompanied the Court Treat Expedition from the Cape to Cairo, was recently killed instantaneously while mountaineering in Italy. The deceased journalist will be remembered by many of our readers.

East Africa is able to state that Elisabeth, Countess Dowager of Carnarvon, has compiled with expert advice a book entitled "Malacca's Curse, Cause, Cure," which will be published shortly by Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Arthur W. Sutcliffe, B.S.O., M.C., Assistant District Commissioner, Kenya Colony, and Mary, elder daughter of Mrs. Bruce, and the late Robert Bruce, Jeddburgh, Roxburghshire.

Among those well known to East Africans, who were present at last Sunday's unveiling of the South African National War Memorial at Delville Wood were: Rt. Hon. J. B. Amery, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Henry Birchenough, General C. J. (Brits) Barr and Countess Barton, Brigadier General J. J. Byron, Sir Drummond and Lady Chaplin, Bishop Furse, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, and Sir Lawrence Wallace.

We record with regret the death after a serious operation of Mr. Frank T. Pressland, who was appointed first secretary to the British East Africa Corporation Limited upon its incorporation in 1906, since which time he had been closely connected with the organisation of the company, visiting British East Africa and Uganda in its interests during 1914 and 1915. In recent years Mr. Pressland had been in charge of the buying department of the Corporation in London, and still maintained that position at the time of his last illness.

LADY STANLEY, widow of Sir H. M. Stanley, who passed away last week, was married to the famous African explorer in 1893, and, soon after the marriage, accompanied him on lecturing tours in Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The Times says in its obituary notice that Lady Stanley was a most devoted wife, and that it was with the object of preventing him from returning to the Congo that she persuaded him to stand for Parliament, and "sifted" his constituency for him, a thing which he absolutely declined to do for himself. During his closing years she helped him to lay out his estate at Fribright to represent in miniature the main lines of his African explorations, and when he died in May, 1904, he was at Fribright that he was buried under a monument of Dartmoor granite, bearing his Native name, "Pala Katari" (Rock-breaker). In 1900 she completed and published his autobiography, a book of absorbing interest, which owes much to his wealth and unobtrusive editorship.

No account of Lady Stanley would be complete without some reference to her beauty, both of person and of character. She was tall and kept a very high standard of will long, be remembered by her friends. Her goodness of heart was extraordinary, many people are indebted not so much to her kindnesses than to her thoughtfulness.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE WEEK

SIR HALFORD MACKINDER ON OUR EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE

MR. GRMSBY GOES ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

Speaking last week at the Imperial Institute, Mr. Grmsby Gope, M.P., said that much of the African Empire was celebrating this year its thirtieth birthday—namely the Sierra Leone Protectorate, Ashanti, Uganda and Kenya. We were still in the initial stages of the four great efforts that were required for the progress of those vast territories—transport, public health, scientific agriculture, and education. Those four cardinal responsibilities, which it was our duty to supply, were already beginning to achieve remarkable results. East and West Africa were the least developed areas economically of our Tropical Dependencies, yet in them there was probably the most potential wealth.

The *Rand Daily Mail* has published an interview with Sir Halford Mackinder, chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee, and who the journal recalls, camped on the present site of Nairobi before the town was started, and in company with two specially-appointed Swiss guides was the first to see Mount Kenya. Sir Halford said—

• My impression by the resemblance between the Union and the whole continent of the East African coast, the same wide spaces, the same red soil, the same aridity, and the same type of fauna. Looking the Eastern coast I think the position of the state map is essentially the same. The whole country from the Cape to Abyssinia is one of the great natural regions of the world, West Asia, India is a natural region. The states in this region are bound to have a more or less common destiny, and from that point of view it is of enormous importance for South Africa to realize the opportunities opened up by the British fleet.

The possibility of a great East African Empire based on the Cape lies in the fact that it would be shielded from the rest of the world by the desert belt which extends across Northern Africa and into Arabia, by the British Raj in India, by the British guard in Australia and at the Cape, and by the British fleet in the Mediterranean. If thus shielded from outside interference the small white population of the Union, Rhodesia, East Africa and the Sudan would have an opportunity to develop their states and to organize the great world presented by their Native labour.

MR. AMERY ON AFRICAN BICYCLE MARKETS

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., said last week when opening the annual Cycle and Motor Cycle Show at Olympia, that British manufacturers, who know they made a good article, ought to make sure that others knew it too. That knowledge was spreading, not only among people of our own race in the Dominions, but among races to whom a cycle was a magical thing only a few years ago. He well remembered some seventeen or eighteen years ago being nearly run down in a bush track in Uganda by an immense Native with no training on who was riding a small bicycle. It occurred to him at once that there was an opportunity for our industry in gradually turning all peoples in Africa into bicycle riders. Since the development of the cotton-growing industry in Uganda there had been considerable large and substantial investments in the bicycle industry in that country. They had to go by the stage already of race meetings in some parts of Uganda.

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS ON UGANDA COTTON

WHEN Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda was last week entertained at Manchester by the British Cotton Growing Association, Lord Stanley who presided, said that their guests had done much to assist in the development of cotton growing in the Empire. Uganda was a most important centre, and although for the moment it might take second place to India, it was believed that very shortly India would have to look to its laurels. A very important service which Sir William Gowers had rendered was to prevail on the Secretary for the Colonies to levy the tax on Uganda cotton in future on a sliding scale, a change which it was hoped would benefit cotton users in Lancashire and also the Native producers.

Sir William Gowers said that some of them had visions of the time when Empire supplies cotton, that those from either Egypt or America would rule the markets in this country. Uganda and Nigeria, with which he had also been associated were closely linked with Manchester. Cotton was really the life blood of Uganda. More than 94% of the exports of Uganda in 1925 were cotton, a cotton only produced for 10%. That was a very precarious position which made it very important for Uganda to produce a quality of cotton which would always command a ready market in Lancashire and a good premium.

Uganda's cotton output had increased from 9,000 bales in 1911 to 140,000 bales in 1925. This was the highest rate mark. Climatic conditions would keep the output down to 150,000 bales. Next year would bring a scandalous fall, owing to the heavy fall in the price of American cotton. With American cotton down to 7d a lb. the price left for the Natives might be disappointing. Government was helping by the introduction of new seeds which would give better yield and better staple. They were also assisting by the establishment of a research laboratory at Kampala and by the extension of railway facilities.

SIR SYDNEY HEMM ON EMPIRE PRODUCE

When the members of the British Empire Parliamentary Delegation were visiting Australia, members of the New South Wales Parliament last week, Sir Sydney Hemm—who is well known to our readers as chairman of the Joint East African Board—said that those who knew the excellent quality of the produce which the Empire could send to Great Britain would be surprised to know how much second-rate stuff was shipped. Though he greatly disliked State interference in trade, he had come to the conclusion that the countries regularly exporting primary products were justified in regulating the standards of the produce leaving their shores. Standardisation should apply to grading and packing as well as intrinsic qualities. The use of Control Boards was most desirable, but they must steer clear of the temptation to use such an agency for speculation, which would inevitably lead them in difficulties.

Sir Sydney concluded an address which has aroused considerable public interest with the words: "After nearly twenty years' patient study, my own belief is that a strong, sturdy little has yet been shown and to put into the hands of the consumer essential food stuffs on the basis of handling duties reasonably related to the prime cost of goods. Quite as much remains to be done at your end to raise the standard of your shipments, and to distribute them more efficiently over the seasons, to meet the demands of the market."

MR. FREDERICK LUGARD ON AFRICA'S PROBLEMS.

ADDRESSING the Authors' Club last week, Mr. Frederick Lugard said that we had been inclined to think that the methods and systems evolved to suit our own conditions must necessarily be the best for everyone else, and the African, eager to imitate the white man, had readily accepted that view. The African, however, lacked the initiative, the readiness to accept responsibility, and appreciation of the *via media* or compromise characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. The result had been what was to be expected, namely, the creation of a small denationalised élite wholly out of touch with their people, despising manual labour, the goal of whose ambition was the bar, the pulpit, or the debates of the legislative Council, where, yet, they should serve as a substitute for action and service.

Our problem is to devise a method of education which would make the African a better and more efficient African, and not an imitation European. While teaching him better methods of agriculture we had to avoid a purely utilitarian objective. It

was even more important to eradicate the evil habit of mind, bred of centuries of slavery and of obedience to the law of force, than to make of him a better workman and wage earner. We had to teach him the real meaning of freedom, discipline, and responsibility.

Dealing with labour recruited at a distance for employment in European industries, Mr. Frederick said that prolonged contracts break up the social organisation of the tribe, labourers on their return being apt to set bad discipline and defiance of law, did not return, and a class of undesirable, rapidly degenerate and criminals, gradually developed in the cities. It is a danger which has spread disease, and the population decreases. The solution might lie in the creation of model villages, in the vicinity of European owned estates, but in order that the tribal organisation should be maintained, it was essential that each village should consist of an homogeneous tribe, and under its hereditary village authority. To such a village labourers would bring their wives and settle down among friends speaking their own language, and observing their traditional customs.

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REPORT ON NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Some interesting extracts.

Colonial Report No. 1022 on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1925. (Head Stationery Office, Lusaka) is useful for various purposes, but considerable developments have since taken place in the Protectorate and have been noted from time to time in these pages. The following extracts are, however, of general interest.

European Population and Settlement.

The European population on April 1, 1925, numbered 2,150, of whom 1,075 were adult males and 1,076 adult females. During the year 107 births and 40 deaths occurred.

Of the total acreage in the Territory of 18,425,000 acres, the North Charterland Exploration Company holds, subject to the due assignment of Native reserves, a concession over 6,200,000 acres, the British South Africa Company own three freehold areas comprising 2,758,000 acres in the Tanganyika District, 1,763,707 acres have been alienated, and at the end of the financial year 1925 further 50,000 acres were in course of alienation for purposes of European settlement.

During the year 1925, 170 acres were disposed of, realising a sum of £2,250. Of the alienated land the larger portion is used for grazing, but 52,243 acres were under cultivation during the season 1923-24, of which 42,377 acres were put under maize, 3,462 under tobacco, 2,331 under cotton, 1,250 under wheat, 1,000 under fodder, and smaller areas under beans, potatoes, onions and groundnuts.

Native Employment.

One of the problems that calls for attention is the employment of the Native. In the western districts a large amount of grain is grown for local sale, and a fair trade in Native cattle is done with the Belgian Congo. The shore dwellers of Lakes Mweru and Bangweulu carry on a small trade in dried fish with the inland areas of the Congo. But apart from these, the Native is only in demand for manual labour, which is through the service of the European either in Northern Rhodesia or in neighbouring territories. Mining operations at Broken Hill and Bwana Mkubwa absorb an increasing number of labourers at a fair wage, and it is hoped that future local development may enable the Native to earn a wage sufficiently high to induce him to remain and work within the borders of his own country. This applies also to the development of the agricultural and planting industries in which there is a continued and ever growing demand for labour.

At present, however, the lure of higher wages attracted perhaps a large number of ambitious and adventurous young men to seek work elsewhere. The copper mines in the Katanga District of the Belgian Congo and the gold mines of Southern Rhodesia attract many Northern Rhodesian Natives, who have acquired a good reputation as desirable employees. During the year 1900 were recruited by Messrs. Robert Williams and Company for the Katanga, and an equal number by the Rhodesia and East Africa Labour Coy. Southern Rhodesian labour, which comprised that 10,000 strong who work outside the Territory, is dependent

Native Production and Customs Zones.

Efforts are now being made to encourage the Natives to become a producer. With the cooperation of the mission societies it is hoped gradually

to increase production, to effect a more active economic life, and to effect a general improvement in the methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. Various experiments in cotton growing have been made by a branch of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Society at Kambole, near Lake Tanganyika, and Mr. Ross is conducting a model self-supporting settlement; the success of European tobacco planters in the Kasitani district suggests that Native production in that area may have hopeful prospects, and more so as the Asenga people in the west of that district have long had the reputation of being the best Native growers of tobacco in the Territory.

Northern Rhodesia is in the curious position of being divided into two Customs zones. The northern zone, which is known as the Luango Basin Zone, is governed by the conditions of the Berlin Agreement. Goods imported into this zone are, therefore, not subject to the terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa, though the duties imposed are in almost all instances similar to those imposed in the customs zone. The latter is known as the Zambezi Basin Zone and is subject to Customs Agreements with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and with Bechuanaland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. A new Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was negotiated in October, 1924, on the lines of the previous agreement, but with certain modifications as to the control of traffic in "drum" cattle and scrap tobacco.

Sleeping Sickness Investigations.

Sleeping sickness and the existence of tsetse fly continue to provide a problem, the solution of which is of vital importance to large areas of the Territory. A case was reported during the year in a valley into the disease could be carried on in only one area, that of the Luangwa valley. Here Dr. Kinghorn was at work. This part of the valley, which was the subject of this year's investigation, stretches from Fumud at the southern end for a distance of 400 miles in a north-westerly direction to where the Wira River joins the main stream, and as the valley may be said to average fifty miles in breadth, comprises an area of some 20,000 square miles. The floor of the valley is fairly level and largely covered with *Impati* bush, except in the neighbourhood of the river or its numerous tributaries, where the *Impati* is replaced by more luxuriant grasses. The mean altitude is about 2,000 feet above sea level, and the climate is more tropical than most of the rest of the Territory. Traces of old villages are situated on or near the banks of the large streams. Game is extremely abundant, and of great variety, although the whole valley has its ends to collect near the river course during the dry season, and especially from July to September, when it is not uncommon to find a large animal population in close proximity to the villages.

Dr. Kinghorn found a fairly exceptionally large proportion of water buffalo and bushbuck were infected with *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*, and noted that waterbuck were particularly plentiful in the vicinity of certain villages which had suffered severely from sleeping sickness. Dr. Kinghorn, however, has stressed on the fact that the infection has never assumed epidemic proportions. The local Natives, he said, do not know the disease all their lives, and so their density is stable and tends to correspond to their resources. Their evidence also, with the results of this and previous investigations, will be the subject of a further report.

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extraordinarily "trade manner" that causes it widely scattered, and that its incubation is small. Dr. Kinghorn's conclusions support the theory that the trypanosoma is essentially a parasite of game and that man is ordinarily resistant to it, but there is no evidence to show that he acquires an immunity from infection.

Limited resettlement was permitted during the year in the depopulated areas on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, but though *Glossina palpalis* is still abundant there is no case of sleeping sickness has been reported from there. It is difficult to account for this, but the suggestion has been made, purely as a conjecture, that the trypanosomes may possibly have died out in the course of the intervening years. A further resettlement took place along the banks of the Usukuma and on the shores of Lake Edward, from which the Native population was removed as a preventive measure in 1900.

Barotseland

In July, 1924, a series of meetings took place at Livingstone between the Governor and the present Paramount Chief of Barotseland and his Councilors, at which it was agreed, *inter alia*, first, that the customary twelve days unpaid labour formerly exacted by the bigger chiefs from the common people should be abolished, on consideration of a fixed annual payment by the Government of £500 to the Paramount Chief and £3,000 for division among his *barots*; and secondly, that the chief should accept £300 a year in lieu of his half share in the fees paid for game licences in the Western districts, and £500 a year for the surrender of his rights to "ground" tusks outside the Barotsa district. The settlement of the first question will go far towards abolishing a source of much hardship; the settlement of the second has enabled a long desired consolidation of the game laws to be effected.

EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Position Reviewed in British Official Documents. An account of the Commercial, Financial, and Economic Conditions in Portugal, H. M. Stationery Office, is deposited free of charge by T. F. T. T. Commercial Secretary at Lisbon, makes the following remarks on the financial situation in Mozambique:

The situation in Mozambique differs somewhat from the situation in Angola, in its causes, the chief of which for at least the immediately outstanding factor has been the absorption by the local Government of the greater part of the foreign exchange for its own purposes, viz., salaries and State expenditure. It is calculated that over 90% of the exchange value which comes into the Mozambique market are absorbed by the Government. An ordinance was issued in 1923 requiring 25% of all export values to be deposited in the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, but since 1924 the Government have retained these deposits in their own hands repaying such in depreciated Mozambique pounds. Before this an unsuccessful attempt had been made to borrow a loan in Great Britain.

The total of the Mozambique circulation, local sterling and escudo together, in the early part of 1923 was approximately equivalent to 27,600,000 or about four times as much as the circulation in 1922. A commission representing the local community interests recently estimated the amount of sterling required for practical purposes at £800,000. On this figure as a basis, the commission drew up a report for the consideration of the Government, making certain recommendations for remedy of the situation. They advised that the pound note circulation should be reduced to a total of £400,000 by means of an issue of national gold bonds, and that credit should be opened either in Portugal or elsewhere, of not less than £500,000 for the purpose of facilitating payments and reducing the transfer premium. The need for some drastic action on the part of the authorities in conjunction with the banks, merchants and exporters is being gone, so far as to threaten to cease sending goods to Mozambique until some provision is made for transfers at a reasonable rate.

It appears, however, that a remedy is at last in sight for the Government and the bank have agreed to an arrangement by which the sterling notes will be withdrawn in the course of three years. This arrangement contemplates a new contract cancelling the banks right of issuing pound notes, and prohibiting the use of this currency. Instructions entered into after the date of the contract. At the same time, it is intended to increase the bank capital as already mentioned.

In the course of last year the pound note circulation decreased by 13% from £1,205,145 to £1,050,000. The escudo circulation of the other hand, increased from 236,198 contos to 427,351 contos. Some 430,000 of the pound notes are in the possession of other British banks. Against the note issue the Banco Nacional Ultramarino has a metal reserve of 17,000, and credits to the value of 13,000 contos, including loans to the Colonial Government amounting to £130,984 (16% of the circulation) and 27,000 contos (8% of the circulation).

The notes of the nominally autonomous territory of the Mozambique Company are issued by the Banco de Beira, the shares in which are held by the Bank of Mozambique Company and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. Separate negotiations are in foot for the solution of the transfer difficulties in this region.

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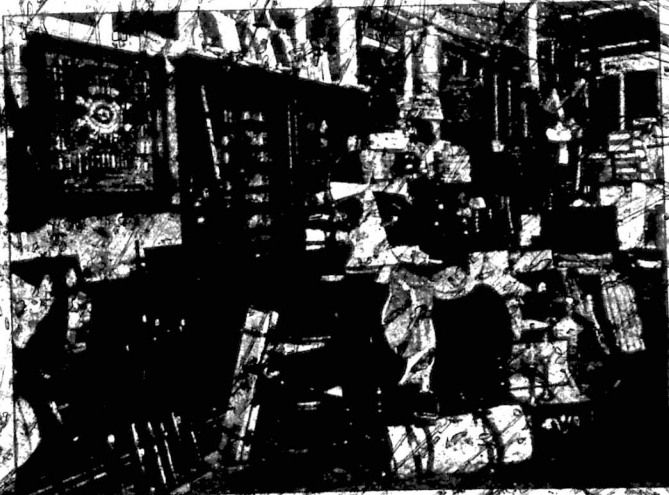
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THE TRADE CONDITION OF UGANDA

By the Hon. Mr. J. J. STOREY, M.P.

Two months past the bazaar have been as well as appointed ship with a cargo of paraphernalia. The Ancient Mariner, after four long weary months ahead with the same state of affairs apparently exists. The people of the country, Native and non-Native, are alarmed with the gloomy prospects and many and varied are the remedies suggested which might spell betterment.

How we could help ourselves, the matter would be desperate, should we are, fortunately, not in a bad condition, for, as I have previously pointed out in these columns, we have in the climate, soil, sunshine and water of the Protectorate the finest assets that any tropical country can boast, neither are we destitute of ideas and energy. Our trouble lies in the fact that we have put too much reliance on the Government to see us well placed in the market of the cotton industry, and, while we are all willing to admit that the Government has been the main means of keeping the cotton in the local trade in cotton production, how we find that when the slump comes most people are back in the Government's hands.

But let us begin. We once blindly put our faith in Government, so if disaster follows, we must take the blame upon ourselves, rather than put it upon the shoulder of the Government. The fact that the plowmen would thrive by themselves either here or there, was an axiom of the year 1800, says Ben Franklin, and it is as true in a practical sense to-day as ever. No Government can control world prices, and to-day the market for the present slump of cotton on anyone in particular is worthless. We must vary our policy, and as things stand now the inhabitants who are dependent on the products of the soil are anxious to have such a change. We need only to devote to other lines some of the energy which has been given to cotton growing. There are many other lines, and many of them, but we are not hitherto bound to one product more than another.

Seed-Crushing Plants

At the time of writing we know, for instance, that certain enterprising people here are undertaking the seed-crushing plant. Indeed, one such plant, absolutely new and thoroughly up to date, has already arrived, and requires only the completion of the screening sheds to get working. The capacity of the plant scarcely matters, what is of account is its variability. I can only say by the interchange of parts it can crush cotton seed, castor seed tomorrow, and take of groundnuts or flax the day after.

A few of these plants can be started in the next few days, and will be past the cotton stage of our existence, and before cotton became so prominent, we were anyone was better off than now. In pre-cotton times the Native produced castor seed and groundnuts and simsim in abundance, though the incentive to produce was not great. With these new machines on hand he will undoubtedly get a better price for his produce than he could if they were not here, besides which the machinery will ensure constant demand. As castor trees go on for three or four years without any supervision worth mention, the Native will be sucked financially down to the ground.

It is impossible to this Protectorate's goodness knows how many tons of rice annually. Yet why cannot Uganda produce as good rice as Tanganyika? Have we not swamps enough? Have we not a good soil as good as to be found in Tanganyika or in India? Why not grow upland rice?

But we must remember that Government has a big pull over the Native. In some circumstances they euphonistically call it, is a loan, but Government must give its blessing to this scheme, and it will go through. If the Administration induce the Native to continue growing cotton in ever-increasing quantities and grow other products as well, so much the better, but public opinion is now convinced that the Native must grow products other than cotton.

German Newspaper in Tanganyika

German newspapers, the German folk have now started a new one in German East Africa, Tanganyika Territory. It is called the *Tanganyika Zeitung*. And it is printed in German, but few can tell what it is all about, but being penetrators like the German, they do not lack knowledge of German is not as good as the German's knowledge of English. Still, one can imagine that to visualise that a German newspaper printed in German will succeed and generate in its columns that the British Mandate for Tanganyika is a most honourable, and peculiar thing. That I think is passed over, so the next best guess is that this new German newspaper, printed in the German language, and published in a British-mandated country, is a boon and a blessing to men—men from Germany.

We have it on the word of a British Cabinet Minister that Tanganyika has not been given to Germany. We also had it on the word of a Cabinet Minister that after the war the word would be made a fit place for us to live in.

German peaceful penetration, newspaper printed for Tanganyika in the German language, German association of ideas. Wasn't there another Cabinet Minister who said "wait and see"?

NYASALAND

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THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

By Percy Fitzpatrick's Description

SPEAKING last Sunday at the unveiling ceremony of the South African War Memorial at Duffield Wood, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick said that the Memorial recalled the services of the 150,000 South African troops who served not only in France, South-West Africa, Egypt and Palestine, but also in East Africa where the battle was not so much against the official enemy, ever elusive, and never pursued through thousands of miles of unknown, trackless country, whose the native forces of the enemy skilled and trained for this purpose, hung upon them sniping day and night from impenetrable cover, where rivers and deadly swamps stopped and turned them, and dense jungles of grass, fifteen feet high, and tangles of bamboo, sixty feet in length, beat them to distraction, where wild beasts threatened every throat, every foot, where every pest and disease which the tropics alone produce, attacked them; where the heat and the impossibility of maintaining adequate food and medical supplies made up the host of unknown, unseen enemies that took their fearful toll, and robbed warfare of all its glamour, and all its recognised rewards. Too often the men who fell there were never buried, never found, never known.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

THE October meeting of the Joint East African Board, at which the principal business was to consider a memorandum submitting the Board's views on the Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the control and working of Mombasa Harbour was attended by Sir J. Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the Chair), and Mr. J. W. Briggden, Mr. Powsy Cobb, Lord Cromwell, Major W. M. Crowdy, Mr. E. Deham, C.M.G., Mr. Campbell Haughey, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major Blake Taylor, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Sir Trevor Denham Wynne, and Mr. G. McIlraith (Secretary).

The communication was read from the Uganda Planters' Association requesting the Chairman to appoint a representative of Uganda interests on the Executive Council pending a formal appointment by themselves. Mr. Sandeman Allen said that he did not think anyone could do more to help Uganda and the Board than Sir Humphrey Leggett, who had generously agreed to accept the position meantime. He was sure the Council would approve his appointment.

Major W. M. Crowdy gave notice that he was shortly leaving to revisit East Africa, and that a substitute would be nominated in his place by the Associated Producers of East Africa.

Mr. J. H. Wilson applied for leave of absence during the rest of the year, and this was granted, but the Council requested him to make arrangements for the attendance of a substitute.

The Secretary stated that the Uganda Planters' Association and Mr. W. Barker Hall had been elected since the last meeting and that Mr. W. H. Sabin, of Nyasaland, had become a life member.

A Committee was appointed to consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Board regarding the Report of the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee.

Very close attention was given to a draft memorandum submitted by the special ad hoc committee on the subject of the Imperial Shipping Committee's Report on Mombasa Harbour, and the final draft of a memorandum for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was approved.

FREEMASONRY IN KENYA AND UGANDA.

East Africa is informed that the District Grand Lodge of Kenya is to be inaugurated in Nairobi during the current month by the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith, and the party of Grand Lodge officers who accompany him, that a Royal Croix Chapter is to be constituted, and that the visiting officers will then tour Kenya and Uganda, visiting all the Lodges.

INVESTIGATING THE NATIVE MIND

Nathaniel Odoyo

A FRESH impetus has been given to the scientific consideration of Native problems by Dr. H. L. Gordon, a medical specialist and expert in Kenya, who lectured before the Natural History Society, and also at the Local branch of the British Medical Association. In these he urged the necessity of the scientific investigation of the Native mind, as it was before the white civilisation without such knowledge had imposed a policy upon the Natives. He criticised unspanningly the quality of the present system of trade and commerce.

It will be remembered that Sir Edward Greig, the Governor of Kenya, had asked the Schuster Committee to allocate £100,000 for a somewhat similar object of research, namely, the effect upon the welfare of the Natives of contact with the white civilisation. (Times Telegraph).

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The Lamu Show

EVERY year about this time the call of the sea comes—and has probably come for centuries past—to the maritime inhabitants of Lamu who make ready their picturesque old dhows for the coastal trade and for the even more ambitious voyages which it is their custom to venture upon so soon as the south-west monsoon has abated. In these humid days the cargo carried is usually some form of common produce, such as maize, of especially firewood, for which an ever-increasing demand occurs at Mombasa; but in past times more romantic communities—amongst them ivory, sesame, incense gums, spices and, above all, slaves—were shipped far afield to the Asiatic coast. This primitive distributing system, of which the Lamu dhows formed an ancient unit, with those of Mombasa another old but more was originally responsible for bringing to the world's notice the aromatic qualities of coffee, an indigenous product of the lands bordering these seas, the demand for which has spread throughout the world.

Our Housing Problem

This week's annual general meeting of the Nairobi Permanent Building Society raises an interesting aspect of the housing shortage with which we are acutely afflicted. The policy of the Government in renting private residences for its officials contributes materially to the shortage in Nairobi, and, as a correspondent in the local paper points out, the renting and allocation are not done very judiciously, for big houses, capable of accommodating fairly-sized families, are often handed over to single individuals or childless couples; in one case a commodious residence, such as many distracted parents would gladly occupy, has been apportioned to two subordinate lady clerks. Yet this same well-established Building Society exists and is worthy of patronage by the authorities; the Society of Civil Servants here recently asked the Government to loan them funds so that they could build their own homes; and an ambitious official building programme, by which the P.W.D. would undertake the provision of residences at a cost probably far above private enterprise—is held up. It is surely worth while considering calling in the services of this institution to solve, or at least to help to solve, our chronic housing problem, and rescue our civilian population from a most heavy and discouraging handicap, namely, the competition of the Government for private houses. It would also pay to erect a few blocks of flats for

single officials, and couples without children, wherever these are not prepared to take the responsibility of providing homes with the facilities the Government may be agreed to supply.

Butter Factories

The great success of the Lumbwa Co-operative Factory, as proved to a satisfied body of shareholders at the annual meeting just held, has resulted in the directors deciding to reach out and incorporate by amalgamations or otherwise any stray butter factories they can draw into their ambit. Negotiations with the new co-operative concern at Naivasha seem already to have gone some distance, but there are some experienced business men here who rather doubt the wisdom of the move. One of the most noticeable features of dairying co-operation in countries that have made a success of it on a large scale is the carefully guarded independence of each local factory and its thorough control by the contributing shareholders on the spot. These factories, however, make a point of combining for conference purposes, and their efficiency and thrift are enhanced by this means, and by a likely competitive desire to issue a better balance-sheet yearly than their neighbours.

Honey Robbers

Our Forestry Department has decided to post a specially strong Forest Guard at Mount Elgon on account of the habit of the Natives in that part of Kenya of burning down mature trees in order to get at the hives built in them by honey-making bees. All Natives are extremely fond of honey, but they are not all as destructive in this respect as the aborigines in the Mount Elgon forests. Most Natives get their honey by far more laborious and painful methods than the above, and their courage in facing naked and angry swarms that they wish to rob is proverbial.

Kenya's Thoughts on Tanganyika

It is generally felt here in Kenya that the milk-sop policy whereby every latitude is given to our late enemies to nurse their designs in Tanganyika will be accentuated now that Germany is a member of the League of Nations. Those who have learnt through the pages of East Africa of the "elemosynary" (blessed word) cash payments now being made to ex-German settlers in the mandated territory are disgusted.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A preliminary meeting of the Commercial Association will be held in Lisbon on October 1st.

Mr. J. L. Storey, the well-known Nyasaland trader, merchant and agent, arrived home on business a few days ago.

A 700 lb bale of cotton, each of 400 lb, was exported from Uganda ports during the period August 1 to August 25.

The Sudan Government's Railways have placed orders in this country for thirty open wagons, ten bogie brake vans, and twenty bogie tank wagons.

Further areas of land in the Afrasia district but not on the higher altitudes of Morogoro, are likely to be made available for alienation to white settlers.

The business of the East African Exhibition at Nairobi under the state of Green and White has now being conducted by Mr. Archibald Newton & Newton and Co.

All kinds of apparatus of parts are being imported into Mauritius for the manufacture of tobacco, from within the Colony, so they subjected to Customs duty at the rate of 10% on the purchase price.

We have a knowledge receipt of a copy of the latest time table of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. This is a large booklet, which includes a most useful little map of Kenya, Uganda, and parts of East Africa, containing much useful information for travellers.

During the first half of this year, Tanganyika exports totalled £1,223,000, as against £1,371,000 for January to June, 1925. Among the items are 1,000,000 lbs of tea, 1,000,000 lbs of coffee, and 1,000,000 lbs of sisal. Manufactures for 1925 were valued at £175,218, including 1,000,000 lbs of sisal, 1,000,000 lbs of cotton, and 1,000,000 lbs of other goods.

Exports from Kenya during the first three weeks ended August 27 and 28 and September 1 included 1,000,000 lbs of sisal, 1,000,000 lbs of cotton, 7,434 bags of cotton, 1,100 bags of groundnuts, 21,000 lbs of maize, 4,000,000 lbs of cotton seed, 1,000,000 lbs of sisal, 1,000,000 lbs of coffee, and 1,000,000 lbs of other goods.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last three weeks for which details are available were: Cattle and sheep dip, 200 packages; cement 26,478 packages; condensed milk, 299 cases; Colton piece goods, 1,100 packages; diamonds, 1,535 packages; granulated sugar, 1,602 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,418 packages; iron wire, 2,287 packages; lamps and lanterns, 10 cases; tobacco and cigarettes, 1,000 cases.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. XXIV, No. 12. (John Murray, 2s. net)
- Northern Rhodesia Report for 1924-25, Colonial Report No. 1202, 7s. net
- Report of the Opening of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Kenya
- Report on the Economic Situation in the Belgian Congo, by H. J. Conz, 1902. (1s. 6d. net from Stationery Office)
- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture in Kenya for 1925. (Price 4s. from Government Printer, Entebbe)
- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda for 1925. (Printed at Kenya and Uganda Railway Press, Nairobi. Price not stated)
- Annual Report of the Forestry Department of the Uganda Protectorate for 1925. (Price 1s. 50 cents from Government Printer, Entebbe)
- Tobacco Culture, 2. Comparison of Methods in Kenya and Nyasaland. (A. J. W. Hornby, 2s. 6d. from Government Printer, Zomba)
- Highlights on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of the Sudan in 1925. (Cmde. 2542, 3s. 7d. net from H.M.S. Stationery Office)

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Only very small supplies were offered at the last auction, Kenya being the only East African coffee. The following prices were realised:

First sizes	136s. 6d.
Second sizes	123s. 6d.
Third sizes	112s. 6d. to 115s. 0d.
Malish peaberry	120s. 0d.

The London stocks of East African coffee stand at 40,775 bags, as against 20,070 bags in 1925, and 18,407 bags in the corresponding period of 1924.

In their quarterly review of the coffee market, Messrs. James Guthrie and Co., Ltd. state that the first arrivals of the Kenya and Tanganyika new crop were disappointing in regard to size of bean and quality, but that in view of the better rains the main crops will probably show some improvement.

Arrivals of African coffee in London during the three months ended September 28 were 81,000 bags, as compared with 20,770 in 1924, 104,378 in 1923, 85,123 in 1922, and 100,000 bags in 1921. Deliveries for home consumption in the same period of 1925 totalled 68,525 bags, as against 61,880 in 1924, 71,601 in 1923, 54,606 in 1922, and 51,034 bags in 1921. Deliveries for export for the 3 months to September 28, 1925, amounted to 22,903 bags, compared with 6,150 in 1924, 10,330 in 1923, 3,314 in 1922, and 8,820 bags in the corresponding period of 1921; while the stocks in London stood at 21,000 bags, as against 26,758 in 1924, 36,741 at the same time in 1925, 19,444 in 1924, 16,848 in 1923, and 15,250 bags in 1922.

BENTON

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business has been done on African cotton, quotations being reduced 2 1/2 points. Imports of East African sorts into Great Britain during the ten weeks since August 7 total 21,700 bales, as against 21,000 in the corresponding period of 1924, 17,000 in 1923, and 12,000 in the first eleven weeks of the 1923-24 season. Deliveries to spinners stand at 27,073 bales, the average weekly deliveries since August being 2,800 bales.

NIWASLAND AND RHODESIA TOBACCOS

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that owing to further arrivals from Niwasland the past season appears to have been more favourable to fire-cured tobaccos than for cigars, the former partly showing good colour while the latter mainly lack the necessary body. Prices are:

Leaf	Strip
Semi-bulk to	22d.
Semi-bulk to	22d.
Medium briar	21d. to 22d.
Good to fine	22d. to 23d.

At the last auction for 2000 bags of Niwasland tea were sold at the average price of 14s. 2d. per lb., 20 packages being from the Mimi Mimi Syndicate at 17s. 4 1/2d. per lb., and 12 packages from Northwood, selling at the average price of 18s. 6d. per lb.

INDIA RUBBERS

Imports of East African sorts during the last month totalled 223, of which good business has been done in Mysianca, value shown as a bare 100 pounds.

OTHER PRODUCTS

On the sugar market prices are lower, the spot value of the good East African and Abyssinian being 70s. and Madagascar 16s.

On the oil market the market is steady and the value of East African seed is about 10s. per ton. The value of Mallesia oil has advanced and good quality Mallesia oil has sold up to 15s. Sellers are now asking 17s. 6d. for oil.

On the tin market business has passed at about steady prices about and October shipment from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2d. and October shipment from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2d.

On the nut market, although sellers are asking 10s. with no result, a little business has been done in East African at 10s. for October/November shipment, with further buyers.

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50s. respectively. The spot value of Java is 32s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. and October/November shipment from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2d. and October shipment from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2d. A small parcel of No. 1 white Java East African has sold at 35s. 6d., which it is anticipated could be weighted with a firm offer in hand. On the nut market, although sellers are asking 10s. with no result, a little business has been done in East African at 10s. for October/November shipment, with further buyers.

On the nut market, although sellers are asking 10s. with no result, a little business has been done in East African at 10s. for October/November shipment, with further buyers. Good competition was experienced at the last auctions, prices of Zanzibar sorts being: Shell, small to hold, 10s. to 15s.; small and medium, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; and large, 15s. to 20s. and defective, 10s. to 15s. Roof, fair to good, realised from 10s. to 25s., while yellowbilly, fair to good, sold at from 20s. to 50s.

NEW ZEALAND TOBACCO FACTORY.

We learn from Mr. A. L. Storey that he is rebuilding and enlarging his tobacco factory at Limbe where Messrs. Speke (Nedesia), Ltd., are installing for him a steam and power tobacco re-ordering plant, similar to the Proctor machines used in America, with a Robey boiler and engine and John Slaw hydraulic tobacco press. When completed for next season, it will be one of the most up-to-date factories in the Protectorate and will be able to deal with large quantities of leaf daily, ensuring that repacking will be equal to that obtained by the best American methods.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We are pleased to learn from the Eccleston Motor Co., Ltd., of 10-14, Eccleston Place, Victoria, N.W.1, that they have greatly increased their East African clients during this summer. We may add that several readers on leave who called upon us expressed complete satisfaction with the services rendered by the Company, whose office of free garage led to quite a number of East Africans parking cars at their garages, which thus became in some small measure an East African rendezvous.

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| Mr. J. C. Kirkland | |

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH-INDIA

- "Modasa" passed Peron, homewards, from East Africa, October 9.
- "Madera" arrived Marseilles for East Africa, October 9.
- "Mailera" left Dar-es-Salaam, October 9.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

- "Katura" left Dar-es-Salaam, October 7.
- "Clan Macheth" left Aden for East Africa, October 10.
- "Wayfarer" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, October 7.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- "Jagenfontein" arrived Hamburg, October 7.
- "Rietfontein" left Algoa Bay for South and East Africa, October 7.
- "Randfontein" arrived Lourenco Marques, September 24.
- "Springfontein" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, October 7.
- "Ryperkerk" left Port Sudan for further East African ports, October 9.
- "Nas" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, October 6.
- "Melskerk" arrived Marseilles, homewards, October 7.
- "Hanskerk" arrived Beira, October 7.
- "Sababeka" arrived Natal for East Africa, October 8.

UNION-CASTLE

- "Crawford Castle" left Mozambique, October 10.
- "Linlithgow Castle" left East London for Beira, October 10.
- "Gaika" left Plymouth for Beira, October 8.
- "Garth Castle" arrived Beira, October 9.
- "Gloucester Castle" left Ascension for Beira, October 8.
- "Isandover Castle" left Aden for East Africa and Natal, October 10.

EAST AFRICAN MAELS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on October 21, 26 and 28. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, October 15 and at the same time on October 22.

A mail from East Africa was delivered in London on Monday last, October 11, a further East African mail being expected in London on October 30.

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