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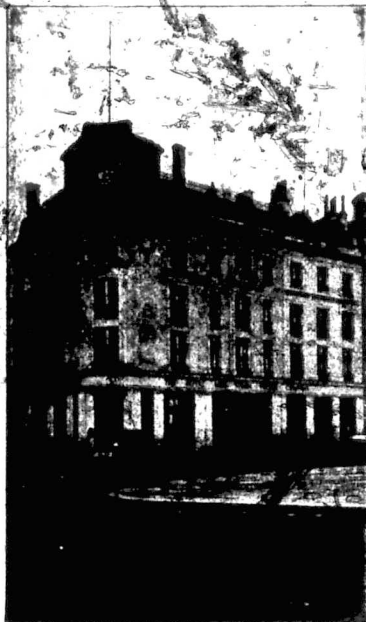
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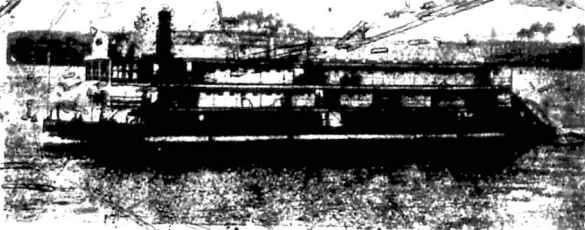
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EDITORIAL

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EAST AFRICA ABOVE PARTY.

We have frequently expressed the view in these columns, that East African affairs should be raised above politics, and there had recently been certain hopeful signs that such questions would be lifted on to a higher and non-controversial, or at least non-party, plane. Last week's Parliamentary debates on the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Bill were, however, the occasion for a number of reckless outbursts which are greatly to be deprecated, and which, as Mr. Cornby Gore pointed out, could but tend to create a sentiment in Kenya. A few of the typical libels on the Colony's Government, and its settlers are quoted on other pages of this issue, and will serve to indicate the real need for a better and more sympathetic public understanding of East African problems.

The uneducated man in the street will perhaps think that there must be at least some justification for the attacks launched from the Labour benches. He does not know that Labour's chosen delegate on the East Africa Commission, visited the Territories in 1924, and as a result of his own inquiries on the spot, found it possible to sign a joint report with his Conservative and Liberal colleagues. That he would certainly not have done had there been ground for the criticisms now frequently repeated from the benches of his party. There is evident danger of East Africa's best interests being sacrificed for the purposes of vote-catching, a danger which should be faced and fought by men of goodwill in any party.

Now that the Bill has passed its third reading without further challenge, is it too much to hope for East African policy to be treated from a common standpoint? We know that efforts have already been initiated and will be continued next Session with the object of finding common ground from which Conservative, Liberal, and Labour Members of Parliament can approach questions particularly concerning land and labour policies in Tropical Africa, and we sincerely trust that the good offices of East Africa's friends in the ranks of each of the three will prevent a repetition of the manner in which recent charges have been hurled at Kenya across the floor of the House. Differences of opinion there must be, but abuse is not argument, and venom is easily distinguishable from candour.



neighbor of Sir Robert Coryndon when I was in Rhodesia, but I did not meet him there. As soon as I got to East Africa I was asked particularly to pay my debt to him until he came to the end of his journey for England. I am particularly glad to pay this tribute because Lady Coryndon is here to-night. Constantly in the course of my day's work I am finding evidence of humanity and cheerfulness of Sir Robert Coryndon's deep knowledge of African matters and his balanced judgment of the kind of affairs.

May I allude to Sir Frederick Lugard whom I hope to have more than any other man living here to the possessions of British Africa? He was the first chief in this continent whom I have learned more from him than I can possibly tell. You probably know the history of his dealings with Uganda. It was with feelings that I cannot easily describe that I first walked to the top of the hill in Kampala where he built his first fort. Ever since he did not then host the Union Jack, but the flag of the Imperial British East Africa Company. I visualised him there with most inadequate resources producing some kind of order out of chaos, and keeping his head when he was about him losing theirs and blaming the other. The services of Sir Frederick Lugard to the Empire have hardly been adequately realised, for he was always a man of such excessive modesty. He did things but did not like to talk about them.

East and West African Policies

Allusions are often made to the policies pursued in East and West Africa as though they were entirely and basically different. I have for many years been intimately connected with West Africa and am also connected with East Africa, and it is my impression that there is far less difference than is commonly supposed. One of the things I have mentioned that the trade and production of the West African territories are far larger than those of East Africa, and it is quoted as an argument that West African methods are infinitely superior to those of East Africa. The only fair standard of comparison, of course, is the volume of trade compared with the density of population. When we compare these we find—I take the figures given by Mr. Amery to the Imperial Conference—that West Africa, with a population of twenty-three millions, had a total trade last year of some £55,000,000, while East Africa, with a population of eleven millions, had a total trade of rather more than £28,000,000, so that the trade per head of East Africa is slightly larger than that per head for the West African Dependencies. Far be it from me to decry West African methods of administration, but I cannot allow this common aspersion on East Africa to pass unchallenged.

Long-standing differences between Kenya and Uganda have been settled. Kenya no longer regards Kenya with suspicion, nor does Kenya regard Uganda with disapproval. Each country is becoming in an increasing degree a complement of the other. The change in the name of the Uganda Railway—that of the Kenya and Uganda Railway synchronises with the establishment of a genuine partnership. Land grant and railway will in a short time. Railway communication with Lake George and this must inevitably be the prelude to some closer bond between all these territories.

It is now possible to drive a motor car from Mombasa to Entebbe as one travels through the Rift Valley, and sees admirably constructed signposts—better than most I have seen in any country—saying that it is so many miles to Entebbe, so

many miles to Mongalla, and so many miles to Lake George. And I suppose they are now adding the mileage to the Victoria Falls and Capetown. The Rift Valley is a wonderful scenery. On the one side a mountain range, and on the other a low away big game of land at every kind of level.

The East African Airways

Wonderful advance has been made in African transport and communication. There are those here to-night who, I am sure, have travelled thousands of miles on foot and horseback, and this generation, who are the first walk from the Cape to Cairo by Mombasa, and a further East—has also seen flights from Cairo to the Cape and back, and these, we hope, will soon be an everyday occurrence. I cannot hope for many years to see any rail or road communication from the sources of the Nile to its middle course, but we shall see within a few weeks the inauguration of the experimental seaplane service which will bring Uganda and Kenya within five days of Europe. I should like to quote what Mr. Hargreave Hegarty said the other day that East Africa looks geographically towards the East, and therefore economically it must look towards the East, especially as steam communication between, say, Mombasa and Bombay is much more rapid than between Mombasa and the Continent.

I think that the European and Native populations of East Africa would prefer to be brought into closer touch with European civilisation than with Indian civilisation, for, although I do not want to say anything which could be interpreted as a depreciation of Oriental civilisation, it has seemed to me that fundamentally African mentality is more closely allied to that of Europe than to that of the Orient. Four years ago Sir Robert Coryndon talked to me of the Indian problem, which so lately has now practically disappeared in East Africa. The real problem which East African leaders have to face to-day is the commercial competition of the East—the competition not only of the Indians but also of the Japanese. In that view a Government cannot help you except to see that there is a fair field and no favour, and that can only be secured for the British by overcoming the geographical handicap referred to. I think that all of you will be anxious to lend your support to the regular air service if it can possibly be evolved perhaps with some assistance from the British Government. Sir Sefton Brunker assures me that he intends to call on me at Entebbe next February. (Applause)

The problem of labour is not peculiar to East Africa, but is more important there because of the juxtaposition of races of the wholly different type so far as the great majority of the members of each race are concerned. The problem can only be solved by applying the principle so well epitomised in the expression, "The dual mandate." From one point of view the labour problem is more pressing in Kenya than in Uganda, it will become more pressing in Uganda as railway extension and necessary development proceeds. The areas in Uganda suitable for European settlement are rather small and remote. The population over the whole of the country averages thirty three per square mile, but the real density is probably nearer sixty per square mile on the better land, so that there is no large scope for European settlement, nor, indeed, can Uganda be regarded as a white man's country.

Tribute to "East Africa."

I saw to-day an article by an Uganda correspondent of that enterprising and public-spirited journal East Africa. He said that malaria and fever of other lands were not a bit more dangerous

Uganda are smallpox and scurvy. I do not know how many of you have had the disease. I think that you can live in England for a long time without getting either, but not in Uganda without getting them. If you take enough precautions, you can avoid them. You can wear boots instead of exposing your feet to attractive leeches if you always seek your servants to do it, and if you always take dinner. But is it worth your living? Is it a country in which to live your home? I think it is very doubtful. I must entirely agree with the remarks concerning Uganda made by Mr. Ormsby Gore in his Presidential address to the British Association at the European in Uganda is destined to be a teacher of civilisation but seldom the settler and direct producer.

Sir Robert Coryndon in his address to the Society four years ago spoke of the possibilities of devising a scheme under which the enormous potential energy of the Native population might be properly and profitably utilised in the construction of roads and railways with the full concurrence not only of every public official, but of the most watchful critics of public policy animated by the most imperious and philanthropic zeal. Well, we began in Uganda with a scheme that fell far short of that, but I am not so optimistic as he was concerning that occurrence. I have recently been accused myself and my Government has been accused of errors in regard to the Native population which are called 'the negation of trusteeship and exploitation.' I feel it rather hard because I think there seems to be no pleasing some of these critics except by a policy of 'hands off the African,' and even 'influence off the African,' even if the influence is entirely directed to work which must be done for his own benefit and his own good." (Loud applause.)

Major Orde-Browne on Labour

Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne said that the fact that there had never been a strike of Native labour might suggest that East Africa was an employer's paradise, whereas the African held the best of the position, and the supply of labour was never equal to the demand. The African was not forced to work by Government regulation, or even by economic pressure, and he had it in his power to boycott an unpopular estate—a power greater than that wielded by any Trade Union. The function of the labour Department might be summed up as co-operation of effort, resources, money, and above all, of information. There had been a stage in all the East African Dependencies when there was friction between the official and unofficial elements. At that time many people regarded the official as an incompetent, sentimentalist, and many of the officials thought that the planters were bloodstained ruffians. That was fortunately a thing of the past. They were faced with the problem of disease, sleeping sickness, which was perhaps unduly picturesque, spirillum as a most important disease, in the otherwise favourable southern regions, in which they had to deal with the problem of the importation of hundreds, if not thousands, of alien Natives. Treatment for yaws was now available in practically every Government station of the Territory, and they were thousands of able Natives earning their own living and who otherwise would have been helpless and revolting cripples.

They were faced with the problem of travelling Natives for some of the five, six, and even seven hundred miles to work. It was asking a very great deal of the law to embark upon such an appalling journey. The hardships of the journey were such that it could be said to be a prologue to

deathland disputed, and the employer had to get the Natives into proper condition before they could possibly work at all. To take care of him, the employer had to help both the Native and the employer. The Government had already done a great deal to help to start things where the Native could be hoped to obtain food and a price, and he kept careful of the health of the Natives. Such epidemics as meningitis and diphtheria, which had devastated Africa recently, had been controlled, at least to some extent.

It was to be hoped that the Government would co-operate with the planters' associations. A Government Department was handicapped by the necessity of framing departmental estimates twelve to eighteen months ahead. If the Department was lucky it got its money at the whole matter was rather like throwing a rat into a kennel full of terriers: if it came through at all it would be pretty badly mangled. The greater elasticity of funds of the Planters' Association could be of great assistance to Government expenditure.

There was the question of discipline on the plantations. It was an undeniable hardship for the employer to have to travel two or three days to lay a complaint against a Native, and it had the effect of making the Native feel he was being treated as a criminal when his trespass might have been only a minor misdemeanour. It was hoped to have travelling magistrates to deal with these Natives on the plantations and thus avoid the necessity of using the ponderous machinery of the criminal law.

They had no right to ask the investor to put up capital unless they knew how matters would develop. Information could be collected regarding labour he was quite sure that the overseas investor would feel much greater confidence in embarking upon a new proposition. He was often asked how far Native production conflicted with the Native going out to work for wages. In his view it depended entirely upon circumstances. He was sometimes said that such and such a tribe would have been a most useful labour source if it had not been taught to grow coffee or cotton or some other crop, but there was one tribe in Tanganyika that he had had produced any economic crop, namely, the Masai. Yet he had never heard of anyone going to recruit amongst them. That instance showed that the question was mainly one of temperament. His Department would have many critics, but he hoped that it might also have some few friends.

Mr. Ormsby Gore on Uganda's Future

Mr. Ormsby Gore, who proposed the health of the Chairman, said that Lord Buxton was the head of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and might therefore be called the chief bug-hunter of the British Empire. They had listened to a speech by the Governor of Uganda, whose heart was in Kano (laughter) and to one by Mr. Orde-Browne, who had contributed most valuably to the study of the labour problem which would in coming years be as acute in West Africa as in East Africa. He had approached the subject in a truly scientific spirit, and had brought to the subject a sense of humour and of sturdy commonsense. William Gowers was shortly returning to the scene of his labours where, owing to the immense cotton production of the United States, he would find certain financial embarrassments. He (Mr. Ormsby Gore) believed that Uganda would make good even if there was a temporary set back, which would not be to Uganda's permanent detriment, but might give a valuable opportunity for necessary stock-taking. Under the leadership of William Gowers, who had shown courage and originality throughout a long career, the country could come through.

PRIMER OF NEW ZEALAND AND TANGANYIKA MANDATE

In view of the strong public movement in Germany for the recovery of Africa Overseas Possessions, and the fact that the interests of the propaganda machine, Great Britain concentrating on the African continent, have done their utmost to prevent other Mandated Territories within the British Empire, the Editor of this Journal has consulted the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, East Africa's nearest neighbours, in the hope of opposing German aims.

Hereunder we are privileged to publish a special message received in reply from the Premier of New Zealand, who, it will be seen, strongly supports the policy this journal has consistently advocated. The knowledge that the Self-Governing Dominions regard themselves beside East Africa in opposition to German Colonial ambitions is important chiefly because it must counteract any sentimental weakness which may in the future would make any Mandated Territory a pawn in the game of diplomacy.

The Right Hon. J. G. COATES, M.P.

Prime Minister of New Zealand

Opinion in New Zealand entirely concurs with the statement recently made on behalf of His Majesty's Government that no cession can be contemplated of any part of the Mandated Territories at present held by Great Britain or by British Dominions. We are firmly convinced that the best interests of the native population of Western Samoa lie in the continued administration of that territory by New Zealand, and that this is practically the unanimous view of the native inhabitants themselves.

New Zealand will resolutely oppose any suggestion to alter its present mandatory status, and has no intention whatsoever of surrendering, either now or in the future, any rights it possesses at present in this connection.

THE LIFE OF OSMAN DIGNA.

Mr. H. C. Jackson's Fine Record.

It is a long time since so interesting a volume has been published of the Sudanese. Mr. H. C. Jackson's "Osman Digna" (Methuen, 12s. 6d.) tells the appearance of which synchronises with the death of Wady-Halla of the old Dervish emir whose name became famous throughout the world some forty decades ago, and who acquired a reputation out of all proportion to his merits. Indeed, the author says that he was perhaps the most famous savage, except Zubeir, Cetewayo, and Chaka, who had arisen in recent times in the African continent.

This book gives a most interesting record of his savagery and his pertinacity, of his intense hatred of his enemies and his brutality to his friends, but a brutality tempered at times by diplomatic kindness, which compare oddly with his ruthless fanaticism. He ruled by fear and not by love, but was helped in no small measure by his remarkable persuasiveness: as an Arab once said to a British officer, he had so beautifully that he beguiled the very hearts out of their breasts and any who went to upbraid stayed to praise him. A strict and cruel disciplinarian, his methods were effective amongst the untamed people with whom he was dealing, but Mr. Jackson's conclusion is that after due credit has been given for the manner in which Osman Digna forged an army and moulded it to his will, it must be admitted that he excelled neither in tactics nor in strategy.

He simply allowed or commanded his followers in the flush of their religious enthusiasm, and inspired their

with the hope of winning glory for the millions of the best, to charge a well-aimed force of the usual attack formation was that adopted by the Zulu, a half-moon of living men. That it was the most successful and wonderful bravery of his fighting days, and no man can command have been so well led by his subordinates. No braver troops ever took the field than those who fought on the Eastern Sudan. Death in the Mandate's cause opened to him the gates of Paradise, and it is hardly due to say of them that most of the Dervishes actually welcomed death if only they could kill an enemy first. Fanatical, not comprehensible, call their behaviour whatever will, it was braver of the most wonderful and cause the description.

When the Kalifa's forces were routed by Kitchener at Omdurman twenty-seven years ago the ears waited for a reward for the death in battle which would send them to Paradise, but Osman Digna did not need to be numbered amongst the slain. Whether he fled from the strike or did simply with the thought of self-preservation in his mind is difficult to say. He told General Wingate that he was a follower of the Kalifa, to be the only of his master the Kalifa, who before the battle had placed the women of his harem in his charge. This may or may not be the whole truth, for Mr. Jackson is compelled to record that Osman Digna took part in many of the engagements in which he fought, where his conduct contrasted sharply with that of Zubeir, who was never to be found when the arrows were thick or the blades whistled past his ears. We read:

At the commencement of the battle Osman Digna made great insistence of wishing to take an active part in it. His principal object, however, was to use his influence to prevent him from viewing the battle at close

...at noon, the day had been against him. He was defeated, he was hurried away to the faithful retreat, for that reason Osman Digna has not been accused of cowardice and chaps with an unjust. It may, I think, be fairly said that the office of a commander-in-chief is to play the part of a common soldier and that the act of directing a force and commanding it to take part in a battle is not a part of his duty. The following of physical would find his work in the details that would lead to a successful conclusion of the battle, but there is also a further reason for his abstention from the battle, for in the supervision of the Beja-speaking people of the Red Sea hills, he believes that the death of the commander in a battle is a disaster to the cause.

On one occasion he was embroiled in the battle when an unexpected attack on the part of the enemy happened to find its way to the distant rear of Osman Digna's army. Yet he was not wounded on active service, although he fought periodically for a period of sixteen years, and took part, but indifferently, in the same number of battles of the Red Sea and Omdurman. There is but one explanation of his position and this is that he is generally seen by those who fought at his command and in his defence. Once he saw that the day was going against him and few and far between judges of such an occurrence could be found than Osman Digna took refuge in flight. For this reason it is perhaps not surprising that Osman Digna passed almost unscathed through the fiercest of his numerous battles. At Simit he had been wounded in three places, but his wounds were not serious, and he had no cause to complain of such trivial hurts, gained in his life where so many thousands of his followers laid down their lives.

The story is that of a strange personality. Osman Digna was born in Suakin about the year 1820, into a family ostensibly engaged in legitimate commerce, but actually pursuing the more lucrative business of slave trading. When he was about thirty-seven years old the capture of his eldest brother by a British warship with a convoy of 600 slaves entailed a loss to the family of over £3000. The Digna premises at Jedda were searched, merchandise and slaves seized, and Osman, with his brother, imprisoned, and the whole of the worldly possessions of the family being confiscated and the firm deported from Jedda. Osman, returning to Suakin, rained and equipped, began his efforts to reconquer territory in the town, with but little success, until, in disgust, he went to Berber to engage a broker. Each time that business brought him back to Suakin he utilized his opportunities to increase his discontent.

When the Mahdi was celebrating his victory at El Obeid in January, 1883, Osman Digna's offer to prevent troops passing from the Red Sea to the Nile route resulted in his appointment as an emir, and thus began his military career in the Red Sea hills. As a merchant without particular standing either through birth or piety, he was not accorded any particular welcome as an emissary of the Mahdi, but as Mr. Jackson emphasises, the strain of personality that is so characteristic of the Arab and that requires so little to make it burst into prominence, served Osman Digna well. He bore to a certain religious leader a letter, which was to have great religious influence. Having read the letter, the leader kissed it, discarded his clothes of silk and satin, and to the amazement of the little circle of worshippers, garbed himself in the simple white robe of the common herd, and prostrated before Osman Digna, who had ostensibly neglected to make the obeisance which was the spiritual chief's due. From this act of humility dated the rise to power of the former, a power which early crystallized his new standing in a butcher's score of unhappy prisoners.

In the succession of fights that then began his forces were often roughly handled, and but for the most incredible impudence and cowardice of the Egyptian troops against him, his career must

have been short and inglorious. Thanks, however, to the unparalleled pliancy of the Egyptians, Osman's reputation soon became established and even when on the defensive, which might be his disadvantage, as a soldier, soldier, after all, he never hesitated to send glowing and far from faithful accounts of his prowess to his father, the Mahdi. After his defeat at Tamarhe he utterly discredited the most of his bravest warriors were dead.

Little enterprise and energy would probably have resulted in his capture; but the British Government continued to waver and vacillate; it even ordered the immediate withdrawal of Admiral Hewitt's proclamation of a reward for the person of Osman Digna alive or dead. As Mr. Winston Churchill writes, we fought without purpose and we conquered without profit. Gladstone's Cabinet considered indecisive and Gordon died in Khartoum. The public fury was let loose in a storm, a storm to which the Government first cowered and then hastened to cover its mistakes. But the death of Gordon was of immense importance. The Eastern Sudan went over to the Mahdi and his mouthpiece, those of those of Osman Digna, whose new strength enabled him to besiege Suakin and gain its outposts and fortresses. Then began the campaign which culminated in the defeat of the Dervish power at Omdurman and the later capture in the Red Sea hills of the fugitive Osman Digna by a handful of police.

If the story is interesting in its interest, than it is so, it is due to the author for so skillfully painting the background without which the narrative might have been dry and unrefreshing. Take this picture:

The Arab of today has scarcely progressed one single step in any moral science of literature since the days of Mohammed, except what he has inherited from some Syrian Levantine, who showed his proof of viewing no distinction in a class, in social organization. Save in the multiplication of the words, the Arab is as he was when Moses brought down the law from the Mount. He has no concern with beauty for its own sake, the delicate parts of the body never are disregarded until they break into the crude and tangible article of commerce. A direct-fringed lake, haunted with birds of the most gorgeous plumage, or the sweetest song, or staked with water lilies and feathery pampas, is only appreciated for a vessel of water for his cattle and fish for himself. The desert in which he lives, arid as the sand of the bit, is composed, he has lived, year in year out, the same unchanging, unprogressive existence that his ancestors led three thousand years ago. In the time of the East the traditions of its immemorial past, the story of the life and death of the prophet, the hard and unpoetic facts of an unimaginative science, scoring the dogmas of a more material generation.

Mr. Jackson paints in his background a scene that you see a man and a maid drop a rope, to which is fastened a *triba* or goat skin, to the bottom of a well, and with melodious, a somewhat monotonous, stroke and another, practically raise the water to the surface. Here the daughter of the prophet of Midian come and draw water and the tribe troggs to water their father's flock, while the grey beards remain at home in their tents of camel hair, or watch the labour from afar. Here too does Jacob meet his Rachel in beauty as undimmed as if three thousand years did not separate an undays from these. The awareness of their existence, their utter inconsequence, and their imprudence for the future induce a fatalism that itself works upon their lives. Unable to think for themselves, they are upon their lives, they are the mercy of an unpoetic prophet who is either dimly inspired with the belief that he is competent to help existing wrongs, or as is unhelpful, after the case, Native and French, such a profit of his own.

It is a book which can be cordially recommended.

LOAN BILL PASSES THIRD READING

BITTER LABOUR ATTACKS ON KENYA SETTLERS

The Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Bill passed its Third Reading on Monday without a word of challenge, but was subjected to a bitter Labour attack at a special stage.

When the House went into Committee on the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Bill, Mr. Dalton moved to omit Kenya from the benefit of the guarantee, saying in support of his motion:

Natives Averse to Kenya Legislation

In Kenya there is a small minority of white planters who would be a considerable part of the benefit of this Bill, and who in our opinion should not so benefit. We are also opposed by the formation of the Fascist militia in that country, by various developments in the mining industry particularly adverse to the labour and land legislation in the Colony and to the Ordinance which have been recently adopted for promoting the flow of labour from the Native Reserves on to the estates of the white planters. It is very satisfied that it would be possible for the Native to work effectively in his own Reserve without undue pressure, our attitude would be different, but I shall hope to show that recent Ordinances in Kenya and recent pronouncements by responsible people in the Colony suggest that the Native is being unfairly pressed by disreputable whites to leave his Reserve and go on to the estates of the white planters.

Apparently the Government is taking measures now to obtain the approval of the Native to work on the estates of those people who show no tendency to work on their own land. It is not easy to suggest various sections of the population of this country to whom I refer to as the Dike and the royalty owner.

Lord Delamere, whom I venture to the other day to characterize as the Mussolini of that Colony, said in the House of Commons: "Coffee picking is a practice which appeals to the Government and to its officials in the Reserves to help to get it picked. Natives are treacherously open to the wrong kind of influence, and suggestion of a Governmental nature to the Reserves without any question of their consent being even thought of. What seems to me to be a little disingenuous. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the whole policy of the Kenya Government, wherever it is in vital form, is a practice which is a squeeze to get the Natives out of their Reserves on to the estates of Lord Delamere and his friends. The railways which have been constructed in Kenya are as a rule through land alienated to white planters and the ranch lines that have recently been laid only pass to the extent of 24% through Native Reserves. It would appear therefore, that one reason why the Natives of Kenya develop so small an amount of purchasing power is that they have not had their fair share of railway and transport facilities.

We are not at all satisfied with the system of taxation and public finance generally in Kenya. A good deal has been said about the hut tax payable by Natives, but it is, of course, an additional lever for getting Natives out of the Reserves on to Lord Delamere's estate, but it is not the only one. It is not clear to me that the finances of the country have been conducted in a proper manner, and it is not clear to us that the advantages that will accrue to the Colony through this Bill will be well worth a measure which will be a slight disadvantage to the Natives of Kenya.

The Trusteeship of the Natives of Kenya, which has been established by the Government, is a measure which has been taken from other Colonies that we have thought it right to put down this amendment in order to emphasize the importance of the Administration in all the Territories that are under the Administration of the Tropical Dependencies and the Administration of Mr. W. BAKER, seconding the Amendment, said:

It is a matter of course of any effect which is made in the Bill to the removal of Natives from the Reserves to the estates of the planters will be for the advantage of the white settlers. We are a genuine assurance that everything possible will be done to secure the planting of the labour in Kenya.

MR. ROBERT SIMON: I take it that the cause of Kenya is the key position for the European population living in East Africa, because it is a population which is not migratory but is a settled European population, that are entitled to the view that they are badly treated in Kenya with the Natives, they are bound to go badly throughout the whole of the rest of East Africa. We hope that we may have a suggestion that Kenya is going to lead the way in setting up a white man's standard for the treatment of Natives throughout the whole of East Africa. I should have thought that after all these years of white influence in that Colony it would easily have been the most advanced in East Africa in educational matters, but find according to a statement made by Sir Frederick Lugard in 1923, that only one out of every 174 children of school attending age was receiving any kind of education at all in Kenya. I think the Committee will agree that a figure of that kind reflects seriously on the white man's administration of Kenya.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON: I have seen pressure used through the chiefs and through the local administration offices and I have no objection in saying that in every case the result was distinctly bad. From every point of view we should be glad to see the policy of bringing pressure to bear to induce labour to come out of the Reserves. The Reserves which supply the best labour for plantations are the industrial Reserves where the Natives have the fullest opportunity of following their own methods of plantation and growing the crops they are accustomed to grow.

Colonel Wedgwood's Outburst

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: The difficulty is that Kenya is controlled by settlers belonging to a very high aristocratic class, and may criticize almost anything in the British Empire except Kenya. I do not propose to join in the criticism. I have done it so often and have made myself so intensely unpopular over it. Surely everybody on the Treasury Bench agrees that our duty is complete when we allow the Native in Kenya to do as he likes. If the Native is free to work either for himself or for us, I believe all on these benches would wash their hands of Kenya and believe we had done our duty.

SIR H. CROSS: What would the hon. Member do in a case where an enormous number of natives refused to do any work at all in their Reserves or for planters, and forced their womenfolk to do the work?

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: I should still say that it is not the duty of the State to make a man work who does not want to. The hon. and gallant Member would be the first to protest against any such action in this country. Everybody on the Treasury Bench knows very well that even the Government of this country cannot secure liberty for the Natives in dealing with every other Crown Colony in the British Empire and with every mandated territory, and the Secretary of State thinks it is law, but in Kenya it is not so. It is the duty of this Bill guaranteeing the Natives, which repeatedly, notwithstanding once, has threatened to send for the British Empire. I remain for the rest of the good winter agreement, when there were 50,000 Natives, not merely for 100,000, but for the British Empire, but for interfering in the Convention and all the Secretaries of State of that State. I believe that it is quite the Continental manner and when the Colonial Secretary has taken over and over again to the Natives in Kenya he has

been beaten over again by the feudal aristocracy of Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby Gore's speech.

The HON. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS (MR. ORMSBY GORE) have been rather amused and very much surprised that the members opposite should wish to put out Kenya, seeing that they have pressed at every stage of this Bill for more scientific research work and for the welfare work... The hon. Member opposite... The hon. Member opposite... The hon. Member opposite...

The objection to Kenya raised by hon. gentlemen opposite seems to be almost entirely due to the existence of Lord Delamere. Sir Robert Hamilton contends that these settlers are aristocrats and people we do not like, and they develop a class consciousness. With regard to the men who work for Lord Delamere, there were 600 or 700 ex-service men, most of them private soldiers, and a good many of them got commissions during the war and have had nothing more but their medals. It is not a case of getting labour for Lord Delamere because he is not a coffee grower, and he has his own Native settlers and has had them for years. He is never short of labour and has never asked for more labour.

With regard to Kikuyu coffee growing, very little labour is required at first but every autumn there is a great demand for labour for a short period, and the result is that all those who have gone in for the particular crop find they want labour at the same moment, like the hop-growers in Kent, and there is always a difficulty arising in regard to labour at that time. I give you the assurance of the Colonial Secretary the definite assurance that there is an intention to modify in any way the dual policy, and are definitely committed to it, and we do not think the emphasis should be laid quite as much on the deduction as upon working outside the Reserves. I agree from my own experience that it is a remarkable fact that the most industrious and progressive tribes in Africa are those who do both classes of work.

Unfairness of the Attacks.

Why has it always been Kenya that is singled out? Why has it become fashionable and so-called progressive circles never to study what goes on in any other part of Africa? Why is it always Kenya? It is a curious thing that it has become fashionable to wax indignant against a Britisher in Kenya. He is always the plunderer, not the settler in Rhodesia or elsewhere, but the Kenya settler has been singled out to be black-guarded by people who have never been to those countries. It is so unfair to say that these Britishers are different from any other Britisher.

MR. MACLAREN: "Of course they are not." MR. ORMSBY GORE: "The hon. Member objects to all British colonists, quite irrespective of whether they are—"

MR. MACLAREN: "They are land grabbers, all of them." MR. ORMSBY GORE: "The hon. Member objects to all settlers of this view, we must say, according to him, 'hands off' in these countries. Keep the white man out.' I can assure him that that will not be to the ultimate advantage of the Natives, or to the ultimate progress and development of Native industry. In Kenya you have special difficulty in the fact that you have a special impact of white civilisation for the most part on an extremely primitive variety of African civilisation. Compared with Rhodesia or South Africa, the contrast is most extraordinary. I remember, going when I was in Kenya, that it struck me that the Masai people were at least a quarter of a million years behind the Kavirondo. If you have more civilized tribes in Kenya than you have in any other part of Africa. Therefore, all these questions do require constant supervision and constant care."

...of this... problem... Government... particularly upon... officers, who... promoters... attacks... make... that... intention... Natives... taken up... to meet... going to be attributed nothing but... well... God helps!

MR. D. GREVILLE: "They are the same people as those who have grabbed the land of this country."

Mr. Reson's speech, Lecturing of Kenya.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: "The hon. Member will go and see who some of these settlers are, he would find that the vast mass of them are small people who never come out of their country, whose whole lives and living are bound up in the country. Many of them live in small bush-made huts. I have seen them. Their holdings are from 120 to 200 acres, and they work entirely with their own hands. I have seen them opening up their country, and to imagine that they are the slave drivers of Kenya is really ridiculous. We shall never get Kenya to get on the legs of progress—our progress has been very rapid in the last few years unless there is really a little more sympathy and unless there is a little more sympathy made by a little more sympathy and a little more sympathy in the problems and difficulties before the Government were forthcoming, we should get greater co-operation. On this side of the House, we respect the perpetual lecturing of Kenya and the singing out of that particular dependency for this particular kind of attack."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (MR. AMERY): "The Government adhere to the dual policy, giving to the Native the fullest chance in his country, but also giving the white settler a chance to succeed. Co-operation with the Natives is essential to the well-being of the country. There is a growing recognition in Kenya that the dual policy is the right one and that they have a duty towards the Natives. I would ask hon. members opposite to leave that our fellow-citizens out there are concerned not only with what I might call the idealism of economic development, but they are also increasingly recognising their duty towards the Native inhabitants of the country."

The transport scheme is admitted by everyone to be in the interest of the Native at least as much as in the interest of the whites. The improvement of the port of Kilindini is at least as much to the benefit of the Native as it is to the benefit of the white settlers.

Since the Select Committee reported, the Government of Kenya have laid before us proposals for research, more particularly into the welfare of the Natives, into the whole social life and conditions and the education of the Natives on a far larger scale than any proposal that has ever been made in any country. We are proposing that something like 100,000 should be set aside for research, mainly into the conditions of Native welfare. From what I know of the present feeling of the settlers, they will in the main support proposals of that kind, and I believe that to be the right way to do it. Criticism with imperfect knowledge at this end creates a dogged antagonism and an unreasoning attitude, but where we can get the settlers in Kenya to help on the same lines and become enthusiastic about the things we are doing, we on this side can help Kenya with our guaranteed to embark on this project of research, and the settlers, like reasonable men, will be glad to accept it.

MR. SOMERVELL: "Lord Delamere is doing very considerable work in the useful development of Kenya. In South Africa generally and in East Africa, as I understand it, the whites are very glad to work for the white settlers. By so doing they make a little money, go back to their native lands, among their wives, and get their wives to work for them. The slavery of the Natives does not mean the real slavery is of the wives of the Natives to the Natives themselves."

MR. T. JOHNSTON (Dundee, Lab.): "We are hostile to the Delamere policy, we do not believe that forced labour is any good, and we propose to do everything we possibly can to raise the matter in this House. It is true that Delamere wants to cultivate rubber. There is no patriotism about Delamere and his race. They care nothing what Native. They are prepared to move to get loose, if I am surprised that the hon. and gallant Member for should give support to the hoodlums and gang of... plotters who appear to be operating in the British Empire... There are simply nothing for their east... the course... I believe the hon. Member for Dundee, Mr. Johnston, wants to help..."

...at this very moment men who have been struggling for five and six years, and have not been able to pay their wages, are unable to collect their coffee crops, simply because they cannot get labour. I do hope we shall not have the misfortune to get 10,000 men who are just as British and just as great lovers of freedom as the hon. Member himself. Instead of having this actual criticism we should give them a little help.

The Dodoma-Fife Railway

The amendment having been negatived, Colonel Wedgwood moved the reduction of the loans from £16,000,000 to £5,000,000. He said, *inter alia*—

"We have two rival schemes for tapping part of this territory, one through Dodoma and Fife and the other, the scheme involving a Zambesi bridge, a good part of which has already been laid. The Zambesi route is shorter than the other, but it ends in a Portuguese port, and I think the railway is Portuguese for the last part. The other railway ends in a British port, and it is more desirable to spend this money on developing this export trade from the Zambesi through the British port of Dares Salaam rather than through the Portuguese port, and a greater part of this £5,000,000 will be spent in developing coal mines, which, I believe, are in Portuguese territory."

"If we are going in for guarantees of this kind, let us see that they are for the development of a British port, rather than a Portuguese port, and for British coalfields rather than coalfields in Portuguese territory, or which are partly in Portuguese territory. I am inclined to think also that the Zambesi bridge itself is in Portuguese territory. This is one of my questions on which, I think, the House would like to reserve its power to check or perhaps to alter, if need be. Are we now to pass this, and allow the Government to spend this large sum of money without giving the House an opportunity of saying whether it prefers the route through Dodoma and Fife, which will develop the same territory?"

MR. AMERY: "We are following the suggestion of the Schweitzer Committee in carrying out surveys, and we are generally following the line that they suggested. When the reports of the reports come back, the Committee will again report to us, and again upon their recommendation we shall be guided as to what is the most profitable and useful line to pursue next. In July I said what I said a few days ago, that the Dodoma-Fife line is not one to be justified on financial grounds at the present time, but the time will come, and immediately paying lines have been cut off, when we can consider whether the necessary cost of that line can be found out of East African revenues, or whether we must come to this House with some special proposals, if at that time it is considered a matter of urgency to carry that line through."

"Buy British Goods"

COLONEL BURTON moved: "Provided that no part of the moneys secured by the guarantees mentioned in this Act shall be expended on plant, machinery, or equipment which has not been manufactured in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, except in so far as any part of such sums guaranteed are to be applied to the purchase of already existing plant or machinery specified in the Schedule hereto. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any particular plant, machinery, or equipment in respect of which the Treasury thinks fit for any special reason to direct that they shall not apply or in the case of any such plant, machinery, or equipment required for mandated territories."

Supporting the Amendment, MR. RADFORD said that during the six months from January to July of this year of the imports into Tanganyika only 40% were British, while in the case of Kenya and Uganda the British imports were only 41%. That justified them as safeguarders and protectors of the British taxpayer in stipulating that if we give these guarantees we should at least have the very modest benefit asked for in the Amendment. We have been listening all the afternoon to speeches from the Socialist Bench, and hon. Members thereon appear to be greatly exercised in their minds lest under this Bill the Natives of Kenya should be compelled to work. My hon. and gallant friend and I are so conscious that under this Bill some of our fellow countrymen in this country shall have an opportunity to work.

MR. AMERY: "With the object of the amendment I am in entire sympathy. The point at issue is not however general trade but public works, and with regard to that I am quite ready to give my hon. friends the most explicit assurance that, broadly speaking, with the exception of some particular small items of some unforeseeable circumstances of urgency, the whole orders for the executing of these public works, apart from the work done locally,

will be placed in this country. The policy aimed at by my hon. friends is the policy we have in view in the Government and in the Colonial Office. It is the policy which we have been carrying out and intend to carry out. As regards the Mandated Territories, I am quite sure that it is desirable to raise that issue or to go so far in laying down a definite proposition of this kind as the Amendment seeks to do. After all, when we have given export credit facilities or trade facilities to other countries purely outside the British Empire, we have regarded ourselves as perfectly entitled to expect some return, that special financial assistance in the form of a stipulation of this kind, and I am not prepared to accept the sweeping suggestion that we are precluded from making any stipulation of this kind in a Mandated Territory by way of return for the guarantee."

COLONEL BURTON: "After hearing the speech of the Secretary of State, I beg leave, with great respect and regret, to withdraw the amendment."

Fair Conditions of Labour

MR. HADEN GUEST, moving an amendment to provide for fair conditions of labour for those employed on works in connection with the purposes for which the loan is to be raised, said: "Unless the conditions of the Natives are very carefully safeguarded at this stage of our civilising propaganda there will come a period at a not very much later date, when industrialism has gone forward, when the Natives of East Africa will be competing in their products with white labour in this country, and when there will be a very serious danger indeed of the deterioration of the standard of life in this country because of the competition of black labour in East Africa and countries dealt with under this loan. On this Advisory Committee there should be a representative who should safeguard the interests of labour in the case of labour largely in East Africa, as well as those who safeguard the interests of capital and of the State. Therefore I suggest that the Secretary of State should add a Native expert to the Advisory Committee."

MR. AMERY: "We have a special Native Affairs Officer. Any construction that is undertaken will be undertaken not only by the engineering and construction staffs but will be under the close supervision of District Commissioners and Native Affairs Officers who are not Native experts in the abstract, but who are Native experts in their own particular districts, and who will see that their own people in any district are properly treated. The existing machinery of local government, under the General control of the Secretary of State and under the conscience of the House of Commons behind, is, on the whole, likely to produce the best results."

MR. AMERY: "I beg to move to insert the words: 'The Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that fair conditions are observed in the execution of all works carried out under any loan raised in pursuance of this Act.'"

"This amendment is introduced to meet views expressed widely on the other side of the House. Amendment agreed to."

MR. SAMUEL SAMULI: "I am appalled at the lack of knowledge of the fair condition of things in our Colony of East Africa. We have a magnificent organization. We have a British officer whose special duty it is to watch over and protect the interests of the Native people. He investigates the sanitary arrangements, the conditions of the water supply, and so on, and I do say the Colonial Office have instituted a far better arrangement in British East Africa than has been the case in any colony of any other nation."

Question of the Zambesi Bridge

MR. JOHNSTON moved to omit the words "other than a railway to the Tete coalfield," and said: "The bridge over the Zambesi River will be built in Portuguese territory, the railway will be built in Portuguese territory, the Tete coalfield is in Portuguese territory, and the Tete coalfield itself is owned by the Belgian system. The taxpayers of this country are asked to guarantee a loan for that bridge which will facilitate the development of the coalfield. The Schweitzer Committee says that this coalfield will have an output of 100,000 tons of coal per annum. This coal is to be sent to a Portuguese port. It is going to rush whatever it can get and we have there out of the market. What wages it is intended to pay in the Tete coalfield I have no means of knowing, but I do know that the rate of wages paid in Nyassa and runs from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per month, and I will take the average as 4s. per month, therefore the British taxpayer is being asked to guarantee a loan to facilitate the development of a coalfield in Portuguese territory, the coal to be sent to a Portuguese port over a Portuguese railway, and the whole business is to be exploited by a Belgian syndicate, and the workers will be paid a wage of about 4s. a month. I do

East African Mail Service.

not want to stop the building of the Zambesi bridge, because I believe that it is necessary and essential for the development of Nyasaland. I believe that Nyasaland is the least developed of our colonies, and as a consequence the wages are lowest, and the conditions of work are bad. I would like to have an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that before the building of the Zambesi bridge is commenced he will insist upon the condition that no coal shall be allowed to come over that bridge which is produced under sweated conditions. I know the difficulty of doing this, but if it is not done you will have the British taxpayer guaranteeing loans, part of which will be used for producing a commodity which will keep out coal out of those markets.

Mr. ORMSBY GOSS: "In our view the whole economic conditions of Nyasaland would change very rapidly if we built this bridge. It is almost unfortunate for this debate that the Tete coalfield is in the neighbourhood of Nyasaland, but I would like to point out that in this coalfield if they use the river to convey the coal it would draw away a certain number of Nyasaland Natives to work there. We have no control over the working conditions or the wages in the Tete coalfield. We do not know much about what is going to be done in regard to development of the Tete coalfield, but we do not know of anything which ought to prevent us giving this guarantee for the construction of the Zambesi bridge. We can, however, give the assurance that this guarantee will not be used to construct a single line of further railways in Portuguese territory except in regard to the little bit which connects Nyasaland with the Zambesi bridge, which is at the bottom of British Nyasaland. At the point where it is proposed to construct the bridge it may be necessary to divert the railway at the Zambesi end, and that is the only new construction of a railway in Portuguese territory which could conceivably be covered by this guarantee. We have given no undertaking whatever for any construction of the length between the Tete coalfield and our territory.

"I think the hon. Member will see that our paramount interest consists in providing for these territories free access to the sea, and the providing of adequate means of transport for imports and exports far outweighs the possible danger of the Zambesi bridge proving an obstacle to our coal trade. If we get the Zambesi bridge built the British Nyasaland Natives would find plenty of opportunities to grow tobacco, maize, cotton, and other crops in Nyasaland for export, and then they would not drift away to work elsewhere to the same extent as they are doing now. Undoubtedly with the limited output of the Tete coalfield it would be very difficult for the coal they produce there to be sold in competition with coal sent from this country to the other ports, because most of the coal produced there would be required locally for local purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON: "The Schuster Report states that given an outlet to the sea in this district a heavy quantity of coal could be expected in a few years time."

Mr. ORMSBY GOSS: "I know that the Schuster Committee has asked for more information on that point, and the hon. Member should not take that statement as final. It is not my business either to boost or depress the Tete coalfield, but I wish to make it clear that none of this money is going to be spent in Portuguese territory to develop the Tete colliery."

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Education and Taxation in Kenya.

In reply to Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Amery said: "The additional amounts required for the education of European and Indian children in Kenya are approximately £31,000 and £20,000 respectively. The tax on servants of Europeans in European employ is estimated to yield £7,000 and the poll-tax on Asiatics admits £12,000. The balance is to be raised by special consumption taxes on spirits and wines the incidence of which is at present estimated as follows: Europeans, £24,000; Indians, £8,000, thus providing the totals of £31,000 and £20,000 to be contributed by the respective communities. It is recognised that their shares in the incidence of the consumption taxes may be subject to readjustment, and the Government proposes to obtain consumption statistics next year in order to determine more precisely the allocation of these taxes.

Captain Cunningham Reid asked the Postmaster-General whether, in view of the growing importance of the East African Territories, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the establishment of a regular mail service to those territories is contemplated?

The Assistant Postmaster-General (Viscount Wolmer): "There is a regular mail service once a fortnight to the territories mentioned. Mails are also dispatched weekly to Aden, and conveyed thence by the Devon Castle, British India, Harrison Line, and other steamships proceeding to East African ports."

Captain Brass: "Would my noble friend consider sending letters by air to Kenya?"

Viscount Wolmer: "That matter is being considered."

Mr. Kirkwood: "Are the Government taking every precaution to see that when we are developing these areas the proceeds are not going to foreigners? I mean the Belgians."

TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thinking's Message.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, established by Order in Council of March 29 last, was held on Tuesday of last week when the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., read the following message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"His Majesty commands me to convey to you on the occasion of the first meeting of the Legislative Council the assurance of his deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the people of every race in Tanganyika Territory, and his confident hope that with the assistance of the new Council their happiness and prosperity will continue to increase."

The Council consists of the Governor as President, thirteen official members, and not more than ten unofficial members, who shall be such persons, not holding office in the Territory, as the Governor may from time to time appoint. As *East Africa* was able to announce exclusively some weeks ago, the following have been chosen as members of the first Council:

Brig.-Gen. Lionel Boyd Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Noel Frank Howe-Brown, Esq.; Norman Charles Esq.; Sarindra Nath Ghose, Esq.; Abdulla Khamji, Esq.; Major William Choberton Lead, M.C.; Harold Ralph Ruggles-Brise, Esq., M.C.

In addition to providing for the nomination of unofficial members, the Order in Council states that whenever upon any special occasion the Governor wishes to obtain the views of any person within the Territory touching any matters about to be brought before the Council, he may appoint such persons to be for such occasion an extraordinary member of the Council.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. C. E. Anderson is home from Lindi on leave.



Mr. H. J. Sijssen has returned to England from Nyasaland.



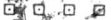
Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gubb have returned from their trip to Madera.



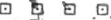
Major Owen Tweedy has left London for the Sudan and the Near East generally.



Major G. St. J. Orde Browne is outward-bound for Capetown by the R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle."



Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda, is spending the latter part of his leave in Dublin.



The annual Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was held last week.



Mr. and Mrs. Amery plan to leave London for Switzerland on December 26 and to be away about three weeks.



The Canadian Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa is at present visiting the East African Dependencies.



Lieutenant Colonel H. Nancarrow has arrived in Uganda on first appointment to the Provincial Administration.



On his arrival in Khartoum last week Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, was met by an escort of aeroplanes.



Mr. Rupert W. Hensled, O.B.E., has been appointed temporarily a Nominated Official Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.



Mr. Cecil Rhodes stayed with me in Zanzibar, said Sir Rennell Rodd, when giving evidence last Saturday in "The Whispering Gallery" case.



We learn with great regret of the death of Mr. F. J. Simpson, one of the oldest settlers in Uganda, who is reported by cable to have been killed by an elephant.



Mr. A. V. Maund, Managing Director of Messrs. Claget, Brach & Co., Ltd., the well-known African tobacco brokers, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.



Mr. A. J. Storey left London on Friday last to return to Nyasaland after a short visit to this country. His leave was, as usual, a time in which he transacted much business in a brief space of time.

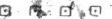


We hear that Mr. E. James Cooper, of Mbeza, has been very ill and has for some time in hospital in Munga. We are glad, however, to learn that he was able to return to his estate before the last mail left Tanyanika.

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, has arranged to leave the Colony on January 22 to embark for England.



Mr. John Heathcote is believed to be the last associate of David Livingstone the African Explorer, died at Gateshead last week at the age of 90. A native of North Shields, he joined the Navy in 1859 and for years his service in ships engaged in suppressing the slave trade. He was present when Mrs. Livingstone died in 1862.



Among those with East African interests who were present at last week's dinner to Sir William Gowers were the following:

Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer, Major F. W. Gendall, Beaufuck, Mr. J. W. Bridgen, Capt. Basil Brooke, Major and Mrs. G. St. J. Orde Browne, Countess Bliston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Calder, Dr. G. D. Hale Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Castellain, Mr. E. Bowys Cobb, Lady Coryndon.

Major C. H. Dall, Miss A. d'Egville, Lieut. General and Lady Furze, Capt. T. A. Gladstone, Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore, Miss Evelyn Gowers, Mr. H. G. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. Bertram Lowndes, Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Mr. J. H. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Partridge, Mr. C. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Wm. Prout.

Sir Milson Rees, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Rev. E. W. Smith, Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley, Major H. and Miss Blake Taylor, Major Hanns and Mrs. Vischer, Lawrence Wallace, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weinthal, Brig.-General Sir Samuel Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson.



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AFRICA TRANS-AFRICAN FLIGHT.

Wing-Commander Pulford's Lecture.

An account of this year's flight from Cairo to the Cape and back and thence to England was given last week in a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution by Wing-Commander C. W. H. Pulford, O. B. E., A. F. C., the leader of the expedition, who said that the route followed the Nile to Khartoum, and by the Upper Nile to the north of Victoria Nyagaa, thence through Tanganyika to Abercorn, and southwards via Northern Rhodesia. The return route was the same except that a deviation was made to enable Nairobi to be visited. For the purposes of organisation the route was divided into three sections, of which the central section, stretching from Jinja to Abercorn, presented the most difficulties. The lecturer mentioned that although the distance from Abercorn to Jinja was within the compass of a day's journey by air, it is a lengthy and tedious journey by ordinary methods of transit.

Communications in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia were bad owing to the frequent breakdown of telegraph lines. No message could be got through to Abercorn on the outward journey to say the airmen were coming. On the return journey the precaution was taken of sending a message on April 26 to warn Abercorn of their arrival on May 9, but although they turned up to schedule they found their message had preceded them by only five minutes. If the flight served no other purpose," said Commander Pulford, "it was of service in the return flight in taking eighty-seven telegrams from Kenya to Uganda owing to a further breakdown in communications!"

Commander Pulford described the appearance of the Nile from the air as a sluggish river flowing

between two narrow banks of silt, bordered on each side by desert. The Sudan looked a wilderness, but vegetation appeared again two hundred miles south of Khartoum. Between Malakal and Mongalla were two swampy areas, and south of the latter point the country gradually became Central African plateau.

Although landing and taking off were generally satisfactory, the state of the ground in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and southern Sudan was such that special landing grounds would have to be prepared if the route were to be used all the year round.

The natives of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia regarded the machines with a great deal of interest and a certain amount of awe. Some called them birds, and others the "King of birds." When the machines appeared over a certain district between Kisumu and Nairobi natives rushed about saying that the gods were coming. Another Native, asked for his impression of the four machines, thought it was "the return of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John!"

KIPLING IN WATER COLOURS



Twenty-four artistic water colour sketches by Mr. Donald Maxwell illustrating quotations from a number of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's well-known verses have been collected in "Sea and Sussex," splendidly produced 15s. volume issued by Macmillan and Co. Kipling lovers will already know the quotations, and many of them will welcome these illustrations, which often portray exactly the pictures conjured up by the words of the master poet.

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KENYA "A WONDERFUL COUNTRY"

Mr. E. A. Bunsby writes to the South African *Farmer's Weekly* from Turbo, Kenya, to say—

Agriculturally, this country is far better than South Africa in which I farmed for fifteen years before coming to Kenya. Moreover, it is going ahead by leaps and bounds. If one could make any make good. When I came here fifteen years ago, land was being sold at 200s. per acre, whereas the average price to-day in a good agricultural district is £400s. per acre. The soil here is a rich chocolate loam that will grow anything. On my farm, for instance, I have meales, coffee, wheat, sugar cane, oranges, peaches, mangoes, pineapples, bananas, cotton and all kinds of vegetables; in fact everything I put into the ground here grows and grows to perfection. Tea is growing on the next farm.

Meales average about ten bags to the acre right through. I myself have sown twenty-two bags per acre, but on the average we obtain ten bags, which pays well. Wheat averages round here about four to five bags to the acre and in other parts up to eight and ten bags. Great sold last year at 28s. a bag. Money can be made out of coffee planting, but this requires capital. Altogether, it is a wonderful country. What the country requires is a Land Bank, if it had that there would be no holding the production.

East Africa in the Press.

THE AFRICAN'S GRATITUDE.

H. R. T. who reviews in the current issue of the *Journal of the African Society* "My African Neighbours," by the late Count Hans Coudenhove, makes the following interesting comment on the oft-repeated statement that the African has no gratitude—

The author is probably right when he states that the reason that the Native of Africa receives kindness and benefits from the white man with but a different gratitude is because the former looks on the latter as an usurper who has supplanted him in the possession of his native land. There are abundant reasons for the support of this theory. This does not mean that as a whole Natives forget their white benefactors. They do not, but the majority regard their relations with their white patrons as those of adopted children and parents, and view benefits bestowed in the heat of parental services which are only just and due.

ADVENTURES OF THE "SYBIL"

In an interesting article contributed to the *Nautical Magazine*, Commander R. M. Reynolds, formerly of the Uganda Railway Marine, writes—

"The *Sybil* came to an untimely end during the war when, while chasing a small German launch, she struck an uncharted rock in enemy waters, and was beached to avoid sinking. Lying on her side on a sandy beach, with her main deck only just under water, she could have been salvaged with little trouble. However, the military authorities, who had supreme control of all operations in East Africa, decided to abandon her, a decision which reflected little credit on those concerned and one which was bitterly resented by the officers of the Marine Department. The Germans soon discovered her whereabouts, and after removing all the gear they could she was set on fire, and all the upper deck and deck houses were destroyed. An attempt was also made to blow her up, but this proved abortive.

"She was then left in peace for some time, when it was decided to complete her destruction by gut fire, as it was feared that she might be salvaged by the Germans and armed. As all her vital parts were submerged, the only result of this attempt was to convert the exposed part of the hull of this ill-used vessel into the appearance of a pepper-pot. Subsequently orders were given to salvage her, and this operation, which should have been done in the first instance, was successfully carried out. Looking forlorn and battered, she was towed to Kisumu, where she was temporarily repaired and fitted out for the carriage of troops and stores.

"On the conclusion of hostilities she was stripped of all the temporary fittings and money was voted for re-conditioning her. The work was well under way when it was suddenly stopped for several days, during which certain high officials endeavoured to arrive at a decision as to whether she should be dismantled and sent to Lake Albert for re-erection and service on that lake. Nine or ten months after the work of re-conditioning had been stopped it was finally decided to remove the boilers and engines and utilise the hull as a lighter, and as such she is still running.

THE NEGRO'S SPIRIT OF SELF-ADVANCEMENT.

In a most interesting contribution to the *Outlook* on "The Black and White Problem of South Africa," Mr. Evans Lewis writes—

Undoubtedly at the root of the whole Native question is the racial training for the Negro coupled with a gradual opening of closed occupations in industrial life. For while on the one hand the gradual removal of the barriers that shut out the black man from employments for which he has fitted himself will tend to restrict still further the avenues of occupation open for Europeans, on the other hand, if such opportunities are not given, the Natives by mere force of numbers will be in a position, within the next few decades to exert an economic pressure that no Colour Bar Bill or similar temporary measure can withstand. If present conditions are to continue, the future of South Africa seems inevitably in the long run to be that Europeans will dominate and control but cannot increase greatly in numbers owing to the economic progress that is being made by the Natives. The South African black man will demand within a measurable period the same economic advantages that are enjoyed by his brethren in other parts of the continent. In other words, he will not remain for ever a hewer of wood and drawer of water. True statesmanship demands, therefore, a settlement by mutual consent, but at present the consent of only one party in the economic body has been obtained, and it appears impossible under present conditions for any government to adopt with safety more than a 'wait and see' policy. Doubtless from the European point of view, a purely agricultural education is eminently desirable for the Natives, but the lesson of the Southern States of America demonstrates that the Negro races possess the divine spirit of self-advancement in a marked degree, which, unless rightly directed, must sooner or later lead to economic and political conflict.

EUROPEAN MORTALITY IN EAST AFRICA.

When Additional Premium is Unjustified.

Mr. H. E. RAYNES, secretary of the Legal and General Assurance Society, in an address to the Institute of Actuaries on "The Mortality of Europeans in British West and British East Africa," said, speaking of East Africa:

"The extraordinary improvement in mortality of Europeans in Tropical Africa during the past thirty years is a tribute to that ability in man to surmount the difficulties of his geographical environment. But the improvement shown by the statistics has not been made without effort; only those who will take the trouble to peruse the annual reports of the medical officers will realise the exceptional zeal to maintain the health of residents in the various Colonies and Protectorates. The study of tropical diseases, their prevention and method of treatment has become an organised body of knowledge patent to save life to a degree which would have been incomprehensible to those malaria-ridden denizens of jungle and swamp who contributed their unfortunate lives to Mr. T. B. Sprague's investigation of the middle eighties.

Statistics Concerning Government Officials.

An annual report on the Vital Statistics of European Government Officials in British East Africa is prepared for reference with the Department, but is not published by the Colonial Office. It relates to the Colonies of Protectorates of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Somaliland and Zanzibar. The number of officers living on January 1 of successive years is given, grouped round quinquennial central ages of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50. For 53 and over the number against individual ages is given. The following table shows the result:

Central Age	Years of Exposure	Expected Deaths on Eng. Life Table No. 2	Expected Death-rate per cent.	Actual Deaths	Death-rate per cent.
25	1,489	67	4.5	20	1.3
30	2,334	112	4.8	37	1.6
35	2,457	155	6.3	74	3.0
40	1,854	152	8.2	96	5.2
45	1,237	136	1.10	89	7.2
50	898	160	1.78	56	6.2
and over					
Totals of known ages	10,268	77.5		50	
Unknown ages	20	1.5			
	90,471	79	7.5	5%	56%

The light mortality brought out by this experience will not come altogether as a surprise to many here. The highland district of Kenya Colony where at the last census in 1921 there were 5,051 Europeans, is by many regarded as an ideal country for settlement. In Mombasa, on the coast, the crude death-rate given in the 1925 Report was 10 per 1,000 which includes all registered deaths, European, Asiatic and Native (although registration of other than European deaths is not compulsory). At Nairobi the European registration is kept separate and the death-rate for the same year was 9.4 per thousand for Europeans. This must not be compared with that of the West Coast, since in the latter only Europeans in the prime of life reside, whereas the age distribution of Europeans in Nairobi may include a proportion of children of colonists, and men somewhat advanced age than those in West Africa. The present light death-rate of Europeans employed by the East African Colonies and Protectorates has not always obtained, as the following table shows. The best years have been omitted, since many deaths among the Government servants,

to which the experience relates, were due to active service.

Year	Pre-War	Death-rate per cent.	Year	Post-War	Death-rate per cent.
1910	1.49		1919		8.03
1911	1.34		1920		6.8
1912	.94		1921		5.1
1913	.81		1922		7.1
			1923		6.60
			1924		4.1

Where Differentiation is Necessary.

From a consideration of the East African statistics, so far as Government servants are concerned, it would appear that there is no justification for an addition to the normal annual premium for life insurance, but it is necessary to exercise considerable discretion as to the basis upon which cases are accepted where conditions of employment differ materially from those of Government officials. Residence on the coast is less healthy and tropical diseases are more common than in the highlands. In one of the Medical Officer's Reports on an East African Protectorate I read that malaria made greater ravages among the non-Government officials than among Government officials, because the former neglected that care and attention to remedies which the officials had been educated to take.

A point of note in the Annual Returns is the large proportion of deaths due to accidental causes. In the last return, that for 1924, no less than five out of the eleven deaths recorded were due to accident. If these were excluded the death-rate would be only 2.2 per 1,000 for that year.

As to whether some of the East African Dependencies are better than others on the score of mortality it is difficult to say from the statistics, since the numbers exposed to risk are too small to produce reliable results. For what they are worth I give the separate death-rates for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, where the population of officials on January 1, 1924, was 1,188, 420 and 706 respectively.

Calendar Year	Kenya per cent.	Uganda per cent.	Tanganyika per cent.
1920	5.9	1.01	4.2
1921	6.2	2.6	7.1
1922	4.6	4.25	1.05
1923	4.0	7.3	1.03
1924	3.3	7.2	2.8

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The Editor of East Africa offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 1, 1927, describing the life and experience of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at East Africa's usual rates. If you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate your story, by all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

Send in Your Story Without Delay!

TOBACCO GROWING IN NYASALAND.

Points of interest to planters.

From a Special Correspondent.

The tobacco plant grown for fire-cured and dark-fired leaf will, contrary to the general idea, grow well on any fertile soil in the African continent, provided the water in that soil is kept at a certain content during growth. The latter varies from 8% in a sandy loam to 20% in a silt loam, but by those who contemplate growing tobacco it should be realised that a wide divergence for any length of time from such an optimum water content means that tobacco leaf of poor yield and poor quality will be obtained. This explains why some tobacco produced in some parts of East Africa is often spoken of as harsh, lacking in "oil" and elasticity, and as having undesirable aroma, although the burning quality may be good.

If tobacco is grown as a rain-fed crop, then the average monthly rainfall should be from 4 to 5 inches. Tobacco grown under careful irrigation in Nyasaland has given leaf of very good quality. The average shade temperature during the three months that tobacco is in the field should be 75° F. with a comparatively small daily range. Such a growing period with the optimum rainfall is found in certain areas at an elevation of some 2,000 ft. above sea level in Nyasaland and at an elevation of 4,000 ft. in Central Kenya and Uganda.

Owing to the present demand for Empire tobacco, there are numerous areas where tobacco is grown with an average rainfall of nearly 45 inches during the growing season and at high elevations where very cold nights occur. The leaf produced is sold together with leaf produced under the best conditions, but it is obvious that the latter must be lowered in value by being bulled with the former tobacco, which may be of inferior colour and aroma. At the present time, for example, tobacco grown in the Nkwangala, Midima, and other areas in Nyasaland gives high grade leaf which has always found a ready sale, but unfortunately has had to drag along in the markets tobacco from contiguous areas. Growers in certain areas who produce a similar type of tobacco possessing equally desirable characteristics should undoubtedly pool their crops for sale. In time such tobacco would become well known to manufacturers, who would be assured of the type and of the supply.

Cultivation and Fertilising.

The soils on which tobacco can be grown under good climatic conditions vary from a poor sandy soil to a fertile silt loam, but the soil must be carefully selected for growing of fire-cured yellow tobacco, dark-fired Kentucky, or air-cured Burley as the case may be. Generally speaking, the first-named is grown on infertile soils with artificial fertiliser, most attention being paid in East Africa to phosphates and the form of nitrogen. The mixture is applied before planting, and the nitrogen is usually in three forms, such as that contained in sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, and cotton seed meal. The object under the good climatic conditions is to obtain good growth but not to interfere with ripening, which occurs after the plant is topped, and in which the phosphates have an influence altogether out of proportion to the amount taken up. Side applications are not recommended with bright tobacco, but they are very popular with dark tobacco growers. Some planters must, however, apply side-dressings of sulphate of ammonia even to bright tobacco after heavy rains in order to obtain a profitable yield. Such is an example of methods

which must be adopted in districts where the climatic conditions are removed from the optimum. Tobacco plants are, of course, raised in nurseries, the usual time in Nyasaland being about six or seven weeks before plants are of a size to go out in the field. The subject of nurseries, diseases, manuring, and curing is, however, fully dealt with in Mr. A. J. W. Hornby's "Tobacco Culture" (Bulletin No. 1, 1926, obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyasaland, price 3s. 6d. bound copy 5s. 6d.). By the use of up-to-date methods of cultivation and of combating disease, such as bacterial wilt, growers in Nyasaland have succeeded in producing leaf of good quality under an average monthly rainfall of six to seven inches.

A Word of Warning.

A word of warning may be said at this stage to prospective tobacco growers in East Africa. Dark leaf is being produced by nearly seven thousand growers in Nyasaland, and with so many owners of the Empire increasing their exports of this class to the United Kingdom over-production may occur in the near future. As J. C. Hart, the well-known American expert, says, "Over-production has since the time of the early days of the colonists been the one greatest menace to profitable tobacco culture."

Furthermore, some growers have lately commenced to produce a certain class of bright tobacco from the varieties known as Pinkney Arthur, Harrison Pryor, and Big Jim. There is little doubt that over-production may easily occur in this class of tobacco, as the quantity used by manufacturers in blends can only be small. Such varieties are practically unknown to the farmer in the United States of America, who, with the accumulated experience of three centuries of tobacco culture and with the best climatic conditions, will produce the "real thing." To compete with this requires no mean agricultural knowledge and technical ability on the part of the average East African grower.

NYASALAND BLUE BOOK.

We have received a copy of the Nyasaland Blue Book for the year ended December, 1925, a volume forming a comprehensive statistical record of the Protectorate.

1926

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COTTON GROWING IN THE SUDAN

New Agreement Between Government and Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

RESIDING last week at the adjourned nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. Mr. F. Eckstein, the Chairman, said that the shareholders had every reason for satisfaction for in this, its first season, the Sennar Dam and the somewhat complicated canal system dependent upon it had worked without any hitch, damage from bacterial diseases and insect pests was very slight in spite of the high proportion of their tenants who were new to the work, they had an exceptionally good crop—much better than could be expected every year; finally they had concluded negotiations with the Sudan Government for an extension of the period of their present concession and for an increase of the present area from 300,000 feddans to a minimum of 450,000 and a possible maximum of 500,000 feddans. (Cheers.) Of course, only one-third would be under the present system to be under cotton in any one year.

The Chairman proceeded:—
 "This increase has been granted in view of the fact that it has been found possible in practice to make the volume of water allotted to the original project suffice for the irrigation of a larger area. There is thus no reason to apprehend difficulties resulting from opposition in Egypt, since the latter's rights are in no way infringed. There is a definite allotment of water which cannot be exceeded without prejudice to Egypt, and the possibility of extending our area from 450,000 feddans to 500,000 feddans must therefore depend strictly on the economy in water which can be effected. The project has proved so beneficial to the Native tenants of the original area that there has been a growing demand from the inhabitants of the adjacent areas for an extension of irrigation, and the Sudan Government feel that this extension should be undertaken forthwith.

An extension of time was agreed to on the grounds that it would be in the interest of all parties that we should be able to adapt our agricultural policy to a longer period than originally provided. We on our part, have conceded in exchange a reduction of our share of the proceeds. Under the old agreement, our limit of time was ten years from June 30, 1925, with a problematical further four years, and the limit of area was 300,000 feddans, of which 100,000 feddans had to be planted annually with cotton. The essential features of the new agreement which we have concluded—it will take some months yet to complete the final document—are as follow:—

Details of the New Agreement.

1. The period of the concession is extended to June 30, 1950, subject to certain rights of earlier termination.
2. The area under our management is to be not less than 450,000 feddans and may possibly amount to 480,000 feddans or to 500,000 feddans.
3. The Government are to complete the major canalisation of not less than 45,000 feddans by July 15, 1928, a further area of not less than 75,000 feddans by July 15, 1929, and a further area of 30,000 feddans by July 15, 1930. It is not improbable that this programme may be accelerated.
4. Our Syndicate has to complete within these periods the subsidiary canalisation and the other necessary works.
5. The proceeds of the crop are to be divided as follows:—

	Percent
For the seasons 1926-27 and 1927-28	Government 37 1/2 Syndicate 22 1/2
For the season following the completion of an additional area of 45,000 feddans	Government 38 1/2 Syndicate 21 1/2
For the season following the completion of further 75,000 feddans	Government 39 1/2 Syndicate 20 1/2
For the season following the completion of further 30,000 feddans	Government 40 1/2 Syndicate 20

The Government have the right on June 30, 1930, or June 30, 1944, at their option, subject to giving one year's

notice, to terminate the concession. The Syndicate the management of the whole undertaking, assets, and liabilities, Government and the Government's liability for working capital. The Government's liability for working capital is to be compensated by the Syndicate adequately for losses on prospective crops, either by a lump sum or by yearly payments. Provision is also made for termination of the agreement at any time in the event of serious and continued failure by either party to carry out its obligations.

Our pumping installations are to be taken over by the Government at an agreed price.
 The Syndicate is to repay the Government the £400,000 loan.

There are of course a number of other clauses, including a general arbitration clause in case of disputes.

The chief alteration is really the reduction of our percentage of the proceeds of the cotton crop from 25% to eventually 20%. In addition to the above-mentioned areas we have come to an arrangement with the Government to put the Hag Abdulla pumping station once more in commission. This means for us a further area of 15,000 feddans, of which one-third will be under cotton.

"Nobody realizes more than I do the sacrifices your Board has had to make. On the other hand, we have now a fairly long life in front of us and a larger area, and I ask you to give your approval to our action.

Naturally the new work we have to undertake costs money, and a good deal of money, apart from additional floating capital. It is therefore the intention of your Board to issue in the course of the next few months, at a modest premium, sufficient shares to produce the requisite funds.

Ladies and gentlemen, I end as I began in congratulating you on the continued prosperity of the Syndicate. The baby born in 1904, after having gone through every possible and impossible infantile sickness, is now a strong youth and will I hope in a few more years obtain vigorous manhood.

The Hon. A. M. Asquith, D.S.O., said that the success of the company was due in large measure to Mr. Eckstein than to any other single individual. With the faith of a pioneer in the future he has nursed the Syndicate through its long and sickly childhood. He had throughout inspired its staff with his own cautious optimism and youthful zest.

Shareholders' Appreciation of Chairman.

Mr. H. Hall Craggs proposed the following resolution:—

"That this annual general meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited, consider and the present to be a suitable occasion for showing their great appreciation of the exceptional services rendered to the company and also to the Empire, by their chairman, Mr. Friederick Eckstein, who, therefore, resolved to ask his acceptance of the company of his portrait painted in oil by an eminent British artist as a token of their esteem and as a memento of their admiration of his leadership in a great enterprise, beneficial to the shareholders, to the Sudan, and to the British Empire.

He recalled that in 1906 Mr. Eckstein took his first year of office as chairman. In addition to giving his guidance to the Board, he had made no fewer than twelve extended journeys in the Sudan, under conditions not accompanied by difficulty in connection with the company's operations. Meanwhile the original capital of some £80,000 had increased to £1,500,000. Under the leadership of their chairman that great corporation now great, formerly so small, while giving a reasonable return to its shareholders, had marched with the Government of the Sudan in the tasks of improving and developing the territory for which it had assumed great responsibilities, and in raising the standard of life of the Natives of its soil. (Cheers.)

Lord Lovat said that the motion had come as a complete surprise to the whole Board and most of all to Mr. Eckstein.

Mr. Sheraton's Acknowledgment.

The resolution has been carried with a unanimous vote. Hon. Mr. Beckwith said:

Ladies and Gentlemen. — I am absolutely at a loss for words to thank the proposer and seconder of the motion which has just been carried unanimously for what they have done. It is really very difficult; this proposal has come to me so suddenly that I am really unable to express adequately what I feel and how much I thank you. It has been truly a labor of love for me in this Sudan Plantation work. (Hear, hear.) It has enabled me to do something for the Empire. (Cheers.) I cannot say more than that. I will try to continue to do my best. Unfortunately, this coming winter I, for the first time for many years, shall miss going to the Sudan, as my health has not been particularly good this year; but I hope in the winter after next I shall be able to resume my usual journey and to do my work of inspection, and so on. Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely. (Cheers.)

EGYPTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Egyptian Association, whose headquarters are at 3, Grosvenor Street, W. 1, has just published its interesting report for the year ended September 30, 1922, and invites applications for membership from officials now settled at home. One of the main objects of the Association is to safeguard the interests of its members should concerted action become necessary either in Cairo or in London, but social and business interests are not overlooked. A useful list with the annual report gives a classified directory of members having professional, industrial, and commercial connections. A considerable number of our readers for nearly all the Sudan may be especially glad to know the addresses and activities of the Association.

PUPILS FOR COFFEE AND MAIZE FARM

TWO articles of pupils will be taken on a coffee and maize farm by a Kaffa planter, £10 and £12 per month, according to period of articles, for board, lodging, and tuition. Job practically assured afterwards. Apply Box No. 27, c/o East Africa, 9, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.



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TANGANYIKA BALANCE OF TRADE

January to August, 1925 and 1926

In 1926, the first eight months of the total trade imports amounted to Rs. 1,176,950, divided as follows:

From Great Britain	676,537 or 57%	From Holland	191,421 or 16%
India	100,871 or 9%	Japan	102,421 or 9%
Germany	310,631 or 26%		

The figures for 1926 show a considerable loss to Great Britain and loss to Germany, as follows:

From Great Britain	927,611 or 79%	From Holland	179,216 or 15%
India	325,037 or 28%	Japan	102,421 or 9%
Germany	179,600 or 15%		

The domestic exports from January 1 to end of August of this year were valued at Rs. 1,768,950 (against Rs. 727,550) the main items being:

	1925	1926
Sisal, tons	10,476	14,788
Cotton, carcases of 100 lbs.	49,241	34,446
Wool, Indian, tons	15,204	25,800
Coffee	21,295	77,110

WIRE NETTING TRADE OF EAST AFRICA

How Britain is Being Outdistanced.

Writing to the *Lawnmower* from Beirut, Mr. John R. Bonner says:

"I wonder whether the results of questions I have addressed to some fifty merchants of different nationalities during a recent business tour of Aden, Mou-basa, Zanzibar, Fanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, and Porto Amelia would interest British manufacturers of wire netting. All these merchants agree that the British, German, French and Belgian makers suffered a tremendous loss of business in wire netting as a result of the recent European wire-netting agreement, and that the Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian and American makers are getting each month a larger share of the business.

For instance, the American makers, who during the war and in 1919 easily headed the list of importers of netting, had lost practically all their ground by the beginning of this year. They are now slowly gaining ground again, and have been able to do a fair business. About 40% of the orders are going to Austria, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia, who have sent travellers to Africa.

A year ago the Austro-Hungarian business was not more than about 12 to 15% of the total. From Vienna I learn that an important firm of wire-netting manufacturers has largely increased production, and it seems that the 40% I have mentioned will rise within a little while to at least 50%. Austrian netting is sold here at 80% f.o.b. Trieste, including 3% commission for the agents."

GHADAFEE RAILWAY & DEVELOPMENT CO.

New Sudan Development Company

The Ghadafee Railway and Development Company (Sudan) has been registered with the following directors: B. K. Swainson, Controller, Sudan Government, London Office; G. C. Hodges, Consulting Engineer, H. West, Inspector, Sudan Government, London Office. The objects are to form, concessions and other rights in the Sudan, Egypt and Sudan and Africa, to construct and acquire rights over railways, canals, bridges, ferries, canals, roads, electric and gas works, docks, harbours, etc.

SOMALILAND TRADE IN 1925.

THE total trade of Somaliland during the year under review was valued at Rs. 90,06,285, as compared with Rs. 84,20,280 in 1924, states the Annual Report of the Protectorate for 1925. Of this amount Rs. 53,65,455 represent imports and Rs. 36,40,830 exports. The chief imports included Japan grey sheeting, 2,857,110 yards; European white longcloth, 2,000 yards; American grey sheeting, 305,530 yards; dates, 35,281 cwt.; rice, 91,971 cwt.; and sugar, 33,907 cwt.; while as regards exports the principal items were: Skins, 1,362,302; sheep and goats, 97,492; bullocks, 789; ghee (clarified butter), 2,762 cwt., and gums and resins, 5,227 cwt.

ERRATUM.

The advertisement for Mr. A. J. Storey which appeared in our columns last week should not have included the words "and stock of all kinds." Since the receipt of his stores business, Mr. Storey does not, of course, carry such stocks.

"East Africa" Khartoum-Kisumu Airway Supplement

EVERY subscriber received with last week's issue of *East Africa* a special illustrated newspaper Souvenir Supplement describing the new East African air service. A subscriber himself a pilot writes:

Congratulations on the very fine way in which you have got the whole thing up.

If you did not receive the Supplement, subscribe now and ensure the automatic receipt of our next special number.

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

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau is for the benefit of subscribers and other interested parties. The duties and obligations of the principal of the Bureau are to contribute to the development of East Africa through the medium of this Journal and any information which reaches the Editor for that purpose will be gratefully accepted. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents or 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.

Madagascar has increased most of its specific import duties by 30%.

The Cecil Hotel, Mombasa, is now in regular use as the headquarters of the Customs Department.

We learn that Mr. A. J. Storey purchases motor lorries and four trailers during his stay in this country. They are to be shipped to Nyasaland without delay.

The admission free of Customs duty into Uganda power looms is limited to mechanically propelled vehicles specially constructed to carry loads of one ton and over.

The Commissioner of Lands for Kenya gives notice under the Crown Lands Ordinance of his intention to commence actions in the Supreme Court for the recovery of certain pieces of land and declaration that the leases in question are forfeited.

Pursuant to a petition filed by Messrs. Leslie and Anderson in the Supreme Court at Mombasa, Mohamed Kassim, Alibhai Kassim, Hassan Kassim and Rahamtulla Kassim, trading as Alibhai and Rahamtulla, have been adjudged insolvent.

The partnership subsisting between Mr. Arford Boribon and Mr. Ronald Kenneth Robertson, both of Limuru, under the style of The Limuru Store, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business is, we understand, to be continued by Mr. Arford Boribon.

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Imports from Kenya and Uganda for the week ended November 11 included: 26,000 cases; 26,000 bags, cotton; 730 bales; 11,800 bags, hides; 650 bundles; 1,000 cases; 8,000 bags; sisal; 300 bales; 500 bags; waste bark; 700 bags; 40 bales.

A special agent of the Ironmongers writes that British ironmongery in the markets of East Africa has not sufficient attention is given by our manufacturers to the need for offering new types and shades. Importers being unable to obtain from Great Britain the shades they desired, natives have been found mixing British and other paints to the detriment of British manufacturers.

From the return of imports into the Sudan for the first eight months of 1929 and 1925 we call the following:

	Quantity 1929	Value 1929	Value 1925
Tea	973,026 kilos	115,993	109,410
Motor vehicles and chassis	307	38,430	20,800*
Motor cycles, complete	75	2,747	3,672
Kerosene	14,249 cases	35,556	50,133
Cement	32,871 tons	33,233	41,691
Soap, household	24,113 kilos	23,321	14,441
Paints, varnishes, and enamels	52,949 pairs	18,637	19,135
Boots and shoes			
Hand and foot machinery and tools		17,705	43,322
Whisky	592,334 litres	15,876	17,581
Chocolate, confectionery, etc.	307,209 kilos	15,237	25,000
Iron or steel bars and billets	749 tons	6,099	
Iron or steel angles and tees	216 tons	3,164	20,845
Girders and joists	276 tons	1,136	3,826
Oil lamps, lanterns and parts		5,680	7,269

* Includes value of spare parts.

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Agents for East Africa: **CAMBRIDGE SMITH & CO. (P.O. Box 287), NAIROBI.**

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

There was a good demand for good descriptions at the public auctions, and full prices were fully obtained as follows:

Average	150s. od. to 160s. od.
B	142s. od. to 148s. od.
C	125s. od. to 128s. od.
Peaberry	130s. od. to 160s. od.
Tanganyika	
Kilimanjaro	
London Cleaned	130s. od. to 140s. od.
First size	110s. od. to 125s. od.
Second size	100s. od. to 108s. od.
Third size	85s. od. to 90s. od.
Peaberry	125s. od. to 130s. od.

London stocks of East African coffee last week to the value of 120 bags, as against 100 bags in the corresponding period of 1925.

The present issue of the Liverpool-Cotton Association's business of African cotton continues to be good, although quotations generally are reduced on points. During the nineteen weeks from August 1 imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 32,007 bales, compared with 63,000 in the corresponding period of 1925-26, and 33,000 in 1924-25. Imports of Sudan cotton during the same period have totalled 7,098 bales, compared with 5,000 in 1925-26. Deliveries of East African cotton to spinners during last week amounted to 3,000 bales, the total for the nineteen weeks since August 1 last being 57,245 bales; this figure, compared with 59,000 for the same period of 1925-26, and 43,000 for the corresponding date in 1924-25. Last week's deliveries of Sudan cotton amounted to 1,322 bales, the total for the nineteen weeks since August 1 being 39,078 bales, which figure compares with 10,000 over the corresponding period of 1925-26, and 18,000 for the corresponding period of 1924-25.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—Quiet and steady, with fair to good East African at 105s. spot.
Castor Seed.—January/February shipments of East African castor seed in suitable parcels are quoted around £7 10s., but offers are scarce.
Callis.—Business is quiet and about unchanged, with sales of 8000 Mombasa at 66s.
Cloues.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted off January/March shipments are valued at 6d. 5.
Golden Sack.—There are buyers up to April at 20s. 6s. 6d., and the position is a little firmer.
Groundnuts.—On a quiet market the nominal value of East African for November/December is about £20.
Gum Arabic.—There are sellers of new (1925) natural 10s. 6d. for December/January at 41s., with cleaned 40s. 6d. Spot values are 47s. and 50s.
Maise.—No. 2 white flat East African is lower at about 35s. 3d., with No. 2 at 30s. 6d.
Sisal.—East African for December/January shipment is quoted at £23 15s. on a quiet market.
Sisal.—Unchanged.

EAST AFRICA AND THE IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE

The Second Annual Report of the Imperial Forestry Institute, which is published, indicates that Kenya is the only one of the East African Dependencies which has shown much interest in the work of the Institute. Eighty-four identifications were made on behalf of the Forestry Department of Kenya, eight proving to be new and hitherto undescribed specimens. The conservation of forests of Kenya is recorded to have presented 130 herbarium specimens, while the Government of the Colony also presented twenty-five blocks of wood. The only other reference to the East African Dependencies is that Tanganyika, Uganda, and Malaya are associated timbers and other specimens which had previously been exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition.

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 "Modasa" arrived Port Said for East and South Africa, December 14.
 "Matapa" arrived Beira for further East and South African ports, December 6.
 "Clanbrannigan" left Mombasa for further East African ports, December 30.

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"Springfontein" passed Cape Finsterre, homewards, December 6.
 "Jagerfontein" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East and South African ports, December 6.
 "Ares" left Port Sudan for East and South African ports, December 5.
 "Randfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, December 7.
 "Salabangka" arrived Marseilles, homewards, December 4.
 "Nykerk" left Port Said, homewards, December 7.
 "Bilderdijk" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, November 30.
 "Java" arrived Beira for further East African ports, November 30.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Durban for further South and East African ports, December 2.
 "Meliskerk" arrived Cape Town for further South and East African ports, December 4.
 "Boeroe" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, December 3.
 "Billiton" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, December 5.

MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES

"General Voyron" left Djibouti for Mauritius, December 7.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Aden, homewards, December 8.
 "Amiral Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, December 9.
 "Bernadin de St. Pierre" left Diego-Suarez for Mauritius, December 7.
 "Explorateur Grandier" left Mauritius, homewards, December 11.
 "Formigny" left Aden, homewards, December 5.

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 "Glenfern Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, December 9.
 "Glochester Castle" left Marseilles, homewards, December 10.
 "Grantully Castle" left Cape Town, homewards, December 10.
 "Sufford Castle" arrived Cape Town, December 13.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Aden for Natal, December 6.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

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 December 21, 23, 30, and January 4. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, December 17, but for the following Friday, December 24, the closing time at the G.P.O., London, will be 9 a.m.
 A mail from East Africa is expected to be delivered in London to-day, December 16, a further mail being scheduled to arrive on December 20.

A CHRISTMAS TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA

THE R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle," which left Southampton on December 10, carried in addition to the ordinary passengers a large number of tourists who are availing themselves of the Union Castle Line's special Christmas tour to the Cape at reduced return fares. A similar tour has been arranged early in the New Year by the "Walmer Castle," which is due to leave on January 21.

BRITISH INDIA DIARY FOR 1927.

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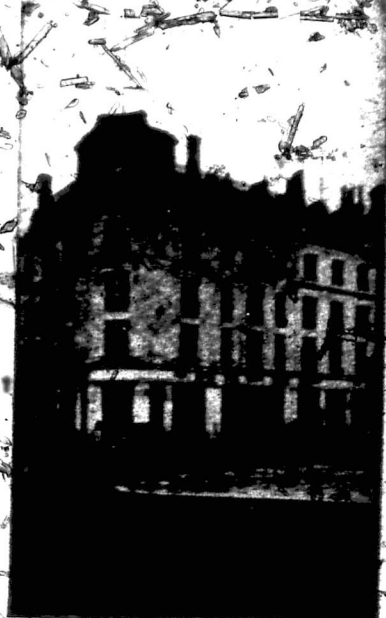
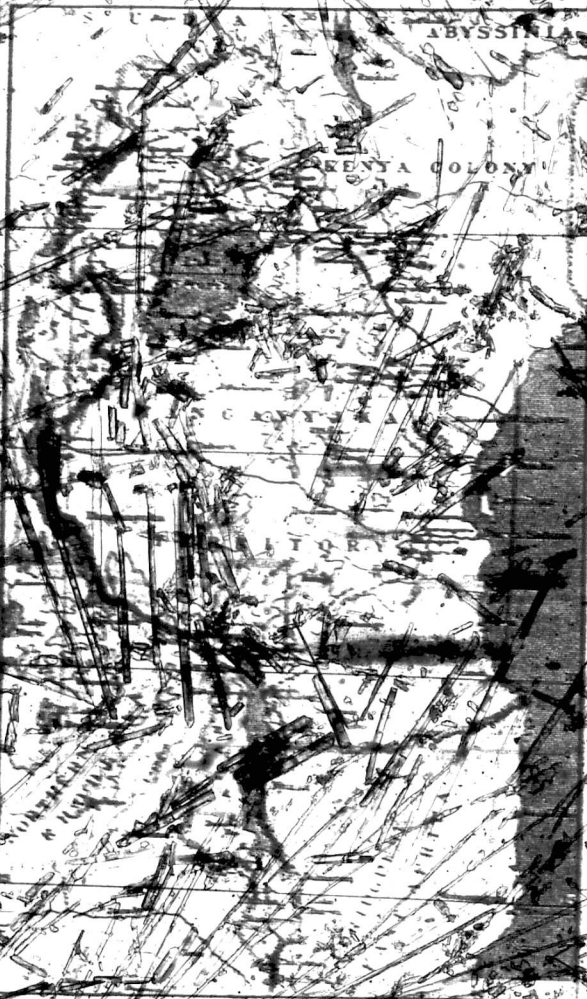
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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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"East Africa"

wishes all its Readers
A Right Merry Christmas
and
Health and Happiness
throughout the coming Year.

To the
East African Territories,
Continued Progress,
Prosperity and Service.

To those who Bear
The White Man's Burden,
Strength and Recognition.

To All who Strive to Link more closely
East Africa and the Homeland,
All Power.

CHRISTMAS IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

MEMORIES OF DAYS IN THE LADO ENCLAVE.

Special to "East Africa" by JOHN BOYES, F.R.C.S.

Hereunder Mr. John Boyes—author of that entertaining book, "The Boyes, King of the Bush"—relates how a memorable Christmas was spent by a group of the elephant hunters who made the name of the Lado Enclave so well known.

During the thirty years I have spent in East and Central Africa I have passed many a Christmas in the bush with no companions beyond my Native servants, while in other cases one or two white men have managed to meet together out in the wilds to celebrate the holiday in company. Of all my African Christmases, however, none stands out so prominently in memory as one spent at Koba, on the Nile, near Lake Albert, at the invitation of Mr. Hannington, the District Commissioner, then in charge of the station.

Hannington, the son of Uganda's famous Bishop of that name, was one of the finest officials I have ever had my good fortune to meet in my years in Africa, and very few men could have discharged so excellently the by no means easy task which was set him as his duty. It was a tough job to keep in order a district in which were many adventurous white men, some of whom had little respect for authority which could not be well enforced, and which stood between them and the urgings of their adventurous natures. But Hannington had a marvellous way of handling even the toughest cut-throats, all of whom, because of their great respect for him and his manliness, would do for him what they would not think of doing for any other official. It was typical of his outlook that on the evening of 1909 he should have invited half a score of us to spend Christmas evening at his bungalow; and a memorable night it was.

Amongst the guests were the Hon. Charles and the Hon. Rupert Graven, the two Brittlebanks, Bennett—known to everyone as "Admiral of the Nile flotilla"—Dickinson, Knowles, Pickering, Selland, and myself—every one of us elephant hunters, and everyone with enough interesting experiences to fill a good-sized volume. Never have I spent an evening with a small company of men who had between them lived such adventurous days.

"Admiral of the Nile Flotilla."

Small wonder that the evening sped all too fast in the narrating of our general experiences. My recollection is that there was nothing in the nature of a song or other entertainment beyond the fact that Bennett passed up and down the verandah playing his accordion, and singing a succession of Scotch tunes. He was Captain Kettle come to life. He had, as Captain Kettle, build; he played the accordion like a redoubtable Captain, and there was something about his character which strongly reminded me of that creation of the novelist, "Fanny and Willie" was known as "Admiral of the Nile Flotilla." For such he had been dubbed by Mr. Atkinson, Chancellor after Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the visit to East Africa.

Bennett's most notorious exploit, however, was to come in and in a Kettle Captain Kettle

But for the fact that it is redeemed by being absolutely true, it would be almost too absurd to narrate. As I have indicated, almost all of the white men in the district at the time were elephant hunters, either from choice or from necessity, and we were doing pretty well at the game. Bennett, who was engineer on the Nile steamer, the "Kenya," had more than once compared his salary with the amounts we were able to make when fortune came our way, and one day he determined to take command in the game himself. At the time he was coming up the Nile with mails and passengers aboard, and stopped where I was camping.

To my surprise, he told me that he was going after ivory, and wanted a guide. Would I lend him one? Of course I said "Yes," not knowing the length to which he was going to carry his escapade. Having procured my guide, he turned his Native sailors into a troop of askari, commandeered his Native porters, porters, tied up the ship and left her there for a solid fortnight! But his luck was out. He did not meet a single elephant on his two weeks' trip and returned with one tusk only, and that had been given him as a sort of consolation prize by a Native chief, who commiserated with him in his bad luck. Poor Bennett, who was a real good sort, naturally got into the water over this deviation from the course of duty, but managed to avoid dismissal from the service, from which he afterwards resigned, only to die later in the Congo.

From Public School to Elephant Hunting.

The brother Brittlebank were two of the best fellows it has been my luck to meet. They were old Etonians, who had wandered almost all over the world, and had been prospecting for minerals ever since their early manhood. Dead straight and honest in everything, they were general favourites. The younger brother told me that he had been through almost every part of Babukistan, that he had prospected vast areas of Siberia before the building of the railway, and that he had worked his way up almost to what was afterwards to develop into the Kionike district, where he fell down a glacier and broke both ankles, thus mislaid great wealth by the veriest mischance.

His broken ankles never healed properly, and afterwards he always walked with difficulty, but his spirit was so strong that here he was hunting elephants in the Lado Enclave at about the age of sixty, and when the war broke out some five years later, he promptly volunteered for the East African campaign, during which he rose to the rank of captain, and died. It might be added that, after his death, though he had been in Africa and Rhodesia, he had come up to British East Africa (as Kenya was then known) as Officer in Charge of the Uganda Railway Transport, which one of his associates in the early

days was W. D. M. Bell, known universally as Kara moja Bell, the well-known elephant hunter.

The two Cravens, brothers of the then Earl of Craven, were mighty hunters who had been all over Africa. One had at one time been heavy weight champion of the British Army, and the other had been an officer in the Royal Navy. Both were fine men, but the climate got the better of both of them. One had to be invalided out with fever, while the other died before Koba of blackwater fever.

When Death was Near.

Eickerling, who had lived a hard life, had had many adventures and was killed soon after this meeting by an elephant, which tore his head from his body and then stamped it into a shapeless mass.

Knowles, who did a large number of elephants to his credit, was wise enough to come home when he had acquired an ample competence, but he died soon afterwards at his home near Manchester. Dickanson, his partner, was afterwards to die of fever in the Congo.

Selland, who had been my partner for several years in Abyssinia, Kenya, Uganda, and the Congo, was one of the best men I have ever had with me on safari. An old sailor like myself, he was able and willing to turn his hand to anything, and was a really good fellow to have by one in an emergency. He had extraordinary fortune in his elephant hunting, and made a lot of money in a very short time, but died suddenly of blackwater, leaving behind him very nearly £500, which had been amassed in a very few months, and for which, I believe, no heirs have ever been found. Whether Selland was his right name I have always doubted, and there are probably people somewhere in Scandinavia who should have been able to claim what he left behind. He had served in the United States Navy, and been invalided out.

This, then, was the group that sat down that night to a dinner the memory of which I still preserve with pleasure, and the sight of which renews many happy memories. Perhaps it is worth while to give details of our repast that evening, on account of the topical allusions which it contains.

Menu.

Koba, December 25, 1909.

- Points d'éléphant.
- Soupe aux petits pois.
- Poisson à la Conga.
- Pâté Mahagi.
- Volailles à la Blieriot.
- Curry and Rice à la Bombay ("in a sense").
- Plum Pudding sans reproche.
- Fromage Koba.

The *hors d'œuvres* referred, of course, to our hunting—or shall I say poisoning—in the Congo, which, as will be seen, was likewise commemorated by the fish, and, more pointedly, but less publicly, by the *pâté Mahagi*.

The fact was that some few months previously two of our party had gone across to the Belgian post of Mahagi, the Belgian officer in charge of which had been rather obstructive and far from friendly. Our emissaries, to open negotiations in the best possible way, had hauled forth a bottle of whiskey and asked the Belgian official to say "willing" that worthy did not think it necessary to answer words, all his glass was practically full, and then, in the maze

of his barbarian hosts, he slipped down the whole unblinking without winking an eyelid, and notified the reception of the dose would be helpful to the establishment of friendly relations. A further supply of refreshment was poured out, and again the information was revealed by the official, who, though the provender of the whisky must have an absolutely iron constitution, and a capacity surpassing anything previously seen amongst hard drinkers. Then, to their consternation, the Belgian toppled sideways and lay still on the ground. Fearing the Native *ashiki* would think their master had been poisoned, the two English hunters, with commendable presence of mind, gave out that he was ill, had him carried down to the river bank, dropped him into a launch, and ferried over to the other bank. There the Belgian came to in good time, and had enough humour in his make-up to enjoy the joke. In consequence "Mahagi" became a common jest word amongst the elephant hunters of Laot and Enclave.

Blieriot had just flown the Channel, which event was appropriately commemorated on the menu, from which, of course, curry and rice could not be omitted. The Indian sub-assistant surgeon attached to Mr. Harrington's post, who hailed from Bombay, had a habit of adding the word "in a sense" to almost everything he said, and this peculiarity, it will be seen, was laid under tribute, while I am afraid I was responsible for "plum pudding sans reproche."

We had been rather stumped about plum pudding for this important occasion, and I, as an old sailor, rashly undertook to provide it. It took me the whole of the previous evening to make, and, as the time of the meal drew near, I began to feel that perhaps I had let myself in for endless chaff if the results were otherwise than excellent. So, to protect the position a little, I uttered a blood-curdling threat of the fate which would meet those who, too lazy to take a hand in the business themselves, dared to criticise my own efforts. Harrington, with his unflinching sense of humour, therefore, labelled this most important item "plum pudding sans reproche," the scene of an unforgettable meal, gave its name to the cheese.

Sometimes I have been asked why no wine and other drinks were specified on the menu. I can only think that it was because every imaginable beverage was available.

Five Guineas for an Article

THE Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 31, 1927, describing the life and experiences of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor be to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. If you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate the story, by all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

Send in Your Story Without Delay!

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES.

Second Meeting of Executive Council.

Special Report on East Africa.

The second meeting of the Executive Council of the Institute took place in Paris on December 13. There were present: Sir Frederick Lugard (Chairman), the Rev. Father Dubois, Professor Lévy-Bruhl, Professor Meinhold, Mr. H. H. Oldham, the Rev. Father Schellsta, the Rev. W. Smith, Professor A. Werner, with Dr. Westermann (Director) and Mr. Harris Vischer (Vice-Director). The sessions were held in a room in the Colonial Office placed at the disposal of the Council by the French authorities. A deputation of the Council was received by the Minister of the Colonies, who expressed his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Institute.

Death of M. Delafosse.

The death of M. Delafosse created a vacancy in the directorate. When appointed to the office last June, he was already suffering from the disease which carried him off on November 13, but it was hoped that he would recover. In him France loses the foremost of her Africanists and the Institute a very warm supporter. As a colleague to Dr. Westermann, the Council unanimously appointed M. Labouret, a friend, pupil and colleague of M. Delafosse. He has had considerable experience in Africa, and has a competent knowledge of West African languages. During the short time that the British members have known M. Labouret—he attended the inaugural meeting in London—they have learned to respect and have confidence in him.

The Council was engaged partly in completing the organisation of the Institute. The constitution was revised finally and passed. Reports were presented showing that a large amount of support has been enlisted in various countries. Money is coming in. One of the American Funds has undertaken to give £1,000 annually for some years on condition that at least an equal sum is forthcoming from other sources. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, on behalf of the Gold Coast and with the approval of the Colonial Office, has promised £500 a year for two years at least. It is hoped that other African colonies will follow this good example. The missionary societies, commercial firms and others are also contributing. The Niger Company have promised to give £200 a year or provide offices. Some individual subscriptions have been received from members. The subscription has been fixed at £1 per annum, and members may now be enrolled.

New Alphabet for African Languages.

The programme of work which the Institute proposes for itself is an extensive one. Everybody is aware of the tangled problem presented by the languages of Africa. Investigations are being commenced which, it is hoped, may be useful in result to educationists and administrators. The task of providing a simple practical alphabet for African languages, to take the place of present unsatisfactory systems, has been taken in hand. Dr. Westermann presented to the Council a document which he had prepared in consultation with some of the leading linguists and phoneticians in Europe, and which set forth the principles to be adopted. This will be printed and circulated for comment. The proposed alphabet is simple and practical and is hoped to meet the need.

In January Dr. Westermann is proceeding to the Gold Coast at the invitation of the Government and

the missions, with a view to assisting in the solution of the difficult linguistic and orthographic problems. It should be success in this. It will be a happy beginning of the Institute's enterprise, and no doubt other tasks of the same kind will then be undertaken.

Collection of African School Books.

The Institute is making a collection of all the school books in use in African schools, with a view to their examination by experts. They will be tested in regard to their adaptation to African needs. The Institute will thus have a basis for giving any guidance that may be called upon to afford to educationists. It is also gathering bibliographies of books written on African peoples and languages, so that it may be able to advise students and others who seek information.

It was decided to publish a quarterly journal to set forth for the benefit of the world the result of the Institute's work. It is to be named *Africa*, and the first number is expected to be ready in July next. Members will receive the journal free. The present offices of the Institute are at Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4.

IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

The memorandum laid before the Imperial Conference by the Secretary of State for Air, together with the report of the Imperial Air Communications Special Sub-Committee, have now been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title, "The Approach Towards a System of Imperial Air Communications" (5s. net). The volume is splendidly produced; surprisingly well illustrated by photographs, charts, and maps in colours; most informative; and written with a welcome freedom from the stultified phraseology too often found in official publications. Anyone interested in the development of Imperial air services has urgent need of this survey, which shows that the mileage flown over the regular air routes of the world in 1925 was ten times greater than in 1910 and nearly twice that of 1923. Thus rapidly is civil aviation progressing.

East Africa stands to benefit enormously from the institution of a regular airway to and from Lake Victoria, the importance of which route in Imperial air schemes is emphasised in the volume under review.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- "Denatured Africa." By Daniel W. Streeter. (Putnam, 10s. 6d.)
- "Uganda in Transformation." By H. Gresford Jones. (C.M.S., 13s. 6d.)
- "Seychelles Blue Book for the Year 1925." (Government Printer, Seychelles.)
- "The Approach towards a System of Imperial Air Communications." (H.M. Stationery Office, 5s.)
- "Annual Report of the Land and Survey Department of Uganda for 1925." (Government Printer, Entebbe.)
- "Report on Irrigation, Water Supplies for Stock, Water Law, etc. in Kenya." By A. D. Lewis. (Crown Agents, 5s.)
- "Report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for 1925-26." (Obtainable from London Offices, 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.)
- "A Descriptive Catalogue of some of the Common Trees and Wooded Plants of Kenya Colony." By F. Batterscombe. (Crown Agents, 10s.)

MEETING FACE TO FACE.

A Legend of Two Tanganyika Chiefs.

Specially written for East Africa.

It is reported that when the Prince of Wales reached West Africa on his late tour, two local potentates appeared, each rosy veiled, waiting among a lot of other dusky chiefs to welcome him. The Commissioner of the Protectorate, a British Anglo-Saxon, walked up to the men and removed their veils, asking whether they wished to insult the son of the King of England by appearing thus before him. The two chiefs, it appears, had a superstition that they could not meet face to face, under pain of death ensuing to one or the other.

Now, about the time the creature word was becoming excited as to the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, there lived a chief, not in West, but in East Africa.

He has recently been reinstated in control of his tribe, so let us call him Hinka. Stanley writes that after leaving Bagamoyo the first tribute he paid was to one Kugaboo, who held up the white man's caravan within a week of its penetrating the hinterland.

Now this Kugaboo was Hinka's right hand man, and in time of drought a dough-maker for his foot. For these and other services Hinka promised Kugaboo anything he wished, even to half of his kingdom. It is on record that the two men went on to a rock above a great river. There they took their stand, back to back. Hinka placed his foot on the rock, Kugaboo did likewise. INatives of the region vow that the imprints are visible to-day, but careful search by the somewhat incredulous District Officer failed, however, to reveal anything. Be that as it may, Hinka spoke once to Kugaboo, saying—

"What thou seest now before thine eyes is thy land. Go forward and occupy it. But never dare to turn round and covet my portion."

From this historic occasion arose a superstition that Kugaboo and Hinka should not look on each other's faces under penalty of death to one of the other within a year.

When the new District Officer recently visited Hinka's country his colleagues assured him that the two chiefs firmly believed this thing. It was a nuisance, they admitted, because the two men would, sooner or later, have to sit in the same tribal court together, but it could not be helped.

At the District Officer's first meeting with Hinka's grand nephew, it was noticeable that Kugaboo—or rather the descendant of the original Kugaboo—also arrived to pay his respects, but kept carefully in the background while the other went forward. The District Officer was told that the two men even covered their faces at times with a cloth when there was a possibility of meeting. As the duty of this particular District Officer was to amalgamate the followers of these two chiefs into a joint tribal council, it seemed as if the absurd belief might prove awkward.

The white man questioned Hinka. "Do you mean to tell me, O old man," he asked the chief, "that you really believe you will die within a year if you look upon the face of Kugaboo?"

"Not I!" exclaimed the Chief of the Wahulaboo. "I am not afraid of meeting small fry like Kugaboo. His ancestor was only a rain doctor and the foreman of my grand father's slave gangs."

Later on the District Officer broached the same subject to Kugaboo.

"Afraid?" he repeated. "It is not I who am afraid, but Hinka!"

The day arrived about a month after this first meeting when all the chiefs and their headmen and elders were expected to appear at a great *baraza* (council) for their installation.

Came Kugaboo, with a staff of office borne before him and swarmer and a lot of attendants, and sat him down in front of the District Officer. He sent an emissary to find out where Hinka was at that moment.

Slightly after Hinka himself arrived. He carried a curved bow-drawing staff something like an alpenstock, but he was quite unarmed. He glanced at Kugaboo in passing, and without a word, made his way forward and offered his hand to the white officer.

"Who is that man yonder?" asked the District Officer, "who thinks fit to sit at the door of the Government under a tree without even offering in to bid me good morning?"

Kugaboo took the hint and moved forward.

Before evening the two chiefs, cheek by jowl, were drinking tea on the District Officer's verandah. There is now no doubt in his mind which of the two is the greatest ruler.

But if one of the two chiefs dies within the year 1926, I am afraid that particular Political Officer will have to flee the country.

G. G.

HANDICAPS TO THE ARUSHA DISTRICT.

Comments of a Recent Visitor.

A RECENTLY returned visitor from the Arusha district of Tanganyika Territory assures us that he was definitely informed that the special Coffee Officer appointed by the Government to advise Native coffee growers is precluded from visiting European plantations and advising on their conditions and any measures that might be necessary to combat pests or diseases. It appears, moreover, that there was no other qualified official of the Department of Agriculture to whom the European planter could appeal for advice. It is, however, hoped that this unfortunate state of affairs will shortly be remedied.

The existence of double Customs duties is a particular hardship to residents in the Usambara, Moshi and Arusha districts, who naturally turn to Nairobi or Mombasa for many of their purchases, only to find that these goods, on which duty has already been paid on their entry into Kenya, have again to be taxed when they cross the Tanganyika border. One of the results of this hardship is that planters and other residents who would prefer to buy British goods from Nairobi are buying German goods from the stores in Tanga—which town appears in recent months to have assumed a strong German character.

Another matter on which our informant comments is the existence of estate duties, which he, in common with almost all observers, considers to be a particularly inept form of capital levy in so young and undeveloped a territory as Tanganyika, and the effect of which is frequently to force the sale of an estate at an inadequate price on the death of the owner, whose executors find themselves suddenly faced with duties of which they had no knowledge. As a result, the work put in by a planter tends to be lost instead of being carried on.

SEVERAL leading newspapers have published the news from Tanganyika Territory that the Governor has agreed to throw open for white settlement large coffee, sheep, dairying and general farming areas, including Mboya, Mbozi, Mjombe, Ubena, and a further portion of the Iringa district. All these areas are in the Southern Highlands.

BRITAIN'S TENURE OF TANGANYIKA

Criticism of Mr. Amery's Pronouncements.
Inconclusive Parliamentary Discussion

In the House of Commons last week Captain Benn called attention to certain interesting aspects of the tenure of our mandated territories. He said *inter alia*:

"I would draw the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs to a speech which was delivered by his own chief this year, in which he said—

"We hold Tanganyika under our obligations to the League of Nations."

"That is perfectly true. But he goes on to say—

"But we hold it in our own right under the Treaty of Versailles."

"That, I venture to say, although it is susceptible of correct interpretation, because of its emphasis is wrong. We do not hold Tanganyika in our own right under the Treaty of Versailles. If you search the Treaty of Versailles from one end to the other you will find that no clause allots Tanganyika to the British Empire. The fact is that Germany ceded its overseas possessions to the Allied and Associated Powers; they did not cede them to us, and to say that we hold Tanganyika under the Treaty of Versailles is a wrong way to put it. We were chosen by the Allied and Associated Powers to be trustees of certain territories, and we are responsible for our trust to the League of Nations.

"There is a tendency in this country to forget altogether that these territories are not part of Great Britain's estate, but that they are merely trust territories. You might have a rich man who has a large estate of his own, and he may be appointed guardian of a smaller estate. He may administer that small estate as well as he administers his own estate; he may administer it on the same lines and according to the same rules as he administers his own estate. But he has no right to say that it is part of his own estate, because it is not. He is the trustee merely.

Twisting the Conception of Trusteeship

"In your preferential system of taxes, we have done something which most people believe will direct the current of trade between ourselves and the mandated territories, exactly as some desire to divert it artificially between ourselves and the Dominions and Dependencies. It is that extremely ridiculous measure called the Merchandise Marks Act we have required the Natives in the mandated territories to stamp their goods. British Empire made, which simply would not be true. The Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies is himself insisting to us, though he never oversteps the limits of his sordid conception of Empire. He said at the Imperial Conference, speaking of the Dependencies as a whole—

"The whole thing is a trust, either for a mandate, though the mandate is, in the main, not an international Commission sitting at Geneva, but as we should believe in an even more effective body, the Parliament and public opinion of this country and the Empire."

"The right hon. gentleman" year after year, says words which were much criticised. It was at an East African dinner at which he said—

"The German territories now incorporated in the British Empire—

"That is simply not true. They are not incorporated, any more than a man might say that a trustee estate is incorporated in his own estate. No doubt, having been advised that these words were unwise, the right hon. gentleman modified them this year, but without much effect. He spoke of the incorporation of Tanganyika in the frame of the Empire. That little change was intended to get over the difficulty."

Avoiding Division of Executive Control

MR. HICKEY YOUNG: "I am sure there will be no difference of opinion if I suggest that there is an important condition in establishing the good government of these peoples, and that is that there should be no division of executive power. If there is one thing which leads more directly and inevitably than another to failure in government, it is no doubt as to the place of residence of the executive authority. You may have several legislatures without doing much harm. You may have any number of judiciaries, and yet avoid confusion, but you cannot have any division of the central executive power without the gravest confusion, and if that be true in general, it is especially true in regard to such backward peoples as those who inhabit the most arid and mandated territories. It is a elementary political wisdom that when you

are dealing with backward peoples, particularly if they are Oriental or African peoples, it is absolutely essential that there should be a clear authority. The hand holding the sceptre should be visible and there should be only one hand.

"Another thing which is equally true is that the League as an institution is quite incapable of exercising any continuous executive power at all. It is not and cannot be an established executive body. It has not the necessary organs. The relations even between its two essential organs, the Assembly and the Council, are still too vague and ill defined for it to be able to function in the manner which is necessary for continuous executive authority. If the League itself is incapable of exercising executive authority, still more so is the Mandates Commission of the League.

Barrier of Hearing Petitioners

"I find a very deep question of principle involved in the proposition on the part of the Mandates Commission that they should hear petitioners against the mandatory Powers. I cannot but think that the British representative was not only wise, but was following the course of direct necessity as the representative of a mandatory Power, in strenuously resisting a proposal to that effect. See what would be the result. The result would be that the Mandates Commission would have before it in the position of an accused party the Power which was exercising executive control over the mandated territory. There would be a litigation or rather a prosecution in which the petitioner, the subject would be the prosecutor, and in which the mandatory Power, the governor, might be found guilty. It appears to me to be absolutely clear that you could not have a procedure of that sort without swiftly and inevitably destroying the whole executive authority of the mandatory Power in the mandated territory. Picture the scenes which would take place if petitioners were summoned from mandated territories to prosecute their cases against their own governors, in the atmosphere of Geneva! I cannot think it would be a wholesome atmosphere for proceedings of the sort.

"I contemplate another and even more dangerous possibility. Supposing there were some ill-conditioned Power and one must contemplate such a possibility which desired to give trouble to a mandatory Power in its mandated territories. What has it to do in these circumstances, but to spend its money and send its agents to the mandated territory to get up a petition against the unfortunate mandatory Power, which might find itself being prosecuted by mandated subjects from all parts of the world at the same time?"

"If we are to work out a common-sense basis for the relations between the Commission and the nations with the mandates, we must recognise, first of all, that the Commission cannot share executive authority; secondly, that it cannot be a court of appeal against the executive Power; and, thirdly, that what it ought to be is something which may best be described as an investigator, a watchman on behalf of the Council of the League whose weapon it is. In order to discharge their function as watchers, they must, of course, have all the means of knowledge among which there must be the receipt of petitions, but to pass on from the receipt of a petition to the hearing of that petition in a litigation between the petitioner and the mandatory Power is crossing that fatal border line which would lead to a weakening of the authority of the mandatory Power and to the bad government of the territory in question."

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON: "My hon. and gallant friend referred to certain statements that have been made from time to time by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I know that when he made those statements, particularly with regard to Tanganyika, it was with the object of dissipating the idea that our tenure of Tanganyika might be a precarious one, so as to encourage the inflow of capital into the country. At the same time, I think he went too far in stressing the length of tenure that we may have over a mandated territory, without at the same time bringing into equal prominence the fact that that mandated territory was a trust, and had to be administered by us as a trust, and was not, in fact, part of the British Empire."

Mr. Ormsby Core's Reply

MR. ORMSBY CORE: "Let me take this petition question first. The Permanent Mandates Commission, when they had their meeting last March in Rome, not at Geneva, found that the Roman self-constituted Syrian delegation demanded to be heard. The delegation were informed that under the rules of procedure, as they at present are, the Permanent Mandates Commission could not hear them, and one of the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission saw those individuals privately quite apart from the Commission. It was then felt by the Commission

as a whole that the position must be regularised, and that the matter having been raised by an event such as took place at Rome, they must seek for the instructions of the Council, and thence what they have done. The Council unanimously decided that before they proceeded further with the question they should hear what all the Mandatory Powers had to say one way or another upon that subject. The replies of the various Mandatory Powers have only just been received, and at the recent meeting of the Council at Geneva last week the Dutch Foreign Minister, the rapporteur on this question, suggested to the Council that the matter was important and should be postponed to the March meeting of the Council next year, and that was carried unanimously. So the whole question of petition is still *sub judice* in the Council of the League, and it will be for the Council as a whole to go further into that matter in the light of the material now before them.

May I make it absolutely clear on behalf of His Majesty's Government that we hope for the fullest co-operation with the Permanent Mandates Commission. We have never refused to give any information asked for, and we have always found that the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission in regard to these mandated territories has been most helpful and suggestive. We have always found that it has been a real spur to the Government, and a real check upon anything of the opposite kind. One thing is perfectly certain, that if it is thought that the power is absolutely centred in Geneva then you undermine the sense of local responsibility and the working of the mandates system. It is not only the Colonial Office but every man concerned in the administration of every one of those territories that has to be kept in mind. Therefore, I do think that it would be most unfortunate if there was any controversy on this subject. We accept absolutely the position. We mean to carry out our duty to the League by the presentation of reports, sending a representative there to answer any supplementary questions, and to co-operate in every way with the Permanent Mandates Commission. It is not the Foreign Secretary's intention to snub them or attack them in any way, but only to suggest before officially adopting this new questionnaire in regard to carrying out their advisory duties that there are considerations which ought to be taken into account and should receive further reconsideration.

Sovereignty and Sense of Security.

"As to the point with regard to sovereignty, where exactly the sovereignty in a mandate resides no man has ever clearly defined legally. It is clear that Germany did transfer under Article 23 of the Treaty of Versailles all her rights to those territories to the Allies, who selected a manager and agreed, in acting as manager, to be bound by the terms of a particular trust. As to the relation between those territories administered under that trust and the actual position of the mandatory powers, these are embodied in the terms. Take Togoland and the Cameroons. We have power to administer British Togoland and British Cameroons as integral parts of the Gold Coast and Nigeria respectively. We have no such power in regard to Tanganyika, but in regard to Tanganyika we have power to found Customs Unions with neighbouring territories.

"I am glad the hon. Member for Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. Hamilton) recognised that it is of the utmost importance for the future of those territories and the welfare of their inhabitants that there should be a sense of security and a sense that the mandatory Power has full executive authority undivided. That executive authority, I believe, is being carried on according to the highest traditions and in accordance with both the spirit and the letter of the several mandates. We do intend, whatever the future form of report that may be decided upon by the Council of the League in consultation with the Permanent Mandates Commission, that Great Britain shall not be behind in doing its duty under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League."

SIR DONALD CAMERON'S STATEMENT.

ACCORDING to Press messages from Dar-es-Salaam, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, gave an emphatic assurance at the opening of the first session of the new Legislative Council of Tanganyika that the British mandate for the Territory was permanent. This declaration of His Excellency who said he was speaking with the full authority of the British Cabinet, is contrasted with an earlier statement of his concerning "the actual doubts about the mandate."

GERMAN COLONIAL PROPAGANDA.

Maps Displayed by Shipping Companies.

The London Evening Standard has done a public service by drawing attention to the propaganda maps issued by German shipping lines. The newspaper says:

Article 100 of the Treaty of Versailles states: "Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles to her overseas possessions."

Mr. Baldwin recently told the House of Commons that Colonial mandates were not dealt with in the Locarno Agreement at all; but it was indicated that, when Germany became a member of the League of Nations, Germany would be a possible candidate for Colonial mandates, although, he added, no promise or undertaking was given. Mr. Baldwin also made it clear that the Tanganyika mandate was permanent, and that was the policy of the British Cabinet.

The four leading German shipping lines have issued recently, for display in the shipping offices of London—and the world—metal plaques showing the Eastern Hemisphere. Germany itself is coloured yellow, and Great Britain red. All of the British overseas and mandated dominions are coloured red also. Tanganyika, South-West Africa, the Cameroons, and parts of the Gold Coast, previously German colonies, are now coloured yellow, as if still German overseas dominions.

"This has been brought to the notice of the British Government. The object, it is deduced in political quarters in London, is to lead Germans to return to these erstwhile German colonies, to increase the German population to a majority over other people resident there, and then to appeal to the League of Nations, on those grounds, for a mandate, or the return of their former dominions. The German shipping line maps were on view in the Haymarket to-day."

"Deliberately Provocative Display."

Disclosure of the above facts led Mr. G. H. Lepper, well known to many East Africans, to write:

German propaganda in favour of the restoration of the ex-German colonies has just taken on a bolder character, maps having been issued by the principal German shipping companies, apparently for worldwide circulation and display, in which the former colonial possessions of Germany are coloured with the same shade of yellow as that employed in the case of Germany itself; the territories in question are also described by their German pre-war names.

"Whatever one may think in regard to the circulation within the confines of the Reich of maps which ignore the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the display of such maps in the branch offices of German firms established in the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers to whom the former German colonies were renounced under the Peace Treaty can only be described as deliberately provocative. It serves also to enhance the doubts of German good faith which were recently aroused by the contents of the military manual issued long after Locarno, setting forth the duty of the German Army to recover the lost provinces and colonies. Mr. Bruce's revelations, during the Imperial Conference discussion on mandates, of the persistent campaign directed against Australian administration in New Guinea were yet another indication of the need for watchfulness. Nor is it difficult to conjecture the puerility of the proposal recently put forward that the League of Nations Mandates Commission should afford direct access to petitioners from mandated territories."

SIR MILSOM REES BACK HOME

His trip to Tanganyika Territory.

The Editor of *East Africa* has had the pleasure of a talk with Sir Milson Rees, B.S., C.E., a Tanganyika geologist to the King, who has just returned from another visit to East Africa, and who is greatly impressed with the developments which have taken place since his last visit a couple of years ago. His son, who was previously farming at Mazanka, Northern Rhodesia, has for some time owned a large ex-enemy officer estate in the Arusha district, and so some time was naturally spent on that area which is considered by so many East Africans to be one of the gems of Tanganyika.

From Arusha the visitor made a shooting trip to Lakes Manyara and Eyasi, later travelling by car from Arusha to the Central Railway at Dodoma, the journey taking two days. It is interesting to note, however, that his son has done the journey comfortably in a single day. A most favourable impression was made by the good condition of the roads, and particularly with those constructed in the Mbulu district by the local Administrative Officer, Mr. R. H. Harris, who, although without engineering experience, has displayed remarkable aptitude for this work. Indeed, Sir Milson considers that the road recently built by Mr. Harris up the Mbulu Escarpment is the finest in the mandated territory.

After visiting Dar-es-Salaam, and also the Salt Mines at Uvinza, Sir Milson, accompanied by Dr. J. O. Shircore, Principal Medical Officer, and Mr. Geoffrey Cameron, son of His Excellency the Governor, visited the Mahenge area for a short elephant shoot, the journey from Kilosa being done by car.

COLONEL FRANKLIN'S TOUR

Extending influence of the London Office.

The Editor of *East Africa* has had a talk with Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa and Commissioner for H.M. East African Dependencies Office in London, who has just returned from an eight months' tour of the Dependencies with which he is concerned. The Commissioner was not in a very good state of health during much of his tour, but has, we are glad to say, now fully recovered.

The object of the visit was mainly to arouse increasing interest in the London Office, to enlist the entire class of the official and unofficial communities in the work being done in this country, and their active assistance towards ensuring the steady flow of accurate information. One of the chief results has been the formation of a Liaison Committee in Kenya, on which three representative official and three representative non-official members are serving. This Committee had made arrangements to receive reports from East African planters and farmers who are able to accept pupils or assist newcomers who think of settling in the Colony.

An attempt has been made, in short, to get East Africans to look upon the London Office as their own, and to report to it any agricultural or business openings of which they may have knowledge. This will facilitate the early days in the Colony of would-be settlers, and naturally lead to an increase in the number of people visiting East Africa. Colonel Franklin, who met practically all the leading official and unofficial bodies in each of the Territories which might be of assistance, feels that with their co-operation the usefulness of the Office can be very greatly extended.

He commented, incidentally, on his astonishment at finding *East Africa* in the most out-of-the-way and unsuspected places.

TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

Special Facilities for Colonial Officers.

East Africa is informed that under an agreement entered into between the Colonial Office and the Seamen's Hospital Society, officers in the service of Colonial Governments may be admitted to one or other of the Society's establishments—which include the Hospital for Tropical Diseases—on special terms. A standard ward charge of 10s. 6d. per day covers all maintenance costs, including nursing, medicines, and surgical dressings, and the attendance of the resident medical officer attached to the ward. There are provisions for additional payment for the services of the visiting medical staff, and for surgical cases, dental, X-ray, and bacteriological examinations, &c.

An interesting and valuable feature of the agreement is that in operation cases the total outlay which may be incurred by the patient is based upon the percentage of his income. The fee is strictly inclusive of anaesthetic and all other charges, so that the maximum sum which he may be called upon to pay the hospital for the treatment of his whole illness will not exceed the figures shown in the following table:—

Income	Maximum fee chargeable
£	£ s. d.
Above 1,000	5% = 50
700 and not exceeding 1,000	4½% = 31 5 0 to 45 0 0
500	4% = 20 0 0 to 28 0 0
400	3½% = 14 0 0 to 17 10 0
300	3% = 9 0 0 to 12 0 0

The Society, it may be noted, is also always pleased to take any person suffering from a tropical ailment into its Hospital for Tropical Diseases on its usual scale of charges, which are however quite distinct from those now arranged for the treatment of officers in the East African and other Colonial services.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and transfers in the East African Civil Services have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended December 10:—

- KENYA COLONY.—*Medical Officer:* Lieut. N. M. MacLennan; *Veterinary Officer:* Lieut. E. Beaumont.
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—*Medical Officer:* Mr. J. Harkness; *Superintendents of Education:* Mr. R. L. Browne, Mr. R. J. Mason, Lieut. E. S. Williams.
- UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—*Veterinary Officers:* Mr. D. I. O'Brien, Mr. R. C. Fisher.
- NYASALAND.—*Police Cadet:* Capt. G. H. W. Kitson.
- NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Medical Officer:* Lieut. N. D. Sanderson.

Recent transfers made by the Secretary of State include the following:—

Major C. G. M. Place, D.S.O., M.C., Assistant to Attorney-General, Uganda, to be Assistant Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia.

IN MEMORIAM.

F. EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can place a Poppy Wreath made by the disabled on any grave or Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Inclusive prices from 10/- Write, 26 Eccleston Sq., London, S.W.P.

East Africa in the Press.

THE INCUBATION OF MALARIA.

MAJOR R. F. O'F. DICKINSON, O.B.E., contributes to the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* an interesting article on "The Incubation Period in Malaria." He says, *inter alia*—

"It is usually stated that about two weeks must elapse before a sufficient number of merozoites are thrown into the circulation to produce enough toxin to constitute an attack of malaria. Some authorities state that the incubation period varies between seven days and several weeks. My own experience has been in many cases which have paid only one visit to the coast, that it takes about twelve to fourteen days from the time of the bite of the mosquito till the time that symptoms develop.

"A *Q.M.* Serget. of the Royal Engineers stationed in Mauritius bathed in the sea one afternoon. Exactly seven days later he reported sick with a temperature which ran up to 105° F. at 10 a.m. A blood smear showed M.T. parasites, fine rings, and marginal forms. As this N.C.O. could not have contracted the disease locally, and had not left the camp for some weeks before the attack, there can be no doubt that the facts are as stated above. He had never had malaria before. I report the case as the incubation period in my own cases is nearly twice as long."

IN THE WEST NILE PROVINCE.

Writing to the *Barrow Guardian* of his homeward journey from the Belgian Congo via Uganda, Mr. W. Cross, F.R.G.S., says—

"We came merrily into Arua, the wondrously laid-out post on the Congo-Uganda frontier, with its boulevards of pretty, leafed trees, small plantations of different tree species, flowers, and nicely-arranged bungalows, a cleanly-kept golf course, and hundreds of Natives dressed in clean white linen garments and fez caps promenading along these cool-boulevards. What an extent of rich country is seen on the right side extending to Mount Baker, and what endless and untold possibilities are there!

"Contentment is of the heart, and though Africa's tropical climate has a strange effect on most of us after long years, it is really remarkable what can be dispensed with. In fact, the simple and contented life is preferable to the methodical life of our own land. Content to sleep in the modest hut; freedom unknown to those who must toil and keep to certain hours; the open-necked flannel shirt, and khaki pants of the same material, no vest or coat, a disregard of Bond Street style; an easy deck chair to stretch in after a day's toil; your pipe filled with tobacco; a sundowner; a few books; and you sit on your improvised veranda and look away at the distant hills and then again gaze on the ancient Nile here at Rhino Camp two hundred or more metres in width."

FROM ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

From the sea-land, too, is almost unbelievably like the old Wharfedale of Shepherds Bus, so the description is laced with the fantastic idea that "whom nothing has been transported bodily set down between the sea and the desert," writes Miss Elmor Verdaunt to the *Blue Book*.

"Some of the buildings have pink, packed roofs, but most of them are generally straight against the clear blue of the African sky, not a deep intense blue as in Italy, but fainting with heat. Putting out from the town like a cloyin' hoof from the hem of a silk gown, are sharp black rocks; either side of the town are immense, smooth sweeps of sandhills; against the sky at the back of it are more sandhills, along which there is a perpetual silhouette of long strings of camels cut out in black against the sky.

"Off the wide, central street run innumerable narrow alley-ways; from one comes a sound like an immense hive of bees which, when I penetrate into it, I find to be the echo of countless sewing-machines, for it is the street of the tailors. Close against the Governor's house is one single palm tree; but the town does not seem to want trees. It wants nothing, it is altogether extraordinarily right; while the sea itself lends all the colour that is needed; a deep indigo blue as one faces towards the shore, but from the sandy side-streets, when one has once landed, a clear purple, the precise colour of a Portuguese man-of-war."

THE BRITISH SETTLER CHAMPIONED.

In an interesting letter to the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth says—

"Our continental neighbours might easily infer from the Parliamentary debate on the East African Loan Bill that the Native is the victim of unjust persecution and harsh treatment, and that he is being drawn from his reserves to work against his will on European estates. Nothing could be further from the truth. It would seem as though certain Labour members, conscious of the singular amenities of million men and women in Britain enjoy of getting money without work, are anxious to inculcate the 'dole' doctrine into the minds of the African Native, and they take exception to the wise policy recently adopted which teaches the Native that work of some kind *must* be done, either in his own *Umba*, for Government, or on a European estate, leaving him a free agent to choose which he may prefer.

"Much capital was made in the debate of the 'land-grabbing' instinct of the white settler. Land in Africa has never been vested in any individual. The tribes are free to break land, and they cultivate it until soil exhaustion forces them to clear another patch, while the Masai pastures are common property. Lord Delamere is regarded by his Masai shepherds as their friend and chief, and, having an intimate knowledge of their language and ways, he rules with equity and kindness. His broad, statesmanlike grip of East African problems and his devotion to the interests of the country as a whole have made him a pillar of progress, and have earned him the gratitude of his fellow settlers. He is contributing to a harmonic development of the wonderful resources of Kenya by encouraging a happy combination between Native and European cultivation. One would expect that he should be singled out for encomium rather than pilloried in Parliament."

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NORTHERN RHODESIA'S RAILWAY

While staking a railway claim at a large lion was run over and killed by the train near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, testifies a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* who adds that the passengers left the train to examine the corpse, but dashed back to safety when they heard a second lion growling in the bush. Lions have been preying on the Natives in this district. They burned a white gangster's cottage on several nights and a native woman. One dragged a railway guard's blankets out of his van.

EAST AFRICA AND QUALITY GOODS.

Most manufacturers make the big mistake of regarding Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland as impossible markets for high quality stuff, and believe that only the cheapest quality goods are saleable there, declares a *Manchester* correspondent of the *Ironmonger*, who proceeds: "This is a great mistake. There are more than 12,000 whites living in these territories, representing a considerable buying power for high quality materials."

At a farmers' meeting recently confirmation was made that no British wire nails could be bought in all Kenya. The French and Belgian nails, sold by the Indian dealers, are of inferior quality, the farmers would be nearly prepared to pay a tenth extra for British nails, wires, and ordinary tools not obtainable in Kenya.

The same is true of many other articles, which are obtainable only in the cheapest quality, such as watches, bicycle accessories, guns, foodstuffs, etc. Of course, the bulk of the population prefers cheap goods; but ought the purchasing power of the white settlers to be entirely forgotten? A good demand prevails for high quality spades and tools. The demand is much greater than in previous years.

THE LEADING COLONIAL POWERS.

Le Monde Colonial Illustré publishes an interesting table of comparative figures concerning the Colonial powers of the world.

Regarding the British Empire the following facts are given: Area of Mother Country, 244,041 sq. kms.; remainder of Empire, 39,997,713 sq. kms. Population of Mother Country, 44,827,114; remainder of Empire, 473,456,946. Density of population in Mother Country, 183 per sq. km.; remainder of Empire, 16.3 per sq. km.

For France the figures are: Area of Mother Country, 551,000 sq. kms.; area of Colonies, Protectorates, and mandated territories, 11,405,063 sq. kms.; population of Mother Country, 39,596,000; population of Colonies, Protectorates, and mandated territories, 57,081,650. Density of population in Mother Country, 72 per sq. km.; in Colonies, Protectorates, and mandated territories, 5 per sq. km.

The figures for Belgium are: Area of Mother Country, 30,444 sq. kms.; area of Colonies and mandated territories, 2,119,000 sq. kms. Population of Mother Country, 7,744,259; of Colonies and mandated territories, 11,421,000. Density of population in Mother Country, 250 per sq. km.; in Colonies and mandated territories, 4.7 per sq. km.

The following are the figures for Portugal: Area of Mother Country, including Madeira and the Azores, 91,048 sq. kms.; area of Colonies, 2,240,571 sq. kms.; population of Mother Country, including Madeira and the Azores, 6,032,000; population of Colonies, 6,722,437; density of population in Mother Country, 66 per sq. km.; in Colonies, 3 per sq. km.

PITY POOR KENYA!

No one who has followed events during the last ten years on the east coast of Africa, particularly Kenya, can fail to be struck by the similarity of attitude on the part of settlers towards the native labour question and in general towards the native owners towards his slave labour. There is the same false and shortsighted view of their own material interests; the same claim to exploit for their own profit an inferior race through a system which is repugnant to civilised ideas of justice and which, in any other circumstances, they themselves would condemn; the same violent intolerance of all opposition or criticism. It is a curious fact in colonial psychology that material or vested interests paralyse the social conscience of the individual. The defender of slavery of the Kenya settler probably, in all ordinary matters, accepts the current social principle and morality of his time, but, in each case, a supposed material interest inhibits his sense of social decency and justice.

Thus Mr. Leonard Woolf in the *Nation* and *Athenaeum*, in a review of a recent book on "British Slavery and its Abolition." The Kenya settler's outlook should be better known to Mr. Woolf, who ought to be aware that the dual policy of European and native development, endorsed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the East African Governors' Conference, has the support of unofficial public opinion not merely in Kenya but throughout the East African Dependencies generally.

Dr. NORMAN LEES, who tells the *New Leader* that Kenya is preparing to resist Labour rule, dismisses Britain's purpose and policy with a brevity which must surely arouse questionings in the mind of even the most biased reader of a publication which can see no good in East Africa. This is how he tells the story.

"Our country has possession of what is now Kenya Colony for the purpose of protecting its inhabitants. We did not conquer them. We had no need to. Most of them welcomed us, since we went with promises to respect their lands and rights and liberties. We have allowed our agents to enslave them. That is the dreadful shameful truth."

Having written his history in fifty-nine words, he issues his exhortation to the Party in nineteen. Here they are: "It is our clear duty, as a Movement, to determine how we ought to deal with rebellion in Kenya. The writer's economy of words will be observed to be greater than his restraint of imagination."

Kenya is just as smart in winter as Deauville is in the season," declares a gossip writer whose paragraph has been published by a string of newspapers. Possibly the writer thinks he for one is flattering the Colony by the comparison. The difference is that practically all the well-known society folk of Kenya are of course of Society with a capital S; that the paragraphist who Deauville in the seasons simply an extravagant pleasure resort. It is no kindness to East Africa to spread the false idea that Kenya is in any way similar. Only the other day a returned traveller bewailed in our hearing his inability to find a four for bridge at the Athlone Club except at week ends. His views as to what Kenya settlers were becoming too devoted to work.

PERSONAL

Mr. George and Lady Schuster have returned to Khartoum.

Sir James and Lady Wray are about to outward-bound for Kenya.

Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Loder have left Maidwell Hall for the Sudan.

Major R. W. B. Robertson-Estace has recently reached London from Kenya.

Mr. George Howland has left London to spend a couple of weeks in Switzerland.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, left London for the Continent last week.

Lady (Milsom) Rees laid the foundation stone of the Arusha hospital on Armistice Day.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.O.A.E., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. F. G. Mellersh, Secretary of the Joint East African Board, leaves London in a few days to spend a couple of weeks in Switzerland.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Limoru area of Kenya.

Lord Lovat, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, is a director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd.

Mr. St. Doyle, who spent some years in East Africa, recently addressed the Hull branch of the Geographical Association on the Native races of East Central Africa.

Among those outward-bound for Malindi are Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Farley, Major W. H. A. Hankey, Mrs. Lee Mellor, and Capt. P. Whitehurst.

Mr. J. W. Bridgen, C.B.E., who has rendered woman service at East Africa's London office since its opening in January last, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. H. E. Colville administered the Government of Nyasaland leave on the departure on leave of Mr. R. S. D. Ranking, and the return to the Protectorate of His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring.

The marriage is announced by cable from Sydney of Miss Sydney, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Chambers of Grimley, to Dorothy Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker Clark of Halifax.

Sir James Birnie, for many years Principal of the Gordon College, Khartoum, and now Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, was the chief organizer of the dinner to Mr. Vivian Phillips, at which Lord Curzon of Kedworth made an important statement on Imperial policy.

...Blarattur by General ... who has appointed Colonel ... the Loyall Inn, Leicestershire Regiment in 1916. After recently making a long tour of ... he contributed some most interesting articles to the London Press on the subject of European and Indian ... operation in East Africa.

Capt. T. A. Gladstone, A.F.C., the originator of the Khartoum-Kisumu airway project, left London for Cairo on Saturday morning last by the first Imperial Airways liner to be used on the new London route. General Sir Sefton Bracken, from whom we were privileged to publish a special message in our recent East African Air Supplement, was a fellow passenger.

Major F. W. H. Blake, who was in the East African Civil Service before the war, was at the Central Criminal Court last week, fined £250 and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution for disclosing in a London evening newspaper certain facts learned by him while he was Governor of Pentonville Prison. It was the first action of this kind brought under the Official Secrets Act.

A correspondent of a country newspaper writes: But for that grim old Sudan, Osman Digna, chief of Kipling's famous 'Dizzy Wuzzy' tribe, with the 'ayrick' head of 'air', for years the scourge of the red-hot Sudan, might never have been hured into Fleet Street. It was reading vivid accounts of Sir Gerald Graham's ill-starred expedition, and the death of my favourite war correspondent, that fired my youthful ambitions, with journalistic illusions.

Lord Howard de Walden is understood to be chairman of a provisional committee which hopes early in the New Year to raise £1,000,000 for the establishment of a British Empire Academy, which will be large enough to accommodate many of the works of our own time. It has now to be rejected each year by the Royal Academy on account of lack of space at Burlington House. Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is mentioned as an enthusiastic supporter of the scheme.

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AS KENYA SEES THINGS

Criticism of African Experts in London.

Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi, Kenya.

The utterances of those who count in London African circles are not always as wise as their reputations, viewed from Kenya. When Australia, Canada and British South Africa were at their beginnings as Dominions, the likable went forth from the Privy Council or Downing Street and the law was imposed on the colony, whether the colonists liked it or not. One need scarcely refer to the Bessouka incident and what came from it. Fortunately, led by great British statesmen, these methods of ruling territories thousands of miles away were abandoned and a growing policy of non-interference in local concerns made things run smoother. Thus relations changed until we have evolved sister States from mere possessions. But the Crown Colonies still remain for some experts to handle, foster, and fuss over in State Council committees, and societies. Hence we have the experts in administration of one African colony laying down the law to be applied generally to other regions.

This thought comes to mind upon reading in *East Africa* of an address given by Sir Frederick Lugard at the Authors' Club. Sir Frederick Lugard has great African experience behind him, but he has never had that precise experience of residing in or administering such a peculiar colony as present day Kenya. He appreciates the recruiting of labour at a distance. Itinerant labour, he says, spreads disease. The method he favours is the creation of model villages, each of a tribal unit, in the vicinity of European-owned estates. To such a village labourers would bring their wives and settle down, observing their traditional customs. He talks of a denationalised class of Natives whose goal is the bar, the pulpit or debates, in the Legislative Council. Whether this description applies to Nigeria or the Gold Coast, our correspondent is not aware, but it certainly does not apply to Kenya.

The usual estate here employs from 50 to 500 Natives, whose period of residence is from six months to one year; the women stay at home to look after the gardens, the sheep and the goats. The official policy is to keep the Native Reserves intact, and is thus a negation of Native domestic settlement on European plantations. In short, wise as such an utterance appears in London, it neither fits in with home policy as framed here nor with the apparent inclinations of our tribal Africans, in this Colony at least.

Films in Africa.

Another East African authority, Sir Hesketh Bell, first Governor of Uganda, has also been holding forth on the harm done to the African by the cinema. This is rather curious, for I do not think a cinema existed in Uganda in Sir Hesketh Bell's time. Since then a cinema has been started in the most populous centre, Kampala, but it dwindled and went bankrupt for want of custom. The Natives are not at all interested in pictures. Around Kampala reside many thousands of Natives, with plenty of money, owning bicycles, motor-bikes and motor cars, yet the only cinema in the whole of Uganda to-day is a tin shanty in a back street of Kampala.

Says this late Uganda Governor in London: "There is reason to believe that respectable Natives deplore the display of deplorable scenes of western

life and are reluctant that their wives and daughters should witness them." (One replies in the vernacular: "If you say so, they have no choice and are obliged to accept anything given them.") In Nairobi there are two cinemas, all films shown at which have been rigidly censored, and have passed the Transvaal Board of Censors. In the one palace, no coloured people are admitted; Natives are admitted to the other place, but the revenue from that source is negligible. There is no Native cinema in the whole of Kenya, simply because it would not pay.

So all these ponderous disquisitions in London serve but to bring a smile to those who run and read here. "The Natives are entirely unaffected because they don't attend." And one may contend that the educational or vicious effect of the films generally is much exaggerated.

Legislation.

Matters legislative do not seem to be progressing too happily these times. The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, is undoubtedly an outstanding personality and appears honestly and actively to be doing his best in this difficult colony. Though firm in his views, he does try to meet local demands as far as he deems possible. But rather well-founded criticism is being directed against his policy in many directions. People here are heartily tired of the long procession of outside experts and commissions. We have had a town-planning expert at Mombasa and a building (architectural) expert in Nairobi; a Local Government Commission is considering new methods of urban and suburban control; there is an official housing and building expert now reporting—all men and people from overseas who are not, and cannot be, fully conversant with local "atmosphere." Everywhere one hears murmurs about the cost of all these experts—from whose deliberations nothing very useful has yet emerged. We are either told in flowing language what we already know exists, or reminded of a prescribed which finance or local amenities forbid.

Then the latest new taxes on spirits—already taxed to the hilt—and the approved new tax on domestic spirits—passed but not yet applied—are not popular, especially as we were assured that no new taxation was contemplated. His Excellency is trying to meet us on the Native labour question, but as a "new man" he will have to go through the trials and difficulties encountered by all Kenya's new Governors.

If Sir Edward Grigg pulls through his first two or three years of office without meeting with political disaster, it is very possible that before his term expires he will prove his value to the community and achieve high and general popularity. Sir Percy Girouard was one Governor that did this. Then he had to go, for mixed reasons, but emphatically not because he was a failure here.

Nairobi Christmas Season.

According to preparations and coming events, there is to be a great Christmas season at Nairobi this year. In the first place, Kenya's first pantomime will be staged, all local people and amateurs, with not a few past professionals, helping. The other evening no less than 80 performers were on the Theatre Royal stage rehearsing. The play is "Cinderella," and most of the lyrics and a fair proportion of the music are of local composition. There is a big children's display, staged under the direction of Capt. Nitholson, the sub-master of the European Government Services. This promises to be a great success. There will be a boxing contest, with a very fine programme of stunts, already entered. There will be two or three public dances, and sundry

This feature which is published without solicitation, and which gives public opinion in Kenya, is considered by an observer as one of the most valuable experiences. It is, however, most often thought of as one of the most valuable, but the impression which it has created is a better understanding of East African questions.

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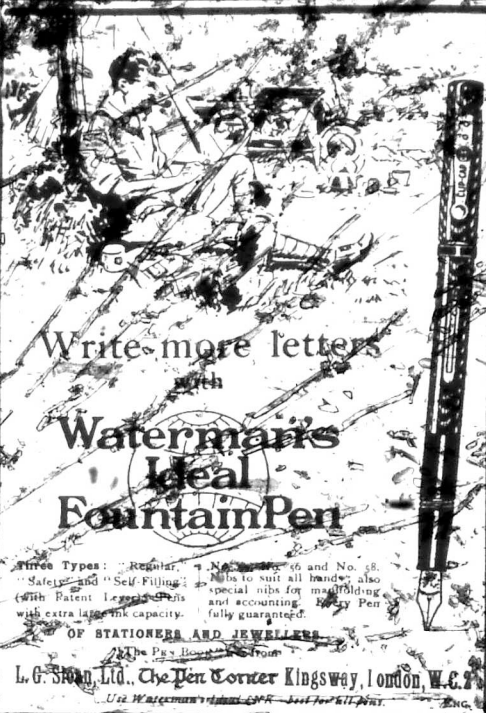
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cabarets. On the whole Nairobi is in for a hectic time. The Muthaiga Country Club, a more exclusive and expensive institution, is spreading itself for the occasion, likewise the Nairobi Club. Kenya boasts race and fashion among the settlers who boast themselves gaily during the intervals between farm work and politics.

Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

It is a good lesson of the growth and relative importance of Kenya among our African colonies that in the one issue of your interesting journal you present agricultural statistics of Kenya Colony and Northern Rhodesia, the latter the older British settlement. From a report for the year 1925 on Northern Rhodesia it appears that some 52,000 acres were under European cultivation in 1924. At the same period the acreage under European cultivation in Kenya was 303,779 (1924) 223,333 (acres). This season bids fair to show a marked increase in crops, as the country has been enjoying splendid short rains following a heavy long rain season.

KENYA'S STONE AGE DEPOSITS

Tanganyika Dinosaur Expedition.

Nairobi.

Mr. L. S. Leakey, member of the Cutler Dinosaur Expedition to Tanganyika, is a lecturer delivered before the Kenya and Uganda Natural History Society at Nairobi on the work of the expedition in the Lindi district, said that it was expected that the work would continue for five years in the hope of finding skeletons of the dinosaurs, particularly skulls, in the upper reaches of the ancient river. He announced that he was also making investigations on the Stone Age deposits of Kenya.

Mr. Leakey declared that he was convinced that Kenya was probably the richest field in the world in this respect. While working at Kabete near Nairobi, and also in the Rift Valley, and at Nakuru, in the short period of two months he recovered more vessels, implements, small mammalian remains, and other indisputable evidences of the Stone Age than could be recovered in a whole year in the best European field. In three weeks at Kabete he collected nearly 2,000 perfect stone tools and many thousands of worked flakes. In a six weeks investigation at the Nakuru site he found over a thousand tools, entirely associated with human remains, including seven skulls.

Mr. Leakey's most interesting announcement was the discovery of a skull in a Stone Age deposit at Nakuru which he declared definitely was not negroid. The skull showed a certain chin development, had a massive jaw, and large, wide teeth. Mr. Leakey declined at present to indicate a definite view of the race and origin of the skull until it was properly studied and measured. It was noteworthy that the Stone Age deposits of Kenya contained a large number of relics identical with those found in Europe, and which suggested a connection.

Coincidentally with Mr. Leakey's statements, it is reported from Uganda that the State Government geologist, Mr. Wavland, has recovered many Stone Age implements at Kampala. Mr. Leakey, who is investigating on behalf of the Royal Society and the Cambridge School of Anthropology, also declares his belief in the existence of dinosaur remains a few miles from Mombasa. (Times telegram.)

The British Museum has since suspended the excavations at Tendaguru but has suspended enough material has been acquired in that country. The Expedition still under the leadership of Mr. C. A. M. Dixon, and strengthened by the addition of new members, is now to march towards Lake Tanganyika in the area in which Dr. V. J. Duxey has already located dinosaur remains.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN KENYA

Opposition to Defence Force Bill.

CONSIDERABLE opposition to the Kenya Defence Force Bill reported from the colony and particularly from Nairobi, which appears to be directed against the policy of compulsory service. In all respects there seems to be a general deal of difference of opinion. Eldoret has opposed the measure, while Kisumu has criticised it severely. As we close for press we learn that the Bill has been put back for further consideration during the next session of the Legislative Council.

KENYA NATIVE'S ACT OF BRAVERY.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed Lord Henry Bentinck in the House of Commons last week that he had seen reports of the action of a native in Kenya who, at the risk of his own life, attacked single-handed a lion which was mauling the Acting District Commissioner and saved the life of the official. He was not aware whether any action had been taken by the Colonial Government to reward the native for his bravery, but would make inquiry.

A PLAN TO RESCUE GORDON.

In a long obituary notice of Major General John Barton Sterling, who died recently at the age of eighty-six, the Times says:

General Sterling, who had received a slight wound at Fatah, was in fact on record as a piece of secret history. In the summer of 1894 delay was dangerous if Gordon was to be saved, but there was as yet no agreement among the advisers of the Government as to the route to be adopted. Sterling had a conference with Burnaby on the latter's plan of getting Gordon out of Khartoum. He knew the Eastern Sudan well, and believed that he could raise 3,000 cartels from the Berber district and could obtain 1,000 avstry volunteers from our Army. Sterling was in the like with the infantry, and Burnaby believed that 500 natives could easily be enlisted. The whole force was to march from Khartoum direct on Khartoum. Sterling had doubts whether Gordon would willingly forsake the men who had thrown in their lot with his, but he thought that possibly authority might be obtained to arrest the General forcibly, and carry him into safety. The pecuniary side of the project was nebulous, but both Sterling and Burnaby were prepared to put a considerable sum into the venture, and believed others would rally round them and that a sufficient sum would be raised. There remained the question of the policy of the Government and of military sanction for the two authors of the project were both soldiers. Sterling, therefore, undertook to approach the first instance, Sir Redvers Buller, who was at that time at the War Office. But Buller, who was conversant with the ideas of Wolseley, did not like the plan, and at once turned it down with the remark, "The man is not worth the camels." Sterling and Burnaby were both bitterly disappointed, and the latter, being unable officially to accompany the River Expedition in which Buller was Chief of the Staff, got out that he was going to Bechuanaland, landed instead on the Red Sea coast, reached Korti, and was killed by a spear thrust in the throat at Abu Klea. Sterling was second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion of the Colchester Guards in the Eastern Sudan operation of 1895.

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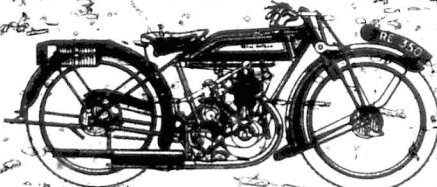
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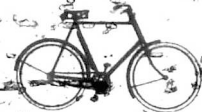
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The ordinary general meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1916) Ltd., was held on Monday at Wychesters House, E. C. 4, Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (the chairman) presiding, Mr. R. H. Meldrum, representing the Secretaries (the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said there was a profit on tobacco sales for the 1924-25 crop of £1,810, but this represented only a portion of the crop that had been realised at the date of the accounts. The balance had since been sold at a good profit. He felt justified in saying that this year's accounts would show a profit, and that from now on steady profits on the company's tobacco would be realised, and that they had turned the corner in this branch of their business as well as in others. There had been a considerable increase in the profit on store trading, produce, etc., the figures being £7,795, as compared with £2,025 for the previous year. They might fairly expect a better net result for the current year's working.

Increasing Tobacco Output.

A year ago he said that the Board was of opinion that a rapid and progressive development policy was more than justified. Acting on that statement, they had given instructions for the opening up of fresh estates, with the object of increasing the company's output of tobacco, and they were making special arrangements for recruiting labour. They were also carrying on important negotiations with a view to the prospecting of certain parts of their territory for minerals. They had erected a new central grading warehouse for tobacco at Fort Jameson, and this was dealing not only with their own produce, but with large quantities of tobacco sent to them by the Co-operative Association for packing and transport.

The whole acreage under Virginian tobacco in the concession during the 1924-25 season was 4,147 and produced 227,745 lb. The company's acreage was 763 and produced 229,010 lb., of which, though the quantity was less, there was a much higher percentage of bright grades than in the preceding season. For the 1925-26 season, Mr. Bruce, their manager, estimated the quantity of leaf produced in the whole district at somewhere between 1,500,000 lb. and 1,750,000 lb., which, taken at an average price of 1s. 9d. per pound in London, would be worth from £131,250 to £153,125. The company's tobacco for 1925-26 was estimated at approximately 400,000 lb.

The Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association was successfully formed in the year under review, and the company's relations with it had been close and advantageous to both parties. It consisted of about one-half of the planting community, and the company did all its packing and transport under agreement. The formation of this Association was having a beneficial effect upon the industry generally, and would no doubt attract a larger membership.

During the current year the company had taken an interest in a tobacco factory in this country, which should be of great importance to them. The fact of their being interested in a factory which was concentrating on the manufacture and distribution of Rhodesian and North Charterland tobacco was in itself a means of fostering the sale of the tobaccos grown by them and by their settlers and educating the public as to the possibilities of this important colonial product. Extensive additions were being made to this factory, but it would not be ready to operate fully until March or April of the New Year,

and, dealing as it would with leaf grown on the company's estate, it would be worthy of shareholders' individual support both from the point of view of assisting in making the interest a profitable one and also of assisting in the disposal of the leaf. Shareholders would be pleased when the factory was ready to supply them and their friends.

They had quite recently been approached by persons representing important interests to grant a five years' concession for prospecting certain parts of North Charterland, and these proposals were now being considered by the Board. During the present year they had been favoured by a visit from the Conservator of Forests of Natal who spent several weeks in the concession for the purpose of furnishing the company with a report upon its timber resources and making recommendations as to their conservation and extension. The directors were awaiting this report with much interest.

Steady Demand for Land.

The demand for land continued to be steady, and there was no difficulty in finding purchasers for their surveyed farms with sufficient capital for their development. In the last few weeks there had been several sales of this character to approved applicants, and they had also recently disposed of land in what had been known as the "Soldier Settlement Area," about 40 acres from Fort Jameson to the United Tobacco Companies (South).

The Chairman said that the directors had continually urged upon the authorities the desirability of settling the question of Native Reserves, and had always respected the company's obligations to the Natives pending their delimitation. The directors considered the amount of land marked out as Native Reserves by the Commission appointed in 1925 to be unnecessarily large, in so far as it materially exceeded the area provisionally fixed in 1913, but, as a result of correspondence and an interview granted to the Board by the Colonial Office, they had acquiesced in the decision of the Secretary of State.


Reorganisation of Capital.

The proposals of the Board for the reorganisation of the company's capital suggested that all the capital should be on one footing—namely, 5s. Ordinary shares—and, incidentally, that they should reduce the debt balance, which was an unpleasant feature of the accounts. The issued capital of the company would then amount to £320,000, divided into 1,318,404 shares of 5s. each of one class and ranking equally. The directors also asked Preference shareholders to accept lots of the new Ordinary shares of 5s. in lieu of each of their present 10s. shares and to forgo their preferential rights and the dividends which had accrued to those shares since their creation.

Mr. H. B. Spiller seconded the motion, and, after some discussion, it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. H. B. Spiller and Mr. G. Seymour Fort) were re-elected. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The Chairman then proposed a resolution approving the scheme of arrangement submitted for the subdivision and consolidation of the shares of the company and the reduction of the capital, conditional upon its being sanctioned by the Court. Mr. Neville Foster seconded the resolution. Mr. Woodhams, speaking as a Preference shareholder, objected to the scheme and proposed the adjournment of the meeting, but this was negatived, and the resolution was carried by the requisite majority. The scheme was also approved at separate meetings of the Preference and Ordinary shareholders called by order of the Court.



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Our Woman's

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NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The Shops at Christmas.

The London shops are at their best. The main streets are simply overflowing with shoppers, shopping with a real zest in the quest for Yuletide gifts. Despite the persistent persuasion to the world to buy early, each year the public leaves things until the last moment and scrambles madly when the calendar reminds them that in less than a week Christmas will be with us. Fathers, mothers, and excited children are all intent on doing this week in a hurry what they could have done in comfort a few weeks ago. The patient policeman, shop assistants and busmen can testify that Christmas giving is something very much more serene than Christmas shopping.

Some Attractive Novelties.

Work boxes made of coloured suede modelled in the form of old-world cottages will delight the heart of every country lover. These charming and cleverly designed gifts are being shown in the West End. The body of the cottage is in natural coloured suede, surmounted by a red-tiled roof consisting of tiny pieces of red suede, each stitched on separately, and overlapping slightly and most realistically. The chimney is designed with equal care, and from it issues a curl of smoke in the guise of a wisp of cotton-wool, lattice windows are painted in and relieved by green tabs of suede to represent shutters, while tiny pink roses adorn the porch. In the miniature front garden are hedges, ornamental trees, and even a crazy patchwork path made entirely of suede. Every item, both in colour and form, is so wonderfully true to the real. The roof forms the lid of a well-stocked and very uncommon work box.

Mirrors of all shapes and sizes set in gilt frames adorned by hand-coloured floral sprays are having a great vogue. They can also be obtained in enamel, the favourite colour being an attractive blue, sometimes finished by a lover's knot. The prices range from about a guinea to twenty guineas, and the workmanship is excellent.

Another attractive novelty of the season is a tea cosy of teddy bear cloth in the form of a rabbit, whose long, upstanding ears and bright eyes give a pert and quaint appearance.

Electric Lamps and Shades.

Another leading West End shop is showing quite a new and interesting innovation in electric table lamps. Amongst the models, the one which would I think most interest East African readers was one in the form of a palm tree in bronze and about eighteen inches in height. The overhanging fronds effectively conceal the electric light bulb and make a shade which, together with the realistically tinted patch of ground beneath, presents an artistic scene of truly African character.

Another table lamp with an African touch was made from a small ivory tusk mounted on an ebony

stand. The shade was of cream silk finished with a black and gold fringe.

And what could be prettier for our boudoir lamp than a shade made from Mechlin lace in an old ivory shade, decorated with pearls in a pastel tint and sprinkled with tiny crystal beads?

A Fabric Decoration.

A novel form of decoration which I recently saw was a pile of Cape gooseberry pods placed on a marble fruit stand. The rich warm glow of the ripe pods presented a striking and effective contrast to the simplicity of the marble.

Coloured Linen.

Coloured linen is speedily taking the place of white. There is a cheerful note about a daffodil luncheon set, an old rose bed spread or a duchess set that blends with the colour scheme of the bedroom. Whether hemstitched, embroidered, or finished with lace, this linen has a charm all its own.

Two More Annuals.

Since writing last week on some of the Christmas magazines, I have received copies of the enlarged special numbers of *Eve* and the *Bystander*, both of which are well up to standard. *Eve*, which has a number of pages in colour, and sketches, stories, articles and verses by well-known contributors, proves that Christmas numbers are as good as they ever were, if not a good deal better; and the *Bystander* testifies by the gaiety of its illustrations in colour and topic, the brightness of its verse, and the choice of its stories that there is something in the editor's claim that "the contents are so bright and cheery that the cover has been kept fairly simple in order to give the other annuals a chance." "NANETTE."

1926

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of its readers and advertisers during the Editor's absence. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of foreign trade throughout East and Central Africa. Any information which readers are seeking to give for that purpose will be gratefully received by 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 in this Journal in such matters.

Imports into the Sudan during the first six months of this year are 75% above those for 1925, while exports are 60% more than 1925.



19,913 bags of maize were received during the week ended November 20 by the Government Grader at Kilindini, who rejected 3,158 for various causes.



It is announced by cable that the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd. manufactured 3,700 tons of sugar on its Kenya plantation between July 12 and December 2. Sales during the period totalled £79,000.



Three estates in Usambira which from their published particulars appear to be the property of a Company which not long ago raised a considerable amount of money in the London market are already offered for sale.



Excise duty on cotton in Uganda collected from January 1 to October 31 amounted to £194,809, as against £198,726 for the corresponding period of last year. Exports of cotton lint from Mombasa in the first eight months of the year totalled 169,300 bales of 400 lb. each.



The Department of Overseas Trade notifies that the Agricultural Officer of Nyanja has now relinquished the duties of Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Uganda Protectorate. These duties will in future be carried out by the Statistician to the Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 281, Kampala, Uganda.



The total cargo movement at the port of Beira during the nine months ended September was 475,524 tons, compared with 441,655 tons in the corresponding period of 1925; a decrease of 34,132 tons. But for the fact that the Beira Railway was interrupted by washaways from the middle of January to the end of March, it is probable that a substantial increase would have been shown, and it is thought likely that the total movement in 1926 will be little, if at all, inferior to that of 1925. It is anticipated that some congestion will be experienced at the port in the immediate future, but it is hoped that the steel piling for the new wharves which has been much delayed by the coal strike will soon be delivered, enabling construction to proceed so that the port may be provided with adequate equipment to deal expeditiously with its steadily expanding traffic.

The recent Monthly Review of Barclays Bank states that the general situation in the Sudan is still very depressed. Poor reports of a large cotton crop than was estimated have caused a 60% increase in the consequent fall in demand for gum in stock and the stock is estimated at 1,500 tons, price 1/5 1/2 per cwt. The arrival of the new crop is expected. The rubber market remains dull.




Imports into Kenya and Uganda for the week ended November 13 included: Agricultural implements, 284 packages; cotton piece goods, 936 packages; disinfectants, 1,307 packages; galvanised sheet, 4,654 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,734 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 2,067 packages; lamps and lanterns, 774 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 872 packages; motor vehicles and parts, 661 cases; painters' colours, 687 packages; wines and spirits, 1,398 packages.



The Tanganyika Railways give notice that in connection with the facilities for excursions to Durban which are to be run by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company during the months of December, 1926, and January and February, 1927, they will issue excursion tickets on the following conditions:—

Over the Central Railway: From Morogoro Station, all stations beyond Morogoro and ports on Lake Tanganyika at which T.R.S. "Mwanza" calls.

Over the Tanga Railway: From Mochi.—First and second class return tickets at the ordinary single fare. Tickets will be available for three months and between the points of availability only.



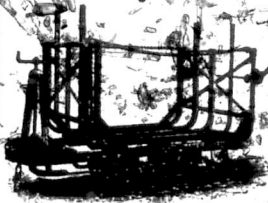
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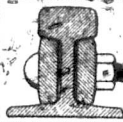
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Coffee

THERE was rather an irregular demand at the last public auctions, although good qualities sold fairly well. Prices were as follows—

Kenya			
A. size	1435	6d.	to 1675. 6d.
B. "	1315	6d.	to 1525. 0d.
C. "	1055	0d.	to 1305. 0d.
Peaberry	1155	6d.	to 1705. 0d.
Brown and pale	1055	6d.	to 1285. 6d.
London graded—			
First size	1505	6d.	to 1555. 6d.
Second size	1405	0d.	to 1435. 0d.
Third size	1205	6d.	to 1275. 0d.
Peaberry	1475	0d.	to 1495. 6d.
Ungraded	1305	0d.	to 1405. 0d.
London cleaned—			
First size	1395	6d.	to 1555. 6d.
Second size	1215	0d.	to 1455. 6d.
Third size	1005	0d.	to 1185. 0d.
Peaberry	1305	0d.	to 1455. 6d.
Uganda			
First size	1195	0d.	to 1355. 6d.
Second size	1065	0d.	to 1135. 6d.
Third size	755	0d.	to 765. 0d.
Peaberry	1295	6d.	
Robusta	895	0d.	to 915. 0d.
Tanganyika			
Arusha			
London cleaned—			
First size	1345	0d.	to 1305. 0d.
Second size	1095	6d.	to 1375. 0d.
Third size	845	0d.	to 1205. 6d.
Peaberry	1205	0d.	to 1455. 0d.
Mwanjara			
London cleaned—			
First size	1315	0d.	to 1455. 0d.
Second size	1125	6d.	to 1315. 0d.
Third size	905	0d.	to 1265. 0d.
Peaberry	1205	0d.	to 1585. 0d.
Bukoba			
Peaberry	785	0d.	
Nyasaland			
London cleaned—			
Second size	955	0d.	
Third size	975	0d.	
Peaberry	1375	0d.	

London stocks of East African coffee last week totalled 17,451 bags, as against 37,742 bags for the corresponding week of 1925.

Cotton

Fair business has been done in East African quotations but advanced 15 points. During the twenty weeks from August 1st to 20th of East African and Sudan bales into Great Britain have totalled 7,008 and 7,019 bales respectively. Last week's deliveries to spinners amounted to 1,888 bales of East African and 1,427 bales of Sudan sorts.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Castor Seed.—The value of East African to Hull is lower at £18.100 for January/February shipment.

Cocoa.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 01d. to 01 1/2d.

Cliton Seed.—There are buyers at £6.55 per ton ex-ship up to April, but no sellers, and it is possible that with a firm offer £6.75. 6d. might be obtained.

Groundnuts.—Values of East African to Hull have fallen, about £10.100 being offered for December, and £10.55. for December/January.

Maize.—Sellers are now asking 35. 6d. for No. 2 white flat East African, but buyers' ideas are lower in consequence of the decline in plate quotations.

Sisal.—Steady, with No. 1 Tanganyika quoted £43.35 for December/February shipment, and No. 1 Kenya 55. lower.

Tea.—At the last tea auctions, 140 packages of Nyasaland (Eldorado Estate) tea were offered, and realised an average price of 111d. per lb.

AN APPRECIATION OF "EAST AFRICA."

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,—I should like to congratulate you on your issue of December 9, containing a beautiful Air Supplement.

I have read this number from cover to cover, and consider you are doing a great service in keeping East Africa so prominently before your readers in the Old Country and in helping to show residents in East Africa the desire which this country has to help them forward.

Yours faithfully,

A. WIGGLESWORTH.

London, E.C.3.

COMMON TREES OF KENYA.

IN "A Descriptive Catalogue of some of the Common Trees and Woody Plants of Kenya Colony," published at 10s. by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Mr. E. Battiscombe, F.R.S., formerly Conservator of Forests in the Colony, gives us a most useful guide to the woody plants of the Colony. The catalogue, which comprises about 140 pages, is illustrated with many really excellent photographs, and can be cordially recommended to anyone interested in the subject. Many a planter will think the photographs alone well worth the 10s.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS FOR 1927.

We have received for review copies of "Whitaker's Almanack for 1927," and "Whitaker's Abridged Almanack for 1927," priced at 6s. and 3s. 6d. respectively. Each is of excellent value, but the lower-priced paper-covered edition can naturally not contain the mass of information which makes the "Complete Whitaker" an indispensable reference book. The new edition has been almost entirely rearranged, but the index of references and cross-references enable the reader to turn rapidly to any particular item.

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The s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which left Mombasa on November 17, has arrived Home. Her passenger list included the following:

To East Sudan.
Major G. S. Plett

To Genoa.
Mr. J. Banks
Mrs. J. Banks
Miss D. Groom
Miss J. Reusser
Mr. L. F. A. Green

To Marseilles.
Mr. J. Alderman
Mrs. F. Alderman
Miss E. A. Brew
Mr. G. Egenaes
Mr. L. K. Everitt
Miss S. Harvey
Mr. H. D. Hannay
Mr. L. M. Oliver
Miss M. Ortlepp
Miss W. Ortlepp
Mr. W. Redout
Mr. J. A. Robinson
Mrs. J. A. Robinson
Miss G. M. Rowley
Mr. G. W. Taylor

To England.
Mr. E. Ainsworth
Mr. W. A. Atkin
Mr. G. L. Bailey
Mrs. G. L. Bailey
Mr. K. A. Baird
Miss K. Baird
Mr. W. Bissett
Mr. J. W. Borrow
Mr. J. E. Brown
Mr. T. Burpee
Miss W. H. Child
Miss R. A. Child
Miss E. R. Churchill
Miss M. A. Clarke
Miss H. Cook
Mrs. B. Davis
Mr. C. de Romet
Mrs. A. S. Dooly
Master J. W. Dooly
Mr. H. M. Drisdale
Mr. C. Eccleston
Mrs. W. G. Emerson
Mr. N. E. Field Jones
Mrs. G. Fletcher

Mrs. B. Prance
Master F. R. Francis
Col. W. H. Franklin
(B.F., D.S.D.)
Miss E. Gillespie
Mr. H. Gilmour
Mr. C. J. B. Grant
Mrs. G. Grondal
Master C. Grondal
Mrs. M. Hadlow
Major H. D. Hanna
Mr. A. C. Heath
Mr. P. P. Harris
Mr. C. C. Hermon
Mrs. A. E. Hoey
Mr. R. Jess
Mr. F. W. Mackenzie
Mr. J. J. Moore
Dr. J. B. Matthews
Mr. J. W. Moore
Mrs. J. W. Moore
Capt. F. Moore
Miss R. T. Niven
Mr. Oliver
Mr. A. W. Outram
Mrs. A. W. Outram
Miss A. M. Page
Mr. F. Rendleleith
Miss N. Proton
Mr. W. C. F. Roberts
Mr. W. J. Riddell
Mrs. E. Robinson
Mr. C. B. Russell
Mrs. C. B. Russell
Miss C. Russell
Mr. C. V. Secretan
Mr. C. W. Shute, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. W. Shute
Miss S. W. Skan
Miss J. E. Sorrie
Mr. T. H. Stock
Mr. R. G. Stone
Rev. H. D. Streatfield
Mrs. Stuart Reckling
Mr. H. V. Taylor
Mr. W. S. Todd
Miss S. L. Tremayne
Mrs. A. B. Vialou
Mrs. A. B. Vialou
Miss B. Vialou
Miss H. Vialou
Mr. H. Wilson
Miss L. Wilson
Mr. F. Wilson

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Madras arrived Marseilles homewards, December 17.
Modasa left Port Sudan for East and South Africa, December 17.
"Matiana" left Beira for East and South Africa, December 16.
CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON
"Turbino" arrived Zanzibar for East Africa, December 10.
"Clan Macaulay" left Safage for East Africa, December 17.
"Counsellor" left Birkenhead for East Africa, December 19.
HOLLAND AFRICA.
"Springfontein" arrived Antwerp homewards, December 13.
"Ryperkerk" left Port Elizabeth for further South African ports, December 12.
"Nias" arrived East London for further South African ports, December 13.
"Jagenfontein" arrived Beira for further East and South African ports, December 12.
"Randfontein" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, December 13.
"Roofontein" arrived Amsterdam for East and South Africa, December 13.
"Salabangka" passed Ushant homewards, December 15.
"Nykerk" arrived Genoa homewards, December 15.
"Bilderdijk" left Mombasa for Port Sudan, December 10.
"Klipfontein" arrived Beira for further East African ports, December 12.
"Meliskerk" arrived East London for further South and East African ports, December 13.
"Boece" passed the Palmas for South and East African ports, December 8.
"Ritoh" arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, December 12.

MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES.

"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Mombasa homewards, December 16.
"General Voyron" left Zanzibar for Mauritius, December 14.
"Explorateur Granddier" left Reunion homewards, December 12.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Port Said homewards, December 14.
"Normigny" left Port Said homewards, December 14.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dromone Castle" arrived Marseilles for East Africa, December 18.
"Durham Castle" arrived East London homewards, December 20.
"Gaiter" left Tenerife for East Africa, December 16.
"Garth Castle" left London for Beira, December 16.
"Ganton" left Capetown homewards, December 16.
"Goncalves Castle" arrived London, December 16.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, December 10.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Zanzibar for Natal, December 15.

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The s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London on December 16, carries for

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Miss E. M. Croudace
Miss M. L. Croudace

Beira.
Miss E. Croudace
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EAST AFRICA is constantly in touch with British firms requiring East African representation, and agents established in East Africa able and anxious to extend their operations are invited to communicate with the Editor, stating the lines they desire to handle and giving the usual references.