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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937



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The Editor of EAST AFRICA,
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Dear Sir
This being the month in which we always look into the results of our advertising we should like to state that our business with East African visiting this country for various lengths of time has far exceeded our anticipation for the past year.

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Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) D. A. PARSONS,
Managing Director.

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Leicester.

February 2nd 1927

The Editor of EAST AFRICA,
21, Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.

Dear Sir
We are very much obliged to you for the suggestions you have brought to our notice.

We might say that we are very satisfied with "East Africa" in that we have received quite a number of notices which can be fitted into directly in the advertisements which have appeared therein.

Yours faithfully,
GOODWIN BARSBY & CO. LTD.

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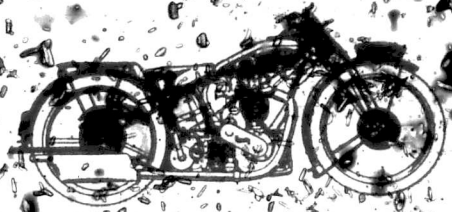
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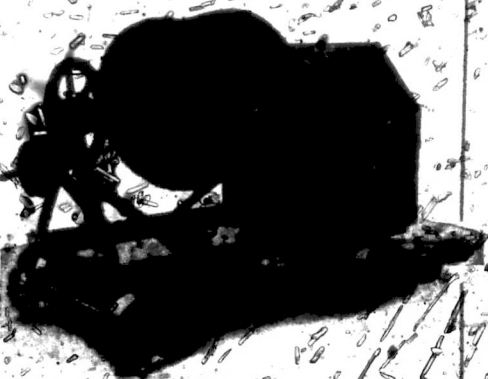
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EDITORIAL

THE DUAL POLICY IN TANGANYIKA.

MR. DONALD GARDNER has issued under his own signature a most important series of instructions to Administrative Officers on the subjects of Native labour and the production of economic crops. These instructions, which have been laid before the Legislative Council, have a direct bearing on Britain's accepted policy in East Africa, and we therefore quote them in full hereunder.

The first object of the Government is to induce the Native to become a producer directly or indirectly, that is, to produce or to assist in producing something more than the crop of local foodstuffs that he requires for the sustenance of himself and his family. This does not mean that he must necessarily produce exportable crops. The number of people in the Territory who are not in a position to grow their own food is increasing and it is a vital matter that the supply of locally grown foodstuffs should increase rather than decrease.

The Natives in some localities in the Territory are exposed to periodical famine, and it is the duty of the Agricultural Department to ameliorate this state of affairs, to save a Native community from famine is more important than the export of many bales of cotton. Where cotton or other seed is distributed free of cost a condition should be made, if the Administrative Officer considers it necessary, that a certain area should also be set in cultivation with local foodstuffs.

In localities in which Natives (e.g., the Wasnamwezi) are industrious, growing foodstuffs under conditions which are entirely suitable from the point of view of climate, soil, transport facilities, etc., and going out to labour, the Administrative Officer should encourage them in both forms of activity, as the people may desire.

In other localities, suitable for the cultivation of economic crops by the Natives in which they are not industrious the Administrative Officer should exhort them, through their chiefs, to do some form of active work, but should inform them, at the same time, that they are free to grow their own crops for sale or export or to labour for others as they may desire. The Administrative Officer should inform, for instance, remain neutral as far as possible, and the peasant should work in connection with peasant cultivation of crops for sale or export should in the first instance be done by the Agricultural Department, but the meetings of these officers with the chiefs and their people should be presided over by the Administrative Officer. An Administrative Officer is, however, of opinion that there

are special reasons for declaring an area without such delay, to be an area in which the cultivation of crops for sale or export should at once be encouraged, by the Administrative Staff, because the people have generally been shown to be unfit for labour on the land or are unwilling to undertake it; he may apply for authority to so declare it.

As soon as it is shown to the satisfaction of the Administrative Officer that a body of Natives desires to grow economic crops for sale or export he should assist them in every way to do so. If he finds, however, that particular communities turn a deaf ear to his exhortations to them to adopt some active form of work it will be his duty to use every legitimate means at his command to induce them to take to the cultivation of economic crops.

No steps should be taken by Administrative Officers or the Agricultural Department to induce Natives who have cleared the land of working on farms in their neighbourhood to abandon that habit in order to grow their own crops for sale or export.

The foregoing paragraphs have been written from the point of view of the free distribution of cotton or other seed. Where a Native makes an application to purchase such seed, it should not be refused if he is situated in a locality in which the crop can be grown and if it is obtained without request.

In localities in which Natives cannot carry economic crops owing to lack of transport facilities, Administrative Officers can best serve the State by exhorting Natives through their chiefs to take the form of active work, pointing out that, since they are the only ones who can do so profitably by selling their work for the Government or on the farms within the Territory, their labour

is a native working in his home to seek work or under contract, he should desire to take his family with him, if necessary, should be exerted to prevent him from doing so.

The root principle, it will be noted, that adopted by the Government Conference, namely, that the able-bodied Native must be induced to do a reasonable amount of work, either in production on his lands or in labour for wages outside it. There is to be no pressure in favour of either form of industry, the choice being left entirely to the African.

And yet there is a very active body of men and women in this country persistently declaring that unjustifiable administrative pressure is being brought to bear in our East African Dependencies. That familiar charge will probably be laughed this afternoon at the protest meeting convened by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, which it desires to make some real contribution to point an issue, might eschew vague generalities and state unequivocally whether (and, if so, why and to what extent) it disagreed with the general labour policy articulated by the Governors. Principles, not prickles, should be the animating concern of sincere critics.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM EAST AFRICA EXPEDITION

HOW 'TANGANYIKA DINOSAURS' DIVED AND DIED

Special to "East Africa" by F. W. H. Migeod

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, leader of the British Museum East Africa Expedition, who has recently returned from Tanganyika Territory on short leave of absence, has kindly supplied us with some details of the work of the expedition, and we make the following extracts from a lecture given by him. Headings have been introduced editorially.

TENDAGURU, in the southern part of Tanganyika Territory, will ever be famous as the place which has yielded perhaps the finest dinosaur bones in the world. The dinosaurs collected and died here in great numbers, and for ten million or perhaps nearer twenty million years their bones have lain buried in deposits of clay or sand. It was the Jurassic age in which these gigantic reptiles lived, and at the beginning of the Cretaceous age of that part of Africa they abruptly disappeared from off the earth. So long ago was it that revolutions of the earth and the sea scarcely serve as a suitable comparison to times and mammals and man were still in the future.

Some of these reptiles grew to gigantic size larger than any elephant or mammoth, and the most famous one, given the name of a dinosaur which is a word taken from two Greek words meaning "A terrible lizard." Their immensely solid bones have been fossilised, and, as hard as rock, are the remains of their former existence.

The Germans, when the country was under their control, first discovered the dinosaur remains, and had worked them for several years before the outbreak of the War in 1914. The excavations were hurriedly abandoned, and many fine bones lie about at the present day in an advanced state of decay through exposure to the weather.

Higher than the Last Elephant.

When I arrived at Tendaguru there was nothing to indicate where the best place to continue my predecessor's work, nor any information as to the location of the site. I therefore selected a site the first day, and work was begun on it the next day. This site, near which there were German diggings as well as Mr. Cutler's mine, which I called off, first yielded a small dinosaur which was easily packed into nine head loads for transport to Lake Tanganyika, and another of great size which when excavated required eighty carriers to take to the coast. This second dinosaur was a four-footed one, and possibly a brontosaurus, and some indication of its size may be gained from the measurements of the scapula, which were just four feet long and twenty-eight inches wide at the widest part. It probably stood higher than the largest elephant, its bulk being increased by a long tail and a long neck as well as the large part of the body had lain on a bank, but a small stream had in a present day one, but one of the distance where this dinosaur lived and died flowed by and had disturbed the remains on one side, some of the bones being strongly the action of this water. The pelvis, legs, vertebrae, and upper limb bones were mostly close to the stream,



Photo by W. H. Migeod

though also so great a height above it, but mixed with the lower bones were numerous river-worn pebbles, and in the case of the two smooth pebbles were slightly jagged under it, causing it to bend and of course break. This could only have taken place after the heat was largely decomposed—some ten millions of years ago.

The Work of Excavation.

As a bone puzzle, Site M1 was as nothing compared with Site M2, which lay a mile off and on a level about seventy feet lower. After this ground had been opened up, the first thing that would strike the eye of the visitor as he came on to the clearing through the bush would be two green tents, and several sets of roof sheets laid on the ground. It was the rainy season, and the bones had to be protected, as well as possible, until the time came to move them into the central shed, where they would be neatly examined and packed.

Every morning after rain some part or other of the excavations would have water in it, in spite of a drainage system which was not everywhere possible. So the water had to be baled out before work could be begun. Here as space of 20 ft by 6 ft was dug through, and the bones lay so thickly that it was difficult to find room among them in which to put one's feet. One had to tread very warily and incidentally one's difficulties in this respect were added to by vast hordes of flying flies of many species and great size. Even the customary imperviousness of the Native workers was ruffled by these voracious animals, and many had a horrible partiality for the tents and were there all day. Such

present-day distributions, and had, prevent undue absorption in the daily life of the world of far past ages.

In dealing with so great an accumulation of bones as was here, it was dangerous to begin moving any until the majority had been carefully marked on a plan and some impression secured also the limits of each skeleton. This was especially difficult, as some bones lay on the top of others, although for the most part they were in a single layer.

Where the Dinosaurs came to Die.

There was here what might be described as a veritable Armageddon. We may figure to ourselves a region suffering a process of desiccation such as is going on in the lands bordering on the southern Sahara desert at the present day, and looking on again in this region too. All living things fled to the remaining pools of water for vegetation to eat and such water to drink as was left. The rest of a dried-up river, and they pushed their bodies on the top of the others. A subsequent good rain season could not help them, as all was over, and they sweat over them and covered their remains, and the brief annual flow of the river in subsequent years buried them in mud and silt. While at this site (M2) the bones were largely found as entirely embedded in a matrix of sandstone, and at Mt they were buried in a grey clay, either practically not and at all.

In this great accumulation of bones there were the remains of more than one type of dinosaur. The skull would be a useful means of identification, but skulls of dinosaurs are generally missing, and only a few fragments came to light. In a great many of these giant reptiles the skull was split as may be seen in the case of the huge diplacodus in the Natural History Museum. It is accordingly much more liable to destruction than the massive bones of the body, and certainly fragments of the teeth are rare.

Judging by the confusion of the bones the dinosaurs did not kill themselves down or once to die in. There was much trampling of the bones, which would cause some breakage of the bones. I found a few bones which clearly showed breakage at or immediately after death, and with the muscles were still attached, and being a few feet.

It is not necessary for me to refer in detail to the work on all the sites explored, but another skeleton I found also bore traces of violence which had occurred at or immediately after death. This skeleton was lying fairly complete with most of the bones in their proper relative positions. The tail lay straight out to the length of eleven feet from the head, unbroken and on one level. At the point a break occurred, and the length was about 15 ft., and this interval represents where near its junction with the body the head had been pushed down some two feet into the ground. It had not been completely severed, and the vertebrae nearest the pelvis were hanging vertically there were two or three at the bottom, and one or two nearly vertical again, the upper one joining the unbroken part of the tail. It was just as if at death, or shortly afterwards, some other large dinosaur had set its foot on the tail in passing, and pressed the part of it down into the mud.

When Reptiles Dominated the World.

In excavating these dinosaurs and working among their bones a curious sensation comes to one. One begins to feel oneself actually to be in that remote age when mammals as yet were not and man



A Fossilized Dinosaur Skull (Photo by W. C. Cresswell)

was not even, perhaps I might say, thought of by the students of anthropology, the Pleistocene extends far back in the history of the world, but even the earlier Pliocene age, so very remote to the anthropologist, has no existence to the paleontologist working in the world of the dinosaurs. In those Jurassic days the sun rose and set as it does now. There were cloudy days and days on which rained. The moon shone at times. And the vault of the heavens with its twinkling stars must have looked much as it does now. A variety of grasses and reeds, trees and other plants grew. There were land and sea shells, crustaceans, fish and other living things in the waters. Yet few of these would have made a permanent impression on the small-brained and thick-skinned yet mighty dinosaurs that were the highest development of animal life then existing.

Might it not be that the creatures were then few something was wanting? Did they succeed in changing their life on the earth? These huge monsters, together with their smaller kindred, were no longer to dominate it. They were weighed in the scales and found wanting, past away.

Why they Disappeared.

Nevertheless, there are not a few reptiles left in the world at the present day. Perhaps these survivors had some asset which enabled them to pull through when others failed, and which perhaps curious is that some of the existing reptiles, as far as present knowledge goes, have increased in bulk since the day their ancestors were contemporary with the extinct dinosaur. I refer to the crocodiles, the pythons and other great snakes, and perhaps some of the great tortoises may be included. It is noted though, that whilst most of the great dinosaurs of old are reputed to be vegetation eaters, the surviving great snakes and crocodiles are flesh eaters.

Absence of brain power may have had something to do with the vanishing of the dinosaurs, even though some reptiles still survive in spite of the fact that they are not to be compared in respect with mammals which are warm-blooded, as opposed to the cold-bloodedness of reptiles. The brain of all the dinosaurs was extraordinarily small. A reptile weighing several tons would have a brain the size of a man's thumb or less. Such a diminutive brain was probably capable of doing little more than affording a motive power to the eyes and for operating the other senses. The main part of it may so call it lay at the base of the spine near the pelvis. Here was seated all the required know-

ledge of the rain, so that it may be inferred that these creatures performed most of the functions of life instinctively. The knowledge acquired became in course of time insignificant. Of course, their mode of life was simple—in fact, it would consist of little more than feeding and procreating, and as regards the vegetarians, probably owing to their bulk, feeding during all hours of daylight was a virtual necessity.

The Dinosaur described.

Most people are now fairly familiar with the general aspect of the dinosaurs as reconstructed, though increased skeletal material to hand has raised the earlier reconstructions in the last century to a new position. Imagine, however, a two-legged reptile kangaroo-like in form, sitting up on its tail and waving its small forelimbs twenty feet above your head with its own face and long neck looking around another twenty feet higher and trying to find the small object yourself—which he has missed. Other four-footed ones pounded along waving their long tails from side to side. Yet others with forelimbs longer than their hind ones carried poised on a long vertical neck a small head that gazed round on all sides with an inquisitive look. Some were based in extraordinarily heavy armour, as if the thick skin common to most of them was insufficient. One may ask against what was it insufficient? Were there then mosquitoes and other biting flies of extraordinary size and ferocity?

These dinosaurs, and certainly the flesh-eaters, fought among themselves. Their existence often depended on it. Assuredly too, at least, the males of the peaceful vegetation-eaters fought among themselves. The fact that they did so has considerable bearing on the state of the remains at the present day. Whilst some of the flesh-eaters had large heads, and especially large jaws, the vegetation-eaters had mostly small heads, and coupled with the fact that these monsters possessed a thick and hard hide the only vulnerable part of them would be their heads. On this the carnivorous dinosaur would direct attack; the only defence it had being to keep its head clear by means of its long flexible neck. When feeding it would graze the end would come swiftly. Further, the head of such a species as the brontosaurus being so small would soon be bitten off any individual that died a natural death. To this reason may be ascribed the great number of dinosaurs in all parts of the world which have been found headless.

East and West African Natives Compared.

I was anxious to obtain all the labour I needed, and found an average of forty men sufficient for all purposes, including transport, these being distributed in parties of ten men or less in one place. Their output was about the maximum I was able to deal with personally. Having been accustomed to the more intelligent natives of West Africa I found the East African natives somewhat trying. The enormous difference in brain power, of course, not apparent to Europeans who only know East Africa; and I think from a superficial study of their crania that it is scarcely possible for the East African natives to rise to the mental level of those in West Africa, unless a very general fusion of tribes takes place.

My labourers were drawn from several different tribes, principally from the Wambara, Atayo, and Gwami. Some of the original men with whom I started settled down to the work, and were still working at the end of twelve months. These, of course, became useful, and earned more pay, and I always have an increase of men after six months.

continuous work, making their wages, ration money included, 20s. a month. I insisted on full time, and an absence from work entailed an invitation to go and seek work elsewhere where full time was not demanded. Regular workers who take some interest in their work practically never give any trouble, but as these are the less numerous, I would not take back as a rule a man who left, merely because he thought he would like a change. The workmen, therefore, in time recognised that if they had a good thing it was as well to keep it. Further, I endeavoured to give them good houses, and to encourage them to bring their wives and children.

Chiefs Unhelpful to Non-official Europeans.

Food was a difficulty, and in the dry seasons the water, never plentiful, had to be used carefully; hence, incidentally, an attempted vegetable garden was not a success. The country would produce plenty of food if it were only grown, but the local population is inert. Everything, therefore, had to be bought at Lindi and carried up to the interior. Were the local Administration to put the chiefs under adequate supplies of goods and food, such food must be grown, it would be done. Even towns, eggs, etc., could only be obtained rarely, and from considerable distances. Some chiefs have received the idea that it will please the Administration if they are unhelpful to non-official Europeans and refuse to sell their food, and finally, that not one of those in the neighbourhood of Tanga would ever be helpful in the least degree, even if they were not the reverse.

Still the year's output was considerable and small collections in other branches of natural history were also made.

TANGANYIKA'S SOLICITUDE FOR GERMAN.

Questions of German interest.

With some Member of Parliament inquiring why the Tanganyika Government has seen fit to employ German as overseer under the Public Works Department on the building of the Mwanjuru-Songea road, East Africa is informed that a German who could speak practically a word of English was employed in that capacity for some months and is, as far as we know, still so employed.

It would, moreover, be interesting to get an official admission that the cement pipes, shovels and hoes, or at least a substantial part of them used in the building of the road, were of German manufacture. An eye-witness assures us that he has seen such German material being transported over the road, and we repeat the view which we have already expressed that such actions as these are an audacious outrage of the British taxpayer, and absolutely indefensible.

The Uganda News states that the Government of the Protectorate has ordered 50,000 blankets for Native use from a German firm. If the allegation is true, we hope protests will be voiced in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Council of Uganda.

The weekly copy of East Africa is always welcome. Its wide range of interest and its keenness are two very strong appeals to anyone who has ever lived in East Africa. From a former Nyasaland Pioneer newspaper, in Great Britain. A subscription form will be found on the inside back cover.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

VI. SAA SITA'S-VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.

Specially Recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The first of this most interesting series appeared in our issue of January, 20. The further instalments which will appear during the next few weeks reflect the Native view of many questions, and will, we believe, be appreciated by all who have studied the workings of the African mind.

Having Saa Sita muttering to himself, I got up from my chair and looked out of the office window. He was sitting, squatting by the door of the kitchen. He did not see me, and I noticed a paper in his hand. It was a newspaper, the Native paper of this country. I listened to what he was saying. "The *mungu*" said if I bought this paper I should have to read. Four times have I given many shillings for it, and I cannot read or understand it. The *mungu* has a chair. Wait until he comes to me to cure his goats when they are sick, or one of his wives wants a male child. I'll beat him."

Saa Sita did not use the last expression—it was something far worse—but the meaning was the same.

I could not help smiling. How like some of the advertisements in our twentieth century newspapers. "How to read (some language or other) in blank lessons."

Saa Sita looked up and saw me. "Brauna, the *wadachi* has cheated me. I have the paper, but I cannot understand it." "No, Saa Sita, you must first learn the letters before you can read. But what did you hear at the *shauri* at the *boma* last week?"

The big *brauna* came and spoke to me or rather the *karoni* was his tongue. He said they were going to make a road to Dar-es-Salaam from Tanga, which is good. Do you remember when you had work in Dar-es-Salaam? First you went in one steamer to Mombasa, then another to Zanzibar, and afterwards the little one to Dar-es-Salaam. But where are they going to make it? In the old days, when we tracked down to Saadani, we went along the seashore and in the evening you caught many fish. Will the road go down that way?"

"No, Saa Sita, it is to start at Kogogwe and go to Kilosa."

"But Kogogwe is three days' *safari* from Tanga, and Kilosa twelve more, and then from Kilosa a great number to Dar-es-Salaam. Does one walk round three sides of a *shauri* to get to the other side? Brauna, it is silly, but perhaps the Government are clever. Do they want the people to pay money on the railways?"

"The big *brauna* said we were to have many schools, but I am tired of teachers. They are cheats. Four times have I bought this paper and it does not do me any good."

"Yes, yes, Saa Sita," I interrupted, "but didn't the *brauna* say anything else?"

"No, only that we were his children, and he was our father. Every new white man from the *Shauri* says that, but generally afterwards they take their *So* and come away."

"Brauna, the Germans are coming here quickly. Very soon they will be more in number than the English, so I suppose they will fight again. The Indians are now their friends, but before they were *washirazi kabisa*. The *Wadachi* are clever people. Very many men are going to work with them."

"Why is this, Saa Sita?"

"Brauna, in the old days the *Wadachi* beat the men, and a man knows that if another man beats him he is stronger than he is, and so he fears him, and his word is law. If the English beat a few they would get plenty of men to work in the *shambas*, but the men know that the English are frightened, and so do not like to work for *braunas* who are not men. Look at the station at *Uvege* when you were there. You had no men to carry your boxes, but the *Wadachi* had many. They took no notice of you. You never hit them and always give them their money."

"I know that was quite true."

"I saw *amoni* last week. He is working for a German, and told me his *wana* said the English were coming, and very soon the Germans would be in the *boma*, and those Natives who worked for them now would get plenty of *bakishifi*, and the others would get *hämiani*."

"The *Wadachi* dress like the English now. They wear little trousers, and they do not like to wear bottles of *pombe* before two *Wadachi*, but the *pombe* was not good, it was *shauri* water. Now the *pombe* of the English is very good. The *brauna* of *Bwana Fesa* gave me some, and the day was on fire and I slept for many hours. Next day my mouth was very hot, and I drank much water. No, the *pombe* of the English is bad."

"Brauna, I have some good news for you. Do you remember that German at *Taboro* who made you pull the cart? Well, I saw him in *Uvege*. Shall I go with some of your boys and bring him to you one evening? You can give him *liboko* and take all his money and *shauri*, like this *brauna* you do not like it very much."

"No, no, Saa Sita, the war is over now. But where did you say he lived?"

Saa Sita told me, and I took a note of the place."

*Teacher. †Law. ‡Discussion. §Lit. form. ¶Admin-istrative. ††Clerk. †††Absolute savages.

*Germans. †Lit. notice. ‡Means law. §Lit. Matter Cash. ¶The officer or accountant.

JOINT BOARD AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETINGS SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR EAST AFRICA

The February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Mr. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Lord Cranworth, Mr. Powys Cosh, General Sir John Davidson, Mr. H. C. L. Davis, Colonel C. W. Hobley, General Sir Hubert Gough, Sir Frank Humphrey Leggett, Mr. R. O. Malcolm, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. R. D. Rankine, Mr. S. D. Rankine, Mr. Alfred Wiggesworth, and Mr. F. G. Melleran (secretary).

The Vice-chairman, Mr. Sandeman Allen, at whose return after his business pleasure was pressed, attended a welcome to Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, who had recently administered the Government of Tanganyika to General Sir John Davidson, after his visit to the East and Central African Territories, and to Mr. C. W. Hobley, appointed by the Associated Producers of East Africa as a delegate for Major Crowther who is now visiting Kenya. Leave of absence was granted to Major Blake Taylor, in order that he might visit India and East Africa.

Much of the time of the meeting was devoted to careful study of the draft of the third annual report of the Board, which was passed for immediate publication in its amended form. It was decided that the annual general meeting should be held on Wednesday, May 25, by which date Sir Sydney Henn, chairman, is expected to have returned to this country.

Increase of Memberships Necessary

The success which was apparent and gratifyingly expressed in the increased support which the Board has recently received. Whereas the number of subscribers was only 23 in 1924, it rose to 25 in 1931, and in 1936 to 103. Mr. Wiggesworth, in addressing the Board, was particularly impressed with the necessity of increasing the number of subscribers to the Board, which had been able to keep expenditure within the bounds of its income only because in previous years £50 had been given by both the Tanganyika Development Co. Ltd. and the Amboni Estates Ltd., and also because the secretarial services had been performed by Mr. Melleran at a figure much below that which he might reasonably have asked, and could not be expected that such conditions would continue to obtain, and he urged the necessity for concentrated propaganda on behalf of increased membership.

It was decided that the next African Dinner should be held in the latter part of May during the month of June, and that the arrangements should be entrusted to a committee consisting of Lord Cranworth, Sir Hubert Gough, and Mr. Ponsonby, who, in the event of the absence of Major C. L. Walsh to whose past services tribute was paid—would have the advantage of the assistance of Major Walsh's private secretary.

Dar-es-Salaam Harbour

An invitation having been received from the Imperial Shipping Committee for the Board to delegate a member of its Council to give evidence on the

subject of Dar-es-Salaam harbour, it was decided to appoint Mr. Alfred Wiggesworth, who produced a draft of the evidence, which he proposed to lay before the committee. His views were strongly supported by Sir Humphrey Leggett and other members, who thought that the desirability for a major project to be stressed, particularly since the opening of the line from Labora to Shinyanga had already resulted in bringing into Dar-es-Salaam for shipment some thousands of tons of produce, which had previously found their way to the coast via the Uganda Railway.

The expediency of opening up the Southern Highlands to European settlement was also emphasized, it being pointed out that the question of the extension and improvement of the harbour should be considered in conjunction with the whole policy of the development to be followed in the mandated territory.

The Council unanimously approved the principle that land in the immediate neighbourhood of Dar-es-Salaam harbour should be held by Government, the opinion being expressed that Colonial Interests had already given evidence of anxiety to obtain control of such areas.

Dealing with the Reports

Dealing with the reports submitted to the Board some time ago by the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, matters of which Mr. Ponsonby stated that the railway committee had referred matters of detail to their general manager, Mr. Sandeman Allen read a report which had been drawn before the Board by Major Blake Taylor, who considered that the complaints of the Nyasaland Chamber were justified. He pointed out that at the same time that the Nyasaland Government might be considered, particularly by extending the present contract period of the month, for which short period only labour could be recruited to handle the traffic, it also expressed the view that it should be possible to synchronize the workings of the Customs offices on the two sides of the river, and regarded the necessity for the importation of maize into such a country as a violation of economic policy.

Mr. R. D. Rankine said that the financial position of the railway was greatly enhanced by the fact that the railway was out of commission for three or four months in the year on account of floods. As soon as those floods subsided there was a great rush to get goods to the country, and unfortunately that was the very time when it was necessary to rush tobacco out of the Protectorate. The whole of the appliances of the Associated Chambers was thus occupied in dealing with the traffic exported, with the result that imports were almost 'less' left. There was the further fact that the river was constantly changing its course, and the men were constantly getting on the sandbanks.

The remedy was the building of a bridge, but it was difficult to know where to build it, and he thought that things could be usefully done until the

reports had been received from the experts who are now in the country with the object of examining matters thoroughly on the spot. He mentioned incidentally that the railway companies had indicated that it might be necessary for them to spend large sums providing improved facilities during the three years of possible construction. The position of the bridge was a matter of great moment, for that of which has been suggested would be isolated by floods for at least three months per annum.

Success of Mombasa Deep-water Berth
Major-General Sir John Davidson reported that he had found in Mombasa that vessels were being docked at the new deep-water berth with most satisfactory rapidity, and that the charges for passage were agreeably small. The system seemed to be working excellently, and there could be no doubt that it was necessary to press on with the building of the other two berths in order to make an economic use of the port.
Mr. J. I. Cox was elected to membership of the Board.

...in any of the other East African territories. Sir Donald Cameron's recent declaration in the Legislative Council that "The Mandate stipulates no obligation and no a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations. The obligation does not make British control temporary any more than other treaty obligations such as those under the Berlin and Brussels Acts under temporary British control over Kenya or Uganda which are no more and no less likely to remain under that control than is Tanganyika Territory."

Importance of Dodoma as Railway Station
Dealing with the Dodoma question we have only the statements that "subject to complete surveys of the economic and topographical conditions of the districts concerned, primary attention should be directed to the construction of trunk lines from some point on the Tanganyika Central Railway perhaps Dodoma, in a south-westerly direction to the Livingstonia Highlands, and (b) the Kenya-Uganda Railway in a north-westerly direction towards the upper navigable Nile. The Board also attached importance to the linking up of these two Uganda and the Tanganyika Railway systems by north and south lines and suggested that the route Goshu-Arisha-Dodoma should be investigated."

The Schuster Committee found it impossible to recommend the construction of the Dodoma-Fife line, but allocated an additional sum of £30,000 for railway surveys, etc. in the Tanganyika Territory in order that no time should be lost in completing the necessary topographical and reconnaissance work. Meanwhile, the money that would have been necessary to have built this line can be expended on other developments for which, in the opinion of the Committee, there is an immediate need and commercial justification, but the Board considers that the line is the most important and will not do much for any immediate economic advantage (which for some time must be predominantly from an Imperial point of view) and is appreciative of the fact that when the present guarantee of £10,000,000 has been utilised, it will be found impossible to finance this all-important line. The Board has been glad to note in this connection that both the Conference of Governors, 1926 and the official Conference, 1926 passed resolutions affirming the importance of constructing the line with the least possible delay.

The Board also submitted a separate memorandum arguing the importance to Nyasaland of the construction of a bridge across the Zambezi. The density of the Native population of Nyasaland is similar to that of Uganda, and the Natives themselves show great potentialities as agriculturists, but without improved communication, which include a bridge over the Zambezi and the extension of the railway to Lake Ngasa, the development of the country is being hampered. The Board also learned that the Government are appointing a committee of the question and that a mission including a railway and economic expert, upon the recommendation of whom it is now in Nyasaland investigating the various subjects of communication in the country.

Conflicting Views Regarding Harbour
It was inevitable that the section on ports and harbours should touch upon certain domestic concerns of the Board regarding which Kenya has been particularly disturbed, since it is felt by many in Kenya that the Board had not backed with sufficient unanimity the unanimous Report of the Mombasa Harbour Committee. We read "The

POINTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

An interesting and important document.

The following interesting paragraphs are quoted from the Third Annual Report of the Joint East African Board, which, the title page states, has as its object the promotion of the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. We should like to see Northern Rhodesia brought within the orbit of the Board, which has a number of advisory and Executive Councils well qualified to ensure that the Territory would receive good service and representation. The report, the character of which may be gauged from the extracts hereafter, is a distinctly useful and gratifyingly comprehensive document, which should be carefully studied by everyone interested in the course of East African progress.

Comments on the Tanganyika Mandate.

On the subject of Tanganyika the Board is outspoken, for it realises that, despite the clear and reassuring statements of Mr. Amery and Sir Donald Cameron, there is still a great deal of apprehension in many responsible quarters, which feeling of uncertainty is detrimental to the free development of commercial and plantation interests. Having put on record the opinion that "it is only right that all possible publicity should be given to the clear and unambiguous statements that have been made," the report proceeds, "It is, of course, well known to the Board as well as to all interested in East Africa that certain people, mostly outside this country, are suggesting that the Mandate should now be transferred to Germany. The Executive Council are alive to the dangerous possibilities of such activities if not checked and are watching the position closely with a view to assisting, if necessary, to counteract them. In any event it is clear that the sooner more roads and railways are constructed with a view to developing this Territory the better it will be in the broad Imperial interests, as well as in the interests of Tanganyika herself."

Meanwhile, that those who even the shortest memories may be acquainted with the fact, we are reminded of Mr. Amery's pronouncement that "the Mandate in Tanganyika is in no sense a temporary tenure, in case of the League of Nations, and the foundations of the East Africa of the future are secure and as permanent as any

Large majority of the Board throughout supported the construction without delay of the third and fourth deep water berths with the object of securing an economic working unit, the more so as so large a proportion of the cost had already been incurred in connection with the two first berths. They considered that, although the provision of a certain amount of lighterage must always be necessary, deep water berths would greatly facilitate the working of the port and ultimately prove more economical both as to time and the avoidance of double handling. The minority held the view that as so many steamers would discharge only part of their cargo there, a development of the lighterage system was preferable, and that the cost of the construction of deep water berths would render the charges for using the port prohibitive if placed on an economic basis. A difference of opinion also existed in regard to the charges for use of the harbour and wharves, and as to whether private enterprise in regard to lighterage should be unfettered. The large majority taking the view that these matters should be under the decision and control of the Port Authority.

In favour of Customs Union.

Customs union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is urged on the grounds that the development of roads and railways and the large movement of produce through the Lake ports renders a Customs Union even more desirable than hitherto. The abolition of the variations and costly trade barriers, which at present exist, would be of great advantage not only to the producers and merchants but also to the inhabitants generally, and in particular to the Natives who are the consumers of the greater proportion of the imports, undoubtedly contribute a large sum towards the maintenance of the present tariff system. The Executive Council were very glad to learn that similar views are held by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and in view of the fact that the advantages of a union were recognised at the London Conference and the Livingstone Conference, it is to be hoped that some definite step will be taken at an early date towards the attainment of the object in view.

Dairy Farming and Closer Settlement.

The reference to dairy produce and closer settlement in Kenya is of timely interest now that Sir Edward Gage, the Governor of the Colony, is about to discuss these and other important matters with the Colonial Office. The report states: "At a Conference at the Colonial Office the Board drew attention to the possibility of developing the dairy industry in Kenya, which is exceptionally well suited to that it is a country free from the costs entailed by water, fuel, and housing, and also possessing rich soil well suited to foreign crops. It may be mentioned that in the development of the industry a new source of labour, quite to some extent, has been found in the pastoral tribes, and that it is an industry that lends itself to mechanisation. Butter, which has from time to time been sent to England, has been reported upon very favourably and has obtained a high price, and the prospects generally are regarded as most encouraging. Though further research is necessary as regards cold storage, however, one of production. Small farms are preferable to large ranches in some districts, and as the amount of Crown Land available is limited, the most settlers are encouraged to take to dairy farming, the demand for small farms will lead to the subdivision of existing holdings. Capital will be

needed for financing dairies and for cold storage facilities. Supplies of prepared bulls of dairy breed must be increased and the cost of transporting the bulls to Kenya will have to be reduced. Although the development of the industry is primarily one for the consideration of the Government of Kenya, the members of the Board who were present at the Conference formed the opinion that the Colonial Office view of the proposal with favour, and that that was possible would be done to assist the project.

Copies of the Report Available.

The references to the Khartoum-Kisumu airway, to the proposed liaison with the East Africa Dependencies, to the Trade and Information Office in London, to the mail services, to native labour, and to other topics would bear quotation, but that is impossible within the space at our disposal. We are, however, that readers will secure copies of the Report of which Mr. F. G. Metherell, Secretary, does, we understand, a small supply available for any who care to apply to him at 38, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual Meeting of East African Section.

The annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce approved with minor alterations the draft report for the year 1926, and endorsed with acclamation proposals for the re-election of Sir Humphrey Eggey and Mr. H. Hooker as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The vote was paid to the assembly, enthusiasm, and loyalty to Sir Humphrey Eggey, who, in acknowledging the re-election, spoke of Mr. Hooker as the *dux* of the East African trading community, whose valuable advice and work behind the scenes had been most helpful.

Responsibility for Goods at Kilindini.

The Chamber had learnt from East Africa that the Kenya and Tanganyika Railway Administration, which had now assumed responsibility for the working of Kilindini harbour, had issued orders for the carrying out of the shore handling work of imports and exports, and that, while the contractors were liable to indemnify the Railway Administration against claims for loss or damage to cargo, the Government had stated that they "cannot give any assurance that in case of shortage or damage to goods it will not be necessary for the consignee to prove negligence." That, said Sir Humphrey Eggey, was throwing the onus on the owner of the goods, and was naturally regarded by the business community in East Africa as unreasonable.

Their secretariat had investigated the position and produced for their guidance the rules of the Port of London Authority that goods once put upon a warrant cannot be lost without negligence. In other words, negligence was proved by the very fact that goods were not forthcoming. The fact that the Port of London took that view would probably go a long way towards removing the difficulty in East Africa. It was natural by their desire to get a system of through rates without break in the chain of

transportation from London to East Africa, and on the other side a further step in that direction would have been taken. The subject has been referred to the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and Manchester has pointed out that their members were covered against loss or damage by their insuring policies, though insur-

the companies looked to them to exhaust all their...
wage matters, such Committee to consist exclu...

...wage matters, such Committee to consist exclu...

Another subject referred to their consideration concerned the negotiability of railway waybills, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway having objected to the proposal in their negotiability on the ground that it led to speculation. The Mombasa Chamber held that that was a point beyond the jurisdiction of the Railway Administration, and regarded waybills as a negotiable title for goods temporarily in the physical possession of the Railway, so that if the waybill had no legal value the owner had parted with the goods and for some time had lost their value for the purposes of finance. The Railway took the view that the only person to whom they should deliver was the person named in the waybill as consignee.

Standard East African Import Contracts
The sub-committee of the Chamber which had been considering the subject of force majeure had recently received a draft form of contract from the Mombasa Chamber, which had wisely endeavoured to give it a standard form of contract covering the main difficulties and particularly regularising the arbitration system. That Chamber, consisting of buyers and sellers of Europeans and Indians, was largely as a result of Colonel Franklin's efforts based upon a draft which had been submitted to the Associated Chambers of the London Sub-Committee, not wishing to disturb the unanimity prevalent in East Africa, had made the fewest possible alterations in the draft, and with the exception they were unimportant, the exception having reference to the strengthening of the arbitration clauses in order to bring them in line with the general practice and with the special object of ensuring that an arbitration award should have the force of a rule of Court. The contract which had been approved by the Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers, was endorsed by the Section which re-appointed the sub-committee to deal with any future questions that might arise, giving them power to co-opt and to extend their scope to deal with general contracts.

Sir Humphrey Leggett estimated that the worth £250,000 was in transit on the Uganda Railway at the present moment, and if the order of the General Manager's valid opposition was peculiar. He considered that it was not valid. Nothing he could do could prevent the holder of the waybill from giving a power of attorney and the holder of that power then became in the same person as the one named in the waybill.

Dar-es-Salaam Liverpool Billings

The bill did not seem to regard waybills as of value, on the contrary they took waybills and advanced money against them, though there appeared to be some conflict in practice between different banks and in different localities. The National Bank of India had written expressing its sympathy with the movement to have waybills made negotiable, while the Standard Bank of South Africa, although suggesting that reversion to the old system might be preferable, thought the present system met the needs of their London clients. Mr. Parker, one of the managers of the National Bank, who had just returned from East Africa, and who was present, stated, however, that the present system undoubtedly entailed certain hardships, and often meant a delay of one or two days, sometimes with the loss of a ship. He agreed that it would be better if waybills were recognised as a document of title. Mr. Wilson thought that it was difficult to make the waybill a negotiable instrument until the Railway accepted full responsibility, for there were such things as loss of weight, the diversion of trucks, the defacement of marks on bags, etc.

A communication from the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce complaining of the inadequate service from that port to Liverpool was stated to have been referred to the Conference lines, which attributing the difficulties of the past six to nine months largely to the coal strike, gave the assurance that Dar-es-Salaam might expect better services in the future.

East African Air Mail

Homeward Shipping Committee

Sir Humphrey Leggett announced that, as a result of representations by the Chamber, the Postmaster General had agreed that air mail for East Africa for carriage by the Khartoum-Kisumu sea-gate service could be accepted at the sender's risk if the first few flights were successfully completed on schedule time.

The Chairman pointed out that a Homeward Shipping Committee embryo was formed two years ago, but that the Imperial Shipping Committee had then recommended two Committees, one at home and one in East Africa. The Chamber took the view that it would be impossible for a Committee to discharge business functions properly in East Africa, since business men in distant centres could not, as might sometimes be done, afford to spend a fortnight getting to and from Mombasa in order to attend meetings. However, a Committee was formed in East Africa on paper, but in June 1921 had returned to the Associated Chambers, stating that after two years' strenuous efforts they had been unable to obtain a quorum at any single meeting. In a recent important instance that concerning the East African cotton industry they in London had approached the shipping lines with complete success. It was a certainty that if these attempts had been made in East Africa progress would never have been made. It was decided to ask the Conference lines to recognise a Committee appointed in London to deal with home-

Sir Humphrey Leggett and Sir... were appointed to give evidence before the Imperial Shipping Committee on the subject of Dar-es-Salaam Harbour.

TWO EXPERIENCED EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS MEN

having between them through personal experience of trading in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Malindi, etc. for finance for the establishment of a small private company for the purpose of acquiring a Nairobi to Mombasa branch line. First class agents, first class and highest adaptations.

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TO AND THROUGH EAST AFRICA BY AIR

Specialty written for "East Africa"

Captain Ian Driberg

We had shown a Seal together during the War and I was curious as to his impressions of the flight to the Cape and back which he had made last year with the R.A.F. party. The operation, he said, brief and efficiently in sincerity, held less difficulty than one of our routine four-hour anti-submarine patrols of a few years ago.

"But had you no forced landings, no hair-breadth escapes?" I asked.
"No," he replied, adding laconically "No it was a bit warm at times."

Flying is no way, my friend, declared, to gauge the immensity of Africa. Each day you scrub into the cockpit of your aeroplane, fly for four or five hours which means four or five hundred miles—and alight at a place very similar to the long yellow track of the morning. A member of the party remarked one evening in Central Africa, that the distance flown that day approximated to a flight from London to Aberdeen. And this had been flying that distance each day for many days—and yet were only halfway to their destination! This brought a certain realisation of one dimension of Africa.

I added that if he had crawled about the surface of even a small part of it as some thousands of us poor mortals did during the past African campaign, he would have had a still better realisation!

From Cairo to the Cape. First, the pyramids and temples of a decayed civilisation strangely funny and futile even the biggest of them appears when viewed from the air. Like children's sand castles on the beach, with a little more time between the effacing tides, that is all.

Then southward over the great dam and irrigation works of a southern Nile, an immeasurably greater certainty of perpetuation of life, rather than death, is effected from above, not a few empty mounds of stone, but a new and tiny fertile far-flung to the horizon. The conquest of the air has given us a new perspective from which to view the world of man.

Southward again, past Khartoum, climbing each day until we reached the northern end of the high and health-giving plateau which bears its immense station from Uganda to the Cape. On the ground at Kisumu the altitudes in the aeroplanes read 7,400 feet above sea level. Here they inspected the Abeki and saw the steam which plumes the great Mwanza—the great inland reservoir of nature, from its low wide spreading water through its great main, the Nile, to a quarter of the continent.

Southward still to and beyond Lake Tanganyika, the misty air of our fellow-prisoner during the War, the Abercorn and Broken Hill, till they came to Livingstone and the Victoria Falls. The smoke whose presence was visible fifty miles away, the reverberations of their mighty thunder, as well as they drew nearer, the roar of the aeroplane engines. And so onward to the Cape.

I read a few days ago that South Africa is about to establish an air mail between Walvisch Bay in South West Africa, and Johannesburg. The mail steamers will call at Walvisch Bay for an hour or so, just sufficient time to put ashore or take aboard

important mail, which aeroplanes will carry between that point and Johannesburg. Thus will these valuable days be saved in the mail time between London and the Union.

I was excited at the news—and very disappointed, though the establishment of this air route is obviously a step in the right direction, I have a strong feeling that a better direction still would be north and south rather than east and west.

Pake that distance between Walvisch Bay and compare it with the distance between some northerly point on the South African railway system and Broken Hill and Kisumu. You will find that there is not much in it. And Kisumu is already aerobically linked to Khartoum, with a very real feeling that if the Government of South Africa is but looked north instead of west, the next few months would have given us the realisation of that age-old dream, the Cairo-Cape route.

SPRINGS WHICH UGANDA NATIVES DEAD

Mr. J. J. Driberg's interesting lecture

At a session of the Royal Geographical Society last week on the Didinga Mountains of north-eastern Uganda, Mr. J. J. Driberg spoke of the beauty of the higher plateaux and rain-covered slopes. Shortly after the spring rains start, he said, the slopes are bare of the carpets of green grass, the forests become heavy with the scent of excitement and the red desertion colors of the landscape with a profusion of blossoms. The grass is still short, the days are bright and, as often happens, heavy with mist and the bracken is green and damp. The landscape one might easily forget that one was in Tropical Africa and be transported in imagination to the enchanting hills above Hamburg.

Very interesting too, he said, were the two springs fed by the Natty as a source. One near Napicita, was known as a long one, but greater dread was inspired by the other, a very small one. Malaria of which the latter is said to be the source.

I heard of its existence by a very accident, and it was only two years later that anyone could be induced to show me where it was situated. When I asked for information I would generally be told in the courteous and with an expression of his surprise and courtesy that there was no such place, that it was a creation of my own imagination. Further questioning would plunge my listener into an abject terror, and it was only gradually that I was able to learn the mythical stories with which its history had been embroidered.

At Biyangoli, I was told is a spring at the bottom of a deep valley, the sun of and so living thing goes near it. Once a herd of buffalo approached the spring and died ignominiously, and ever since then the animals have avoided it, so that there is never any track of any animal in its vicinity, while cattle by instinct keep at a safe distance from it, and no human being will approach anywhere near it. Birds even do not fly over it, and if any fly too close, suddenly drop dead and disappear. It is constantly sickly over the spring, and its loud detonations from time to time, and there is always a roaring gale of wind blowing from it so powerful that at times it will even drive cattle before it. Such are the legends which have grown round Biyangoli, and which have terrified successive generations of Didinga.

Captain Ian Driberg has written the preface to this book, his first return flight being to the Cape and back with the R.A.F. party. The book is published by the R.A.F. and is available to the public at a price of 1/6.

I had two years ago, I recollect, had any one willing to guide me to the spring. I had heard of it, but I had never seen it.

A NIGER ASKARI CAN WIN THE V.C.

Native Troops Eligible under Royal Warrant

To the Editor of East Africa

DEAR SIR, I notice that on page 563 of East Africa of January 27 you write 'To ask why the African askari should be the only one of the King's soldiers ineligible for the Victoria Cross is reasonable.' This is founded on a remark in Major Lloyd Jones' book about the V.C. but in point of fact, the idea that K.A.R. soldiers are not eligible for the V.C. is quite untrue since the K.A.R. like all other native troops forming part of the Dominion and Colonial forces, are held to be eligible for their decorations under the Royal Warrant of 1867. It is rather difficult to understand the origin of the impression which is stated as a definite fact in Major Lloyd Jones' book for the authorities are quite as well aware of the correct position.

Yours faithfully

INTERESTED READER

London, S.W.

We are indebted to our correspondent for pointing out that the African askari is ineligible for the V.C. We were sure many East African residents would be impressed that this is not within an hour of receiving the correspondent's communication we had a call from a K.A.R. battalion commander, whom we informed of the error. He admitted that an askari could not win the V.C. but at the same time he admitted doubts, though he recalled the topic had never been debated in his presence.

GERMAN SETTLERS IN TANGANYIKA

To the Editor of East Africa

DEAR SIR, When I was on safari the other day an Indian who owns a small plantation through which I had to pass, told me that a few German planters had been coming to see him for some time, saying that they would not require any wages but would consent to work simply for their food. I have also been told by several other planters that many Germans who have come back out to Tanganyika Territory are quite prepared to work on a plantation for about a month.

As many of them are taken with previous East African experience, I leave your readers to form their own opinion of the cause but may I mention I am unwilling to accept such ridiculously low pay. Is it not presumptive evidence of subservience which make them more or less indifferent to the amount they are locally paid? It is the fact, moreover, that a number of these returned Germans have said stoutly in the presence of Englishmen that they have been subsidised in Germany and there can be little doubt that a considerable number of them, at any rate here, had their German passports paid for them.

That they are alert for opportunities for favourably impressing the natives was illustrated by this same time when a certain plantation which is now staffed by Germans engaged the Native band from Tanga and gave a great siku kuu to the Natives. It is said that six oxen were slaughtered and naturally Natives flocked to the estate from miles around.

Tanganyika

CLARK

MEMORIES

PEARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND - Buy a Poppy which made by the disabled of any grade or Member in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Inclusive prices from 10/- to 100/- each. Write to: East Africa Co., London, S.W. 1.

eventually I persuaded a few men to do so on the understanding that it was my own responsibility and on condition that I should first undergo every kind of magical prophylaxis. The approach was curious and hesitating, as my guides wished to stop and turn back every few yards, and to return to the group which was anxiously watching our progress from a safe distance. We reached the deep gorge in safety, and then had to negotiate a belt of nettles shoulder high and entered the forest. Beyond this point my guides would not go, but by signs and whispered directions indicated the route which I should take, as the spring was now close at hand. The side of the gorge was very steep, and the going much impeded by roots and a tangle of undergrowth. But in any case I advanced with possibly unnecessary caution, as I was not sure what to expect, though marsh gas offered an easy explanation - and I may say now that it is probably the correct explanation of the phenomena connected with these two springs, though a sample of water which I took from the lower one for analysis unfortunately never reached its destination intact.

I shortly arrived within sight of the spring and was relieved to see that it was not so lethal as the tradition asserted, as bubbles were now and then seen to rise to the surface, were contentedly swimming in it. This reassured me, I gripped a root and steadily crossed my journey to find myself sitting before the most beautiful pool imaginable, surrounded by manderhat fern and backed by a wall of pegmatite, marvellously smooth and exquisitely tinted, over which a cascade of clear water fell into the muddy contentment of the pool. The darkness of the surrounding forest threw into greater relief the sun-dappled patch of sunlight which filtered through the great tree-tops or to the mysterious Banyan grove. The place was too beautiful for a casual explanation and I am sure that though they saw me return unharmed, the Demons will not abandon their old fears.

HOW DEVON IS LINKED WITH UGANDA

One of the West Country newspapers has published an interesting note on the connection between Devonshire and Uganda. It says that Lieut. Shergold came to R.N. as one of the first two to arrive at King Mtesa's stronghold, and the first white man to be murdered, came from Devon. When he read Stanley's famous letter challenging the Church Missionary Society to Christianise Uganda, Lieut. Shergold sent a wire to the Society from Ottery, offering to join the mission in any capacity. The Exeter Cathedral has more than one altar-trap with Uganda continued the tradition on the authority of Bishop Willis. The Rev. Hanington was ordained at Exeter in 1874. In the same year a certain Mr. North Devon offered himself for African service and was consecrated first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. He made his way towards Uganda by the northern route from Mombasa in 1885, being the first white man to do so. When Mwanga, who was then king, heard of the approach of the white men, he ordered the party to be arrested. Hanington was seized and killed.

Bishop Hanington's successor, Bishop Parker, was also ordained in Exeter Cathedral. He died of fever on the shores of the Great Lake before he reached Uganda. So the first two Bishops of Uganda were both ordained at Exeter, and neither of them lived to reach their destination.

Bishop Willis is the third Uganda Bishop with Devon associations, being the son of the late Rev. William Willis, of Paignton, and Lady Willis.

East Africa in the Press.

CIVILISATION'S EFFECT ON PRIMITIVES.

Addressing the Cambridge Branch of the Royal Colonial Institute recently, Sir Frederick Lugard said, according to the *Cambridge Review*, that the contact between a pushing commercial civilisation and a primitive people had, of course, a tendency to break up native societies and to undermine such tribal institutions as tend to preserve some semblance of social discipline, even though founded on superstition, and maintained by punishments which seem to us harsh and cruel. We abolish tribal war, which afforded an outlet for the headstrong passions of youth; we forbid the ritual and the fetish which prohibit the infliction of mutilation for crime. The communal basis of Native life is alien to our ideas of giving each individual what the world he does, and holding each man responsible for the payment of his tax. Tribal cohesion and tribal discipline cannot survive.

Is it reasonable to expect that the savage in a decade or two will rise to the centuries which it has taken us to arrive at our present standard of right and wrong and our present systems of representative and democratic government? Will Chief Justices and Appellate Courts, where the white man is best imperfectly acquainted with the immovability and Native codes and traditions—presides and dispenses justice in accordance with twentieth century conceptions, as to rules of evidence incomprehensible to the Native mind—will these serve to replace the old tribal discipline? Those which survived the loss of tribal life seems to the Native mind hardly adequately punished by a few days or weeks in a not uncomfortable prison with good food. Is it sufficient to afford a comparatively good education to the children of the big cities, an education which is the attainment of a clerkship in the Government or commercial service, or in some few cases perhaps the beginning toward a final course of study in England and a barrister's wig and gown?

WHEN THE BANDSMEN WADE.

COLONEL JOHN RASHA, the first Governor of Khartoum after the re-occupation, who is revisiting the Sudan, recently gave a most interesting address on the banks of the Nile, and the days that followed. According to the *Nation Herald*, one of the best of Colonel Rashah's stories concerned the visit paid to the Nile by Princess Beatrice. A fireworks display had been arranged at Tok Island, and a number of bands were to play there. Unfortunately the barge taking the musicians across straggled in midstream and the bandsmen had to jump overboard and continue their journey by wading. Most of the instruments became soaked, and when the first number was played the "Double Eagle March" was a appalling noise. As the party at the Nile were silent and desperate messages were sent across to the island. As the instruments dried out the music became better. At the conclusion Princess Beatrice expressed her pleasure, adding she was delighted with the quaint and weird Arabic music they played at first.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Times* writes: The feature of East African commercial affairs at the moment is the growing realization of an economic community of interests in the area as a whole, including Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The absence of adequate postal and communications to link the territories together is an effective barrier to any fuller measure of social co-ordination, but such federation will be provided by economic co-ordination, and serious attention is being given to this subject. The example may be proved if the steps taken to provide for abolition of duty on broken bulk stocks between Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, which it is hoped will take effect early this year, and be followed by complete Customs union. In the case of Zanzibar, there is a belief that the stabilisation of the Indian rupee provides a basis on which the question of the adoption of the mainland currency by the island and the acceptance of the same tariff system can be effected with more hope of settlement than hitherto, and there is no doubt that the economic unity of Zanzibar in the future cannot be found in closer co-operation with the mainland territories. The remnants of Victorian diplomacy represented by the East coast treaties are receiving greater attention, and the whole economic system of the area is undergoing revision in the minds of responsible authorities. There is no longer any justification for Nyasaland being held at the mere of foreign interests in its trade, nor for the continued existence of an arbitrary Customs barrier right across the middle of Northern Rhodesia perpetuated by the Congo and Zambesi basin treaties.

The situation in Tanganyika is fairly healthy and the markets are relatively under-stocked. It is probable that there is undoubtedly a crisis in public finance, as a committee has recently been appointed to the economic information that Germany has discovered a cheaper synthetic substitute for the clove, such as a similar is likely to bring the price of cloves below an unremunerative level, but it would seem that the effect of this cannot be more than about 20 per cent, which is a reduction of 50 per cent on the levels of a few years ago.

The long credit operations of Continental firms are not so pronounced in Tanganyika as in Kenya and Uganda, and the distribution of a fairly large sum of money by the German Government to their Native ex-soldiers provided a measure of relief. The main over-stocks in all the territories were in cotton piece goods, bicycles, and blankets, which depend entirely on the native trade.

CASCARA BARK FROM KENYA COLONY.

The current issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* contains a report on cascara bark from Kenya Colony, where it is said to be produced in Kavirato by the Forestry Department with a view to the proposed extension of cultivation as a Native industry. The bark has proved on examination to be of good quality and should be readily saleable when available in commercial quantities.

It is stated that manufacturing druggists considered the sample had been carefully collected and was of particularly good appearance, while brokers considered that the East African bark offered in appearance less the commercial Californian bark, and that buyers would therefore not be disposed to purchase it freely at the first instance. In view of this fact they were of opinion that it would be necessary to offer it at a lower price until it became established on the market.

PERSONALIA

Capt. H. W. Seton-Karr is back from East Africa.

Mr. J. Alexander Barn has been again for East Africa.

Sir John and Lady Prevyan Newman are staying in Monte Carlo.

Powers Cobb has left for the Continent en route to Kenya.

Mr. P. J. Priestman has been appointed a J.P. for Northern Rhodesia.

Major Kenton is, we hear, shortly returning from Uganda to the Nile route.

Mr. R. M. Hickson Mahony has assumed charge of the Mikindani District.

Mr. J. S. G. G. M. P. has, we are told, benefited from his rest and visit to the South of France.

G. E. Llewellyn of Kenya was married last week in Edinburgh to Miss Elizabeth Metcalfe, wife of Newport (Mon).

Mr. J. G. G. G. an Edinburgh advocate, lectured as chairman at last week's meeting of the Kirkcudbright Literary Society.

Mr. O. L. Bancroft arrived in Tanganyika as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, having been transferred from Barbados.

We learnt with great regret of the illness of Mrs. Willis, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, whose trusts will shortly be restored to full health.

Lord Kilsall was a guest at the official lunch on the opening day of the Business Efficiency Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, on February 9.

It is announced that the Duke of the Abruzzi, the energetic leader of colonial thought in Italy, is to pay an official visit to Ras Tafari on behalf of the King of Italy.

Mr. M. H. H. whose death in Nyasaland we regret to hear was one of the earliest settlers in the Protectorate throughout which he was very well known and popular.

Dr. H. H. H. medical officer under the Nyasaland Government, has recently contributed to the Lancet some interesting observations on pellagra in that Protectorate.

Canon Harry Leake and Messrs. H. Douglas Cooper and W. J. Robson have been appointed to the Kyambu District Road Board.

Arthur, Major the Hon. Hugh Bamfylde and Mr. S. H. Hawtrej, all of whom have resigned.

Vice-Admiral Robert C. R. Benson, whose death we regret to record at the age of sixty-two, had served in the Sudan. He was general secretary of the Navy League in 1919.

Professor Rappard, Rector of the University of Geneva, and a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, spoke at Cambridge last week on the new monetary system.

Between February 17 and 20 Colonel W. H. Franklin will be engaged in interviews with representatives of British firms interested in the export of British goods to the East African Dependencies.

An American expedition led by Mr. Gordon MacCreagh has left New York for Abyssinia, where it will seek among other things to investigate the legend that the Ark of the Covenant is preserved in that kingdom.

Capt. Gloridge and Mr. N. Allen have been appointed to the Uganda Planters' Association to serve on the Uganda Local Committee which has been formed to act in liaison with the East African Office in London.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has appointed Mr. G. A. Cooke, Capt. R. E. Campbell, P.P., Captain M. Dunsterville Graham, Mr. G. Burdett, J.P., Mr. C. E. Kudd and Mr. H. L. Savory to be unofficial members of the Road Board for Lower Pamba.

Sir John Kennaway, Bt., took the chair at a meeting in Exeter last week at which addresses were given by the Bishop of Uganda and General Edwards, who will be remembered by our readers as the first General of the East African Campaign.

The political, Walcott, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institute, who is concerned with the arrangements for President Roosevelt's memorable African expedition and had also taken a keen interest in the recent Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition to Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to record the death of Lieut. Col. Robert Edward Salkeld, who was so well known to many East Africans. He was in 1907 that he first went out to the King's African Rifles on secondment to the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. In 1906 he was appointed Acting Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, becoming four years later a Political Member of the Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission. In 1911 he served as Acting Commissioner of Somaliland, returned in 1912 to Jubaland, and in 1913 took part in an expedition against the Somalis as Political Officer.

He returned to England on the outbreak of the European war, becoming Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the 61st Territorial Division, before proceeding to France as Second-in-Command of the 25 Gloucester Regiment. Later he served in Palestine, Bulgaria, and the Black Sea, and on demobilisation he returned to Kenya to take charge of Tananarive. His last appointment was as Acting Senior Commissioner of the Coast, with headquarters at Mombasa, and during that period Colonel Salkeld was detailed to special duty reports on trade and was an Honorary Member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and a Member of the Municipal and Town-Planning Committees. He served on the

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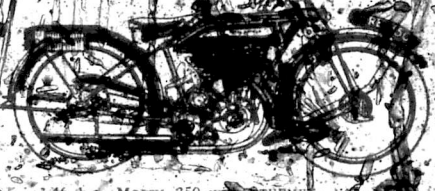
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KENYA'S WHEAT PROBLEMS

Two Schools of Thought.

From an Agricultural Correspondent.

PROFESSOR ROWLAND BIFFEN'S remarkable scientific attempts and successes were fairly well known here even before his recent arrival in the Colony, for we have had cups of his work in Kenya for some years at the official experimental plots where our local exercises in the science of wheat-breeding are carried on; and never work has undoubtedly been done in this direction. But we need something more than a laboratory expert if the useful results we are hoping for are to flow from this important and, indeed, highly significant visit. Ingenious artificial inter-breeding of standard varieties of this grain are highly interesting, and as many countries now can testify are often of immense value financially to agricultural provinces.

Heretofore, however, these successes have been achieved in countries that had already proved their capacity to grow wheat—at least some generations—and, in addition, the fruits of the world have provided the great bread grain can be produced with reasonable reliability, if not without a peer as the best main crop known to the farmers of those places. Such is hardly the position in Kenya at present; and if Professor Rowland Biffen is to add to his reputation as the desert sower, we confidently hope, his task will be a more delicate one than merely to discover or raise a special variety capable of being grown safely and remuneratively on the developed areas of the Colony which have already been proved to produce wheat and more reliable crops such as maize, etc.

The production in Canada of a nine-day variety and in India of a rust-resistant early-maturing variety, armoured with a hard to defend the kernel in each ear from the destroyers, may cause a beneficial revolution in the prosperity and prospects of what are already famous wheat-growing countries. To perform a similar feat in a tropical maize country may be noteworthy and scientifically remarkable, but it remains to be seen whether—even if a rust-proof rust-resistant grain can be discovered—the maize-grower will be persuaded to relinquish the sure bite-in-the-hand for a less profitable new-crop. One even wonders whether the concentration of effort in this direction, which has been a feature of local official wheat-breeding is really desirable. There are those who hold strongly to the view that endeavour in this direction is to a large extent a waste of time and money and that while the country has millions of acres of arable land, either too dry or too high for most of the Department of Agriculture is barking up the wrong tree in neglecting these promising areas that so much resemble the most prolific wheat areas of Australia, India, and other successful breadstuff-producing lands—in order to perform the more difficult task of finding a second crop for districts that are quite contented and well-off in their maize-growing industry.

Scouting New Wheat Areas.

Amongst those who have been watching this question steadily during the last ten years there is a growing opinion in Kenya that the great field for wheat is to be found in the performance of scientific methods in the way of crossing varieties, even defining it boldly deciding that the crop should be grown in comparatively new and untried districts with all the comparative essentials either of the cold northern wheat areas of Canada and Britain, as, for example, the rich country over seven thousand feet

in our upper highlands, of the sub-tropical aridity of the Mallee in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, not to mention the dry, suburnt plains of India, and the central southern States of U.S.A. or Argentina. Of the latter type of country Kenya possesses immense areas around the fringe of its central Highlands and stretching therefrom to its distant frontiers or eastward almost to the Indian Ocean. Indeed the Kenya and Uganda Railway has through a hundred miles of such country, much of which is definitely arable and representative of great districts of similar or better quality north and south of the line. In nearly another British colony such areas would have been tested and proved long ago without the intervention of any specially imported expert (even as the self-governing Dominions have in developed), namely, by the energy, enterprise and industry of its own pioneers. But the Crown agent, says the scientific is put on different lines, initiative being bound hand and foot to the chains of bureaucracy. It is on record that the leading seedsmen of Kenya have since long urged the experiments should be conducted in the rich semi-arid neighbourhood of Voi, for they have been convinced that this district is suitable for wheat. But no notice has been taken of their representations, although only last year an excellent sample of this grain was actually grown there by an experimenter. The excuse for holding up all ready organised experiments is that will, in any case, eventually prove to be untrue and prolific wheat areas is that such districts are not suited for white settlement—an excuse which many of us regard as completely false. All the same care has been taken in the acclimatization of our race as is spent on cotton, rubber, or wheat in territories would today be supporting large numbers of our own people to the great benefit of indigenous races. Will Sir Rowland Biffen take the statesmanlike view and gradually throw open his decision the great wheat areas of East Africa?

MECHANICAL POWER.

Interesting Experiment in Zanbar.

The Director of Agriculture of the *Zanbar Gazette* contributed some news supplement of the *Zanbar Gazette* an interesting note on plantation, reaping by mechanical power—a demonstration of which the Fordson tractor and Oliver disc harrow was recently carried out in his presence. In the course of his note Mr. Kirkham says:

The plot consisting of 240 trees planted twenty-one feet apart was selected as being typical of an ordinary plantation and having patches of grass and scrub over five feet high. After the engine had run for two or three minutes on petrol to warm up the supply was turned on to kerosene and the work commenced. In spite of the numerous turnings involved in dealing with this plot of twenty-one rows of ten trees each, not a single stoppage occurred during the four hours when the two gallons of kerosene were exhausted. The total work was completed in a further forty minutes. The costing may be worked out as follows—

	Puppes	Annas
Kerosene	3	0
Engine oil (grease, petrol)	1	0
Driver at 6 annas per hour		10
Interest and depreciation (Rs. 2,500 in 3 years)		10
Total Rs.		12

Work done: 40 trees cleared = 1 1/2 acre per tree.
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AS KENYA SEES THINGS

European & Native Production.

From Our Own Correspondent

Our Department of Agriculture has recently published a set of figures on the agricultural progress of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1908, and good progress is shown in most of the economic crops, both under European ownership and production. The total export under the head amounts to £2,154,461, being an increase of £33,200, or 2.52%. This is a very moderate percentage of increase compared with previous annual periods, but this year everything indicates a very big jump from last year's figures.

A feature of considerable interest in this connection is the estimated value of agricultural exports of Native growth and origin. In earlier times, from about 1907 and onward till more recent years, the crop exports of Native cultivation largely exceeded that from European sources; in fact, the Nyanza Province alone exported more from Native *shambas* than the whole of the European settled areas. Those were the days when the Administration was so very keen on Native production, though officialdom was frequently told by those who knew the history of the Native and of European settlement in Africa that it was on the more scientific European that future progress must rely. To-day the tale is told the other way round. The total estimated value of Native-grown crops for the period under review is £470,000, a decrease of £70,000 on the previous year. Thus, at this comparatively early stage of agricultural development, exports of European production are over four times in value that of the Native, and this despite official encouragement of Native-grown products. This disparity will undoubtedly increase.

The Dual Policy.

The importance of the comparison resides in the light it throws on the "dual policy." As understood by our correspondent, the "dual policy" implies that the development of Kenya and Africa generally shall proceed under two heads; namely, through enterprise and Native production, the two races to provide a dual source of wealth for the benefit of the Colony and the Empire. But this ideal will, I make bold to say, not work out in practice, rather is it by increased European settlement that the country must go ahead, as is very obvious from the official figures above quoted.

As more than once explained in these letters, Uganda stands in a different category. There you have another race, which through its very intelligent chief has been induced by the British Administration to grow cotton, a very easy crop in that fruitful country, and to grow in small patches by the village and his women without real effort. Due to the large area of cultivation among a big population, the aggregate is important and valuable. But cotton is the main and at present almost the only source of revenue to the country. Now the market price has fallen the source of revenue dries up, with the result that a five revenue surplus has dwindled to a deficit of a quarter of a million. Apart from the fact that the climate of Uganda is not very favourable to European settlement, that Protectorate has its own Native Parliament and remains essentially a Native territory, ruled by the British.

This feature, which is published with the object of reflecting public opinion in Kenya, is contributed by an observer of considerable experience. His views may differ radically from those of the Journal, but their expression will, we trust, prove helpful in a better understanding of East African questions.

In contrast to its neighbour, Kenya

Lord Delamere's speech.

A very large meeting was held last Saturday at Nakuru to hear Lord Delamere's electoral speech. His Lordship went through the points of the party manifesto and delivered a long and important address. There were two main stems of interest to home people. First, the considered aim of obtaining a measure of responsible government for Kenya. Lord Delamere seems the time ripe to forward the demand and made out a case, showing how necessary it is to have complete control of finance and taxation, now that the country is paying its way and starting to accumulate a surplus. His second point concerned the policy of co-ordination with the neighbouring East African territories, including Nyasaland and possibly Rhodesia; but the Member stipulated that Kenya should not contemplate this political union until it was granted responsible government. Kenya declined to be stamped by the necessarily different mode of governance established in adjoining territories. Each territory would retain its own administration, but a central advisory body would meet and sit at Nairobi, presided over by a High Commissioner as supreme head.

Lord Delamere was heartily received by his Nakuru people—Nakuru being the next important centre to Nairobi in the Highlands—and the meeting passed a unanimous vote of confidence in their representative, voting solidly for the compulsory clause in the Defence Bill. On the previous day Lord Delamere had addressed a meeting at Naivasha, another important district, where a similar vote of confidence had been passed in his candidature. Outside Naivasha, about twelve miles from the town, Lord Delamere has his home estate, a wonderful tract of picturesque country, with Lake Elmenteita resting like a gem amid precipitous surroundings. The land has many miles of fencing, enclosing big herds of pure-bred and grade cattle and flocks of sheep, while the rarer game are carefully preserved amid their native surroundings. In one small corner, the entire lake shore belongs to the peer settler, as many a domain as one could wish to possess.

Dacoity.

A recrudescence of Native robberies, amongst Indian *dukas* situated in lonely spots and committed with violence seems to have been cleverly nipped in the bud by the police, who have succeeded in putting their hands on suspected persons with plenty of incriminating evidence in their possession. A few more of these outbreaks and the keeping of stores in out-of-the-way places by our Asiatic friends would have become quite unappealing. In one recent instance the Indian who was attacked with a shotgun, fired it through the door or window at his besiegers, but, instead of sticking to his position of undoubted strategic advantage, he retired into an inner room, when they wildly fired back, and thus the intruders were left to work their wiled will on his possessions.

Departure of the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor left Nairobi yesterday for England and received a most cordial send-off from both official and civilian students. In spite of his honour, he has on several occasions declared his intention to return as soon as he has completed his term of office, that task being to confer with the Colonial Office and other authorities interested in these parts. Sir Edward Grey has become popular in accounts of his good humour, broad outlook and great capacity.



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Our Servants and the Settler Community.

Just prior to leaving Nairobi en route for England the Governor addressed the Kenya European Civil Service Association at their annual general meeting, and took advantage of the occasion to make a strong plea for the promotion of greater sympathy and wider understanding between the Civil Service and the European population of the Colony. His Excellency said:

Agricultural production is the basis of this Colony's whole existence, and those who are engaged in European agricultural production are for the most part men who have put their all into the country and whose interests are absolutely wrapped up in its progress and welfare. To their minds there is always present the danger that the Civil Service which comes, serves its time and then goes away may not feel sufficiently closely identified with the Colony. That is not peculiar to this Civil Service; it is the same in other colonies with somewhat similar conditions. But it is a point for special consideration when the Civil Service, as in this Colony, is working alongside a settled European population. Remember, too, that Civil Servants are away from the Colony for a very considerable part of their services; that a great deal of the money that they earn is accordingly spent outside; and that the greater part of them leave the Colony when they retire, so that their pension is paid outside the Colony. Nothing will do more to promote sympathy and understanding between the Civil Service and the rest of the European community than that the two groups should more and more identify themselves with the life and interests of the Colony. You can do that in many ways, and I know you are doing it already.

B. S. A. A.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Royal East African Automobile Association, Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi, the Honorary Secretary, said that the membership now consisted of nearly 75% of the total white population of East Africa, thus creating a world's record for membership of such an Association. Although the Customs returns for the year were not yet available, he could say that there were in East Africa about 1,500 motor cars, 4,000 motor cycles, 200 lorries, and 800 tractors. In Nairobi alone new registrations numbered about one hundred per month, and the increase in other districts was similar. "English cars," he declared, "are showing a magnificent advance, and I think the imports will total about 18%. It is quite certain that some English cars are absolutely suitable for this country. The present test car is a 12.50 h.p. Riley, which has covered some 12,000 miles free of trouble and does about 40 miles to the gallon. When the test of 20,000 miles is completed a full report will be issued to members." His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, was re-elected President, with Sir Edward Northey, Lord Delamere, Sir Charles Downing, Sir Jacob Baines, and the Hon. E. B. Penham as Vice-President.

Personal Taxes

With the New Year the latest tax impositions came into force, and, with the addition of the educational cess, all adult males find their poll tax doubled and this is but the first of a number of somewhat harassing exactions, for those living in the capital at any rate have to pay all sorts of licences and excises. Dogs, bicycles, motor cars, carts, etc., all provide an excuse for the ingenious tax collector. Fortunately, the domestic servant tax has not been increased, although because it was found to be difficult to manage it is to be managed in a different way.

The Women's League.

The women of Kenya have just held solemn convalescence on living and kindred expenses and troubles under the auspices of the East African Women's League. Delegates attended from various parts of Kenya, and at least one lady spoke from the Ugandan point of view, so that in a modest way the meeting may claim to have been inter-colonially representative. Very few men attended, and some disappointment was felt that none of the prospective members of the Legislative Council, now seeking the suffrages of the electors, took it upon themselves to be present. It was rather amusing to hear one delegate after delegate condemning the credit system as one of the most injurious influences contributing to the cost of living in the Colony, for it is common knowledge that the feminine portion of our population is greatly addicted to taking advantage of delayed payments; in fact, the industries particularly patronised by women are said to be the chief sufferers from this pernicious habit. However, public denunciation by their leaders of the widespread evil of credit may result in some measure of reform, though whether that would materially affect the present high prices of commodities until overhead expenses are reduced is hard to say.

There are, I think, few careers which afford such opportunities for personal initiative as that of an administrative officer in Tropical Africa. It is his task to discover the soul of the people, to lead it from the dark mists of superstition, and the tyrannical centuries of slavery and obedience to the law of truth, to the light of freedom; to preserve it self-respecting and self-disciplined against the agitator who preaches self-determination and the like; to create standards of conduct; and of playing the game where none exist. — *Self-reliance, Uganda.*

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A MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE TO TRADERS.

In an address last week the Rev. Percy Bailey, West African missionary, made certain statements which will interest Europeans throughout East Africa. He said that missionaries found it essential to do for the majority of the newspapers they received on account of the reports they contained on divorce court proceedings, cases dealing with assaults, drunkenness and their kind betting, and other debauchery, and the government of mascots and dances to bring good luck or keep away all manner of diseases. In another outspoken passage occurred the words:

"There are many traders who retain their moral integrity, and please be generous in your criticism of those who do not, remembering that the conditions under which these men live are not conducive to a high moral tone. Even your criticisms often feel they need their utmost care to save their souls and to recuperate their bodily strength. You may criticise the white trader and government official as you like, but the facts is that almost every Nigerian I have known who has been to England either has a worse opinion of the English than those who have never been, or is himself a worse man for having been. The fact would suggest that the moral standard of the white man on the West Coast stand for something a mile higher than the average in England."

A TRAVELLER'S GUIDE TO THE EMPIRE.

The Encyclopaedia of the British Empire, edited by Mr. C. W. Donville-Fife, and published by three volumes at three guineas by Messrs. Virtue, W & Co. Ltd., London, is much more interesting than many people might gather from its title, for the volumes are richly written and copiously and excellently illustrated, there being, indeed, over two thousand photographs and maps, or an average of more than one illustration per page. The articles on East Africa naturally claimed our attention, and the rapid glance which we have been able to cast at them gives evidence of interesting, informative reading and many well-chosen illustrations. These are volumes which might well be added to the libraries of clubs, ships, and schools. For they are at one and the same time readable, enlightening and packed with facts concerning Empire topics. They form, in fact, a traveller's guide to the Empire.

TRACTOR TRIALS IN THE SUDAN.

East Africa has had the pleasure of a call from Mr. F. L. Peterson, District Sales Manager for East and South Africa of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Leandro, California, who is on his way out to East Africa in the Sudan. An important demonstration is there to be given of the ability of the "Caterpillar" tractor and special ditching plough to cut the minor canals for the Gezira canalisation scheme at the amazing speed of 18 miles per hour. A demonstration will also be made in constructing the major distributing canals with an elevating grader pulled by "Caterpillar" tractor. As several hundred miles of minor canals to a depth of some twenty to twenty-four inches are cut annually by hand, the importance of this time, labor and cost-saving experiment is obvious.

Mr. Peterson has the greatest confidence that tractors can play a big part in the speedy development of East African farming, road building and transport, and is looking keenly forward to acquiring the personal knowledge of all the East African countries. Incidentally, he is hoping to visit the Sudan to

UGANDA'S COFFEE AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

The Acting-Governor of Uganda said recently in the House of Commons that the first nine months of the current year were 26,405 cwt., valued at £70,385. An effort is being made to increase the production of Robusta coffee in all suitable areas and a large Native coffee industry is being built up with improved types of Robusta. Up to the end of 1922 over 300,000 plants had been distributed in Buganda, and 700,000 more plants are now in process of distribution.

The sugar industry is now well established, and a local market is available for the whole of the output. In connection with this industry, ethyl alcohol is now being manufactured for medical and scientific work and power alcohol is also being turned out in large quantities. Experiments which have been made with the product are stated to be satisfactory, and it will be a great asset to the country if transport rates can be reduced through local manufactures of this nature.

GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION IN TANGANYIKA.

We are indebted to the Department of Agriculture for an interesting note on the groundnut position in Tanganyika Territory. The Director says:

"The estimate given for groundnut exports for the current year was 15,000 tons, compared with an actual export of 10,000 tons last year. The actual export this year, from May (the beginning of the new season) to October, it was 13,843 tons, or about two-thirds of the estimate and the rate of delivery for export has since been such as to indicate that the total shipments of the year will be no greater than this."

The respectable circumstance is that, although there is every evidence that the groundnuts are in the country, reduced financial conditions owing to the poor conditions of commercial stringency, and the dissatisfaction of the producers with the low price consequent on the weak market, have largely prevented the groundnuts from reaching purchasers. This gradually strengthening attitude of the Native in refusing to sell if he does not consider that the price makes it worth while, is of itself of importance, especially in view of the fact that it has become a world-wide custom to

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East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and subscribers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

Kinshasa Ltd. is being liquidated.

More cotton ginneries in Uganda are offered for sale.

Building operations in Kampala are reported to be very brisk.

Nairobi's European school has 15 boys and 10 girls.

Finance Minister released £200 for the Sudan Government in 1925.

Mr. A. S. ... managing the new Kampala branch of Messrs. ... Lawson & Co. Ltd.

Tenders have been invited by the Administrator General, Tanganyika, for properties left by the late Mr. T. G. ...

It is said that a new Northern Rhodesian motor transport service between Broken Hill and Abercorn is about to be instituted.

The receipts of the ... ginning factory in 1925 totalled £1,000, whereas the official estimate had been only £117,000.

We hear that South African mining interests have recently acquired options over further mineral discoveries in Tanganyika Territory.

The total trade of Malawi during 1925 is now reported at £1,251,251, a great increase over the previous year's total of £600,000.

The Partnership Registration Ordinance of the Sudan is to come into operation in Khartoum and Omdurman at the beginning of March.

Right of occupancy in respect of three parcels of land, together totalling 1,000 acres in the Arusha Chini district, were offered for sale at the end of last month.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during two weeks of December included: Cement, 2,200 packages; cotton piece goods, 11,700 packages; galvanised sheets, 4,000 bundles; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,000 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 5,155 packages; lamps and lanterns, 312 cases; lubricating oils, 1,000 packages; motor vehicles and parts, 1,000 packages; soap, 9 cases; ...

Exports from ... Tobacco leaf, 2,310 lbs; tobacco strips, 1,200 lb.; ... lb.; cotton, 15,000 lb.; fibre of all kinds, 8,000 lbs.

The low price of cotton has resulted in a complete change in the labour position in Uganda. A year ago labour was scarce; to-day we hear that many Natives are seeking work that many are unable to find employment.

The German Consul in Mombasa has applied to the local District Commissioner for a plot of Crown land suitable for a tennis court. Germans are ineligible for membership of the British clubs in Kenya's important Indian Ocean township.

Speaking before the Keighley Textile Society last week, Sir Edwin Stockton said that in East Africa the Japanese could buy Uganda cotton, ship it to Japan, bring it back in the form of textiles, and undersell anything of a similar nature which a local shirt could put into the field against it.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first nine months of 1925 were valued at £2,273,350, as against £2,200,000 for the corresponding period of 1924. The United Kingdom provided 41% of the imports, India 15%, Holland 9%, and Germany and Japan 8% each. Exports also showed an increase at £2,105,000 compared with £2,061,000 in the first nine months of 1924.

Nyasaland reports that the prices now being obtained for last season's tobacco crop are very satisfactory. The better grades are meeting with a good demand, but the dark tobaccos, which comprise the heavy growths, are less easy to dispose of. The average of next season's crop is expected to show a further increase.

Later information regarding the cotton crop appears to indicate that the previous estimates may not be realistic, and it is now doubtful if the crop will be better than that of last year. At present prices prevailing it is hardly a payable proposition for Europeans, many of whom will be fortunate if they cover expenses.

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| White or Khaki Pith Helmets, Detachable Covers | 23/6 | Tropical Weight Waxed Suits | 27/6 |
| Extra Covers, White or Khaki or Khaki | 5/6 | | |
| Cork and Rubber Helmets, White or Khaki | 16/6 | | |
| Boiler Linen Bag, Lock and Key | 9/11 | | |

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are given in the public auction...
 prices were as follows:—

1st size	1100/00	od. to 1200/00
2nd size	1140/00	od. to 1200/00
3rd size	1225/00	od. to 1200/00
Peaberry	775/00	od. to 1125/00
London graded	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
First size	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
Second size	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
Third size	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
Peaberry	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
Ungraded	1200/00	od. to 1200/00
1st size	1135/00	od. to 1135/00
2nd size	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
3rd size	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
Peaberry	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
London graded	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
First size	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
Second size	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
Third size	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
Peaberry	1070/00	od. to 1070/00
1st size	1175/00	od. to 1200/00
2nd size	1145/00	od. to 1145/00
3rd size	1145/00	od. to 1145/00
Peaberry	1145/00	od. to 1145/00
1st size	1135/00	od. to 1135/00
2nd size	1115/00	od. to 1115/00
3rd size	1115/00	od. to 1115/00
Peaberry	1115/00	od. to 1115/00
1st size	1175/00	od. to 1175/00
2nd size	1175/00	od. to 1175/00
3rd size	1175/00	od. to 1175/00
Peaberry	1175/00	od. to 1175/00

Dark ... 135 to 260 ... 160 to 220 ... 180 to 240
 Semi-dark to ... 160 to 180 ... 180 to 220 ... 160 to 240
 Medium bright ... 150 to 180 ... 180 to 220 ... 210 to 240
 Good to fine ... 240 to 300

OTHER PRODUCTS
 Seed.—The value remains unchanged around 17 1/2 but no offers are reported.
 Clover.—Steady British Zanibar spot quoted 82d.
 Cotton Seed.—The market is steady at about 26 1/2 for both old and new crop, but firm offers at 26 1/2 would seem likely to result in business.
 Groundnuts.—The market is firm with 21 1/2 to 6d quoted for afloat and 21 1/2 for January/February shipments.
 Sesame.—Small lots of white and/or yellow have sold at 24 1/2 during the past week and that price should be sustainable for great parcels of prompt shipment.
 Sisal.—Quiet and unchanged.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. J. & C. G. ... have issued a ...
 chart showing the ...
 the ...
 1920 is estimated to have ...
 200 tons, while the Mauritius hemp output ...
 at 700 tons.

The Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. has made a special tyre to stand the great test to which Major Segrate will subject them when he attempts next month to set a world's speed record of two hundred miles an hour. At that speed the tyre makes 1000 revolutions a minute, and every inch of its circumference is hammered between the rim and the road thirty times a second. This special tyre is of plant rubber without any steel.

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100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS.
 CHAMBERS & Co., Ltd., STALEFORD, NORTH

According to a current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association ...
 during the twenty eight weeks from ...
 East African cotton into Great Britain ...
 4000 bales in the corresponding period of 1924/25 ...
 7,300 bales, compared with 6,000 in 1923/24 and 4,000 bales in 1924/25.

TROUBLE & POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON.
 To "EAST AFRICA," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.
 I desire further particulars concerning the following advertisement. Please request the advertiser to communicate with _____
 Name _____
 Postal Address _____
 Name of Advertiser and page on which advertisement appears _____
 Name _____ Price _____
 I enclose a 2/- stamp which is returned a 2/- stamp containing full details.
 (If the advertiser is necessary by the advertiser of paper)

We are always pleased to receive letters in regard to any article. If we can help you in any way, please let us know.

The s.s. "Gratully Castle," which left London on February 10 for the Cape, Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries the following East African passengers:—

<i>Beira.</i>	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Miss M. Fleming	Mr. E. Browne
Mr. H. E. Green, D.S.	Mrs. Browne
Mrs. Green	Major Browne
Mr. G. F. McGregor	Mr. W. J. King-Perrens
Major C. B. Nichols, M.C.	Mr. C. W. Little
Mrs. Nichols	Mr. E. I. Maschman
Lt. D. F. Orme	Mr. R. V. Power
Mr. S. Partridge	Major E. G. Russell, O.B.E.
Mr. W. G. Phelps	Mr. O. R. Sitwell
Mrs. Phelps	Mrs. Sitwell
Miss E. R. Philip	Miss Sitwell
	Mrs. J. M. Wilson

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which leaves Marseilles to-day, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Mombasa.</i>	<i>Zanzibar.</i>
Mr. R. Bulteel	Sister Bulteel
Mr. R. Charlesworth	Sister Charlesworth
Capt. J. R. Cone	Miss Cone
Mr. G. Fenley	Major W. G. Long
Mr. W. E. Giles	Mrs. B. Furney
Mr. H. Kilgus	Miss S. W. Winson
Mr. W. Leah	Mr. and Mrs. W. Winson
Mr. J. Progers	
Mr. B. Purvis	

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, 4.30 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 22, March 1 and 3. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 to-morrow, February 18, and on February 25. Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 25.

WHEN YOU ARE ON LEAVE KEEP IN TOUCH with East African affairs by reading "East Africa," week by week. Every agent will procure it for you, or if you prefer it can be posted to you direct for any period and to any address. See inside back cover for subscription form.

BRITISH INDIA
 "Modasa" left Malta homewards, February 10.
 "Mulberry" left Beira homewards, February 10.
 "Madira" left Aden for East and South Africa, February 12.
 CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON
 "City of Agra" left Aden for East Africa, February 12.
 HOLLAND-AFRICA
 "Jagersfontein" left East, Polmas homewards, February 7.
 "Randfontein" arrived East, London for further South African ports, February 17.
 "Rienfontein" arrived Beira for further East and South African ports, January 30.
 "Sprofontein" left Port Sudan for East and South Africa, February 7.
 "Gizek" arrived Amsterdam for East and South Africa, February 7.
 "Java" arrived Hamburg, February 7.
 "Kliphfontein" arrived Antwerp homewards, February 7.
 "Mintak" left Port Said homewards, February 7.
 "Billton" left Mozambique for further East African ports, February 7.
 "Heemskerk" left Mossel Bay for further South and East African ports, February 7.
 "Maha" left Las Palmas for East Africa, January 31.
 "Bilfont" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, February 7.
 "Gizek" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, February 7.

MISCELLANEOUS MARITIME.

"Admiral Rietveld" left Zanzibar homewards, February 7.
 "Dumber" left Lamatave homewards, February 7.
 UNION-CASTLE
 "Ganbur" arrived Marseilles for East Africa, February 7.
 "Dromon" Castle" left Natal for Mauritius, February 11.
 "Dugace" Castle" arrived London homewards, February 11.
 "Guthrie" left Mombasa homewards, February 11.
 "Llandan Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, February 11.
 "Llandan Castle" arrived Durban for Beira, February 11.

PARCEL POST TO MAURITIUS.

Owing to a printer's error we stated last week that the rates for parcels of 11 lb. to France to Mauritius was 4s. whereas the rate should have been given as 5s.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES.
 The latest, simplest and most economical Code and, therefore, the cheapest to use is the **INTERNATIONAL CODE** known as **WORLDWIDE CODE**.
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Grantully Castle," which left London February 10 for the Cape via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries the following East African passengers:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Beira.</i> | <i>Mombasa.</i> |
| Miss M. Fleming | Mr. E. Browne |
| Mr. H. E. Green, D.S. | Mrs. Browne |
| Mrs. Green | Miss Browne |
| Mr. G. F. McGregor | Mr. W. J. King-Perrins |
| Major C. B. Nichols, M.C. | Mr. C. W. Lister |
| Mrs. Nichols | Mr. E. I. Masturman |
| Lt. D. F. Orme | Mr. R. V. Power |
| Mr. S. Partridge | Major E. G. Russell |
| Mr. W. G. Phelps | |
| Mrs. Phelps | |
| Miss E. S. R. Philip | |
| | <i>O.B.E.</i> |
| | Mr. O. R. Sitwell |
| | Mrs. Sitwell |
| | Miss Sitwell |
| | Miss M. Sitwell |
| | Mrs. J. M. Wilson |

Dar-es-Salaam.
Mr. H. Hignell

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which leaves Marseilles to-day, carries the following passengers for:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Mombasa.</i> | <i>Zanzibar.</i> |
| Mr. R. Bulteel | Sister Bulteel |
| Mr. R. Charlesworth | Sister Charlesworth |
| Capt. J. R. Cone | Miss Cone |
| Mr. G. Fenley | Miss Fenley |
| Mr. W. E. Giles | Miss Giles |
| Mr. H. King | Miss King |
| Mrs. J. Leah | Miss Leah |
| Mr. J. Progers | Miss Progers |
| Mrs. B. Purvis | Miss Purvis |
| | Major W. L. Lott |
| | Mrs. B. Furney |
| | Miss S. Furney |
| | Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson and family |

EAST AFRICAN SAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.H.C., London, 10 p.m. to-day, at the same time on February 22, March 2, and 3. For Portuguese East Africa, the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 to-morrow, February 18, and on February 25. Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 26.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH LINE.*
"Modasa" left Malta homewards, February 10.
"Mulbera" left Beira homewards, February 10.
"Madara" left Aden for East and South Africa, February 12.
- CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRIS.*
"City of Aizu" left Aden for East Africa, February 12.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA.*
"Jagerfontein" left East Palmas homewards, February 3.
"Randfontein" arrived East Africa for further South African ports, February 7.
"Rietfontein" arrived Beira for further East and South African ports, January 30.
"Springfontein" left Port Sudan for East and South Africa, February 7.
"Gikerk" arrived Amsterdam for East and South Africa, February 7.
"Java" arrived Hamburg, February 7.
"Kliffontein" arrived Antwerp homewards, February 7.
"Minkenk" left Port Said homewards, February 7.
"Billiton" left Mozambique for further East African ports, February 7.
"Heemskerk" left Mossel Bay for further South and East African ports, February 7.
"Mars" left Las Palmas for East Africa, January 31.
"Blauwe" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, February 3.
"Mars" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, February 3.
- MERS NIGERIES MARITIMES.*
"Admiral Pictet" left Zanzibar homewards, February 7.
"Gumbel" left Matamora homewards, February 7.
- UNION-CASTLE.*
"Sandfontein" arrived Marseilles for East Africa, February 11.
"Dromon" left Natal for Mauritius, February 11.
"Dunoon" arrived London homewards, February 11.
"Guthrie" left Mombasa homewards, February 11.
"Llandan Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, February 11.
"Llandan Castle" arrived Durban for East Africa, February 11.

PARCEL POST TO MAURITIUS.

Owing to a printer's error we stated last week that the rate for parcels of 11 lb. to France to Mauritius was 1/3, whereas the rate should have been given as 1/2.

WHEN YOU ARE ON LEAVE

KEEP IN TOUCH with East African affairs by placing "East Africa" week by week. Our management will provide it for you, or if you prefer it can be posted to you direct for any period and to any address. See inside back cover for subscription form.

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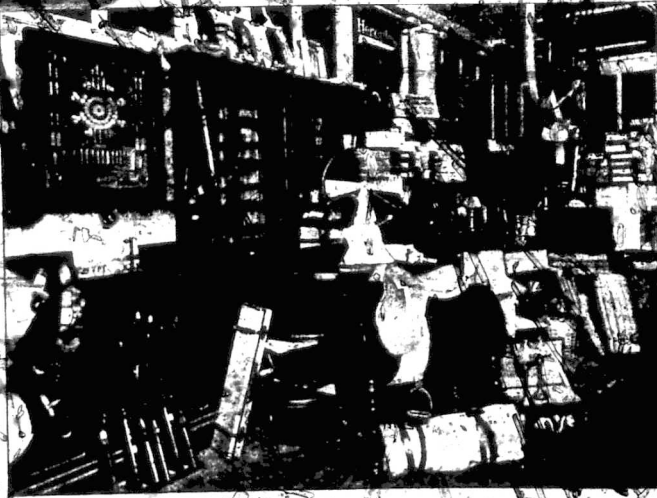
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Vol. 5 No. 8
Published for the Proprietor

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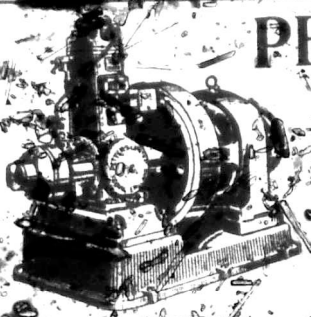
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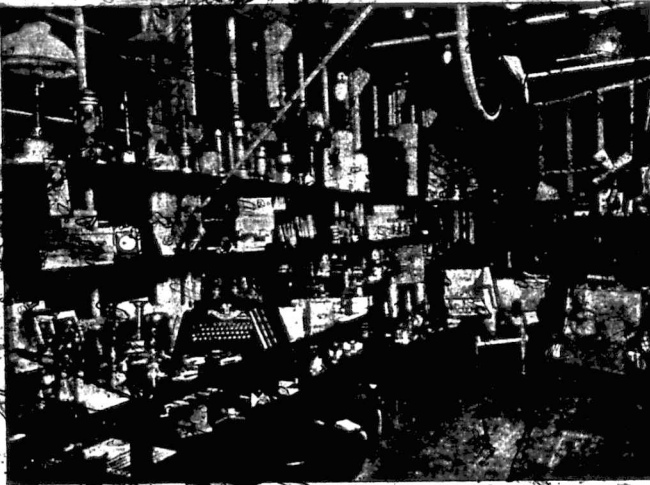
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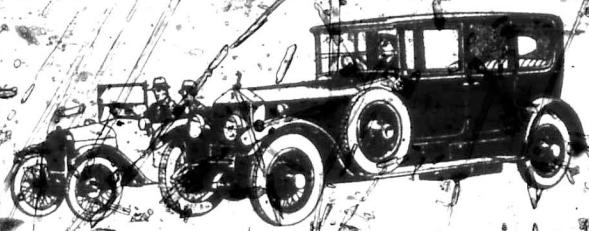
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EDITORIAL.

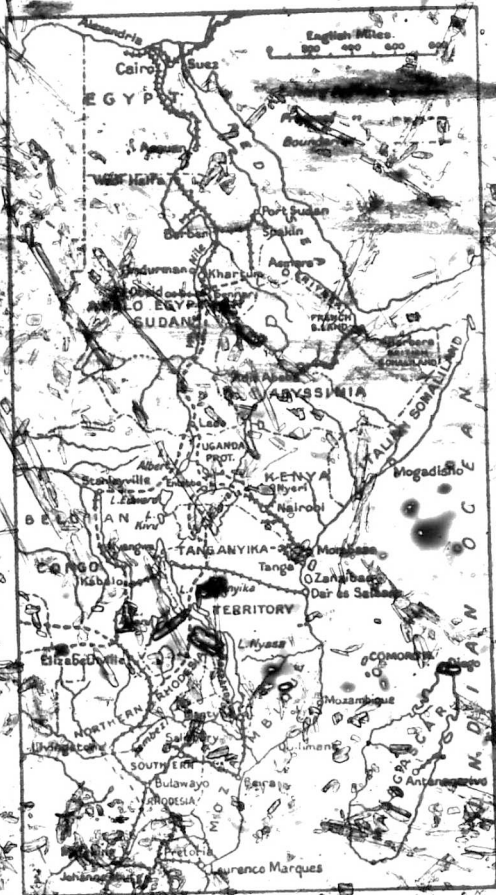
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LAST WEEK'S DEBATE ON KENYA.

On Thursday last the Archbishop of Canterbury stated in the House of Lords that Kenya had had more than its share of criticism, which, if not intentionally, was at least very ill-informed. This corroborating Lord Cranworth's charge made a few hours earlier at the public conference called by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Lord Cranworth's indictment of ignorant publicists was, however, secondary to a refutation of those who were reminded that the very "reforms" which they were opposing His Majesty's Government to introduce in East Africa were already adopted in theory and practice by the several territorial administrations. His lordship's explanation of the settler standpoint was able and ardent, and that it was effective was proved by the circumstance that a large proportion of those present—who were apparently in sympathy with the views of the Society—refrained from voting when the resolution was put to the meeting. Thus, although not more than a score of past and present East Africans were to be seen among the hundred people in the hall, only seven votes were cast against self-government for Kenya. We never have yet heard Lord Cranworth speak more convincingly for East Africa owing him a debt of gratitude for his advocacy.

Some of Kenya's critics who are so ready with the pen failed surprisingly when face to face with those whom they continually denounced. Dr. Leys, though speaking good English and not challenge Lord Cranworth on any material point, made no attempt to answer the questions put to him from the body of the hall, and had to hear himself rebuffed by the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies that a statement of which he made much was uninformative. Colonel Wedderburn was obviously sincere, but apparently unaware of much that Lord Cranworth was about to tell him. Achebeona Owen was so impressed that his arguments did not seem to be readily grasped by the audience; Mr. J. H. Haffner, of whom much had been expected, said little that was relevant to the issue; and Mr. Roden Baston, though twitting Lord Cranworth on a few points, failed to shake the settler's case. We trust that this conference has satisfied with our rejoinder of the debate as we were with his impartial and chairing, we shall be perfectly content.



SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR KENYA DEBATE

SETTLERS SHARPLY CRITICISED AND ABLY CHAMPIONED.

Anti-Slavery Society's Conference, especially reported for West Africa.

Over a hundred people attended the public conference on Kenya and other African territories held last week at the Caxton Hall under the aegis of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. The most prominent speakers were Mr. and Mrs. John Boyes, Colonel R. P. Collins-Wells, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Firth, Colonel W. H. Franklin, General Sir Hubert Gough, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. N. J. Hinchings, Mr. George Howland, Mr. R. Howland, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Archdeacon West-Owen, Colonel Rigby, Captain J. S. Spanton, and Mr. J. W. Young.

Not influenced by sentimentality.

Mr. Charles Roberts, who was in the chair, welcomed Lord Cranworth, in whom he held a hereditary interest since his uncle had originally been President of the Society, which had recently received a letter from a Kenya resident pleading that they were callously out of sympathy with a different to what had been done for the Native in that colony. The Society recognised the determination and resolution of the men and women who were making their homes in the new territories, most of whom were members of their friends, and many of them had lived for some part of the world and many of them had lived for long or short periods overseas. He admitted that they looked different from the standpoint of the British, but one's own home happens to be the standard by which one is influenced by sentimentality. It is not the mere desire to put spokes in the wheels of development. Odd propositions did occasionally emanate from East Africa, and these were the danger, the most imperceptibly did evils might creep in again under new disguise. Hoping the conference would lead to a useful exchange of ideas, he suggested as a starting point the Memorandum submitted to Parliament in July, 1923, by the Duke of Devonshire on the Indian question. Possibly their Kenya friends could show that circumstances had changed, but as long as the circumstances remained as they were in 1923, and as long as the principle of the franchise prevailed, the time for responsible government for the Colony had not come.

Terms of the resolution.

Colonel J. C. Aldridge proposed to move the formal resolution in the following terms:

"That this Conference, held under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, be respectfully to remind His Majesty's Government that the introduction of the principle of trustee-ship to the natives of East Africa as the basis of British policy, announced by the Duke of Devonshire, has received widespread public approval and urged that this policy should continue to be regarded as the fundamental feature of British administration in East Africa."

Furthermore, this Conference desires that His Majesty's Government will be made fully to the intimation that it cannot but regard the grant of responsible self-government to the Colony as a policy which settlers and out of the question, into an aspect of time which need now be taken into consideration.

This Conference begs to urge that His Majesty's Government that British policy should be directed to securing the following forms of conditions:

- (1) Prohibition of all forms of compulsory labour excepting only those for local communal purposes and at a rate of national merit. Pending abolition, forced labour of any kind should be paid at the market rate of wages.
- (2) Guarantees against any removal of pre-occupied direct or indirect by Executive Officers to induce Natives to work for European employers rather than on their own lands, if they so prefer.

- (3) The vesting of all land in a Trust on such terms as should be adequately represented.
- (4) Adequate and efficient Government to be enabled to give further practical assistance to the Natives in the best interests of their own agriculture, on the lines successfully followed in West Africa, Natal, Jamaica, and other communities of African peasants.
- (5) Adequate and effective representation of Native interests in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony.

Government of Kenya by Whites Opposed.

Those words, he thought, embodied the opinion of the British Labour Party and most of the whiter population would receive the aspect of nearly all who had practical experience of the African Empire. The only objection that would not meet with the approval of the African settlers was that of self-government. It was extremely difficult for anyone to urge the postponement of that grant, and it were all self-government he thought that they would be on that platform. If Kenya could be ruled by white settlers, there would be no opposition. They opposed the proposal because the words meant government of the blacks by the whites. The blacks and Indians were to take their place as free citizens, voting for their elected representatives, so long would that Society urge the postponement of self-government. While one class only had the franchise there was bound to be class legislation. He would not trust archangels, or Dr. Norman Levy, or Sir Robert Hamilton, or himself, if full power were placed in their hands.

The first stage must be by the education, and moral development of the present submerged African population of the country. The best way to fit Africans to take their place was to allow them to be fit men in the intermediate years, so that they might be able to judge for themselves and learn their duties. All that was essential to democratic people. All the Society asked was that the African should be free to judge what would be best for him and assured of adequate Reserves to provide him with the opportunity of producing for himself. It was because they had seen the Reserves continually reduced that they were doing their best to meet the existing Reserves vested predominantly in a trust. The land question was the root of East African trouble. They believed that however excellent an education, civilisation might be acquired as the servant of an intelligent man, but how was that education obtained by freedom to decide how a man should employ his labour.

The resolution was formally moved by Lord Henry Cranworth.

Lord Cranworth's Brief Speech.

Lord Cranworth expressed his complete accord with the principles underlying the five resolutions. The question was not that of ensuring in Kenya fair play for the aborigines, but of giving them the highest and fairest chance of developing themselves to the highest standard. What that ideal was was the fullest sympathy. He only objected to the resolution was to be phrased in such a way that British policy should be directed to securing reforms which were required for what was a better and more efficient Government. Supporting the resolution, therefore, he would like to make it read that this Conference be congratulated the Majesty's Government for carrying out the following reforms in the spirit of the highest sympathy: (1) The abolition of the Duke of Devonshire's Memorandum.

During the course of the five clauses the speaker said that the three Colonial Office members of the Commission (1) and the H. M. Government, H. M. Government, and of the social sciences under him, and the white settlers who, on their lawful occasions, were awarded by the Colonial Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was supported by delegates of the Liberal and Labour Parties who visited Kenya recently. They had discussed matters

very carefully on the spot, and as a result of their inquiries had unanimously reported:

"It is inconsistent with the economic progress of the whole country and with the advance in civilisation of the Native East Africa that he should be allowed to stagnate in a Native Reserve, leaving all the work in the women, the men doing nothing. He must be taught by every legitimate means open to the Government that as he is not engaged in fighting, it is his duty to the community and to himself to work, and that unless he is prepared to do a reasonable amount of work on his own account, it is his duty to go out to work either for Government or private employers in industrial employment. Having said this, we should like to make it clear at once that under no circumstances could the British Administration tolerate in any form the principle of compulsory Native labour for private profit, be the employee Native or non-Native."

The Governors of all the British East African Dependencies assembled in conference in Nairobi last year resolved:

"The ideal in view should be to enable land to be put to the best possible economic use, whilst also providing for the steady progress and welfare of its Native inhabitants, and safeguarding them against serfdom in any form whatever."

The third party, the settlers, had met in conference in 1925 at Tukuyu and in 1926 at Livingstone, and two of their resolutions had been in the following terms:

The Tukuyu Conference resolved:

"That this Conference is of the opinion that the development of these territories can be accomplished only through the co-operation of the white and Native races, and that the Native can progress towards civilisation by no other means. As the Native should, in the opinion of this Conference, be a free agent, no obstacle should be placed in his way to sell his labour in the best market, and therefore voluntary movement of Natives in and between territories should be unrestricted, but any recruitment in any territory by employers of labour should be prohibited except under special circumstances, such circumstances to be approved of by the territory in which recruitment is to take place."

The Livingstone Conference resolved:

"That this Conference supports the leading of the Governors' Conference dealing with compulsory labour for public works, which reads: 'In imposing the principle of compulsory labour, they considered that in present circumstances it must be made use of occasionally, but that it should be used only under proper legislative authority.'"

Native Reservations.

Lord Cranworth felt great pleasure in announcing the second clause of the resolution, but what guarantees were wanted? Probably no one wanted a guarantee that the word of a colonial gentleman such as the Governor of a British Dependency. "I have here," continued the Lordship, "a copy of some instructions issued by Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, to his officers. It reads:

"In localities in which Natives (e.g., the Wanamboni) are industrious, growing economic crops under conditions which are entirely suitable from the point of view of climate, soil, transport facilities, etc., and going out to labour, the administrative officers should encourage them in both forms of activity, as the people may desire. In other localities suitable for the cultivation of economic crops by the Natives in which they are not industrious, the administrative officer should exhort them through their chiefs to adopt some form of activity, but should interfere as little as possible, so that they are free to grow their own crops for sale, transport or for their own use, as they may desire."

"Every other East African Governor has issued similar instructions. I have been an employer of Native labour myself, and I and my friends have never found His Majesty's officers exercising pressure on Natives in the Reserves to come out to work; the complaint has been that they have influenced the Native to stay at home in his Reserve. When I sometimes hear of people coming from the Reserves, I confess not cool or dull I say not, but complaining of the overwork of the day for not finding employment for a million people in England, it strikes me as inconsistent that those same people should demand that Government for getting people in another part of the Empire to do work."

aries of the Native Reserves had been a social problem time past, and the Native Land Ordinance was awaiting the inevitable disposal of the Government of Kenya. Why were the Reserves permitted to exist as they are in the case of the Native? Had they been granted five, ten or twenty years ago, the Reserves would have been a great deal smaller than to-day. At that time it was not possible to know the size to which the tribes would grow, and the British administration had to forego an open system of the question.

The demand under the fourth heading was already being met, and he, the speaker, was only partially in favour of it. Seed was being distributed, demonstrations held, agricultural shows organised, and other help given. What was suggested was apparently development in the West African manner, which he understood it. The difference between West and East Africa was that in West Africa there were no heavily occupied highlands no land had been alienated to Europeans, and that the comparatively large white population therefore consisted apart from officials, of bankers, merchants, and that we usually called the middle class—certainly a most estimable body of men. But the mysterious word "civilisation" was usually introduced, and if that word was to be used in connection with anybody it surely fitted the middleman more than the man who was himself a producer.

With the fifth section he was in entire sympathy. That desire also had already been fulfilled. There was direct representation of the Native on the Councils of the Colony by the Native Commissioner; there was an unofficial (missionary) representative one of the finest men who had been in Kenya—Mr. Dr. Arthur; further, every official serving upon the Council was in duty bound to represent the Native; and also every unofficial representative, if he was a decent man (as he unquestionably was). What more could be desired?

Distorted Views of Kenya.

"Having supported these resolutions," continued Lord Cranworth, "I would say, and I do not intend reference to anything Colonel Wood has said—that I know and you know many people who hold most distorted views on conditions in Kenya. Some people say that British colonists have dispossessed the Natives of their land and now hold them in a state of semi-serfitude. Their never was more grotesque assertion. Twenty years ago the large bulk of the Native tribes lived to a large extent on the edge of the forests, in which they could conceal themselves for fear of the Masai. We have given them Reserves far beyond their wildest dreams. It was twenty years ago that I first went out to East Africa, and I recall the Natives spreading out in every direction. We have made that possible."

"As to the European occupying his land, generally speaking the lands now in the occupation of British settlers were in the occupation solely of the lion, the buffalo, and other game. I often wonder why there is this outcry, and I have sometimes thought that a large part of it is due to the fact that the leading settler happens to be Lord Delamare. His square had been Brown or Jones no opposition might have been created, and if it had begun with the present Mac here might have been even a little praise for a settler. This I know that Lord Delamare is a fair democrat in every sense of the word, than the vast majority of those who throw his title in his teeth."

"I do not know that the question of a non-official majority is very important. There are eleven elected members, some nominated members for Indians, a nominated member for the Arabs, a missionary, and a majority of officials to override the whole of the rest. There have been occasions on which the official majority has overruled the unofficial members, but there have been extremely few cases, and so I do not regard this matter as immensely important. When Southern Rhodesia got her grant of an official majority, her population was 100,000 voters, and was therefore not so very much larger than that of Kenya."

Two Points of View.

"I regard two points of view, the most important being that of the Native. Though I have no opinion on this afternoon, it is obvious that Native interests would be served by a small minority of Europeans. In that connection it would venture to point out that your secretary in finishing this resolution has made a small mistake of 60% for he refers to a population of 2,000 white settlers, while at last year's census the number was 2,500. I presume to say that Native policy would be reserved for consideration by His Majesty's Government, as is now the case with Southern Rhodesia, a fact which does away with the whole argument. I venture, moreover, to suggest you extremely that if you would take the opinion of the native population seriously and that they

would far prefer to have their rights, their troubles, and their difficulties in the hands of those who do not know their customs and their difficulties from their own personal experience.

"There is the viewpoint of the settlers, who have their disagreements with some Government of the past. Now those grievances do not exist. The settlers used also to have very severe differences with the Colonial Office, but under the last three Colonial Secretaries there have been practically none, largely because many officials of the Colonial Office, and lately the Under-Secretary of State, had learnt at first hand something of East African difficulties.

Ignorant and Malicious Publicity.

"Why are these people so keen to get a legislative majority? I think it is because they are tired of being misrepresented at home by people who do not understand local conditions at all. I think there is no part of His Majesty's Empire on which the light of publicity has shone with so much clearness, with so much ignorance, and, I may almost say, with so much malice. These settlers are not in any way peculiar. They are Britons. They are not supermen, but they are certainly not super-villains. They are a very decent, average lot, striving to do their duty, and when they see themselves misrepresented in every way when they are constantly assailed by statements to which they hesitate to impute malice, but to which do very often impute ignorance, is it surprising that they say, 'We dare not leave ourselves entirely in the hands of such people'?"

"What I have to say refers to no one on this platform, but there are people in this country who use the 'black brother' argument as a stock phrase to conceal their hatred of their fellow-countrymen whom they never cease denigrating. I am not speaking as a part of the white colonists, for they need no champion. I know many Natives of many tribes, and I remember a large number of them, with respect and affection, and I say with every fibre of belief that when the history of East Africa and our administration there comes to be written, not by the politician, not by the profiteer, but by the historian, it will prove to contain some of the very brightest pages in colonial history, and there will be nothing more than the record which tells of the gallantry of officials, missionaries, and soldiers, and of the responsibility to the black Native race and of their own civilisation. Prolonged and...

Mr. Buxton's Views.

Mr. Buxton considered that Lord Cranworth had given a wrong impression of Labour in Kenya. He had compared the two editions of Lord Cranworth's own book and found that in the 1912 edition the word 'single' had been changed to 'double' between 1912 and the post-war edition. Lord Cranworth wrote that it was the duty of Government to help the settlers to exploit labour. With what the speaker had no complaint, but such a position had to be carefully watched in the interests of the exploited, and it was not fair to charge the welfare of the employed to the exploited. People in this country interested in the question will not go to be intimidated by the arguments they hear being made about things they do not know nothing about. A considerable number of important details have been considered in intolerable detail, and that part of them should be dropped from the report. The Report of the Conference had down the 'everable bodies' Native had to work either in the Reserves or for wages outside it. The crucial fact was the production meant production for export production to maintain himself and his family, was not regarded as production. In October last the Acting Governor said that administrative officers had been instructed to do their utmost to assist the flow of labour. What did that mean? They wanted to know whether the Government was neutral or not.

Archdeacon Owen Favours Self-Government.

Archdeacon Owen, of Kavirondo, said in the course of his speech that Sir... said that Sir... said that the only way to overcome the deadlock was by letting him it was no good trying to put out the tail. In his speech for the details of the... East Africa, it was some time since I had found out of them in Mr. Harrison or in the Government, and then as they were the settlers, they have been also times when I was certain I had not spotted him. I discovered him as an African... more than all... in East Africa... than the... and... self government... I have... years... church has been...

...conference is to be held... first steps towards the attainment of this. If I am a supporter of self-government for the Church, what is my attitude to the same claim in the realm of politics? Is self-government the ideal for all communities, and must be the ideal for Kenya?

"The same kind of racial problem exists when seeking self-government politically as exists in the realm ecclesiastic, save that the latter has to provide no representation for Indians at present.

"Self-government in the Church will fan the desire to both African and non-African for political self-government. The one cannot for long outrun the other.

"The policies which have been passed into law, and which give such altogether justifiable concern, may have been passed under Colonial Office rule. Colonial Office is no sort of guarantee of an administration above sound criticism.

"If self-government is attained, responsibility will be fixed, and Africans will have a better chance for their views than the Colonial Office has given them.

"There are other considerations, but my position is that if proposals for self-government are put forward which conform broadly to the principles put into practice in dioceses, and which are to be applied in the self-governing Church, then at once I must become a Kenyan, no ruler.

"The deciding factor is going to be the Church—bishops, clergy and laity. The standard of freedom which they set up will be the ideal of these sections of the community—European, Indian and African—which really matters. If the State standard will be of a temporary nature only, it will be compelled by the force of public opinion to strive after the highest.

"But I find in official reports of the East Africa Commission, and that of the recent Conference of Governors—that the State still holds a view which, though now held by some Churchmen, is discredited by the sanest and weightiest ecclesiastical leaders. I find in these reports the doctrine that it is the duty of the African to work for the Government or private employer. I want to know whether the words in the Reports mean what they say. I am sure that they do not, and that they are a concession in words to the settlers, a point of view which no Government in the fierce light which beats on East Africa, could effectively implement.

Mr. Buxton's Work for Europeans.

"To use the office of a teacher to indoctrinate pupils with communal ideas is acknowledged to be a misuse of the function of a teacher in England. I hold that it is equally a misuse of our position to use our administrative or any other opportunity whatsoever, to indoctrinate Africans with their duty to work for private enterprise, as set forth in these reports. Some may see the very end in Mr. Ormsby Gore's... Even so, we may still claim kinship with them, for there is a good deal of the devil in all of us. By whatever ties that bind us, whether they be of race, religion or deity, I would appeal for a change of spirit, and of thought towards the African as a potential worker. If those words in the reports mean what they say, the battle must be fought until they are no longer the outlook of Englishmen or Africans if they do not mean what they say, it is a very great disgrace to the settlers and to Africans to use them.

"My concrete proposal is that this Conference appoint a small committee to approach the Convention of Associations, the National Association, and African Association, such as the Kikuyu, the Kapsarwa Association, and with their aid prepare the earliest opportunity on the principles embodied in the Church's proposals for self-government, with a view to making them the basis of proposals for political self-government. I am not vicariously in favour of self-government, but under the rule of self-government there must be no misuse of power over the African. Self-government will only be gained by slow, but a long road lies before us, and the foundations must be very carefully prepared. Into that foundation African and... will not last.

"It is very much easier in the Church to frame a system of self-government which gives Africans their due representation in the State. What the Church has accomplished in the past has been the result of its thinking in terms of the African, and in the future... the God of... on the anvil of...

high means a scheme of self-government which shall be to the world a pattern of the application of Christian principles to the task of co-operation with backward races.

"I hope to end my days in Kenya, and that my sons will make it the land of their adoption, as Uganda is that of their birth. That is the measure of my faith in Englishmen, in Indians, and in Africans. It is in no merely formal way that I pray for the blessing of the God of our Fathers on our brethren in Kenya. Their role in Africa is a most difficult one."

Thus far the Archbishop had been speaking from a manuscript, but after he spoke extempore, and with vehemence, declared that he would indoctrinate every African with whom he came in contact that there was no duty laid upon him to work for an Englishman. English gentlemen had always been English gentlemen, but that had not prevented them from holding slaves, and an English gentleman two years ago had not found it incompatible that under the system the Headman should take four of his Native Christians on a Sunday morning and fog them for having refused to take loads, flog them so badly that one died within a fortnight.

Communal labour was not paid, and he defied anyone to produce accounts showing such disbursements. Lord Cranworth had said the gazetting of the Reserves had been delayed in the interests of the Natives. He (the speaker) had for many months protested against the alienation of land from the Nandi tribe for the Settler Scheme, and settlers themselves had told him that they had their eyes on the land near Mount Elgon. As to section 4, in August, 1920, the Executive Council of Kenya issued instructions against the growing in the Reserves of anything except food crops. He had seen the Chief Native Commissioner, Colonel Watkins, and General Northey, the then Governor, had admitted to him that it was not the policy of Government to develop the Reserves. That policy had since been reversed, and facilities given, but this Native maize trade in Kisumu was being killed for the sake of a grader. As a consequence Natives were selling 50 lb. of maize for a shilling, while the Indians were giving only 25 lb. for a shilling. (A voice: "As a maize grower, I say that is incorrect.")

Dr. Norman

Dr. Norman Leys queried whether the settlers would agree to a law that gave the franchise to men irrespective of the colour of their skin. Archbishop Owen regarded the problem as essentially moral, but with that view the speaker did not agree. He thought the trouble was the ignorance of the British public. Lord Cranworth had said that the settler had been maligned, but had not quoted a single instance of maligning. He had made the same charge against him (Dr. Leys) some months ago, and in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian* withdrawal or substitution had been demanded, but neither had been forthcoming. He (Dr. Leys) knew of no one in this country who had maligned the Europeans in Kenya. He did not know who had drafted the resolution, but it was an illustration of prevailing ignorance. That resolution demanded the abolition of forced labour, but communal labour, whereas communal labour was one of the worst evils in Kenya. Originally it had been a right, but the trouble began when the Natives had been compelled to work for Europeans. Then a minority had managed to stay at home, and they alone were called upon to do this one month's labour in the year without pay. It was a most unjust policy, especially since they were often called out in the middle of harvest.

The speaker continued the speaker against the woman who lie that the African is feudalistic. He supported the family on his own land. Could we do that? I have never worked as hard as the average African. A Voice: Of course. And has it not sometimes seven

Land was given to Europeans in Kenya because they were supposed to be a few people who were to use that land, but the very people who were then too few are now supposed to have the duty of going back on to that land, of which they were deprived to work for twelve or 15 shillings per month. Why was a mile more land to be given to the Natives said to be free to work a hour or two on the fact that he had to pay the rate for the unpaid labour. Government had been asked to spend money on railways and roads in the year, but was making it impossible for the Natives to pay for the railway. That was, in effect, forced labour.

As Dr. Leys resumed his seat, Lord Cranworth, speaking to the meeting had been asked whether the 100 shillings did not include a shilling. Dr. Leys admitted that that was so in most cases. Colonel W. H. Franklin interposed that rates on the railways and asked debates were on a very liberal scale, and that for Dr. Leys to have made the statement he did was wrong and unformed.

Other speeches

Colonel Rigby formerly of the East African Police, said that he had not been in East Africa since 1916, but he had previously resided there for fifteen years, and had found that practically every Native in the Reserves were kept by the work of his wives. He had recently been in Central Europe, where the wages of agricultural labourers were 25s. per month, and yet those who were allowed to export their produce into this country in competition with their own people.

Mr. J. H. Harris said that the fundamentally vicious idea had gained acceptance that the Native in Kenya only worked when working for a white man. The doctrine even found official expression. It was the basis of the defunct 1920 Ordinance, and only labour for white men was recorded on the rating cards for the Natives. That came about that recently a magistrate, sentencing a Native for an offence, remarked, "I see from your card that you have only worked six months in six years!" It was appalling that the administration of British justice had fallen to such a low level. "We are," said Mr. Harris, "that the Native is not inherently idle, that the Native is the best and the economic raw producer, and that the rush demands every effort should be made to foster and encourage industrious habits amongst the Natives, regardless of where and for whom they labour."

Mr. F. C. Linfield believed in self-government. In Kenya he had found settlers who treated their men excellently, and he had seen settlers who had made great provision for the good of the Native. But it was necessary for Kenya to bear in mind that self-government would have to be positioned until Indians and Africans were adequately represented. Kenya must not think that everyone at home was against her simply because although that was in her disfavour was reported, while the many things that were ignored. These could not be self-government for 2,000 white voters, but self-government could be obtained if the scheme protected all interests.

Mr. John Buxton, speaking from thirty years' experience of East Africa, said that the Native was not fit to govern himself. For 3,000 years Abyssinia had been self-governing, but still of British slavery, although Abyssinians were far superior in intellect to the Natives of Kenya. It could not be denied that the Native in his raw state was kept by the work of his women, and that partly-educated mission boys had been responsible for the present degradation in East, Central and South Africa. The only way to form a reliable judgment was to go to Africa as a settler—not as an official or a missionary—but to have to rely on the country and one's own endeavours for a living.

Before putting a resolution before the Chairman, Lord Cranworth had an opportunity of dealing with the personal charges made by Dr. Leys, and Lord Cranworth said all personal feelings aside, and anxious not to stir up the matter now. Dr. Leys had said that he (Lord Cranworth) had accused him of maligning his fellow countrymen. He did not recall having made that charge, but assuming it to be so, Dr. Leys had said, his Lordship was well prepared to leave the question to be settled by those people concerned whom he thought Kenya had been grater.

The Chairman then put the resolution except the paragraph reading:

Furthermore, the Government should be satisfied that His Majesty's Government will adhere firmly to the intimation that it cannot but consider the grant of responsible self-government to the Colony of 2,000 white settlers, about 75% of the population within any period of time which needs to be taken into consideration.

The portion of the resolution having been carried, then on the second portion was put, the vote and declared as the speaker's votes together, many people having in the meantime left the meeting, and a large portion remaining hostile.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Government Address to 1921 White Paper.

In the House of Lords last week Lord Arnold called attention to the demand for an elective European majority, over all parties, and the Legislative Council of Kenya, removed for papers. The charge would be the highest constitutional charge, and would amount to control of the colony by the white population. It might be said that the Secretary of State in London had promised that the Government did not intend to do so, but that would not be the end of it. It would be necessary to allow any such proposal to be put forward, and the intention would be to put it to the people in a referendum, which would be a very serious step.

which rejects in the most decisive and emphatic terms the idea of granting any form of self-government to Kenya within any period which need be taken into consideration. This policy had been broadly soundly by the present Government and in the last three years there had been no advance whatever towards Native franchise.

The demand was based on what had happened in Southern Rhodesia, but the two cases were not analogous. The claim of Lord Delamere ought to be rejected on the ground of the Indian problem alone, for unrest in the Indian community would be aroused, again, were any encouragement given to Lord Delamere. Another point of difference between Southern Rhodesia and Kenya was that in the former there was equal franchise, and no bars as to race or colour, while the demand made by Lord Delamere amounted to the handing over of Kenya to a white man's country in the usual sense of the term, it was only in its highlands that the white race could live so that the whites would always remain numerically insignificant in relation to the total population. The treatment accorded to the Natives in the past made it essential that, in the interests of the trusteeship for the Natives, the Colony should be under the control of the Colonial Office. The explanation of Lord Delamere's demand to get the decision of the Government in 1925 reversed was to be found, first, in the fact that Mr. Amery had given way to Lord Delamere and his friends in one or two vital matters, and, secondly, in the general belief that a Labour Government would before long succeed the present Government and that Lord Delamere and his friends had better obtain all they could from a Conservative Government while there was yet time. In conclusion, Lord Arnold asked whether Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, was coming home to support or press the demands of Lord Delamere's party.

The Earl of Clarendon, replying for the Government, said the demand made by Lord Delamere in an election manifesto was an anomalous demand, vested entirely upon his own responsibility. Mr. Amery had no information as to the support which the proposals had met or were likely to meet in Kenya beyond the newspaper reports which reached this country. Sir Edward Grigg would probably reach this country in the next few days. He could not say what would be the result of Lord Delamere's proposals. Very likely he would not have his proposals which might or might not bring a change in the Constitution of Kenya. If he did put forward such proposals, they would receive earnest and careful consideration from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which would probably extend over a fairly protracted period. If these proposals involved constitutional changes affecting the terms upon which the Indian question was settled, it would be obviously a matter for a Cabinet decision. His Majesty's Government adhered to the principles laid down in the Kenya White Paper of 1922.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that Kenya was having more than its share of the lightning of exposure, but there should be recognition by the press of the difficulties of the situation and of the public spirit of many of the settlers and their work for the welfare of the Colony. He thought it would be better if the press in Kenya were free from criticism, which if not intentionally unfair, was often very ill-informed. Many of the settlers had said and done things which, however excellent in intention, were certainly fraught with the risk of arousing suspicion at home. Among those things was the revival of the proposal that the British population should be granted a numerical majority in the Legislative Council, that implied the premature advance from Crown Colony Government to responsible government, a disproportionate of the white had gone there since 1922 and had not yet had time to become citizens of the Colony, unable to judge of the old conditions and the wisdom of the new policy. Recasting such a change as this at such a time was singularly inopportune when there was talk of federating the mandated Territories, and new territories of Africa would be quite impossible. The question of a Constitution which might be one of the most difficult of the world's and perhaps of itself. It was a further difficulty of the Indian question, and any definite action or change in the Constitution in the way proposed would be a challenge to the Dominions. Memorandum. The proposal made to behalf of the settlers in Kenya should not be turned down, but more information should be obtained. The great danger in East Africa was the conflict between the two sides, and it was necessary to come to a decision on all the facts.

Lord Arnold said Lord Clarendon's statement that the Government adhered to the policy of the Kenya White Paper of 1922 was satisfactory, and that the Government would draw his motion for papers.

SWING HIGH SWING LOW

Kenya's Ten Thousand hoteliers' waiters!

THE *Oldham Evening Chronicle* is naturally interested in the movements of Sir Edward Grigg, formerly M.P. for Chatham, but his interest might be more intelligently expressed than in such a paragraph as the following:

Sir Edward Grigg, as Governor of Kenya Colony, has such a difficult job on hand just now to control the 2,000,000 Natives but 10,000 rebellious Europeans in that colony that he is proceeding home to consult his chief, Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, on what shall be done about it. Sir Edward's voyage home on such an errand would have been unnecessary if the Prime Minister was a Campbell-Bannerman instead of a Baldwin, but that can we expect with a Tory Government whose policy is exemplified in the recruiting posters on local boardings which tell youths that as soldiers their fathers made Empire and that the army would be glad to have recruits to retain it? There is still something of Jingoism in the Imperialism, and it looks very much like trouble in Kenya if the Europeans there are not in their proper place.

And then, as an anti-climax, we find the same newspaper stating elsewhere in its columns:

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the reason for the London visit of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya. The real reason is, I believe, the quite simple one that Sir Edward is taking a brief period of leave. It was quite probable, of course, that he will take the opportunity while he is in London of discussing the situation in Kenya with Mr. Amery at the Colonial Office.

Two voices are there, as the poet declared, and the *Oldham Evening Chronicle* apparently sees no reason why it should not speak with both.

TANGANYIKA'S POSITION IN THE EMPIRE

Mr. Amery Explains Position of Government

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Ramsden asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, in a speech made at the opening of the Legislative Council, stated that Tanganyika is part of the British Empire and would remain so; and whether this represents the views of His Majesty's Government?

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery): "The phrase quoted by the hon. member is a colloquial summary of the exact position defined in the immediately preceding part of the Governor's statement, where he rightly lays down that Tanganyika is mandated territory under British control and that there is no possibility of its passing out of that control."

Mr. Ramsden: "Was the Governor incorrect in stating that Tanganyika is part of the British Empire?"

Mr. Amery: "O, sir, in so far as the phrase was used colloquially for the whole framework of administration and control which is usually so designated, of course neither mandated territories nor protectorates are part of British territory, but that the inhabitants are, ipso facto, British subjects. The Commander-in-Chief is the King. Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the mandated territories are under the League of Nations, which can also take them away? How is it, therefore, to say that there is no possibility of a mandate being given to it?"

That is precisely what has happened in the case of Tanganyika. The mandates are obligations taken towards the League of Nations. There are no spheres of influence held by us from the League of Nations, and the League of Nations is not in the position of transferring them or taking them away.

CHUI, THE LEOPARD

The White Man-Eater

Specially written for The East Africa by Col. ...



The valley, eleven miles long and six miles wide, bounded by mountains that rearing their jagged heads into the blue tropic sky, form the southeastern portion of the wide Mlaguru range. The valley bed is strewn with small steep hills, rolling one into the other and interspersed with silvery, trickling streams that flow to make the river Guyu, with its outlet at ... and to the Myuha, which flows south across the plains to the swampy ...

ask they had gone as well to fill their water jars. ... had come out half-way down the hill when piercing shrieks from the neighborhood ... me off in the direction of a run. ... burst through the bush and found the women with three children huddled in a group against the bank all waiting at the top of the voices. ... and all speaking in a pace, they told me that they had been set upon by a monstrous leopard which had ...

In these days of rifles and licences four-footed game has forsaken the valley for the greater safety of the plains and their place has been taken by the fleet, root-losing big, great lumber of a ... coat race of hill lion, and leopard. These roam the hills in practical immunity from danger and are consequently increasing in numbers.

By this time several of the boys from the village had arrived on the scene, and sending a couple of them off to camp to bring my rifle, we picked up the trail and set after the brute. It was getting so dark that I had not much hope of doing anything that night, but even with a rifle I leave a ... bore shotgun, it is eerie work groping about in the bush in the dark after a dangerous beast; so we could not hear a sound. I reluctantly decided to ... until the morning, when we could see what he were doing. Having made his kill, I knew he would not go far.

One sultry summer evening the work for the day ended. I put my old 20-bore under my arm and wandered away in search of a place to fill my pot. With much peering I climbed to the top of the steep hill near the camp on which my camp was established, and reaching the summit, sat awhile to drink in the wonderful panorama that unfolded itself at my feet. ... on the distant mountains small hills of heavy cloud rolled ... fore telling a sense of great beauty and ... the morrow. My thoughts were far from the wilds of Africa when I gradually became aware of the curious scene one develops in the "blue" of the feariness of some animal. Slowly I raised my head and was more than ready to see stretched on the trunk of a fallen tree ten yards away quite the largest leopard I had ever seen.

At break of dawn Ali, my tracker, and I were on the spot and, casting about, found the trail leading away to a group of rocks half way up the hill. There was blood spoor only at one spot, where the animal had evidently dropped his little victim and turned in his tracks to listen for sounds of pursuit. We followed and, under a big shelving ledge of rock, came on the mutilated remains of the child. From the nature of the carnage—only the stomach had been eaten—I was convinced that it must have been the same old toothless brute I had seen the previous evening.

He crouched with the white ... his body close to the trunk, one foreleg stretched out and a slowly swaying tail drooping over the tree. As I watched, he crept forward a pace or two and I could see the ripple of the powerful flexing muscles, and the needle-like teeth as they unsheathed from the pads to pierce the bark. I fancied he was uneasy, although not quite aware of me, for his ears continually twitched and his nose was in the air sniffing and searching. Quietly I gripped my shotgun, determined to let him have both barrels if he moved my way, but he did not have instantly spotted the movement, for with a snaking uplift of lips he was gone in a flash as noiselessly as he had come. One thing I particularly noticed as he grinned his farewell—I saw no teeth, which fact brought me to the conclusion that he was a profligate fellow. ... was extremely lucky to have seen him and not to have ... With a ... relief I started downhill in the direction of camp, well content with the ... of the day and quite pleased to get out of his district.

I cast about for the lead-off trail, but at this spot my only rock to rest my feet upon was above the surface of the water extremely difficult, and at the end of an hour we had to ... defeat. Returning to the ... round which the Natives of the district now ... I suggested that the body should be left where it was and that I would watch over it during the following night. ... I had decided to wash their ... of the wide ... return to ... in coming to their ... while Ali ... work to prepare for the ...

The bottom of the ... a small stream ... the women from the nearby village were ... to drink their drinking water. With approaching

... some bound ... built a ... the sole under a ... of ... hanging ... some ... of ten ... from ... body ... where

I could get a good view with the sky as a black ground. These arrangements complete, I left him on guard and went to do my belated day's work.

At 6 p.m. I relieved the boy and, with my 316 loaded with ammunition besides me, settled down for my last night. I did not hear him come. It must have been about half past eight that I stared across and made him out against the starlit sky, standing over theuddled heap on the ground. Without delay I sighted and let him have the charge. With a half shriek, half snarl, he toppled over, flailing and clawing at the air. Gradually he stilled while, stiff with my long-pruned, I crawled out.

He was yet dead. He had but two teeth left in his head, and he measured eight feet one inch, which, according to the records of Messrs. Rowland Ward, makes him the fourth largest killed in Tanganyika Territory. That was the end of Chaka the leopard.

NORTHWARDS FROM BETRA

Memories of East Coast Ports.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By "Lares"

Do you remember how we strolled through the sleepy streets of Mozambique with their drowsy-looking pink houses? How we peered into the murky depths revealed by the few open doors, and thought of dungeons, murders, and frightful crimes? We explored the old Fort, but the echoes echoing uncannily on the ancient cobblestones as we went, barred our way and devised ways of escaping seawards without being sore by the cruel teeth of the rocks below. (You were for swimming at high tide, or launching at low tide, or wriggling along and climbing down at low tide.) Do you remember the shouting boys at the pier—each only too eager to shed his garments in order to carry us over to the motor boat?

Do you remember how we dined on deck until midnight, and riotously crowded into the Captain's gig to see our guests ashore? A merry crossing took us. And when we got back—driven by pangs of hunger—we crept up the staircase, mess-room, and in silence (for did not the Chief Engineer slumber next door) were regaled with sandwiches, caviar, asparagus—strong cheese, and four wine!

And that autumn fleet of dhows an lbo, with their great sails, coming on bravely—twenty strong—to empty their massive cargo of monkey-nuts into our ship's hold? And their gunning crews, hawking vividly-hued shells, birds in wicker cages, and toy steamboats that would not float?

Do you remember how—the drowsy canes making any sleep below impossible—we sat on deck and watched the fish below the tow, looming dimly, romantic and eerie in the dusk—and talked far into the night, till the first mate, a flimflammer in a *habille*, came and peered at us suspiciously?

How thrilled I was over the real coconut palms at Dar-es-Salaam—just like those we used to see pictured in missionary magazines! We sauntered through the market, buying and taking queer fruits and vegetables; we bought sweets and almonds. I remember to check in the rickshaw on our way back. And what a crowd of chattering boys gathered round the rickshaw to help us to help our porters and boys to clear up!



COCONUTS AT DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Do you remember how blue the water was at Zanzibar, with the divers, wide-eyed and wide-mouthed, sprawling through it to seize our tuckers? We drove through the clove plantations, past the old palace, to the funny little station with the Bubu-bubby name—and saw the East meeting West when the Sultan passed us in his new Buick.

Do you remember our shopping in the narrow, queer-smelling bazaar—and how your Hindustani came back to you bit by bit, so that you could do all the bargaining for me? How narrowly excited you were when we met a pedlar selling *niwaka*, so that you bought up his whole stock, with the bleary-eyed old snare who sold us sweetmeats (which I thought were sickly, but which you enjoyed), and who was mollified by our English money—until assuaged by a passing unctuated *babu*. We found our brasses in a dark shop, so gloomy that we could hardly see the scales on which they were weighed. Both of us felt the kindness of the wrinkled Hindu woman who beamed at us, while we bargained with her husband.

Do you remember how we lost our way in those winding alleys with their high walls like giant hands slapping in the sky?

When we at last got to the beach it was dusk and the steamer light was on. A woman came to us, very weary pilgrim. "Our country was an exile who asked us of home to a strong uncashiered place. We looked back at the island—a crouching monster lumped up against the sky—Zanzibar, made of spires! Do you remember?"

The experience of the past, whether in Africa or India, has shown that education offered to a comparatively small group in the large cities produces for the most part a society of men alienated from their people, with no interests beyond their own circle—a society whose sole aim it is to imitate the white man. We want to get the African to understand that the clerk or city artisan is not an alien, and that the native village leadership, and efficiency in the work of their fathers and their fathers' fathers, are worthy objects of ambition. The tribal village leadership, and efficiency in the work of their fathers and their fathers' fathers, are worthy objects of ambition. The tribal village leadership, and efficiency in the work of their fathers and their fathers' fathers, are worthy objects of ambition.

RESULTS FROM KENYA ELECTION ADDRESSES.

Lord Selborne on Tanganyika's Future.

I CANNOT believe that anyone in Kenya will refuse to take part in helping to bind Tanganyika more firmly to Britain by grappling it by unbreakable bonds of interlocked settlement and interdependent inter-colonial lines of communication from north to south—to the British Colonies to the north, and we all hope before long to those living beyond her southern border. From the point of view of Kenya alone it is vital that this connection with the civilisations of the south should not be severed, leaving us isolated, but that we should join with them in forging a chain of settlement along the Highland backbone of Eastern Africa lying between us which can take part in the civilisation of the rest of these great areas.

The forth of a mandate under which Britain holds Tanganyika is granted to make the mandate permanent until it drops from the nerveless fingers of a nation no longer willing to assume the work of civilisation in accord with its own traditions and ideals; because it requires the vote of Great Britain herself on the Council of the League to abrogate the mandate. Under these conditions it might almost seem unnecessary further to buttress the assurances of Colonel Amery as to the future of Tanganyika. But we all know that the compass of one Cabinet are necessarily binding on another, and any of us in a similar condition—such for instance, as even temporary unemployment in the case of some trade benefit by Germany might in the scale and persuade a British Government to forget the substance of the development of Greater Britain and grasp the shadow of temporary relief to little England. If one could believe, for a moment, that the great position of Britain as the heart of the Empire could ever be assured for the future by a success as this, one might feel inclined to reconsider the position and the value of Tanganyika to the future of Eastern Africa, but to anyone who has read history it is inconceivable that a great nation like Germany could be turned from its course in evolution by petty concessions, or that the future of Britain itself can be really based on temporary relief.—Lord Delamere at Mombasa.

Are you going to allow one who has worked ever since 1904 to make this a decent British colony to be turned down at an election? I have done anything, back me, if you think I've done in the past the work you put me in to, then please vote for me. At the last election one man said to me, "You don't get private, you never come to see me." If that is your attitude, don't vote for me. If I have not done my work, if you think I am rusty, turn me out, but because I have not come to see you.—Mr. MacCallan at Mombasa.

I thank your audience because I have not the gift of eloquence. I have been twitted with the fact that I shall be back as well as my friend, Mr. MacCallan. I am glad you have raised me up a sound set of teeth. With these I hope to bite and when I do bite I hope to bite on the throat of the constituency of Kenya.—Mr. MacCallan at Mombasa.

THE PASSING OF MR. A. S. BULL.

With a keen regret we learn of the sudden passing of Mr. Arthur Seymour Bull, whose generous sense, kindly encouragement, and gladly volunteered co-operation will be sadly missed in many London African circles.

For many years he had been entrusted with the publicity work of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, and to his efforts must be largely attributed the success obtained by the Sudan in attracting tourists and in inducing East African residents to travel to and from the territory of their adoption by way of the Nile. When the final arrangements for the establishment of East Africa were being made, few people showed as much interest as Mr. Bull, who entirely agreed with our contention—then generally regarded as erroneous, but to-day universally conceded—that the Sudan should be considered as a portion of our great East and Central African Empire. Of his unflinching courtesy and helpfulness we shall always retain pleasant recollections.

He was one of the keenest Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, to which he rendered yeoman service for years, and at the public functions of the Institute and of the African Society one might be sure of seeing a group of people waiting to shake his hand, for he was liked and admired by all who knew him.

We tender our warmest sympathy to Mrs. Bull and family and to his colleagues at the London office of the Sudan Government, where he will be long remembered as "a very perfect gentleman."—S. J.

EAST AFRICANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

Last week's investiture the following gentlemen with East African connections were generally introduced into the presence of the Governor, when he invested them with the insignia of the respective positions of the Orders into which they have been admitted.

The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.
Received the honour of Knighthood, Knight Grand Cross—Sir Hesketh Bell.

The Royal Victorian Order.
Received the honour of Knighthood, Knight Commander—Colonel the Earl of Denbigh.

The King's Police Medal.
Quartermaster George Richardson, Kenya Police. Has rendered twenty-two years' service, distinguished by exceptional ability and merit. His administration of the Quartermaster's Department was marked by conspicuous and outstanding merit.
Major Francis Stephens, Chief Commissioner of Police, Newaland Protectorate. Has achieved conspicuous success in organising the Police Force of the Protectorate. Has also organised a Criminal Investigation Department at Headquarters under a specially trained European officer.

Thirty shillings a Year
Brings you "EAST AFRICA" every week.
If you have any real interest in East Africa you need it. See inside back cover.

PERSONALIA

Mr. C. V. de Crespiigny, Consul-General

Mr. K. R. O'Connell returning from the

Sir Iain Colquhoun leaves Marseilles on Satur-

Sir Donald Cameron expected to come home on

Mr. A. J. Matthea has been appointed Senior

Capt. G. Charlewood, D.S.O., R.N.R., Zan-

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan,

Mr. D. I. ... of B.E. is now in charge of the

Mr. B. W. Gordon, hitherto Keeper of German

... Sotik, has resigned from the office of Acting Officer for

Major T. T. Stephens, O.B.E., Nyasaland's

Admiral and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. H. J. Crisp, Mr.

Amongst recent arrivals from East Africa are

Major Sir Lionel Dorelli, B.C., D.S.O., who visited

Mr. Patrick ... younger son of the

Mr. E. ... Director of Geological Survey

... members of the ... District

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

... Mr. H. ... Mr. H. ...

King has approved of an award of the ... of the Sudan and in connection with the operations in the Nubian Mountains Province of the Sudan, 1926.

Mr. B. Burbridge, a friend of the late Carl Akeley, has told the New York Tribune that a gorilla captured by him in the Congo was eaten at night by marching ants in whose path its cage happened to be. He stated that in the morning nothing remained but a skeleton and some shreds of hair.

Three of the leading airship experts—Group Captain P. F. M. Howes, Flight Lieutenant Sydney Nixon, and Mr. M. A. Gillest—are to inspect possible sites for airship bases throughout the Empire. It is significant that Mombasa is one of the African towns to be visited. Readers of East Africa will recall Sir Halford Mackinder's bold prediction that the great Australian airship route would pass over that part of the East African coast.

The King has given orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in recognition of valuable and distinguished services rendered while in command of the forces employed on the military operations in the Nubian Mountains Province of the Sudan between January 22 and March 7, 1926.

Capt. (Military Division)—Major Denys Walter Reynolds, D.S.O., The York and Lancaster Regiment and Sudan Defence Force.

Complimenting Sir Claud Holmes on the honour conferred upon him by the King, His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar said at a recent meeting of the Executive Council:—

Many years have now passed since Your Excellency first came to Africa, and from the beginning you set before yourself a high ideal of service to your country and to the people among whom you worked. You learnt to know the Arab, the African, and the Indian of Eastern Africa as few Europeans have known them; and you have devoted yourself to their interests with steadfast and true sympathy. During those eventful years there were occasions when you aroused opposition from men who had less breadth of vision than yourself, but you never swayed from doing what you felt to be right or the thoughts of self-interest influence your better judgment, and thus justified your faith and vindicated your principles.

TWO EXPERIENCED EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS MEN ... thorough knowledge and experience of the ... Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Malawi, ... for the establishment of a small private company to operate with headquarters in Nairobi ...

IS TELEPATHY THE EXPLANATION?

An incident which appears to support the theory of telepathy to an unusual degree occurred during the war," writes an anonymous correspondent of the *Daily News*, who continues: "I was with a Nigerian contingent on service in East Africa, and on one occasion the unit to which I belonged was divided, one section remaining at a base on the coast and the other, which included myself, proceeding inland. The division of the unit separated two other soldiers (Natives), one remaining with the base section and the other, very unwillingly, marching with the section to the country into the bush.

About one month after the division, when we were about 250 miles from the base section, I was preparing one day for the Friday halt—a usual custom, to avoid marching whilst the sun was at its height—and on going to the temporary shelter my boy had erected I found him lying on the ground sobbing hysterically, and in such a manner as to suggest that he was suffering from some spasmodic pain. Inquiry, however, elicited the surprising statement that he was crying because Boyma, his twin-brother, go catch um *liboko* (jimo'-hide whip) plenty too much, I could get no explanation from him, but the boy was emphatic that his brother, at the base 250 odd miles away, had been whipped; that he had received ten strokes; and that the brother I was talking to had felt the strokes.

I took note of the date and time, and a few weeks later, when we rejoined the section at the base, was able to verify that on the same day and at approximately the same hour Boyma had, indeed, received ten strokes of the *liboko*, from a head-man for stealing.

East Africa, recently published an account of several other incidents of somewhat similar nature. We should be glad to have the experiences of other leaders.

THE INDIAN'S PLACE IN EAST AFRICA

There seems to be a very mistaken notion about that Indians are ineliminable and essential middle men," says a *Kenya Opinion*. "We are not petty traders and peddlars, as soon as the Natives become fit or as pressure or unemployment becomes greater in Europe, and the African becomes rich enough to bear a greater burden, and demand more efficient service, Indians will have to get out and be supplanted either by the fit Native or the more needy and more efficient European. The only way in which we can refuse to be eliminated is to stand shoulder to shoulder with others in ways of life, in work, in investment and in sacrifice. We must bring Indian capital here and direct operations ourselves. We must own plantations, mines and give work to the Natives. We must bring Indian goods here—they are inferior to British goods—and compete with non-British goods as they now do. We must do all this and get people in the home land to operate with us. If we do this, there will be no necessity for us to be always in political power."

Spill Your Staff in "East Africa"

THE *Daily News* of London, Africa, "always reads our papers, publishes our articles and sketches of East African interest, and always promptly publishes for such as he is able to publish. Photographs which illustrate the story are welcomed."

East Africa in the Press.

HOW NATIVES PLAY FOOTBALL

In an interesting article the Association football as played by Natives at Mombasa, a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:

The Natives do not understand the value of team work, each player going on to the field with the secret hope of beating the whole of the opposing side himself. African Natives cannot resist an opportunity to show off in front of a crowd. Their ball controls are not good, the ball is far too much in the air, and the sliding movements of the patten-weaving variety are seldom, if ever, seen. They are weak in front of goal, and many are the scoring opportunities that are begging for the want of a little steadiness. Their heads are distinctly humorous, for somehow they seem unable to time it correctly. Mostly they just hunch their shoulders, screw up their faces, like a man about to take a cold plunge, and their eyes, and hope for the best. Their pates are almost as hard as the coral rock of Mombasa Island and correctly-timed contact with the ball might produce phenomenal results.

Their kicking is powerful, and well directed, but little attention is paid to length, the ball usually being kicked as far as possible. In these circumstances their defenders naturally show up to greater advantage than the attackers, but there is no constructive feature about their play, just pure defence. The best-filled position is that of goal-keeper. In this department they shine. They are as agile and keen-eyed as monkeys. At times they make wonderful saves, and judge the flight of a high-kicked ball splendidly. They can be rattled in a melee, but taking the standard as a touch, they are very good.

All the players are heart and soul in the game, and express their varied emotions with facial contortions of delightful and entertaining variety. The look of self-contempt which creeps over the face of a failed attacker is only equalled in its intensity by the look of impish glee which radiates from the face of the dejected opponent who has obtained possession of the ball. They play to the whistle, but many ambitious youngsters are held in the bazaar after each game.

AN EAST AFRICAN "TURKISH BATH"

A correspondent sends to the *Nairobi Mirror* the following note on an East African Turkish bath:— "In some parts of East Africa the Native doctors administer the treatment as follows. The doctor digs a pit, into which he throws a lot of stones, and on one side he sets a quantity of wood and straw soaked with paraffin. When the fire has burnt out the patient sits on the stones at the far side of the pit. The doctor then throws water on to the red-hot stones from which a cloud of steam, dirt, smoke, and soot arise. The charge for this treatment is 5/- payable in advance, and the patient remains in the treatment for 30 minutes. This method of payment seems more reasonable, but one wonders the doctor ever gets the 35/-."

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SPECIAL VALUES IN UNDERWEAR FOR THE TROPICS

These special offers are based upon the enormous volume of our business in Central Africa and customers during many years of postal trading. In our selection of goods we have endeavored to provide a sufficient variety to cater for the individual requirements of those under whose notice this announcement is likely to come. Orders may be mailed with the utmost confidence, as we guarantee to exchange any goods purchased and not approved, or to accept their return and refund the money paid for them.

"CUTUNA" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

This splendid underwear has an enormous Overlap sale, and is ideal for the tropics. It is made of the superior cotton mesh which is both cool and comfortable to wear, and is of the highest and most durable quality. Every garment well made and nicely trimmed. SAME PRICES FOR ALL SIZES.

VESTS or DRAWERS 5/6
LONG PANTS 7/6

"CUTUNA" PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Woolen underwear is the best light weight all pure wool garment for the tropics, and therefore very suitable for tropical climates. It is of the highest quality, and guaranteed unshrinkable. Also in all pure wool.

VESTS or PAJAMA PANTS ALL SIZES 11/6
3 SUITS (2 Vests and 2 Pants) 14/6



WHITE INDIA GAUZE or FAWN BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

This underwear is remarkably fine and is strongly recommended for comfort and service in hot climates. It is very strongly woven, and every garment is thoroughly well made, with trimmings of satinet or mercerized material. Guaranteed unshrinkable.

VESTS, PAJAMA or DRAWERS 12/6
3 SUITS (2 Vests and 2 Pants or Drawers) 30/-

MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL SOCKS

Woven from the best quality of all pure wool unshrinkable yarn, light cool and comfortable in wear, and very durable. Either plain or ribbed, in Black, Saxe, Fawn, Grey, Navy or Nigger; also in various colors and patterns. Specially strengthened at heels and toes.

Superior Quality 4/6; 6 prs. 36/-

Remarkable Value
Superior Quality
Specialty Recommended
6/12/6

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Splendid White Turkish Bath Sheets, 22in. by 60in.
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THE PASSING OF A MEDICAL PIONEER.

The Times has published an interesting obituary notice of Dr. Robert William Felkin, who recently passed away in New Zealand at the age of seventy-three. In early childhood he met the Livingstone, whose tales of Africa so much impressed him that he resolved to become an explorer and missionary. Later he met Mackay of Uganda, who helped him to combat his resolve, and finally he became a member of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. In 1882 he joined the L.R.C.P. and L.R.S. Society, and in the following year he took the M.D. degree at Marburg University. In Uganda he served first as a medical adviser to King Mutesa, and it was his knowledge of medicine that saved him when the King, to end his rivalry in different missions, had resolved to slay one section. Afterwards Felkin returned to England for further study, and then proceeded again to Africa, where he undertook anthropological research and the study of tropical disease. In 1885 he returned to London. He went to New Zealand, following a breakdown in health in 1916. Dr. Felkin was joint author of "Uganda and the Egyptian Sudan" (1882) and wrote extensively on tropical disease and African problems.

The British Medical Journal says: "Felkin was sent by the Church Missionary Society to Uganda, where he reached by way of Egypt, travelling up the Nile from Cairo. At Kartoum he first met Gordon, and further on Emin Pasha, whose knowledge of Natives and local conditions was later to prove so helpful to the young missionaries. The journey from the Nile to the Great Lakes was a hard, dangerous and hardy one. In February, 1879, he was presented to King Mutesa, whose personal physician he afterwards became, and served as an missionary throughout the country, and his party went to great danger of their lives. His pluck and ready wit did not desert him, and he issued a warning to the King that should any disaster come to the missionaries the great disaster would befall the tribes. As a sign that this should be so he foretold that the sun should be darkened; the eclipse duly occurred at the expected time, and Felkin was established as a great medicine man. He left Uganda with the envoys of King Mutesa to Queen Victoria, and returned, with them safely to the sea, thus destroying an old superstition, that no white man could journey to the Great Lakes and back without losing his life. His next expedition was to Zanzibar, where he lived for three years and worked with the experts Schweinfurth, Busch, Junker and Sir Harry Johnston. His interest in the welfare of the Natives made him a strong opponent of the slave trade, and he became a very active member of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. Felkin was a prominent Freemason.

KENYA USING MORE MACHINERY.

A KENYA correspondent writes to the Farmers Weekly of South Africa:— We are beginning to see now tractors, steam and portable engines, and other machinery, in the Colony, where formerly we saw only ox teams. Small engines for pumping, wood cutting, maize grinding and driving dynamo and electric light, all of which was done before by hand—except the last-named, which on farms was almost non-existent. The crude oil tractor, which uses crude oil at 100 per gallon, against 15, 6d. for paraffin, is common. A maize picker has already arrived, while water power is being widely harnessed for ploughs, rams and Pelton wheels.

RECENT MEMOIRS OF ZANZIBAR.

Miss Professor Vignani, a member of the theatre party which recently visited the East African territories, has told the Daily Mirror some of her experiences. Of Zanzibar she says:

Zanzibar is like a picture from the Arabian Nights, a clove-scented island set in an opal sea. It makes an indelible impression upon the mind, with its narrow streets, low, houses and old, carved wooden doors with long brass spikes protruding from them. Centuries ago the Gossas hauled down the mast, bringing elephants with them to force these doors, which were capable of withstanding ordinary attacks.

"One amusing incident happened in the main street while I was there, and I could see by the indifference of the on-lookers and spectators that it was by no means extraordinary. Two carts met—they could not pass, and neither of the five drivers would give way. A policeman arrived on the scene, and without much ado marched both the contestants off in custody, leaving the carts where they were to block the traffic for the rest of the day.

Zanzibar remains, with its memory, with its coral-edged shores and magnificent sunsets. Our arrival happened to coincide with the rainy season, and the descent of rain on the iron roof made such a clatter, and so swamped both the stage and the auditorium by pouring in through unexpected openings that the action had to be suspended in the middle. But everyone took the interruption in good part and waited until the rain had subsided a little, when we went on with the show.

On this tour it was not uncommon to discover people who had travelled from three to five hundred miles over unimaginably rough country to see the show, and were prepared to spend a whole week coming and going for the sake of one night's amusement.

STANLEY AT THE COURT OF MUTESA.

"Wales should take a particular interest in Uganda," says a correspondent of the Western Mail, "for it was a great Welshman who first carried the Gospel to that remote region of East Africa. John Rowlands, known among the immortalists under the name of Henry Morton Stanley, was not a missionary, but he has been called the 'Lay Apostle of Uganda.' It was my proud privilege to be acquainted with that great man. I loved to listen to Stanley, with his beaming face, supple tongue, and interesting details which he had taken from the books of his day at the court of King Mutesa.

"The Royal host was so inquisitive that I met Stanley, as he called him, first from dispatches from his camp all night to the neglect of public business. With his eyes just on his face, he wanted to know all about Europe and Heaven. The inhabitants of that happy place, writes Stanley, 'he was very anxious to hear, and was specially interested in the names of the metals.'

"It was long my ambition in the course of my travels to visit Uganda, and when I mentioned it to Stanley, he said to me: 'When you are there you will think of me, won't you? As you would have been in the habit of thinking of me. The ambition, after having almost died, was revived by my going to Mr. Johnston's 'Uganda and the Egyptian Sudan' journey, in which he describes Uganda being 'from end to end the beautiful. Does it not sound, he said, 'a paradise on earth?' Sir Harry Johnston, who was Governor of Uganda, described the Baganda as 'the laziest of Africans on account of their polite manners.'

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PLEASANT MEMORIES OF ZANZIBAR

THE HONORABLE VICE, a member of the theatrical party which recently visited the East African territories, has told the *Daily Chronicle* some of her experiences. Of Zanzibar she says: "Zanzibar is like a picture from the Arabian Nights—a clove-scented island set in an opal sea. It makes an indelible impression upon the mind, with its narrow streets, low houses, and old, carved wooden doors with long brass spikes protruding from them. Centuries ago the Coasters sailed down the coast, bringing elephants with them to force these doors, which were capable of withstanding ordinary attacks."

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"His Royal Highness was so inquisitive that 'Tell me, Stanley' (as he called him), fell from his lips from morning till night to the neglect of public business. With his large, lustrous eyes he wanted to know all about Europe and Heaven. The inhabitants of the latter place,' writes Stanley, 'he was very anxious about, and was specially interested in the nature of angels.'"

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OUR MISSION NOTES.

Mr. L. E. Armitage, who has spent many years in Nyasaland as a missionary, lectured recently in Kilmarnock.

Tofo is really one of the beauty spots of the earth," writes Miss Mary Wild, a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda.

"Europeans will never convert Africa," said the Bishop of Nyasaland, speaking at Eastbourne. "Africans will do that themselves." Meantime missionaries are keeping alive the flame.

Speaking last week in Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Dr. Robert E. Brown, Vicar Apostolic of the Zambesi which covers an area of 440,000 square miles, told of his travels during the four years he has been in charge of the vicariate. He is the first Vicar Apostolic to accomplish the feat of travelling the whole of this vicariate.

Speaking recently in Harrington, Canon E. F. Spanton said that in East Africa we had taught the man who was innocent of clothing to wear the latest European fashions. When we had got him to pay his twopenny at the door of the cinema palaces; when we had induced him to drive our railway engines and motor cars; when we had sold him the latest, cheapest, and most inferior kind of motor-cycle, we had not really educated him, but had introduced him into the world which made real education an absolute necessity both for him and us.


After killing a python we opened it up and found a complete envelope inside, said the Rev. A. Ross of Kambole, when addressing a public meeting recently. "We used the skin to paper our dining room."

Mr. P. C. Linfield contributes to the current issue of the *Laymen's Bulletin* an article on 'Mission in East Africa.' He makes the mistake of stating that the Cathedral built on the site of the old Zanzibar slave market is that of the C.M.S., whereas it is, of course, that of the U.M.C.A.

Bishop Willis of Uganda wrote recently to the *Morning Post*:-

The Uganda of to-day is no longer unknown, isolated, and inaccessible as it is linked by rail with the outside world. No longer barbarous and unsettled or forms part of a British Protectorate, with a state Government peaceful, prosperous, and progressive. No longer pagan, it has a larger number of Christians in proportion to its population than any other people in Africa. Uganda is to-day an important part of the far-flung Empire, important not only as a cotton-growing area, but even more as a conspicuous example of a self-governing Native State, developing under its own chief and very largely along its own lines under British tutelage. No one will pretend that the extraordinarily rapid development of Uganda has been due solely to missionary enterprise, but no one who knows the history of the past fifty years will deny that in the making of that history, Christian missions have borne an honourable and an essential part.

MIX KIA-ORA WITH YOUR WHISKY




**KIA-ORA
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SQUASH & SQUASH**

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TRADE POSITION OF THE SUDAN.

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states in the course of a report from Khartoum: "The situation has shown gradual improvement during the last three months. Stocks of dura have been found to be greater than was estimated, and it is confidently expected that they will suffice for the country's needs without further imports. The 18,000 tons imported from India cost about £1,180,000, while the absence of the usual exportable surplus, which may be reckoned for an average year at 30,000 tons, represents a loss of about £2,150,000. Against this, however, must be reckoned the increased cotton cultivation in the Ghazira. Imports continue favourably with 1925 and reports from the interior show a slack demand and general absence of money and, in many parts, the Natives are in an impoverished condition. If rains are good this year, it is thought that considerable improvement may be expected generally."

Gum arrivals of new crop are steady. The demand from the U.K. and the Continent has not been slackening, but export business is proceeding regularly. Stocks in Europe, however, are reputed to be large, and, in consequence, buyers are inclined to be indifferent, so that there is little prospect of any material improvement in price. On the other hand, there would seem to be no justification for the hope expressed in some quarters that gum would again fall to the pre-war level, as it is obtainable at about 850 per ton. The expenses of transport are still 100% above pre-war, and the cost of living generally is at nearly the same figure. A substantial amount of the gum comes from the interior, and, as the "dava" journey by rail and, at present, prices, it is hardly worth picking and transporting. Last year the Natives picked dura in their own fields, but to carry the gum to sell at almost any price to obtain food, but this year conditions are much improved.

The sesame crop is normal and there is a steady exports to Egypt, but groundnuts are only about 20% of last year's crop. Rain-grown cotton in the Blue Nile Province and the northern rainbelt has been almost a total failure, and the price is so low that, from the southern provinces, it can scarcely repay the cost of ginning and transport. The Government scheme now covers an area of 150,000 feddans of cotton planted, the estimated yield being 400,000 kantars. The total crop from the Sudan is estimated at 1,200,000 bales of Sak and 22,000 bales of American, all bales being of 400 lb. each."

KHARTOUM-KISUMU AIR SERVICE.

CAPT. T. A. GIBSTONE last week completed his first round flight, Khartoum-Kisumu-Khartoum, carrying from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 100 lb. of homeward mail, which were flown by a Royal Air Force machine to Cairo, thus effecting a saving of a full fortnight between the Victoria and England.

EAST AFRICA'S NEW MOTORING FEATURE.

"East Africa" has made arrangements for a series of articles on topics of special interest to motorists. For the present we intend to publish them in alternate issues, but if there appears to be sufficient demand they might become a regular weekly feature. East African motorists are invited to suggest any topics which they would like dealt with in the development of the series.

IN MEMORIAM.

KARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND. Place a Poppy Wreath on the tomb of your dear one or Memorial in France or Flanders on his anniversary. Circulars free from 10, W. 1, 26, Reclinton St., London, S.W. 1.

LONDON CHAMBER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The last week's issue of the reported the annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Hereunder appear a few brief extracts from the annual report of the Section.

Later Posting of East African Mail by French Packet.—The Postal authorities were asked whether arrangements could be made for letters destined for East Africa and carried by the French packet, to be accepted up to 8 p.m. (instead of 6 p.m.) on alternate Tuesdays, without any charge for late fee, in view of the fact that the vessel carrying the mail did not sail from Marseilles until 3 p.m. on Thursday. Whilst the Postmaster-General was not prepared to concede all the Section asked, he agreed to institute arrangements for late fee correspondence conveyed by the French packets to be accepted, in from August 31st to the G.P.O. up to 7 p.m. on alternate Tuesdays.

East African Goods Producers and Importers' Sub-Section.—The formation of this sub-section, the membership of which is confined to members directly interested in the shipment of goods from East Africa, received the sanction of the East African Section early in the year. At the first meeting, Mr. Henry Portlock was elected Chairman, and at the first conference with the steamship lines the following matters were discussed: (1) rates of freight on mail to U.K. ports; (2) freight on sisal waste; (3) through bills of lading to non-berth ports; (4) irregularity of sailings from East Africa; (5) notification of transhipment; (6) re-establishment of Lindasa as a port of call.

Homeward Freight Rates on Uganda Cotton.—Although this question is strictly outside the period covered by the present report, the Section desires to place on record its appreciation of the manner in which the steamship companies met and responded to its representations for a reduction in the onward freight on cotton. The reduction effected was made notwithstanding that the lines had already met their suggestion to make a 5% rebate on all freights to meet losses sustained by them through the increased cost of coal. The lines were recommended to do the other interests affected, and need for some sacrifice to carry the Uganda cotton industry through a difficult period.

CINEMA MEMBERSHIP IN MAURITIUS.

An amendment to the Mauritius Cinematograph Licence provides that: "No person shall, in Mauritius, present or carry on means of a cinematograph or other optical apparatus, or exhibition of pictures, films or other optical effects, or shall cause the same to be exhibited, presented or carried on, unless a certificate of every scene intended to be presented in production of such exhibition has been first furnished to a Commission of Control of the Inspector-General of Police and the Controller of the Cinematograph and other members appointed annually by the Government and the Chairman of the Central Authority in respect of cinematograph exhibitions has been previously obtained."

ANOTHER score of more Germans are on their way to East Africa. It is high time for some well-organized body to take active steps for the promotion of British settlement, particularly in Tanganyika, on which territory our ex-enemies are, of course, concentrating.

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DOES EAST AFRICA REALLY WANT ROADS?

A Chance for Roadless Vehicles

From Our Motoring Correspondent

Efficient transport is the most vital need of East Africa to-day. Roads and railways, however, apart from costing money do not spring up in a night in East Africa. It is unfortunate that it has few great rivers running down to the sea. There is no need for East Africa to develop a magnificent railway system of the calibre of Sir William Ayrton's projected system of two years ago. In this common-sense way of the light railway in undeveloped areas was over and that its place would be taken eventually by the go-anywhere motor vehicle. In a modified degree such a statement can be made to apply to the surface highway.

Several reasons may be put forward to show that motor cars must elapse before East Africa will possess a network of roads in keeping with its requirements. Finance has been already mentioned. In addition, we have insufficient settlement, lack of labour, physical obstacles, climatic variations, and rapidly changing conditions. None of these obstacles is insuperable, but if the country goes forward, it must make itself independent of roads until the means are available to construct them. This independence of roads has now been made possible by the invention of a perfecting motor vehicle capable of carrying heavy loads over rough open country.

The ground, steep gradients, surface irregularities, and unfavourable conditions of running are all capable of being overcome by a vehicle designed for the purpose. The French features of such vehicles some eighteen months ago, and has been well described by Col. W. E. Donning, who has had first-hand experience of transport both in East Africa and the Sudan. These features include transverse stability, wide track, low centre of gravity, suitable weight distribution to ensure adhesion for hauling and braking, long wheelbase, appropriate height of drawbar for hauling, sufficient adhesion drive on all wheels or track, ability to cross rough ground, provision against sinking, wheels of large diameter or width, or chain or belt tracks, provision against slipping or skidding, ribs, strakes, spuds, etc., auxiliary appliances, such as capstan and snatches, ability to cross water courses up to 20 in. deep, ability to take curves of small radius, suspension of springs.

Such a vehicle seems practicable enough. The single flexible tracks form a firm base over which motor cycles can operate with ease. The cross-country motor vehicle, by reason of its large surface contact with the ground, does not require relative pressure that the foot of man. It would appear, therefore, that a number of tracks following in the wheel tracks of their predecessor will in a short time form a road through the bush that will in every way be sufficient, so far as local needs are concerned, as a motor race track.

With the roadless motor vehicle, however, there is no stark necessity for the wild caravan and head-porter routes. Fairly close touch with water is certainly essential, but natural obstacles, within reasonable limits, need not be avoided. The search for a dry water course, however, is a common cause of bridge construction, which is necessary. The very necessity of a main country is an advantage. It is not possible to build a road through the bush that will be capable of adhering to the surfaces of fragments of one-inch diameter. The six-wheeler or the flexible track vehicle does not open a new

another advantage is that where railways exist and roads do not, the area that economically can be reached by the roadless vehicle is enormously increased. Neither need roadless traction be confined solely to undeveloped areas. In highly cultivated agricultural districts such vehicles can operate in fields, there doing much less damage than conventional vehicles. A fleet of roadless vehicles is also an incidental value in administrative work, and in such territories as East Africa it is well to have at hand a swiftly mobilisable cross-country transport service for use in emergencies.

East Africans have had more than one instance brought to their notice of the possibilities of roadless transport. Citroen-Kegresse caterpillar cars have traversed the territory, while Morris tractor-fayre-trucks have been thoroughly tried out in Kenya. Sectional experiments, too, have been undertaken in the Sudan. In 1924 the Peugeot company projected a long African trip with cars fitted with the Parraiss heavy-oil engine, while the Fiat has operated in Tripoli and the Renault in the Sahara.

Mention might also be made of the Holt, Armstrong, North-Lucas, Holtz and Clark-Hunter machines and of the German strip-tractor. Then there are the Truc-Trac and Guerrini-Shuttrax devices, whereby ordinary lorries could be converted for use in cross-country work. Wagons produced for use in oil and gas production have also been evolved, and where power can be made available, there is opportunity for electric traction. These last three means of transport are worthy of consideration where petrol is either unobtainable or costly.

The fact shows that mechanical cross-country transport is possible. The Citroen-Kegresse Sahara expedition of four years ago showed that it was practicable, several other developments also show that such transport is, or can be, in many areas, economically.

It can be no doubt that East Africa really needs such an essential to equatorial civilisation as sanitation in the shingle. They are much more essential to prosperity than other factors in sectors where development has not attained sufficient economic importance to justify this expense, the roadless vehicle should be introduced. It is not necessary to-day for countries to wait to be opened up by rail or road, and it is to be hoped that British manufacturers will bear this fact in mind while Sir Edward Grey is in England.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

We hear of building activity in Kisumu.

□ □ □ □

Madagascar's exports of graphite in 1925 amounted to 14,979 metric tons, or 3,413 tons above the figure for 1924.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. W. G. D. H. Nicol and H. H. Robinson have been admitted partners in the firm of Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

□ □ □ □

Tobacco planters expect that their crops will increase to at least 400 tons annually within the next two or three years.

□ □ □ □

The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress has resolved that the Congress should be held in British India in the event of a general election. The Government should be seized without delay.

□ □ □ □

A sample of ginger oil from the Seychelles which has been examined by the Imperial Institute has been found to have an unusual high specific gravity and very good aroma, making it approximately equal in value to the Jamaica oils.

□ □ □ □

The monthly journal of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America in its current issue that it has received reports from Nairobi of openings for the sale of jams, biscuits, dried fruits, boots, shoes, brushes, and other products.

□ □ □ □

Imports into Zanzibar during November last included the following: Tea, 15,605 lb.; cigarettes, 2,871 lb.; manufactured tobacco, 15,525 lb.; cement, 10 tons; galvanised sheets, 33 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 38 tons; motor spirit, 61,052 gallons.

□ □ □ □

The Uganda Government bought over 150 Indian articles on contract during 1926; fifty-nine had to be repatriated as incompetent. While any East African dependency has to turn to India for such numbers of semi-competent and incompetent craftsmen it is evident that its educational system needs drastic attention.

A commission agent in Nairobi who already represents various British manufacturers desires to secure the representation for East Africa of a British manufacturer of better class silk and artificial silk hosiery (not woollen and worsted). Applications should be made under reference 152 to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, W.1.

□ □ □ □

Imports into Kenya and Uganda for the week ended January 28 included: Cement, 2,243 packages; cotton piece goods, 1,079 packages; disinfectants, 620 packages; gunny bags, 1,351 bales; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,534 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,133 packages; kerosene oil, 26,544 cases; lamps and lanterns, 443 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 1,575 packages; motor spirit, 43,181 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 405 packages; painters' colours, 763 packages.

□ □ □ □

How often have business men throughout the tropics bewailed the credit system! And the settler element has at times been known to lament the over-eas accommodation of credit, which inevitably leads to increased spending. Now it appears that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa are to debate the pros and cons of the problem. Capt. W. Tyson has done useful work in directing the attention of the Nairobi Chamber to this subject, and as its President of the Associated Chambers, it may be hoped for an interesting and informative discussion.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. P. Smith, the American Consul in Lourenço Marques, reports that sales of American ploughs, harrows, grain shellers, etc., have made progress in Portuguese East Africa, and that a general survey of the area indicates a growing market for these and other agricultural implements. Their sale has been stimulated by the development of coffee cultivation. The motor vehicle market has also largely favored American products. Other American commodities showing gain are tractors, railway equipment, and petroleum products.

East African Agents Wanted

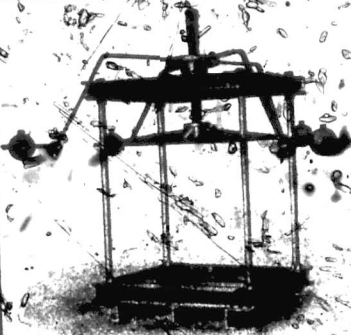
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wish to appoint energetic East African representatives. Agents able and anxious to extend their operations are invited to communicate confidentially with the Editor, giving the usual business references.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

THERE was again an irregular demand at the public auctions, the prices in some grades being 10 to 20 per cent higher than in the previous week, as follows:—

Arabica	130s. od. to 145s. od.
Robusta	123s. 6d. to 134s. 6d.
London cleaned	100s. od. to 124s. 6d.
First size	140s. 6d.
Second size	133s. 6d.
Third size	110s. 6d. to 118s. od.
Peaberry	110s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.
London graded	128s. od.
First size	106s. od.

Uganda	111s. od.
Brownish	80s. 6d. to 98s. od.
Medium	71s. od. to 78s. 6d.
Small	104s. od. to 105s. od.
Peaberry	
London cleaned	
First size	113s. 6d. to 125s. 6d.
Second size	90s. 6d. to 99s. 6d.
Third size	64s. od. to 76s. 6d.
Peaberry	108s. 6d. to 133s. 6d.

Tanganyika	
Good greenish	
London cleaned	
First size (country damaged)	141s. od.
Second size	138s. 6d.
Third size	100s. od.
Peaberry	143s. 6d.

Arusha	
London cleaned	
First size	131s. 6d.
Second size	86s. od.
Third size	144s. od.
Peaberry	

Kilindi	
London cleaned	
First size	140s. od. to 148s. od.
Second size	129s. 6d. to 140s. od.
Third size	132s. od. to 120s. 6d.
Peaberry	150s. 6d. to 153s. 6d.

Dampara	
London cleaned	
First size	137s. od.
Second size	128s. od.
Third size	113s. od.
Peaberry	130s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee totalled 28,034 bags, as against 33,072 bags in the corresponding week of 1926.

Good business has been done, according to the latest issue of the Liverpool Cotton Association Circular. During the twenty nine weeks ending August 1 imports of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 45,840 bales, compared with 29,000 in the corresponding period of 1925.

At the last auctions 218 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 1s. 2d. per lb., 104 packages being from the Blanyre and East Africa Sayama Estate

at 1s. 10d. per lb. and 124 packages, from Roo Estates at 1s. 2d. per lb.

OTHER PRODUCE.
 The market is steady at about 518. (Cocoa) 50s. with Zanabazar spot quoted 4s. 6d. od. and bellows of March Nyasaland shipment at 4s. 6d. od. Cotton Seed—Prices are advanced and buyers of new crop are reported at 2s. 6d. per cwt. but little or no business is being done. Copra—Market a little quieter with sellers of East African copra at 2s. 10d. 100s. although the sale is put at near 2s. 12s. od. The demand for January/March shipment is £20,155. Copra—Business to Harburg of East African No. 1s is reported at 3s. 6d.; but the value of other ports for March/April shipment is nearer 34s. Copra—There are offers for March/April shipment at 1s. 17s. 6d. but the market price is about 5s. less. Kenia quoted 5s. 6d. Sisal is quiet with No. 1 Tanganyika or Kenya quoted £40 for February/April shipment with No. 2 £1 lower, &c. &c.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.
 "Modasa" passed Gibraltar homewards, February 20.
 "Mulbera" left Kilindini homewards, February 19.
 "Mantola" left Dungeness for East and South Africa, February 18.
 "Madusa" arrived Kilindini for further East and South African ports, February 17.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARBOR.
 "City of Agra" arrived Mombasa for further East African ports, February 15.
 "Clan Ranald" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, February 14.

HOLLAND AFRICA.
 "Ares" left Las Palmas homewards, February 19.
 "Randfontein" sailed Cape Town homewards, February 14.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Hamburg, February 12.
 "Mellikerck" arrived Genoa homewards, February 13.
 "Biliton" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, February 12.
 "Heetskerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, February 10.
 "Blorderijk" passed Ushant for South and East Africa, February 11.
 "Nias" arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, February 15.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 "General Duchesne" left Djibouti for Mauritius, February 14.
 "Dumbea" left Majunga homewards, February 10.
 "Amiral Picot" left Aden homewards, February 13.
 "Chambard" left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, February 16.
 "Gardien de St. Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, February 17.

COTON CASTLE.
 "Banbury Castle" left Harburg for East Africa, February 19.
 "Dunbar Castle" left Cape Town homewards, February 18.
 "Gardie Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, February 20.
 "Grantley Castle" left Tanagerie for Harburg, February 16.

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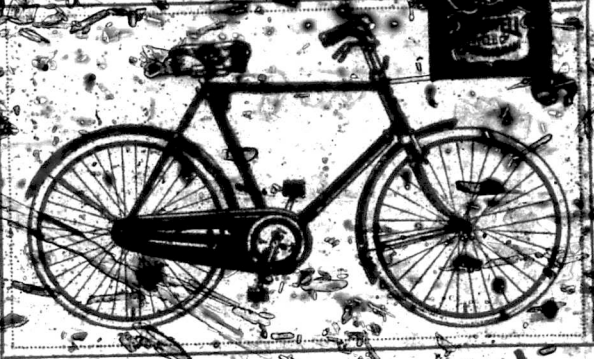
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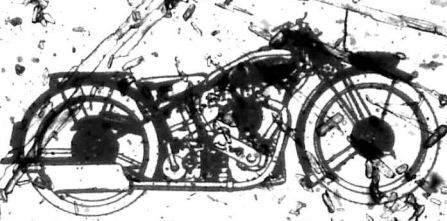
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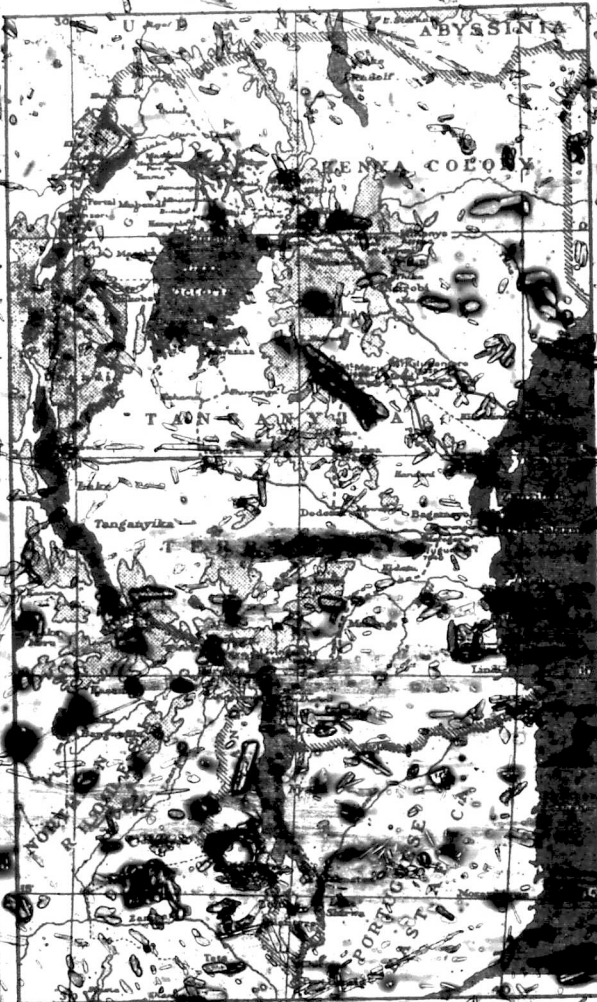
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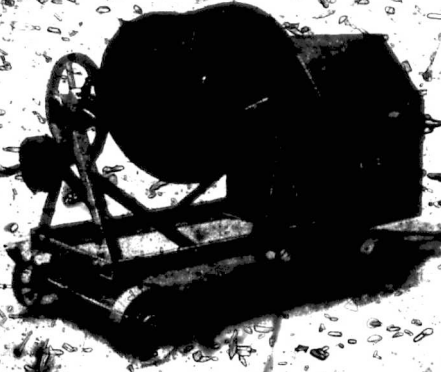
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